Internet chess and chat as interaction order

Persson, Anders

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Facing an Unequal World
Challenges for Global Sociology

Book of Abstracts

Pacifico Yokohama, Yokohama, Japan

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- Page 1159
Refuging and Centering Housing in Political Economy

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

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

RC14-251.7

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BASU, SUBHANKAR (Aljamea Tus Saffiyah, Zampa Bazar, Surat)

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

The paper makes an effort to present the cultural and communication perspective of the general elections of India scheduled to be held in 2014. However, its preparations are on full swing and the political alignments are on for the political battle between the two arch rivals of contemporary Indian poltics is going to affect the power structure and corresponding cultural texture of the society at large. Hence, the situation demands a splitting analysis of the culture and communication of the political forces shaping and sharing power.

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

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

RC33-575.4

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Conceptual Foundations for Assessing the Meaning of Wellbeing

For a survey to have content and construct validity, it is first necessary to establish a clear understanding of the concept being measured. Although studies attempting to measure wellbeing in many different disciplines and settings abound, conceptual and theoretical development of the construct has been lacking. This paper reports the methods used, outcome, and benefits of undertaking systematic foundational research to develop a contextualised concept of wellbeing in each of two quite different workplaces. Abbey’s phenomenographic, concept-building approach used innovative interview methods from marketing and education to tap into participants’ experiences of wellbeing in their workplaces. The projective value of visual images (selected by participants) as metaphors communicated social meaning, thought, embodied experience and emotions (Zaltman, 1996).

Questions based on Sykes et al. (2006) study of Learning from Past Success elicited schematic personal wellbeing experiences. Resulting data were analysed to derive a multilevel, multidimensional concept of wellbeing for each workplace. Comparison of the concepts suggested that wellbeing in work settings is best understood as a class of concepts with a constant structure of three domains – a structure that is comprised of locally contextualised common elements and one domain that clearly differentiates sites. Cross-national survey development can benefit from understanding this domain structure and how elements within it might vary according to site. More critically, the study points to the value of undertaking foundational research in any site to tap local subjective meaning. This will ensure the concepts to be derived from quantitative devices have clearly identified boundaries and constituent elements.

RC55-881.1

ABBOTT, PAMELA* (University of Aberdeen, p.abbott@abdn.ac.uk)

WALLACE, CLAIRE (University of Aberdeen)

Social Quality in Times of Recession

The economic recession has had an impact on the economies of the EU27 countries. Although the impact has not been felt to the same extent in all countries there has been an increase in unemployment and financial distress in all of them. Apparently the economic downturn has not resulted in a significant decline in people’s social satisfaction across the EU as a whole. Comparing mean scores for subjective satisfaction for the EU27 using the data from the European Quality of Life Surveys (EQLS) for 2007 (before the onset of the economic recession) and 2011 we find that country mean scores have significantly increased in some countries, decreased in others and remained unchanged in some. The pattern of change is not explained by the differential impact of the recession in different countries. We also find that the Social Quality Model explains variation in subjective satisfaction for all countries for both 2007 and 2011. In other words across both time and space the same variables explain the variation in social quality.

In this paper rather than look at differences between countries we will look at differences between groups for whom the economic recession may have had a differential impact namely gender, age and economic circumstances. We will consider differences in life satisfaction between socio-economic groups and then undertake a social quality analysis to examine the ways in which the context of the lives of the members of groups for whom subjective satisfaction changed significantly between 2007 and 2011. The index of social quality includes measures of economic security, social cohesion, social integration and empowerment. It defines the socioeconomic space within which people live their daily lives.

RC09-174.2

ABBOTT, PAMELA* (University of Aberdeen, p.abbott@abdn.ac.uk)

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

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

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

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LOCAL COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE: A CASE FROM MALUKU INDONESIA

This study driven by two research objectives: to observe the risk and vulnerability of the northern coastal region of Ambon Island due to climate change from the subjective point of view of the Asilulu's fishermen community in particular; to analyze the adaptation strategy and resilience of the Asilulu’s fishermen and the northern coastal region of Ambon Island. The research was carried out through qualitative approach with specific observation on fishermen community of Asilulu Village of the Leihitu sub-District, Central Molucca District of Molucca Province, as a case study. Two important results arise from the research. First, over the years local fishermen have developed adaptation strategy to cope with the risk related to climate changes such as adapting the fishing period to changing season, temporary seeking demersal fish, reduce sailing risk by fishing together in groups, use of new type fishing boat, develop new fishing gears, revitalize local institution, develop livelihood strategy and social security networks, as well as strengthen the responses against persons with bad breath and the disruption to social interaction, I show how persons with bad breath respond to such ‘disruptions’ by invoking discourses from biomedical institutions and treatment interventions which appropriate and regulate such perceived transgressions as ‘medical problems’ that have primarily been dominated by rational, scientific models. By closely unpacking these processes, I attempt to demonstrate how and why the basis of the taboo of bad breath is not so much a ‘natural’ illness per se, but rather a response borne out of contextual, everyday life ‘sensory scripts’ as circumscribed by different social actors and institutions. This therefore lends support to the notion of the socially constructed roots of halitosis rather than its nature as an inherent, medically treatable illness.

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

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

The rapid diffusion and prevalent usage of SNS can be regarded as the realization of long-lasting digital dream. However, paying close attention to what is actually going on through the usage of SNS, we come to discuss the dimension of peer-surveillance that goes with the ideal of free, open and autonomous communication.

The usage of SNS seems to be a sort of ritualized practice of everyday life among the younger generation in Japan. As the previous studies have clarified, the on-line relationship formed in SNS has closely related to the social activities practiced off-line. For many users of SNS in Japan, the main purpose of engaging in SNS is more to keep good company through checking and surveilling the detail of everyday life practice to each other rather than to express their opinions and discuss with other people on the Web.

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

RC24-427.3
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How Does Environmental Education Affect the Environmental Attitudes?

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

RC25-447.3
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Language Endangerment : The Example of Yoruba and Igbo Languages in Africa

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

RC32-557.3
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Addressing Domestic Violence in Canada and the United States: The Uneasy Co-Habitation of Women and the State

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

RC45-748.2

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The Role of Reciprocity in the Creation of Reputation

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

RC45-749.10

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A Factorial Survey on the Inheritance Tax and Compliance Norms

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

ABRAHAM, TAIISHA* (University of Constance, taisa@uni-konstanz.de)

BONOLI, GIULIANO (University of Lausanne)

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

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

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

The paper analyzes patterns of childcare use and identifies the factors that influence the decision of parents to use childcare services. It identifies the importance of variation in the cost of service for parents as a determinant of childcare use. The paper will test the hypothesis that the cost of service is a major obstacle to the use of childcare services by low-income families, in spite of the fact that fees are progressive. It will use a multilevel design, with the first level of analysis represented by households, and the second by childcare systems.

Expected findings: an initial exploration of the data suggests that the pro-rich bias in childcare service use is strong in the canton as a whole, but that in a few municipalities where for various reasons fees for low income people are particularly low, the bias concerns only the upper half of the income distribution.

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

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

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

RC23-418.1
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OLIVEIRA, MARIA COLETA (Universidade Estadual de Campinas UNICAMP)
MARCONDES, GLAUCIA DOS SANTOS (Universidade Estadual de Campinas UNICAMP)

Gender Equality in Science and Technology in Brazil: Successes and Remaining Challenges

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

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

The main objective of this research is to understand representations of Afro-descendants in advertisements directed at children in Brazil. Two studies of content analysis were applied to evaluate the advertisements in our sample. One of the studies investigated advertisements in children comic magazines and the other one assessed television ads exhibited while children programs were presented. SPSS TREE analysis was conducted on the data and the results revealed that this ethnic group is portrayed in secondary roles, in non-family relationships, in business or social contexts and less frequently represented as adults.

Investigations related to representations of Afro-descendants in the media in Brazil are welcome because, in spite of this group constituting 50.7% (being that the Mulattoes are 43.1% and Negroes 7.6%) of the population of the country (Varella, 2011), most studies have demonstrated that compared to the composition of the population, it is still, percentage wise, little portrayed in the media (Araújo, 2000; Barbosa, 2004).

In general, the results of these investigations reveal that roles associated with the Afro-descendants are impregnated with social stigmas (Barbosa, 2004; Carvalho, 2003; Rodrigues, 2001). Moreover, analyses of speech demonstrate that there is a depreciation of this ethnic group in the media. In fact, research on the subject has identified that the new stigmatization strategies of Afro-descendants in the media are subtle and complex. Studies on the subject pointed out that messages in mass communication reflect the racism that is ingrained in Brazilian society (Araújo, 2000; Carone and Bento, 2003; Carvalho, 2003; Rodrigues, 2001).

It is on this context of concern that the present investigation is founded. The goal of this research is to examine how portrayals of Brazilian Afro-descendants in children’s advertisements (those which appear in children comic magazines and those presented while children’s programs are been broadcasted) are displayed to children.

RC32-564.17
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TAMASHIRO, HELENITA (FMU-LAUREATE)

Roles Portrayed By Women: A Content Analysis in Brazilian Television Advertisements

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

Research related to female portrayals in advertising has been the focus of attention of many academic studies because mass media messages about women have often depicted them in a stereotypical manner, such as women are irrational, fragile, not intelligent, submissive, and subservient to men (Courtney & Lock-eretz, 1971; Venkatesan & Losco, 1975; A. Belkaoui & J. Belkaoui, 1976; Goffman, 1978 Blackwood, 1983; Breit & Cantor, 1988; Jolliffe, 1989; Luebke, 1989; Kang, 1997). In addition, these investigations have shown that these portrayals haven’t reflected changes in female roles in modern societies. Indeed, mass media has concocted women’s image mainly as sex object, wife, and mother whose primary goal in life is to look beautiful for men (Kosimar, 1971).

RC34-594.10
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CERVANTES NIÑO, JOSE JUAN (Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo León)

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

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

RC31-540.2
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Socioeconomic and Health Condition of Elderly Migrants in Monterrey City, Mexico

Present paper attempts to analyze the socioeconomic condition of elderly migrants and their impact on health status. About 156 Mexican elderly migrants were interviewed in Monterrey Metropolitan Region during 2010-12. The study found that, majority of elderly migrants in search of a better economic opportunity in urban areas. Once they arrive to city, they absorb in informal economic sectors. Our results indicate that most of the elderly do not have any job contract as well as they also earns very less compared to younger migrants. Most of the time employers ask them to work more hours without extra salary, which has adverse effect on their health. Elderly migrants were reported numerous health problems, whereas many of them were suffering from high risk diseases such as heart problem, obesity, high & low blood pressure, asthma among others. Pres-
ent study concluded that socioeconomic difference has great impact on health status of the older population.

RC19-328.2

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BECHER, INNA (Institute for Employment Research)

WENZIG, CLAUDIA (Institute for Employment Research)

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

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

RC41-694.1

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SOW, PAPA (University of Bonn)

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

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

ent the already appalling poverty and food security situation.

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

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

RC32-555.9

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

The purpose of this presentation is to investigate how British Muslim women manage plural social roles and identities, and to scrutinise the negotiation strategies which they adopt in this process of integration. Consequently, the presentation discusses young (aged 16–35 years) Muslim women’s attitudes regarding career, family, and on the basis of interview data collected in England. Overall, the research participants are able to make their own choices regarding their career and future. Furthermore, the data demonstrate that the younger the participants are, the more frequently they think that their family accepts their choices. It also shows that the development of religious institutions, such as mosques and madrasas, in communities and the use of information technology influence the participants’ attitudes about gender roles. These developments increase the chances of their participation in the wider society as Muslims by making them more knowledgeable about Islam. The knowledge of Islam helps the participants distinguish religious practices from cultural ones, some of which...
are perceived as being oppressive to women. Some participants use Islam to nego-
tiate with their family about the duties imposed on women and to justify their
own life and career choices. This does not necessarily mean that the participants
are critical of all ethnic and cultural practices; rather, they recognise some social
and emotional advantages to their ethnic backgrounds. By referring to Islam, they
find compatibility between following some gender roles assigned by their family
and building a career. The analysis results provide a complex picture of young
British Muslim women, who endeavour to negotiate their gender roles and par-
ticipate in modern society as Muslims. The presentation also contributes to the
sociological theory on reflexive modernity, which emphasises the importance of
agency and information to reproduction and change of identity and society.

J5-21.1

ADELMAN, MIRIAM* (Federal University of Paraná,
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“Sem Medo De Ser Feliz!”: Brazilian Horsewomen, Cowgirls and Equestrian Leisure

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

RC24-438.41

ADEM, CIGDEM* (The Public Administration Institute for
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“Construct Metro Not Roads”

Middle East Technical University (METU), (Ankara, Turkey) is located in a 45 km² forest campus planted by the students, academics and the military in 1960. The reforestation program, which received Aga Khan Award in 1995. One of the few green areas in the city, the university campus is under the threat of destruction - with rapid urbanization and road based transportation policies by various road construction plans in 1983, in 1994 and the most recent in 2013. The first era of environmental movement in 1994 “Protect METU No to the Highway” led by university students and local environmentalists was successful. In 2013, the mayor of Ankara insists on constructing an 8 lane highway that passes through the forest and another highway which will cross the campus via tunnel. Consequently, 3000 trees, the nearest neighbourhoods and the wildlife in the forest will be affected severely. The Prime Minister in response to the movement declared that “If you want forest, go and live in the forest. Road is civilization.” The study will focus on comparative framing and discourses of 1994 and 2013 movements. In addition, it will discuss various relationships around road construction of the students, NGOs, the university and the major. The study will further explore the motivations of participants and the impact of the movement on the daily transportation
behaviour. Most research on the social backgrounds of environmental activists has concluded that they are disproportionately highly educated and employed individuals, leave workers almost totally at the mercy of employers who put the health
and lives of workers in jeopardy. The end result is that the lot of the working
people has worsened under the neo-liberal economic agenda. It is thus concluded
that Gøsta Esping-Andersen’s notion of “de-commodification” (and “commodifica-
tion”) in characterising social collectivisation of risk misrepresents the processes
involved. While driven more by Karl Polanyi, Esping-Andersen, nonetheless, sug-
gests that he drew from the other Karl (Marx).

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

As a starting point for rethinking the conceptual foundations of Social Policy we are
rather than Polanyi, generating a framework that can be usefully illustrated in
the discussion of a conceptual handle on the processes are at work: “entitlement”, ‘capacity’, ‘functioning’, concerns with substantive equality, and Public Reasoning. Sen, we propose may offer a better inspiration for making sense of what encompassing and transformative social policy are (and should be) about. We supplement the conceptual offerings from Sen with insights drawn from social practices that we often characterise as
“non-formal” social policy, especially around the norms of solidarity and social
reciprocity.

RC08-157.5

ADESINA, WALE* (Ekki State University,
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Exploring the Narratives of Sociology in 21st Century Nigeria: Some Prospects and Challenges

The trajectories of Sociology as an externally induced discipline in Nigeria are
the production of theories and methodologies equal to the European tendencies
and ideas as well as the knowledge of domination initiated from outside. How-
ever, these trajectories have created avenue for serious crisis of relevance to the
extent that the discipline now has more critics than admirers. Some of the major
challenges that face the discipline include the belief that it contributes little to
to nation building in terms of policy formulation and implementation, as well as pro-
duction, consumption, and social change. In this regard, the paper suggested the paradox of entrepreneurial sociology as a viable option for making the discipline more relevant both as an academic, practical and pro-people ori-
ented discipline. Challenges that may face new option are also addressed.

TG03-932.1

ADEWUMI, FUNMI* (Labour Studies & Human Rights
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Workers’ Rights in the Era of Globalisation: How Protective Are International Labour Standards

International labour standards, codified in Conventions and Recommendations, remain the main instruments employed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to ensure that people work in dignity to offer by way of gainful employment
and as such constitute a problem to the society. For Sociology to overcome these
 criticisms, there is the need to assess critically the past, present, and future op-
oportunities open so as to make the discipline attractive both as an academic and
timeless discipline. To demonstrate the utility of Sociology, this paper consid-
ered two fundamental intellectual dispositions of practitioners to societal issues
which are scientism and criticalism. The paper argued that contemporary Nige-
rian situations tend to push the discipline more towards practical and cultural
hemisphere rather than the present practice of recycling pure externally created
theoretical and methodological perspectives. Against this background, the paper
suggested the paradox of entrepreneurial sociology as a viable option for making
the discipline more relevant both as an academic, practical and pro-people ori-
ented discipline. Challenges that may face new option are also addressed.

RC19-333.1

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

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

This paper starts with a set of arguments regarding some of the contempo-
rary foundations for Social Policy theorising. We commence with the proposition
that Gøsta Esping-Andersen’s notion of “de-commodification” (and “commodifica-
 tion”) in characterising social collectivisation of risk misrepresents the processes
involved. While driven more by Karl Polanyi, Esping-Andersen, nonetheless, sug-
gests that he drew from the other Karl (Marx).

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

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

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

Abstract

Gender inequality has remained a persistent phenomenon in many developing countries. Even in the developed countries, some countries still grapple with gender discrimination and women marginalization in politics. In but the poverty-stricken African nations, gender inequality is more of a serious development issue. The reason is that, many women still remain trapped in age-long discrimination in national politics occasioned by traditions, colonialism and imperial capitalism. This paper argues that, gender inequality is still a serious problem in the South-Western Nigeria using Lagos, Oyo and Osun States as case studies. The paper reports a survey carried out on women politicians of two major political parties in the South-West i.e the ACN and the PDP. The survey was carried out between the year 2007 and 2012 in three South Western Nigeria. It was complemented with 20 In-depth Interviews of women politicians. Findings from the study showed that, gender inequality, gender discrimination and marginalization are still the major constraints to women participation in Nigerian politics. Based on these findings, the paper recommended greater emphasis on the “Affirmative Action” recognized by Nigerian laws.

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

RC18-313.1

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

Abstract

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

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

RC26-461.1

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New Modes of Integration: Individuality and Sociality in Digital Networks

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

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

The contribution suggests that we are witnessing an important moment in the organization of communication given the current conjuncture of long-term socio-structural change processes with the advent of new technological and individual ways of communication. Contemporary internet-based media technology – above all Social Network Sites (SNS) – may provide the groundwork for a new form of communicative integration through the emergence of what may be called Networked Individualism. This amounts to a restructuring of the way the structure of social communication as social media and their technology enable an exchange-based mode of sociation. Based on a discussion of classic and contemporary sociological theory, some of the central mechanisms of the new societal exchange-based mode of sociation are sketched out, and subsequent potentials and risks for this new mode of sociation are discussed.

RC44-739.8

ADRIAENSENS, STEF* (KU Leuven, stef.adriaenssens@kuleuven.be)

‘Kalboj’ or ‘Sanitary Management Assistant? Precarious Work at the Bottom of the Occupational Ladder

Some see an increasing polarization between attractive jobs and jobs at the bottom in Western labour markets. Indeed, there is evidence that jobs that fall between these two extremes, have become less important in recent decades. Some juxtapose interesting jobs with a corresponding salary, job security, prestige, career opportunities and attractive working conditions against precarious jobs where people are expected to work in flexible work schedules with little chance to develop skills, all that in return for a low salary. Some denounce these bad jobs as ‘precarious’.

What is missing in this literature, is a reliable job level empirical approach of the growing numbers of workers in the precarious. This contribution reports on a research into an previously neglected occupation: lavatory attendants. Their job is to exist to low paid and flexible work with limited social protection, low employability and non-existing prospects of a career. There is a stark parallel between the lack of social-scientific interest and the apparent social unease about this job. For instance, the Polish ‘kalboj’ contaminates the Polish word for a sanitary attendant with phonetics for excrements (kal). Other terms cloak the job in vague terms (the ‘sanitary management assistant’).

With the help of standardized questionnaires and in-depth interviews taken from a sample of these workers in Belgian cities, we document the score of lavatory attendants on precariousness, job status, access to collective bargaining and social benefits, income, skill utilization and job strain. Also, because agency and self-assessment is so important to understand processes of polarization and precariousness, toilet attendants are asked what they see as the main problems of their jobs and status. The results of this survey allow us to partially evaluate the effects of the Belgian flexicurity policy, aiming to provide workers with social security while allowing for flexible labour market policy.

RC12-221.1

ADRIAENSENS, STEF* (KU Leuven, stef.adriaenssens@kuleuven.be)

‘Pacta Sunt Servanda’: Contract Breach and Contract Enforcement in Prostitution

The bulk of the social-scientific attention paid to the regulatory aspects of prostitution shows signs of a rigid judicial centralism. Usually one focuses on formal laws regulating the position of commercial sex. This means that the discussion of criminalization or liberalization of sex work gets most of the attention. However, there is more law and regulation concerned with sex work than just the formal aspects.

One important question is how relations between sex workers and clients are governed by contracts. Prostitution implies that people are engaged in commercial transactions where physical sexual services are exchanged for money. Because the relationship between a sex worker and his or her client is organized as an exchange, it necessitates a contract. These contracts, however, are virtually always of an incomplete nature. For one thing, written contracts are absent. Also, the incompleteness is strengthened because parties do not even orally agree upon essential aspects of the contract. Usually there is no more than a vague agreement about the price and the services provided. Misunderstandings and disagreements therefore occur frequently. Quite often these disagreements may increase the risk of violence used.

This contribution is built on a quite unique dataset documenting (more than 35,000) exchanges in commercial sexual encounters in the Low Countries (the Netherlands and Belgium). The analysis builds on a quantitative analysis of the causal factors behind these breaches of incomplete contracts. Privileged hypothetical factors are the private and public order institutions allowing for contract enforcement, unilateral enforcing power of contracts, reputation mechanisms and socialization. Estimation is performed with multilevel logit analyses, both random effects Bayesian estimations and fixed-effects regressions.

RC01-39.3

ADVINCULA-LOPEZ, LESLIE* (Ateneo de Manila University, leslielopez1211@gmail.com)

Shifting Identities: The Emerging Roles of the Armed Forces of the Philippines

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

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

RC06-128.6

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Gendered Life Courses and Personal Networks in Switzerland

Individual life courses may be defined as sequences of status profiles. They are multidimensional in the sense that they unfold simultaneously in various interdependent life domains such as family and occupation. In the Swiss welfare state system, family is considered as a private matter and only limited extra-familial childcare facilities are provided. Hence, in Switzerland, transition to parenthood often leads to life course gendering regarding these two central domains. While most men follow full-time employment trajectories, most women withdraw, temporarily or not, from the labor market by choosing part-time jobs that are structurally more compatible with raising children. Correlatively, the personal networks of relationships in which individuals are embedded are also gendered. Fostering relationships, either with family members or with other close people, has often been described as a woman’s role. This gendered social participation of women and men further leads to the development of differentiated social resources and relational interdependencies. This raises several questions. What are the main differences between personal networks of women and men? To which extent are these differences explained by gendered life courses? Do women following full-time employment trajectories develop similar networks as men do?

Based on a representative sample of 803 individuals living in Switzerland and belonging to two distinct birth cohorts (1950-55 and 1970-75), this communication explores women’s and men’s personal networks in light of linked occupational and familial trajectories. First, using multichannel sequence analysis, we create bi-dimensional typologies linking occupational and familial trajectories. Second, using personal networks composed of the very significant others, we provide the avenue for the members of the AFP to redefine the character and nature of their relationships with the other agents and institutions of the Philippine state.

RC07-140.8

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Technologies of Subjectification in Intercultural Contexts: Humanitarian Action and Entrepreneurship in Northern Chile

This paper examines humanitarian action and promotion of private entrepreneurship as an arena where new technologies of subjectification are deployed within polycentric power relations. How health and economic welfare technologies affect social relationships? How are these technologies connected with the experience of inequalities? Can they create new forms of identity? In this text I explore these questions by the analysis of the processes of reconfiguration of welfare experience, subjectivity and control in urban intercultural contexts of Arica, northern Chile.

RC01-39.1

AFRIZAL, AFRIZAL* (Andalas University, afrizal_2002au@yahoo.com)

Empowering Indigenous Communities Against The State and The Business To Tackle Group Conflict: The Roles Of NGOs In Balancing Power In Democratized Indonesia

After independence in 1945 the state power was strengthened in Indonesia, while the power of civil society was weakened. Before that, the society was strong marked by its elements struggled against colonizers in any islands. After independence and during New Order their power was deteriorated by the state, while the state grew much stronger in power. That socio-political condition created deep political power inequality in the country between the society and the state and the business. This is responsible for the happening of political crises and communal violence during 1998-early 2000s. 1998 was the watershed of democratization in Indonesia leading to decreasing political power inequality. Based on research in the field of agrarian conflict this article is to show how the deep political power inequality between the society and the state as well as the business created wide spread social unrests and the increasing balance of power among them contribute focus group interviews collected over several years of fieldwork. I first would also scrutinize the role of NGOs in empowering society against the state and the business to create just and peaceful Indonesia. The argument of this article is that the creation of equal political power between the society and the state as well as the business is prerequisite of justice in the utilization of agrarian resources and NGO contribution is vital to that.

RC22-398.3

AGADJANIAN, VICTOR* (Arizona State University, vag@asu.edu)

Women's Religious Authority in a Sub-Saharan Setting: Dialectics of Empowerment and Dependency

The western scholarship on religion and gender has devoted considerable attention to women’s entry into leadership roles across various religious traditions and denominations. However, very little is known about the dynamics of women’s religious authority and leadership in developing settings, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, a region of powerful and diverse religious expressions. Guided by a conceptual model that intersects religion, gender, and power, this study analyzes women’s religious authority and leadership in a predominantly Christian yet denominationally diverse setting in southern Mozambique. It uses a uniquely rich combination of household and institutional survey data with in-depth and participatory fieldwork to identify and compare the prevalence and patterns of women’s formal leadership across different denominational groups. The study examines and defines four main pathways and forms of women’s church-based authority: office authority gained on their own merit; office authority gained by virtue of association with husband congregation leadership; charisma-derived authority acquired through proselytizing; and agency-based authority gained through church women’s groups. In conclusion, I reflect on how these forms of women’s authority both defy and reassert the gendered constraints of the religious marketplace and the broader gender ideology in this developing setting.

JS-27.3

AGARTAN, TUBA* (Providence College, tagartan@providence.edu)

Transformation of Medical Professionalism in Turkey: Erosions and New Divisions in the Wake of Reforms

This paper aims to examine the impact of recent market reforms in the Turkish health care system on medical professionalism and identifies new divisions within the medical profession. The research team carried out 60 interviews in the summer of 2010 in Istanbul, Turkey, at two different public hospitals. The findings suggest that the new economic and social context of medicine, which is marked with marketization, consumerism and managerialism, is significantly transforming medical professionalism in Turkey. Physicians indicate growing frustration as the reforms such as introduction of pay-for-performance methods or practice of full-time employment of physicians in public hospitals are being implemented and public hospitals are reorganized as autonomous entities. Physicians report lower levels of professional status, lack of respect on the part of the patients and policymakers and increased violence from patients and their relatives. Many physicians blame the government for erosion of the public trust in physicians and growing violence, claiming that the reformers undermined the credibility of the physicians by designating them as “service providers”. Institutional complaint mechanisms that have recently been established as part of the reforms appear to strain the doctor-patient relationship even more. On the other hand, physicians who occupy managerial positions in the same hospitals provide a somewhat different assessment of the reforms. The discourse of these physician-managers include lower levels of professional status, lack of respect on the part of the patients and policymakers and view some steps like pay-for-performance payments as useful incentives to get their colleagues work more efficiently, they hesitate to embrace the reforms aimed at granting autonomy to public hospitals. They also agree with their colleagues that the patient complaint mechanisms are not working properly. The paper highlights serious threats to erosion of professional status of physicians and emergence of new hierarchies among the practicing physicians and physician-managers in Turkey.
AGBOOLA, CAROLINE* (University of South Africa, agboolacaroline@gmail.com)

Same-Sex Sexual Relationships in South African Female Prisons

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

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

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

AGBOFFI, JOACHIM DIAMOI* (Université Alassane Ouattara de Bouake, agboffi_joachim@yahoo.fr)

Technologies De Communication Et Inégalités En Côte D'Ivoire


La question des non-usages des media est complexe en Côte d’Ivoire. L’accessibilité de tous aux media qui était vue sous le seul angle de la démocratie et des droits de l’homme la notion de dispositif numérique d’action conjointe (Foucault, Widmer) et des logiques d’action.

La Compabilité Des SHS Et Des STIC Pour Une Analyse Des Usages

L’objectif de la communication est de montrer que les inégalités d’usages et d’appartenance dépendent d’une double analyse : celle des objets techniques (STIC) et celle des représentations et/ou compétences liées aux usages (SHS). Des lors, le problème vient de la multitude des approches SHS possibles et de leur réduction à une modélisation (STIC) dans un objet technique et son cadre d’utilisation. L’usage est donc d’abord une vue de l’esprit qui associe les interactions humaines, la médiation des outils, la cognition et les intentions qui permettent à l’utilisateur d’agir sur des problèmes concrets. Au-delà d’une faiblesse évidente de la méthode qui se base sur le principe de la correspondance linéaire descriptique de l’usage (Agboffi-Joachim, Widmer) comme celui de l’indice de couverture de traitement de l’information (Foucault, Widmer) qui crée un dédoublement du social qui fixe à la fois les règles et les ressorts qui l’en trouve dans les usages.

Le corpus théorique proposé pour l’analyse des usages articule l’approche des outils (Simondon, Norman), celles des représentations (Goody, Vergès) et l’analyse de l’âge de la tâche et du matériel (Leplat, Hoc). Elle met clairement en évidence la relation qui existe entre la représentation que l’on d’un objet technico et les compétences mises en œuvre pour son appropriation. Nous y discutons particulièrement la notion de dispositif numérique d’action conjointe (Foucault, Widmer) qui crée un dédoublement du social qui fixe à la fois les règles et les ressorts qui l’en trouve dans les usages.

La méthode présentée reprend une expérimentation dont la finalité est la construction de l’interface d’une application pour le web qui doit aider des décideurs à mieux comprendre un équipes projet. Nous y discutons notamment de la question de la coordination qui sert à calculer et mettre en place le dispositif numérique d’action conjointe (Foucault, Widmer) qui crée un dédoublement du social qui fixe à la fois les règles et les ressorts qui l’en trouve dans les usages.
The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio-economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. However, the ground reality of the socio-cultural reality shows heavy gender based inequality in occupations, particularly legal professions. This further jeopardizes any effort at effective empowerment of women. The proposed paper attempts at a critical sociological analysis of the situation. This is would be specifically justified in view of the following statistics for instance:

A total of 20.4% women were employed in the organized sector in 2010 with 17.9% working in the public sector and 24.5% in the private. The labour force participation rate of women across all age-groups was 20.8 in rural sector and 12.8 in urban sector compared with 54.8 and 55.6 for men in the rural and urban sectors respectively in 2009-10 (NSS 64th Round). The female share of total Central Government employment stood at 10.0% in 2009. The share of female employees in the scheduled commercial banks was 15.9% in 2009 which rose slightly to 16.6% in 2010.

In 2012, women occupied only 8 out of 74 Ministerial positions in the Central Council of Ministers.

There were 2 women judges out of 26 judges in the Supreme Court and there were only 54 women judges out of 634 judges in different High Courts.

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

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**AGREE, EMILY** *(Johns Hopkins University, emily.agree@jhu.edu)*

**WAKUI, TOMOKO** *(Tokyo Metropolitan Inst Gerontology)*

**Specialization in Caregiving Networks**

Decades of change in marriage, divorce, and cohabitation have resulted in diverse social support networks for aging individuals. The extent to which these growing networks of weak ties can provide needed care to older persons with chronic disabilities has been called into question. Research has shown pronounced differences in caregiving to fragile families. The NHAHTS data provided us with the opportunity to study families as a whole at the crossroads of end of life and the transition from care to support for family caregivers.

This study uses new nationally representative data from the U.S. National Health and Aging Trends Study (NHATS) to examine the extent to which caregivers work alone or share tasks, and the characteristics associated with caregiver specialization in caregiving. The NHAHTS data was designed to help understand the consequences of late-life disability for individuals, as well as comprehensive networks of their families, social networks, and helpers who assist older persons with self-care, mobility, household, and medical care tasks.

Multilevel models are used to examine characteristics associated with the propensity of caregivers to work alone or to share tasks with others, controlling for shared family characteristics, and the health needs of the older person.

Results show the majority are sharing with other caregivers (70%) though almost one-third are the only caregiver, and a small number (about 5%) work alone even though there are other caregivers. Spouses are more likely to be solo caregivers and children more likely to share tasks. Stepchildren are minimally involved in care to their stepparent and when they provide care they are more likely to act as a “backup,” sharing a single task with other helpers.

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**RC32-548.6**

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

**Political Processes and the Women’s Movement in Brazil**

The paper discusses the reemergence of social movements in Brazil, to include the women’s movements, pointing to the processes of institutionalization of the early organizations that were born after the military dictatorship, during the forging of the 1988 Brazilian Constitution, built with participatory ideals. It depicts what happened to the early women’s movements that appeared at a time of democratic construction, their priorities and professionalization, to comprise their official inclusion in the governmental apparatus, achieving Ministerial Status during the Worker’s Party presidential election victories, discussing the parallel process of elitization and autonomization of party politics, the exclusion of women of parliamentary representation and the voice given to religious fundamentalist groups in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate. It also discusses the changes undertaken by the movements that helped to forge the 1988 Constitution and their transformation into NGOs. The enlarged participation in the executive has been achieved through careers in the administrative machinery rather than in women’s parties. The paper portrays the Women’s movement’s movements: some independent of party politics and with high international influence; other with national concern, tied to party politics; or to rural trade-unions, and discusses each of these organization’s priorities and how they stand in relation to feminist issues and the response given by the political system: the parliament, the women’s secretariat; the women’s police stations, in the case of violence against women; murder cases and rape, discussing the action of fundamentalists so as to propose strategies to withdraw some of the conquests made by women related to cases of rape and abortion. It also portrays the response of the women’s movement to these political challenges, and some of the still incipient concrete propositions of reform, widening women’s representation in parliament, while women’s issues can only be politically debated through participatory practices.
“Safety migration policy” as a new approach of migration studies in Indonesia is not found it ground yet. People from alienated island tend to repeat their proponent who has been migrating for more than a century rather than obey to government policies on safe migration which cannot guarantee their safety. This abstract would like to explore how is strategy of migrant workers on Adonara Island to create a sustainable migrant worker community

RC09-166.2

AHLAWAT, SADHU* (Maharishi Dayanand University, srahlawat_mdu@yahoo.com)

Political Empowerment and Social Transformation

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

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RC17-310.5

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ABIMBOLA, OLUREMI (Covenant University)

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

ABSTRACT

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

RC27-475.1

AIBA, KEIKO* (Meiji Gakuin University, aiba@k.meiji-gakuin.ac.jp)

Japanese Women Professional Wrestlers’ Embodied Experiences and Their Identities

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

RC34-583.7

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

Eléments De Reproduction De La Division Sexuelle Des Rôles Domestiques. Enquête Menées Auprès D'Un échantillon D'Étudiants Universitaires Japonais

“Pourquoi vous ne voulez pas vous marier ?” Cela a été la question la plus fréquente parmi celles que le groupe d’étudiantes japonaises de l'université de Saga a posé à ses collègues français, au cours d'une série de rencontre qui ont eu lieu à l’université de Toulouse II (le Mirail) en février 2013. Mon après avoir assisté à un séminaire du sociologue Daniel Welzer-Lang ayant su jet la situation actuelle de la vie en couple en France, ces étudiantes japonaises ont du mal à imaginer que cela puisse leur arriver un jour : au cours d'une enquête que nous avons mené à l'université de Saga auprès d'un échantillon d'étudiants en couple, nous avons pu remarquer leur quasi complète confiance dans le mariage en tant qu’élément de consolidation de leur liaison. Pourtant, le mariage au Japon signifie aussi, en bonne partie, assumer une spécifique division sexuelle des rôles domestiques et familiales ; en effet, le 51,6% des japonaises (48,4% parmi les femmes et 55,1% parmi les hommes) considèrent que les femmes mariées devraient rester à la maison. Au cours de notre communication, nous ironiserons les résultats de notre enquête menée auprès d’étudiants japonais, celle qui vise en premier lieu à analyser la dynamique de reproduction de la division sexuelle des rôles domestiques.

RC02-59.2

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

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

Sociologists and anthropologists of finance have noted the development of a mass financial culture that is marked by a widespread involvement in and a popular infatuation with financial markets. Most ethnographic studies on the topic have focused on professional financiers and elites. This paper makes a postmodern and atic and can only constitute a partial depiction of financial market cultures which have spread far beyond the bounds of professional contexts and elite networks. Presenting data from an ethnographic study of the day-to-day lives of independent, non-professional Israeli online day-traders, this study explores the complex set of cultural orientations which inform and shape these traders’ understandings of financial trading, their beliefs about and imageries of the market and market processes, and their experiences with speculation. Relying on in-depth interviews, offshore and online fieldwork in sites such as trading courses for the general public and financial blogs, forums and internet trading rooms, this paper maps out the terrain of popular, online day-trading in this context. Moreover, it discusses the types of self- and social-awareness that are implicated by the traders’ speculative enchantments and financial dealings and preoccupations. It shows how market outcomes become a form of self-reflexive grammar through which the traders face several conflicts because their bodies disturb the normative sex-gen boundary which requires that if one is a biological female, one has to adopt “feminine” clothes, hair style and physique that let others perceive that one is a female. First, some cannot fit into cute clothes sold in Japan that are targeted only for the ideal female bodies. Second, they do not take it seriously because they gave priority to becoming a wrestler. Second, some are mistaken for men in daily lives. The reason, they believe, is that they have specific physical characteristics such as short hair, casual clothes and big bodies. Since they deliberately identify themselves as women, they want others to perceive them as women regardless of their physical appearance. They, however, do not attempt to change their bodies to let others perceive them as women. Therefore, they unintentionally challenge the normative sex-gen boundary.
shaped by actual engagements in these markets. It presents data from an ethnographic study of the day-to-day lives of independent Israeli day-traders who pursue global online financial trading. Relying upon in-depth interviews, offline and online fieldwork in sites such as trading courses and financial forums, blogs, and internet trading rooms, the paper explores three interrelated questions: how are notions of national identity (re-)constituted by the discourse on global financial trading? How do the traders make sense of and experience the globality of the market? And what meanings do they attribute to nationality within the market? The findings indicate the traders’ sense of a meritocratic ‘freedom’ from the symbolic baggage of other national contexts. By their own sense of belonging, they develop a field of economic activity where one’s success is not dependent upon the politics of identity that is characteristic of global organizational contexts and paid work. Nevertheless, while in this sense losing significant symbolic weight as a marker of personal and social identity, national identity figures heavily in traders’ abstract, calculative evaluations of the value of financial assets and markets. The paper discusses the implications of this aspect of the financial and calculative reconstitution of the meaning of national identity within the global, computerized networks for our understanding of the impact of financial globalization on national imageries, cross-cultural perceptions, and ‘glocal’ market cultures.

**RC49-804.4**

**AIT MEHDI, GINA** (Université Libre de Bruxelles LAMC, gaitmehdi@ulb.ac.be)

*Who Is Responsible: Situating Mental Illness within the Family in Niger*

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

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

**JS-39.2**

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

*Comparative Study of Ability and Examinations in Post-Manufacturing Societies, from Interview Surveys in the United Kingdom and Japan*

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

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

**RC54-870.3**

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

*Does Embodied Musical Experience Remain in Children's Memory?: A Study of Longitudinal Analysis of Japanese Junior High School Students*

This study analyses whether embodied musical experience remain children's memory. To find out whether this premise is true, we examined the case of Japan's most famous classical music festival Saito Kinen Festival Matsumoto. Every year, this festival invites students of 70 junior high schools in the local area for...
of opera performances. Every year, around 6000 students get to attend the excellent opera performance, free of charge. We used an experimental design to collect data. Surveys were carried out three times in some schools, before and after the opera performance, and after six months. About 600 responses were collected who answered all three times. The survey questionnaire was designed to gauge students' attitudes in the performance, their musical or cultural interest, and their consciousness to music education or school learning. We analyse these variables related to their media environment, school achievement, family background, and economic and cultural situation.

According to our analysis, we observed the increase of the interest of opera just after the performance; however, this effect was diminished for many students after six months. But some students remain these interests for opera or classical music. The cause of the difference derived from the method of teaching to embody musical memory. That is to say, some teachers succeed that students embody musical experience through the lessons held before and after the opera performance. We will indicate these causes and effects by the longitudinal quantitative analysis and the interview views from school teachers.

WG05-923.1
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Work-Family Conflict and Coping Strategies Among Women: Evidence from Commercial Banks in Nigeria

Work-family conflict has been an issue of concern to both employees and employers of labour, and occupies top priority in government and organisation agendas. Balancing family and work roles place serious demands on working women most especially in African traditional setting where women are by design home keepers. Work-family conflict remains a challenge for women employed in the Nigerian labour force especially the banking sector because of the time related stress arising from demands of both work and family roles. The paper investigates preconditions for family conflict and paid special attention to the coping strategies adopted by women especially in time demanding banking sector. The study adopted qualitative research method and structured face-to-face interview among female workers of randomly selected commercial banks within urban states in Nigeria. Data were analysed using univariate and multivariate regression analysis. The findings show that age of the respondents, children ever born (parity), marital status, staff category and religion are significant determinants of work-conflict. The study also revealed that although organizations have introduced a number of work-life balance policies, these policies have not cushioned the work-family conflict experience for working women making women to engage a range of individual coping strategies. The study recommends a purposeful and effective policy intervention from organisation and effective family support from the family base to reduce the complexities of balancing work-family roles.

RC25-452.3
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CHIMUANYA, LILY (Covenant University)

Discursive Constructions of Borders in Online Feedback Platforms

This study applies Van Dijk’s (2001, 2004, 2006) socio-cognitive approach to Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to the study of discourse structures and patterns in online feedback platforms in Nigeria. An investigation of discursive constructions becomes necessary because it is observed that they are laden with ideological processes that reflect exclusion and resistance among Nigerians and therefore raises the question of oneness and unity in the nation, more especially in African traditional setting where women are by design home keepers. The study reveals that writers apply ideological discourse strategies in the expression of their interpersonal relationships and socio-cultural relations. These help to clearly negotiate social and ethnic borders. The study also shows that the new media (the Internet) has created platforms for border formation and maintenance amongst Nigerians.

RC03-66.3
AKAEDA, NAO* (Kansai University, akazaeda@kansai-u.ac.jp)

The Variety of Influence of Social Capital on Health in Welfare State Regimes

The purpose of this study is to clarify the differences of influence of social capital on health in welfare state regimes. Recently, studies in sociology, political science, economics, and social epidemiology have addressed the relationship between social capital and health. Large number of studies have found that social capital improve health. However, the studies of social capital on health may differ in welfare state regimes, because there is a possibility that absence of state support is compensated by social capital. Therefore, we need research to identify the differences in the importance and meaning of social capital in welfare state regimes. This study examines the influence of formal and informal social capital on health varies among welfare state regimes through international comparative analysis of a multilevel model.

Using data from the 2007 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), we analyze the individual-level data which have been linked with national-level data. The study of social capital on health, the random slope model to examine differences in the influence of formal and informal social capital on health among different regime types. Dependent variable is self-rated health, and independent variables as social capital are civic participation, generalized trust, informal social contact with family and friends.

This analysis produced two main results. (1) Informal contact with family has a stronger positive effect in the familialistic regime. (2) Informal contact with friends has a stronger positive effect in the post-socialist regime. These results demonstrate that there are the differences of the importance and meaning of social capital in welfare state regimes. Therefore, we need further research to clarify the differences of the mechanisms by which social capital compensate for the lack of welfare.
ant because the expression “social systems observe” is almost equivalent to the frequently used expression “realities are socially constructed”. By using systems approach, we will be able to define precisely what is meant by the term “social” in such context.

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

RC51-816.2
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Systems Thinking and Sociological Thinking: Observing from an Asian Perspective

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

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

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

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

RC22-398.6
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Kinship Networks and Pentecostalism in South-Western Nigeria

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

RC09-173.5
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Sustainable Development in Terms of Social Inequality

The evolutionary process is always the unity and interaction of two tendencies which balance each other - the stability and instability. Both groups in their contradictory unity are necessary for the development of the system. At the same time, there are various forms of conflict resolution between the above tendencies, and one of such forms is to achieve balance. But if one of the tendencies dominates the other, the development will stop. Even in the case when the stability prevails over the instability, the development of the system is exposed to an exceptional damage. The social history of humankind for centuries demonstrates a confrontation between two types of social dynamics. In one of them there is a strong guiding action to the ideas of natural selection and the struggle for existence as an engine of progress. Further ascent of humanity is seen by struggle and displacement of the weak and unfit forms. The purpose “to displace” and “to develop” won’t be able to ensure the survival in the long term. This is the technical dynamics, commercial, parasitic, leading to the establishment of a rigid unipolar world order. To achieve the harmonious development of humankind, the concept of sustainable development refers to the need to reduce the gap between the rich and poor, and make greater efforts to protect the environment.

RC23-405.5
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Culture of Innovation in Higher Educational Institutions

In modern society one of the most significant goals of higher educational institutions is to support the development of innovative culture. The modernization of all sectors of economy and society depends on the formation of new skills and patterns of behavior for the new generation.

In Russia the culture of innovation is forming under the influence of rising territorial inequality, stratification of higher education institutions (the allocation of specific types of high schools), growing diversity in organizational, personnel, technological conditions in different types of schools.

The paper analyses the culture of innovation upon the integration of education and science. The positions of the two main subjects of innovative process are observed: teachers and students. It is based on the survey of academics and students from different types of universities (federal, research, regional – that types are result of the Russian education reform). Using the results of the survey, we can show what model of integration of education and science is emerging and what are the prospects of this interaction in building of innovative culture.

RC31-522.2
AKIBA, TAKESHI* (Akita International University, t-akiba@aiu.ac.jp)

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Filipina Wives in Rural Akita

This paper examines the migration and integration process of Filipina wives in rural Japan. Southern Akita in Tohoku Region has long been plagued by the stagnant economy, aging population, and out-migration. Since the 1990s a trickle of Filipina wives working as “talents” married local Japanese men, forming transnational families in the traditional agricultural community.

Through surveys and interviews with the wives as well as with local leaders and government officials, we look at how gender and family has played an important role in the migratory process of these women and the manner in which they were incorporated into the family structure of rural Japan, and by extension the local community.

Gender has at times constrained choices that these women can make, while it has also become an empowering factor, as Filipina and Japanese women meet in schools and local cultural institutions and forge bonds over childcare and care-giving in their families. Local language classes, staffed by volunteers (mainly local Japanese women) as well as support organizations (again led by local Japanese women) have played a critical role in the incorporation of Filipino wives into the local community.

Now one or two decades into their residence in Akita, these wives are facing a critical juncture, whether they be changes in their careers, the departure of their children from their homes, and the care of their now aged-in-laws. Once again, their position within the society, both in regards to their “foreignness” and their gender, is being tested. We will therefore add to the existing literature on Filipino wives by examining their experience in later stages of their life in Japan.

JS-7.1
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Workers of the Globalized World: Explaining Difference in Workers’ Attitudes to Globalization

Workers of the Globalized World: Explaining Difference in Workers’ Attitudes to Globalization

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Without any doubt globalization affects the life and work of workers. Increasing international trade and labor mobility poses challenges to individual workers. Labor movements’ response to these developments are to protect national (and regional) labor markets through further regulation of labor markets, in order to soften the blow for those workers who are the ‘losers of globalization’. However, workers who are heterogeneous and the way in which globalization affects the life of workers is not equal for all workers: some groups of workers will have a lot to gain from globalization.

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

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

For the empirical analysis we use data from the web based survey “Distributonal Conflict in a Globalized World, 2011”, a representative survey of the Dutch population (N=600).

Our study contributes to our understanding of the consequences of globalization by analyzing individual level attitudes of workers. In an era of continued trade union decline, knowledge of different types of workers attitudes towards globalization may better enable the labor movement to represent the interest of all workers. Knowing which workers view globalization as a threat, and for whom globalization offers opportunities, helps labor organizations to developed more informed and differentiated mobilization campaigns.

RC05-116.1

AKSEER, TABASUM* (Queen’s University, tabasum@queensu.ca)

Governmentality and the Construction of Muslim Masculinities and Femininities in Canadian Domestic and Foreign Politics

The murders of Aqsa Pervez in 2007 and the Shafia sisters in 2009 increased the public’s interest/concern in honour related crimes and religious accommodate in Canada. The Muslim identity of the victims and perpetrators was a crucial factor, as evidenced in subsequent media reports which erroneously linked the public’s interest/concern in honour related crimes and religious accommodation by analyzing individual level attitudes of workers. In an era of continued trade union decline, knowledge of different types of workers attitudes towards globalization may better enable the labor movement to represent the interest of all workers. Knowing which workers view globalization as a threat, and for whom globalization offers opportunities, helps labor organizations to developed more informed and differentiated mobilization campaigns.

RC09-180.1

AKTHER, SHARMIN* (University of Dhaka, sharminbd.du@gmail.com)

The Environmental Refugees: A Comparative Study of Displaced Women in the Coastal Districts Khulna and Bagerhat, Bangladesh

It is well recognized that unsustainable development projects all across the globe, especially in the developing global South, have resulted in various kinds of ecological hazards like salinity, floods and so on displacing a huge chunk of population, known in the current text as the "environmental refugees" from their ancestral homes and conventional livelihoods. In this context, it has to be kept in mind that all people who are displaced and are termed as ‘environmental refugees’ do not migrate. The decision to migrate in crisis situations like environmental hazards depends on a host of institutional and structural factors. Thus, not only the degree of vulnerability of an individual or a family in crisis situations depends on the institutional and structural factors as observed by various studies, but the capabilities and opportunities for mobility also depend to a large extent upon these factors. Keeping this in mind, the present paper through an ethnographic field study in a few salinity-prone villages of the most backward coastal districts (in terms of Gender Development Index and Human Development Index) of Bangladesh, namely Khulna and Bagerhat districts, tries to find out how institutional and structural factors affect the migration decision of women belonging to various social and economic groups. The cases of Khulna and Bagerhat represent a unique situation of displacement of huge number of population, caused partly by the salinity due to sea level rise and partly by the cyclone Aila and Sidr. The main finding of the study is that migration in many of the cases, especially for the women-headed household, has often proved to be an enabling experience. The study also investigates whether the government’s response to these developments (in terms of Gender Development Index and Human Development Index of Bangladesh, namely Khulna and Bagerhat districts, tries to find out how institutional and structural factors affect the migration decision of women belonging to various social and economic groups. The cases of Khulna and Bagerhat represent a unique situation of displacement of huge number of population, caused partly by the salinity due to sea level rise and partly by the cyclone Aila and Sidr. The main finding of the study is that migration in many of the cases, especially for the women-headed household, has often proved to be an enabling experience. The study also investigates whether the government’s response to these developments...
From a sociological perspective, the funeral is a rite of passage in which the deceased individual is symbolically excluded from the world of the living and transferred to the realm of the dead. While the goods necessary to perform this transition were for a long time collectively provided by members of the family and community, funeral goods are nowadays produced by professionals for a profit and are exchanged on markets. But due to the structural and moral specifics of this market, buyers and sellers cope with action is highly constrained. There are strong social taboos against many strategies of profit maximization that are used in other economic fields such as extensive marketing and price competition. Despite of this, funeral directors must take measures to attract customers and to gain advantages over competitors. In this analysis I look at how morticians in Germany circumvent the moral taboos in the market in order to establish trust and construct and communicate quality. I argue that the structural and moral specifics of this market create opportunities for entrepreneurs to deceive customers in order to achieve the goals of profit. This analysis therefore addresses key issues in economic sociology concerning the assessment of quality in markets and the translation of value from one scale of value to another. In doing so the study helps us to better understand the moral preconditions and social constraints to the operation of markets in modern capitalist economies. Data for the analysis stem from participant-observation, expert interviews, and document analysis.

RC29-500.2

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Testing Agnew's General Strain Theory on Drug Use Among College Students

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

RC33-565.4

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

Longitudinal surveys allow for studying response change within respondents not possible in cross-sectional studies. Prior studies, however, suggest reports of change in longitudinal studies are potentially error-prone. Proactive dependent interviewing (DI) reminds respondents of previous answers, asking if there has been any change since the last survey, and is a possible method to reduce errors by assisting recall and reducing cognitive burden. However, DI also may lead to satisficing, allowing acquiescence by stating that the situation is the same when it is not, leading to underreporting of change. The Innovation Panel (IP) survey in the UK has conducted experiments on wording of several DI questions (both subjective/objective and categorical/continuous) across 5 waves. The first two waves asked questions independently (no DI); waves 3 and 4 asked two versions, reminding respondents of previous answers and asking if the "same" or "has changed"; Wave 5 (mixed-mode face-to-face and web) includes both wordings as well as two forced choice versions including same/changed options.

Results indicate that first, DI does not always produce lower levels of change compared to independently asking questions. Second, asking the unbalanced "still the same" version leads to less change in general than other versions, suggesting possible acquiescence in DI. Third, the web survey elicited significantly more acquiescence in DI compared to independently asking questions. This paper outlines current thinking on the research and reflects critically on the key theoretical and methodological issues. The paper also presents emerging findings from the fieldwork.

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

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

AL-MAZRO'EI, LUBNA* (University of Strathclyde, lubna.al-mazo-ei@strath.ac.uk)

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

This paper describes a doctoral study, which focuses on female tourism entrepreneurship in Muscat and the cultural context. The paper outlines current thinking on the research and reflects critically on the key theoretical and methodological issues. The paper also presents emerging findings from the fieldwork. In this analysis I look at how morticians in Germany circumvent the moral taboos in the market in order to establish trust and construct and communicate quality. I argue that the structural and moral specifics of this market create opportunities for entrepreneurs to deceive customers in order to achieve the goals of profit. This analysis therefore addresses key issues in economic sociology concerning the assessment of quality in markets and the translation of value from one scale of value to another. In doing so the study helps us to better understand the moral preconditions and social constraints to the operation of markets in modern capitalist economies. Data for the analysis stem from participant-observation, expert interviews, and document analysis.
a female descendant (second or third generation) of migrant families resident in
Germany, this paper looks at the asymmetrical power relations between the cou-
ple(s) (pertaining to the citizenship, labour market, language competency, knowl-
dge of dominant norms and rules of the receiving country) and examine how
the notions of womanhood and manhood will be renegotiated in the context of
transnational intimate relations. Thus, drawing on the concepts of transnational
family networks and the concept of world-families combined with the insights of
sociology of intimacy (Eva Illouz 2012), the paper raises the question whether the
male marriage migration might be ending up in the change of constellation of
familial power relations, and in gender relations between married couples, hence
denoting the reversal of gender order in migration context. The paper is based on
biographical-narrative interviews conducted with Turkish and Moroccan couples
in the frame of the research project "Reversal of the Gender Order? Male Marriage
Migration to Germany by North African and Turkish Men".

JS-48.4

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

This study represents a community-based death perspectives assessment of
a hard to reach population in Lisbon. It aims to attain a South Asian comparison
concerning willingness to donate organs, while exploring gender, age, educational
and religious-related differences.

A cross-sectional population-based study was conducted among immigrants
from Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. Snowball non-probability sampling tech-
nique was used, through interviewers with privileged access to the target-popula-
tion. Between November 2012 and February 2013 trained interviewers collected
qualitative and quantitative data through face-to-face interviews, namely socio-
demographic characteristics and health conditions, willingness to donate organs
(subjects were asked if they would like to have their organs donated; ‘yes’, ‘no’, ‘in-
different’, ‘don’t know/don’t answer’) and other attitudes towards death. Logistic
regression was performed to identify factors associated to willingness to donate
organs in univariate and multivariate-adjusted models for each population and
gender.

Willingness to donate organs was higher among the Indian (41.7%), namely Hindus,
and lower among the Bangladeshis (9.5%) and the Pakistanis (15.8%). For all
the three populations, a bad/very bad self-rating quality of life was associated
to willingness to donate organs. Bangladeshi women were more willing to donate
organs than men, while among the Indian and Pakistani, educational level was a
more important variable in what concerns the explanation of organs donation
among women.

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to willingness to donate organs. Bangladeshi women were more willing to donate
organs than men, while among the Indian and Pakistani, educational level was a
more important variable in what concerns the explanation of organs donation
commitment phenomenon. Among the Bangladeshi men, migration length was
also related to willingness to donate organs; and an increased number of self-re-
ported diseases among women.

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

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

RC25-442.4

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

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

Several methods were used to carry out the investigation: in deep interviews
and documentary analysis. Workers holding different job categories from the
largest companies in the sector were interviewed (31). Social partners who have
participated in Call Centre Collective bargaining were also interviewed (7). Several
documents were analysed: the five Call Centre collective agreements, Company
Agreements, five judicial rulings concerning the relationship between linguistic
autonomy and occupational categories, conversation scripts, protocols and train-
ing documents. This research is funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and
Competitiveness (FIJ2012-33316).

RC40-686.2

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Diferentes significados da a chamada Agricultura Moderna: El caso brasileño

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

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

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

RC21-359.4

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The Struggle for the Public SPACE in the Historical Center of
Latinamerican Cities. the Case of Mexico City and Sao Paulo

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

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

Low income population has adapted to these changes by creating survival jobs
as local distributors of global production. However, these activities are in conflict
with many local and national laws, and confront governmental and private inter-
ests set upon the “renewal of the historical centers”.

These paper aims to analyze the corporatist and clientelist relationship be-
tween the hawkers’ organizations and the government as well as the use of toler-
ance and repression tactics from the local authorities regarding the use of public
spaces in the center of the cities.

PRES-1.6

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

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

The main argument highlights the need for unions to make their structures more porous and develop forms of 'contingent membership' able to accommodate the organizing tools and cultures that diasporas bring with them was higher.

ALBERTI, GABRIELLA* (Leeds University Business School, g.alberti@leeds.ac.uk)
Organizing Intersecting Identities: Trade Unions and Precarious Migrant Workers Across the Atlantic

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

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

ALBANESI, PATRIZIA* (Canadian Sociological Association, palbanes@soc.ryerson.ca)
A Decade of Turbulence and Mismatch—Changing Child Care Policies in Changing Economic Times in the Canadian Context

ALDAVE, MA. LEAH CZARINA (Social Weather Stations)
LICUDINE, VLADYMIR JOSEPH* (Social Weather Stations, vlad.licudine@sws.org.ph)
Measuring Homophobia in the Philippines

In June 2013, local media reported a survey done by US-based Pew Research Center that ranks the Philippines among the most gay-friendly in the world. In the report entitled "The Global Divide on Homosexuality", only 17 countries had...
majories that agreed with the statement that homosexuality should be accepted by the society, with the Philipinens ranking 10th among the 17 countries. Filipino gay rights groups, however, were not impressed with the survey, which they believe are based on the perception of accepted stereotypes of gays. They mentioned that once a gay is outside of the accepted stereotypes, that is where they encounter rejection.

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

The paper will also delve into new topics in the forthcoming SWS nationwide survey to be conducted in December 2013. The new topics will measure agreement/disagreement with the following statements: Being gay or lesbian is contageous; Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome or AIDS can be considered as a sickness; and existing quantitative datasets. The comparative perspective allows an inter-disciplinary and cultural analysis.

**RC34-596.3**

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

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

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

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

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

**RC29-502.6**

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

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

This analysis approaches the problem of policing in China, rendering focus on the process of policing reform not isolated in itself but rather embedded in the social context. This analysis allows for the envisage of the complexity implied in the broader institutional reform setting in China from 1978 to the present day. Continuities and discontinuities in relation to some past practices are the stakes of this phenomenon. As new normative and legal measures might offer some restraints to the “rule of men”, policing reform is followed tentatively by the Chinese Communist Party and agencies. This process is oriented towards a discrete and gradual – but not inexorable – abandonment of essentially ideologically driven practices within institutions of social control. The idea which has guided this research is that the modification in both the organization and the operational policing practices in China was necessary to deal with the ongoing broader reforms the country has been faced with.
a study of the Australian mining industry that investigates the complex overlap of multiple inter-organizational networks and additional linkages with inter-personal networks. There is a large amount of information available from industry handbooks and we report on methods for coding and categorizing inter-organizational relationships for the purpose of subsequent network analysis and the integration of personal network data in this framework. The dominance and centrality of global corporate players in the inter-organizational networks is mirrored in the memberships and networks of industry associations across the mining industry. Finally we report a case study of industry mobilisation against the Rudd government’s proposed Resource Super Profits Tax (RSPT) in May-June 2010. This case study illustrates the dominance of the global corporates in framing an ‘industry’ strategy for dealing with the government but also their success in creating a comprehensive and appealing self-identity for the industry and its workforce that glosses over the actual divisions within the industry.

PLEN-9.2

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

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

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

The paper explores the relationship of capitalism and injustice, doing so through the lens of South Africa's massive social inequalities and the 2012 massacre of 34 strikers by the South African Police. These inequalities are extreme but they are not unique, and apart from among others, now have a higher rate of unemployment than South Africa. Treated as what William Sewell defines as, an 'event, the massacre is used to reveal key aspects of structural difference. Different meanings of 'injustice' are discussed and these are related to the workings of capitalism.

RC22-382.7

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

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

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

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

By drawing upon the U.S. experiment with "colonizing the poor" under the recent administration of President George W. Bush, the paper explores the diminution of religious pluralism occurring as minority religious groups vie for space in a public square in which a majority religion has served as the prototype for what constitutes religion and religious practice.


TG03-932.6

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

Democracy Light: Religious Liberty in The Coe Community

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

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

RC18-313.4

ALGHURAIBI, MUNA* (The University of Sydney, malg5580@uni.sydney.edu.au)

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

Many societies around the world have adopted—either by choice or by force—liberal democratic systems of governance, often to the detriment of their pre-existing social structures. This process has been driven by the worldwide spread of the liberal democratic principle: that the power of the state must be limited by laws established by the people. Yet, in the Arab region, where regulations are devolved to the tri-state alliances on the one hand, and tribe-state alliances on the other. Many Arab societies reject the concept of civil society as a foreign philosophy that has stemmed from liberal democracy rather than their Arab literature to which they are strongly connected. The paper argues that Arab societal ideologies and tribal structures have fundamentally shaped understandings of civil society and social capital, and how these ideas play out on the ground.

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

RC22-401.1

ALISAUSKIENE, MILDITA* (Vytautas Magnus University, m.alisauskiene@smf.vdu.lt)

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

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

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

J5-16.1

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

The LGBT Activism in Estonia: Gender Perspectives

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

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

The empirical part of the paper considers the findings of participant observation in various events organised by LGBT activists in 2012-2103, and in-depth interviews with them. In particular, the paper considers: how LGBT activism is defined by individual participants involved at the moment; explanations of the female-centeredness in LGBT activism, and gender specific differences on these explanations.

RC23-406.3

ALLEN, HENRY LEE* (Wheaton College, hank.allen@wheaton.edu)
The Future of Teaching and Research in Universities: Global Transformations

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

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

RC24-438.27

ALLEN, SUMMER* (Michigan State University, ollemun6@msu.edu)
GUAGNANO, GREG (George Mason University)
Ecological Identity: Underpinnings and Expressions

In a presentation to the National Congress on Behavior Change for Sustainability, Stern (2010) suggested that private sphere behaviors such as recycling have large intent quotients but relatively minor actual impact on environmental quality. Activism, on the other hand, has an ability to influence governmental and corporate policy and may be the most impactful activity. It is also an activity that requires a critical mass of public support to achieve that impact. To change policy or behavior, the activist relies on the power of mobilizing public opinion or resources to force accommodation from a government or corporate entity. One potential way to achieve and sustain that critical mass is through identity-based group formation. Membership in such a group may also increase the likelihood of an individual participating in public activism.

In the research reported here, identity connected to environmental concern was explored in a small (125) cohort of environmentally-committed respondents. Specifically the relationships between pro-environmental values as an enduring basis for an identity, experimental experiences, the presence of an “ecological identity” (Thomashow, 1996) or self-identification with nature, and the management of that identity as a social role were examined. Using measures from Stern, Dietz & Guagnano (1998); Burke & Stets (2009); Clayton (2011); and our own experience items, we found that environmental experiences and pro-environmental values coincide strongly with the presence of an ecological identity, but that nei-ther have a significant effect on how an individual manages the expression of that identity in relation to other identities held.

RC33-565.7

ALLUM, NICK* (University of Essex, nollum@essex.ac.uk)
CONRAD, FRED (University of Michigan)
An Evaluation of the Effect of Mode-Switching in Panel Surveys Using Recall Data

A key concern about the web survey data quality is difficulty garnering a probability sample because there are no good frames of email addresses for a general population. In a panel survey, it is possible to switch respondents to web mode after a series of failed recruitment via face to face methods (FTF), thus mitigating the problem of sample selection and allowing the collection of rich information at lower marginal cost. However, web respondents generally seem more likely to take short-cuts than respondents in interviewer-administered modes (e.g., Heerwegh and Loosevelt, 2008). This may even be exacerbated by switching from FTF to web: by contrast to an interview, self-administration feels particularly “unsupervised”, and, without an interviewer to motivate them to be conscientious, web respondents may take shortcuts and minimize their effort compared to their style of participation in previous FTF interviews. This raises the more general issue of whether it is possible to maintain the integrity of time-series in which there is a midstream mode switch (FTF to web). In this paper, we report results of an experiment in a panel survey (the UK Household Panel Survey Innovation Panel (UKHLSIP)) that compared the accuracy of past event recall, validated by responses at previous interview, comparing respondents who were switched to web mode with those that were interviewed in person. Results suggest that careful answering might mitigate any potential loss of data quality resulting from switching to web. More generally, our results allow us to understand a little better how mode-switching interacts with cognitive processes underlying survey response to produce data of varying quality.

RC23-403.1

ALLWOOD, CARL MARTIN* (university of gothenburg, cmo@psy.gu.se)
Social Science in Development: The Indigenous Psychologies and the Concept of Culture

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

RC34-599.2

ALMEIDA, ELMIR* (Universidade de São Paulo, elmir@fclt.org.usp.br)
NAKANO, MARILENA (Centro Univ Fundação Santo André)
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MARIANO, VANDERLEI (Centro Univ Fundação Santo André)
Young College Students: Within Physical and Numerical Territories, Different Processes for Individuation

The intention of this research is to present the results of the comparative study made between young college students connected to two Brazilian universities: a public-state university located in an urban environment marked by agribusiness;
the other being a public-communitarian institution located in an urban-metropolitan environment, marked by a strong and vigorous industry base. The two groups that were studied circulate in physical territories, as well as in numerical/digital territories. In the socialization and sociability processes that they experience, they reveal circulative practices marked by similarities and differences. The majority of the youngsters connected to the public-state university exercise a student-life in a style that is termed “social moratorium”, circulating through the territories of family-home, university and cyber space. Many of them undergo transient or permanent migratory processes. On the other hand, a significant percentage of youths connected to the public-communitarian university combine their university-student condition to a job, where they work, and this is why they add working time/space to the circulative processes experienced by the public-university youth. Thus, if there are intersecting points that mark the condition of these young college students, there is also a diversity of juvenile experiences that differentiate the young people from each other, despite the social differences/circulative styles caused by gender, race/ethnicity and place of abode. Therefore, throughout their student life cycle, they demand distinct “supports” and experience dissimilar individuation processes.

RC52-845.4

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

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

The aim of this paper is to present an ongoing project entitled ‘Towards the camisation of Portuguese healthcare, having acupuncture and homeopathy as two case studies. It also developed the concept of ‘camisation’, which refers to the process of legitimising CAM treatments and solutions for everyday human problems. Furthermore, it analysed the attitudes of key actors within healthcare towards camisation. For example, although the position of the Portuguese medical profession towards camisation has been fluid and changeable over time, there has been a growing number of medical doctors incorporating CAM into their practice. CAM practitioners’ encounters with the healthcare system, the national healthcare system, the national healthcare system, and the healthcare system, have been facilitated by the increasing interest in CAM among patients. Acupuncture and homeopathy, for example, have been incorporated by Portuguese medical profession both at the institutional and interational level. This paper aims to theoretically explore the consequences of medical incorporation of CAM for the medical profession, from the point of view of the sociology of professions. The topic of reprofessionalisation of medical doctors who committed themselves to CAM therapies is under-explored in the sub-field of sociology of CAM and might be useful to understand recent trends within the medical profession in Portugal. Reprofessionalisation means the restructuration of education and redefinition of boundaries of knowledge. This paper discusses the extent to which the incorporation of CAM by the medical profession can be viewed as reprofessionalisation, in order to meet new challenges and threats posed by camisation and CAM therapies.

RC15-260.5

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

Theorising Camisation: The Case of Acupuncture and Homeopathy in Portugal

The aim of this paper is to present an ongoing project entitled ‘Towards the camisation of health? A theoretical and empirical framework for analysis’. My previous research focused on the countervailing power of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) practitioners in relation to Portuguese mainstream healthcare, having acupuncture and homeopathy as two case studies. It also developed the concept of ‘camisation’, which refers to the process of legitimising CAM treatments and solutions for everyday human problems. This process is closely related to the concept of ‘medicalisation’, the process whereby human problems come to be defined in medical terms. In Conrad’s (2007:5) words, ‘the key to medicalisation is definition. That is, a problem is defined in medical terms, described using medical language, understood through the adoption of a medical framework, and treated with a medical intervention. In a similar way, the key to camisation is also definition. CAM language, its framework and interventions are major elements in this process. Furthermore, while medicalisation has been encouraged by a faith in science and the prestige of the medical profession, camisation has been encouraged by the opposite tendencies, i.e. a lack of faith in science and the erosion of the medical authority in society. Camisation can thus be seen as a counter trend to medicalisation and a step toward demedicalisation (although at the same time reinforcing medicalisation (Lowenberg and Davis,1985); further more, growing ‘incorporation’ (Saks,1995) of CAM in allopathic medical practice can also be leading to remedicalisation, by restoring the medical definition of certain health conditions. I want to develop this conceptual framework further. I also want to discuss the role of key actors in healthcare (the medical profession, the State and supra-State agencies, the lay populace and health corporations) whose countervailing actions can legitimate (or not) camisation and promote the demedicalisation or remedicalisation of certain health conditions in Portuguese society.

RC06-122.11

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

KAUFMAN, GAYLE (Davidson College)

Fathers, Work and Family in Sweden and the US

This paper investigated Swedish and US fathers’ experiences of work-family conflict, possible solutions, and actual changes to their work situation in relation to becoming a parent. The Swedish data were drawn from interviews completed in 2008 with 16 fathers with a child born in 2005 or 2006. The US data came from interviews conducted between 2005 and 2007 with 26 fathers with at least one child age five or younger. The semi-structured interviews were analyzed according to grounded theory. In terms of conflicts, half of the Swedish fathers mention time pressures or stress, with some referring to work-life balance as a puzzle. Findings indicate that the US fathers think that they work too much overtime as well as shift hours, and they also mention arguments with their partner about responsibility at home. At the same time, a majority of both US and Swedish fathers emphasize family as a priority over work. In terms of possible solutions, a common theme among Swedish fathers is to mention that ideal work hours would be less than their current hours, with some wishing for a shorter work week (e.g., 4 days) and others a shorter work day (e.g., 6 hours). US fathers most commonly wish for a more flexible work-life situation. In terms of actual changes, several fathers adjust their work lives in response to their family life. Among Swedish fathers, the most common changes involve working fewer hours, adjusting their start and end times, and taking advantage of flexible hours. Swedish fathers also emphasize trading off with their partners, including ‘shift parenting.’ As for US fathers, some have changed their job to be more at home, some changed from working three shifts and some fathers solved the situation by intense work during a limited time.

JS-84.3

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

Politics of Land Grab-Driven Agrarian and Labor Regimes Change in Guatemala
Changing land resources access and control relations due to sugarcane and oil palm agribusinesses-led land grabbing since the mid-2000s is a major catalyst of political contention in the Maya-Q´eqchi´ populated Guatemalan northern lowlands. Arguably, such contention does not have to do so much with a Polanyian (1944) counter-movement against land and labor commodification as with a contestation of the ways in which such commodification is happening. The combination of Market-Led Agrarian Reform and freehold land titling on facilitating access to local land resources for “outsiders” with the international politico-economic scenario of multiple crises which sees land resources as global commodities has allowed for the mobilization into mushrooming informal research since 2006 this paper argues how Maya-Q´eqchi´ lowlanders’ unrest is rooted in historical agrarian grievances and in those emerging from the “terms of incorporation” (Du Toit 2004:1003) to the emergent, hyper-commodified “labor regime” (Bernstein 1988) into which many feel have been adversely incorporated through flexible labor arrangements either as plantation workers or as contract farmers. Such grievances are amplified by narrowing or breaking inter-class reciprocity mechanisms (Thompson 1971, Scott 1976) which if anything allowed for the continuous renegotiation of minimum survival standards between dominate and subordinate classes. Unrest is turning into practices of resistance framed as “defense of territory” and articulated through a repertoire including “everyday” and more militant forms of contention. Dominant state and social actors frame their governable space-making efforts as “developmental” and “responsible”, employing a repertoire based on “divide and win” and “rule of law” strategies articulated through Visser 2018’s legitimization in the prevention and violent mechanisms. Indeed, land grab-driven agrarian change has triggered a new cycle of contention (Tarrow 1998), its outcomes being not a story foretold but the becoming of multiple politics between, across and within state and social actors in contention at different scales and places.

RC06-131.4

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

Inequality in Social Capital Transition within Family: Time Diary Evidence

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

RC28-486.7

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

GERSHUNY, JONATHAN (University of Oxford)

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

Time use data is not adequately exploited to understand adolescents’ time patterns (Furstenberg 2000) and life course perspective is, “nearly absent in time use research” (Gauthier and Furstenberg 2002:155). In this paper we address this gap and investigate the effect of young people's time use patterns through life course perspective using a rich dataset and our research is its longitudinal study and time diary evidence.

We exploit the four-day time diary survey collected for the 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) respondents in 1986, linked to previous and subsequent waves of BCS70. We test hypotheses linking the accumulation of various sorts of embodied capitals (social, cultural and economic) out of daily activities, to the result of deployment of these capitals later in life. We ask, for example, whether time spent in school-related human capital formation activities at the age of 16 predicts earnings or probability of being in employment at later ages; and whether this effect varies by gender and class.

Preliminary findings suggest that regular studying in adolescence positively affects future earnings even after controlling for parental background. However, the effect of time spent in school related activities has a stronger effect on future earnings of those coming from better-off households. The effort in adolescence is not enough to compensate for gender inequality in earnings later in life.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name. 25
Are We Protected? Model for Predicting the Level of Perceived Secrecy in the Face of a National Emergency in Israel

Introduction: National emergencies are characterized by a destructive potential of causing a severe damage to a community's social fabric, worsening the psychologic well-being of citizens and even causing death. A war and major earthquake are among the most relevant types of national emergencies in the Israeli case. Aim: The aim of the current research was to construct an innovative comprehensive analytical model for understanding the mechanisms that characterize human perceptions of national emergencies prior to their occurrence. Towards a broader understanding of the phenomenon, a novel measurement tool and a new holistic concept of “perceived secrecy”, that encompasses both risk perception and perceived preparedness, were created. Results: The results of this first of its kind analytical and empirical study indicate that regarding an earthquake in the Israeli context there were found strong and significant relationships between the three dimensions of perceived secrecy: national and local (r=0.86, p<0.001), national and household (r=0.79, p<0.001), and local and household (r=0.82, p<0.001). However, the results regarding a war reflect a different pattern: the relationship between national and local perceived secrecy was found insignificant (r=0.08, n.s.) as well as between national and household secrecy (r=0.08, n.s.), while the relationship between local and household secrecy was found strong and significant (r=0.93, p<0.001). In addition, all the cross-context (earthquake, war) relationships between the perceived secrecy’s dimensions were found insignificant. Conclusions: The novel parsimonious concept of perceived secrecy was found to be context- and dimension-sensitive. In terms of context, it distinguished between an earthquake and war and in terms of dimension, it distinguished between the national, local and household level. Consequently, it may serve as an effective tool for scientific analysis, risk communication monitoring and public policy consolidation.

RC29-497.7
ALVARADO, ARTURO* (El Colegio de México, alvarado@colmex.mx)

Gender Policing in Latin American Societies

Latin American policing is among the most conflictive and low quality government services in the continent. In particular, policing street people and particularly young people is an area with great opportunities of improvement. This paper compares ways of policing in five countries in L.A. Argentina, Brasil, Colombia, Guatemala and México. Will make an effort to show the more problematic areas of the relations between police and the youth. I will also make a strong content analysis of gender bias policing in this countries. The paper will draw from a set of individual and group interviews in ten cities of the countries marked. I will describe the different types of verbal and physical encounters between police and young women, evaluate the quality of the encounter and make an interpretation on how gender is define and or exercise trough this encounters.

RC29-506.4
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Justice, Legality and Legitimacy: Youth Sense and Use Of Legal Norms In Urban Contexts In Latin America

In the midst of an extremely violent war against drugs, against gangs and organized crime, Latin American elites have implemented a series of disputable institutional reforms to the justice and legal systems. This implementation has been corroded by the inability of the same elites to perform and even respect these regulations, because there is strong corruption and impunity mainly among the political elites.

In the middle of these battles, youth population has been targeted—blamed for the major crimes that are committed by different armed legal actors. One important issue is youth involvement in these illegal activities. Another is juvenile perception of characteristics of the justice system and acceptance of the new limited legal norms (such as the provision policies against drugs).

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

RC11-215.9
ALVARES, Leticia* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, leticiacalvares@hotmail.com)

Bodily Practices of Elderly and the Methodology of Oral History

The category of bodily practices refers to phenomena that are shown primarily in body, of which concerning mental expressions and are expressed as a form of language (FALCÃO & SARÁVIA, 2009). It is also understood that the bodily practices refers to social phenomena such as dances, games, leisure, physical exercise, sports, the gymnastics, martial arts (LAZZAROTTI, 2010).

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

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

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

RC23-419.2
ALVARES MUNIZ, NILDSON* (Independent Researcher, alvaresmuniz@bol.com.br)

Language and symbolic thought in Albert Einstein's relative space-time: new interdisciplinary perspectives in Einstein's Mechanics of relativity

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

RC17-306.4
ALVAREZ DE MON, IGNACIO* (IE Business School, ignacio.alvarezdemon@ie.edu)

Leadership Development Programs in Organizations: New Dimensions, Impact and Evaluation

We want to identify how the concept of leadership has evolved in recent years, the implications of that evolution for managers’ work, and the impact of leadership development programs on the lives of organizations and their employees. We will describe the main sources of evaluation of the effectiveness of these programs. We will focus on the learning transfer process from the classroom to the
companies and people in the real world. Leading change in organizations entails changing people's behaviours and, in order to do that, appropriate metrics and rewarding mechanisms need to be developed.

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

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

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

**RC35-612.7**

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

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

To carry out this task, we will explore, fundamentally, some works of the Argen- tinian Alfredo Povia and the Spanish Francisco Ayala.

The first of them, Alfredo Povia, presents a changing profile, mainly regarding his political orientation from the first attempts close to Peronism and then to authoritarian projects of communitarian spirit, such as the J. C. Ongañia's dictator- ship (1966-1970). He developed his work, mainly, in the National Universities of Córdoba and Tucumán. In particular, we will analyze his presentation for the First National Congress of Philosophy in 1949 in Mendoza ("The sociological idea of community"), as well as his work Ontological Sociology Issues, published that same year.

On the other hand, Francisco Ayala, a Republican exile, played, from the Na- tional University of the Litoral, a prominent role in the Latin American academia; at the same time "translator" (among others, of F. Tönnies's Commu- nity and Society) and as a producer of texts. Among the latter, his work around the "sociological concept of Nation" (1941) stands out and will be the focus of our analysis.

**RC47-767.2**

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

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

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

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

RC42-706.5

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

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

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

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

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

RC04-91.5

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

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

En el marco de las políticas de integración económica mundial, y de integración regional y nacional de los sistemas de ciencia y tecnología (CyT), se han propuesto políticas para impulsar la circulación internacional del conocimiento científico y tecnológico que están transformando los procesos y las prácticas de información y comunicación de la investigación científica. El propósito explícito de las políticas mundiales para promover la circulación internacional del conocimiento es la integración de un sistema mundial de información de acceso abierto (open access) a la investigación científica para cerrar las brechas cognitivas entre países desarrollados y en desarrollo. Sin embargo, las complejas relaciones entre la circulación internacional y el acceso abierto a la investigación científica y tecnológica, que caracterizan el nuevo paradigma de información y comunicación, plantean desafíos éticos a los investigadores de diversos campos de conocimientos. La presente exposición da un aporte de una investigación sobre las redes internacionales de conocimiento de los científicos jóvenes de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. La estructura de la argumentación se presenta con base en tres ejes transversales de análisis: a) las políticas mundiales de información y comunicación de la investigación científica de la última década; b) las reformas a la Ley de Ciencia y Tecnología en México para garantizar el acceso abierto a la información científica; y c) las declaraciones de investigadores, expertos y profesionales sobre los desafíos éticos del nuevo paradigma de circulación internacional y acceso abierto de la investigación científica mexicana.

RC07-142.3

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

Leaning Against the Wind or Sailing with It?

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

RC05-100.6

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

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

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

The paper suggests combining the intersectional analysis with cultural sociological, transnational, postcolonial studies and reflections on the researcher’s positionality, in order to be able to reconstruct the (potentially) multiple interpretations of categories of belonging. Three questions are of particular importance: First, how should we reconstruct the multiple interpretations of belonging without essentializing them and binding them to the particular national setting? How do diasporas and other cross-border actors develop the ‘regimes of translation’ of particular categories of belonging?

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

JS-90.1

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

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

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

The World Bank’s land policy has considerably affected Tanzania and other African countries. An overview of the World Bank’s land policy, a shift from the traditional theoretical of new development economics to the recognition of an informal system is presented in this article. Although there has been strong pressure by the World Bank and other donors to implement the Village Land Act since the enactment of the Act, practical enforcement has made little progress in Tanzania. This article examines two projects for the promotion of titling in villages. In general, village authorities and the land sector are largely being left behind by the Local Government Reform Programme and all levels of government, except the central government, which is eager to create a progressive agenda on land reform. For example, many pilot projects for titling have been conducted and have become successful; however, these projects have never been spread to the villages. From this conclusion I could mention that

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Decentralization on land titling has not led to the enforcement of the Village Land Act.

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

RC48-789.3

AMENTA, EDWIN* (University of California, Irvine, ea3@uci.edu)

Good Press: Why Movements Get Covered and with Substance

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

RC31-541.4

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

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

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

RC39-672.2

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

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

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

RC31-532.2

AMIT, KARIN* (Ruppin Academic Center, karing@ruppin.ac.il)

BAR-LEV, SHIRLY (Ruppin Academic Center, Israel)

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

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

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

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

RC16-287.3

AMO, KAE* (EHESS, CEAF, kaekae855@hotmail.com)

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

In Senegal, as well as in other sub-Saharan countries, Muslim communities have been contributing to a development of public spaces. In capacitabilities like Dakar, Bamako or Niamey, Muslim dynamics framed by various Islamic events (conferences, religious meetings or festivals) take place in different areas in the city, new mosques are inaugurated every year in suburbs, Islamic television and radio networks diffuse their own programs and sometimes broadcast live differ- ent activities and rituals (prayers, pilgrimages), etc. Some recent works analyze this trend as an emergence of new modern “public islam” developing in West Africa, promoting Islamic moral and social values through younger generation (Samson) and, in some cases, connected to universal religious revival or “reform- ism” in Arabic countries (Hoder). Today, Islamic dynamics are changing the whole social landscape of African societies, promoting both local and national identity. Developing transnational networks, adapting to various influences and thus, improving what we can even call, new Islamic cosmopolitanism.

Based on case studies in Senegal, this paper analyzes the roles of Islamic dy- namics and their symbolic performances in the recent political and social change in Senegal. The reconstruction of public spaces by Muslim communities and their cosmopolitanism can be seen as a solution to various problems that State and soci- ety are facing today in the process of political modernization.

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

WG05-926.1

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AJAYI, MOFOLUWAKE (Covenant University, Cannannland ota Ogun State Nigeria)

Internal Migration Among the Women and Street Trading Activity: A Poverty Elevation or Reduction Strategy?

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

RC01-344.2

AN, MI YOUNG* (Kookmin University, myam@kookmin.ac.kr)
SHIBATA, HARUKA (Ritsumeikan University)

Care Time Diamond and Its Applications to Seven Asian Societies

This paper suggests a quantitative way of analyzing welfare mix in care provision. It is conceptualized as care time diamond which indicates the distribution of care provision between state, market, community and family, measured in time. Welfare states not only de-familialize the caring function of family but also familialize it. The degrees in which the informal care is formalized may be mediated by familial practices and notion or preference towards provision of care. Care time diamond is an effective tool to understand relationship among the four pillars in care provisions and its changes over time.

As a way of applying the approach, it is suggested to distinguish cared time from caring time and gross care time from average care time. We tried to collect care time data from seven Asian societies but only Japan, Korea and Thailand have developed time use survey which is prerequisite for utilization of the approach (on caring time), and Thailand’s data is only about elderly care. Some societies have gross cared time data, and others have gross caring time data. In the mean time, some societies do not have care time data but have another variable, data of gross number of children/elderly cared in each sector. Therefore, our discussions focus on Japan and Korea but we draw upon its implications for other societies in Asia. All in all, we highlight the usefulness of the approach as a way to understand the care mix in societal level.

RC01-344.3

AN, MI YOUNG* (Kookmin University, myam@kookmin.ac.kr)

Familialism in Transition: The Development of the Chilcare Regime in Korea

This paper traces the development of the state’s intervention in childcare in the Republic of Korea. Building on Leitner’s typologies of familialism, the paper shows how Korea has altered childcare arrangements over time. The paper argues that state intervention in childcare in Korea has strongly relied on defamilialisation, characterised by selectively subsidised market provision. The reforms of recent years have signalled a move away from selectivity and towards universality, and the redistribution of care costs have encouraged the role of the family as a childcare provider. These continuities and discontinuities are attributed to a top-down policy process and are driven by the imperatives of economic development and electoral competition. The paper also considers the implications of the childcare regime, with a focus on gender equality. The paper questions whether the market mechanism is the most effective method for facilitating women’s paid work and for achieving a regime centred on gender equality, and asks whether more attention should be paid to the redistribution of time, rather than money.

RC02-47.2

ANACIO, DANESTO* (University of the Philippines, danacio@yahoo.com)
SIMONDAC, SUZETTE (University of the Philippines)

Natural Resource, Economic Opportunities and Population Dynamics Among Badjao Informal Settlers in Batangas City, Philippines

The dynamic formation of informal settlements are important to consider in analyzing environmental and developmental issues due to its implications for sustainable development and social well-being. Additionally, understanding environment and resource dynamics requires critical consideration for populations

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involved within that particular environment. Of particular concern for this study are the Badjao, indigenous maritime people originally from the southern Philippines, but some have since migrated toward other parts of the country. One of the cities where the Badjao peoples have migrated to is Batangas City, a city in the north-central part of the country with an average income of $400 million pesos or more. As a result of the presence of the Badjao community, issues and concerns have been raised by the city local government unit (LGU). At the same time, the Badjao also experience social, economic and environmental problems in the city. Using key informant interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), critical review of related government agency reports and documents, and field observations, this paper examines migration patterns of the Badjao peoples and its nexus with the existing environment and economic conditions present in the area.

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

Since 2008, there has been a sharp increase in the number of house evictions in Spain and mobilizations in favor of "dignified housing" (vivienda digna) have multiplied. They are mostly based on unemployed home owners facing downward mobility that depart from the traditional profile of radical youths active in the squatters’ movement (okupa) or the global justice movement. We contend that these home owners constitute a new segment of the precariat (Standing 2011). They are middle and working class people that benefited from easy access to housing in Spain in the 2000s, during the real estate bubble. When the bubble burst and they lost their job, they became unable to pay their mortgage and faced eviction threats from the banks. In order to explain the mobilization of urban centers in favor of "dignified housing," we focus on a particular organization created in 2009 in Barcelona and which has become the most visible and influential actor of this movement: the "Platform of people affected by mortgages" (Plataforma de los Afectados por la Hipoteca, PAH). We argue that the growth of the PAH is not a mere side-effect of the crisis. Many other categories of people are affected by the crisis but do not mobilize as much. We need to look at (1) local legacies, (2) the internal dynamics of groups and networks, and (3) national structural as well as institutional configurations.

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

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Improved Ethnographic Observation in Barcelona in 2013

Highly Skilled Migration, Race and Economic Integration

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

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

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

We argue that non-recognition of international credentials and prior work experience is attributed to a deficit model of difference. That non-recognition negatively affects skilled visible migrants regardless of their gender. In a country such as Canada, the social science that underlies itself, one of the tenets of the society is its commitment to cultural pluralism, but Canada’s endorsement of pluralism is superficial.

RC44-732.6

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

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

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

RC55-873.1

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

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

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

RC55-874.3

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

Purposefulness, a Key to Happiness in Selected Developing Nations

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

TG03-941.1

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

Why Inequality Matters

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

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

RC47-769.23

ANDITS, PETRA* (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, pandits@unimelb.edu.au)

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

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

RC18-317.1

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

Analyzing the Internal Votes in the French Political Parties

Analyzing the internal votes in the French political parties

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

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

RC17-310.4

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DRESSEN, MARNIX (Université Versailles)

FINEZ, JEAN (University de Lille 1, CLERSE-CNRS)

Transforming the SnCF - French State-Owned Company : From Historical Unilateral Model to Multiparticulate Enterprise

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

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

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

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

This paper will attempt to answer these questions, by examining the deconstruction of an old organizational model and its transition and transformation into new one. Our focus, while analyzing the structural shifts, will be on the description of internal conflicts and representational gaps among different SNCF stakeholders and their effects on the functioning of the company.
The private sector plays an active role in implementation of mechanisms concerning the mitigation of climate change, including the Kyoto Protocol. In spite of that, the corporate actors play a limited direct role in international arenas when it comes to negotiating the design of climate regime. The climate governance United Nations system remains state-centric, but the active participation of corporate actors in climate policy regimes is essential to increase the efficiency of the climate governance. Business is not just a subject of a regulatory climate and energy imposed by the state; rather, business is an intrinsic part of the fabric of climate governance, as “rule maker”. This article analyses the role of the private sector— which has been played in the global climate governance. The focus of this study is an analysis of the ways in which the private sector responds to the agenda of climate change and climate governance. The private sector does not only play a “rule taker” role in the climate change regime, as it does not seem to act as passive observer. The results suggest that the private sector is able to play a key role in the changing architecture of global climate governance based on the principle of multi-stakeholder participation in global decision-making.

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ANDRADE, REGINA (State University of Rio de Janeiro)

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

This abstract arises from the extension of the research in Cultural identity performed since 2004 by University of Rio de Janeiro State (UERJ) with teenagers and youngsters at the Cartola Cultural Center (CCC), in Mangueria’s Favela. The main results are published in the book “Pink and Green Territory: psychosocial constructions at the Cartola Cultural Center”. Alongside the worldwide economic crisis, which has also ravaged Brazil in the form of a lower growth rate than expected, unemployment and violence, the city of Rio de Janeiro is experiencing a housing crisis of devastating social consequences. In the turn of the 19th to 20th century the occupation of the hills of the city began, giving birth to the so-called favelas. Since the beginning the favelas draw the attention of the government, which tried to come up with a solution to put an end to those types of dwellings. Despite government investment, they survived and today have more than 100 years of history founded on cultural and political creativity, and identity coming from: the period of its founding, type of occupation, economy, origin of its inhabitants and their relationships, not to mention the intense social life fostered by the cooperation and collective effort of the residents associations, churches and NGOs. The most recent chapter in the story of the favelas has been about the return of the State to the territories theretofore dominated by drug trafficking. In 2010, the occupation control of Complexo do Morro da Alemao*** was transmitted live by TV broadcasters from around the world with direct comments from residents using the internet. By using blogs and creating profiles and discussion forums, the young people of the carioca favelas put their stamp on, and build, creatively, a new perspective for facing economic, political and social crises.

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Tjora, Aksel (NTNU)

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

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

Andrejuk, Katarzyna* (Polish Academy of Sciences, katarzyna.andrejuk@gmail.com)

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

European countries are subject to many processes which deconstruct the traditional category of “national belonging” and make the political community more inclusive towards foreigners (developing the category of the European Union citizens, mass migration flows). However, the notion of an ethnic community and the importance of ethno-national dimension still prevail. This is confirmed by political and legal measures, enacted by different European states which aim at equitable education for all students. Laws and policies have been implemented to address these concerns, yet inequalities and inequities persist. Policy implementation usually resides with those in education administration – a profession influenced by many different management and leadership theories. There are scholars who have argued for studies of educational administration that examine institutional processes, ways that schools and universities are organized, how services are delivered and such, however, few have considered the role that Institutional Ethnography (IE) can play in rethinking and reworking administrative practice. At the same time, IE scholars remain puzzled with leadership and management theories and practices as they relate to ruling relations and the organization and coordination of people’s everyday work, work that people in places like public schools do. The paper will explore the missed opportunities to show just how inequalities and inequities actually happen given current educational leadership theory and practice, and suggest ways to improve administrative practice and outcomes by including key elements of IE.
for some groups of immigrants coming to Poland. The analysis will focus on the normative features of the privileged naturalisation and how they are interpreted by state officials. Various conditions of being acceptable for privileged naturalisation are depicted in the Law on Repatriation and include a mix of objective and subjective criteria which refer to ethnic, cultural and historical aspects of a nation. The measures, addressed to the descendants of Polish exiles, indicate how the category of “belonging to a nation” is constructed on the political and legal level. The presentation, set in a comparative perspective, also aims to answer the question why the policies of privileged naturalisation are commonly accepted in some countries (Poland) and contested in others (Hungary, Germany).

RC04-87.6

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

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

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

RC31-529.1

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

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

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

JS-27.6

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

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

This paper discusses (1) professional socialization of medical students who become medical doctors who have been dominant over other allied health professions, (2) professionalization of allied health professions as professional organizational and research. The author’s discussion is based on (1) author’s participant observation at three Tokyo hospitals in the early 1960’s, (2) questionnaire method surveys of six medical schools in 1993 and 1999 for the same cohort, and (3) questionnaire method surveys of members of eight allied health professional organizations in 1978 and those of 11 allied health professional organizations in 1996.

RC32-550.6

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

Ethno Enclaves: Restrictions on Muslim Women’s Spatial Mobility

Abstract: RC 32 ISA

Ethno Enclaves: Restrictions on Muslim Women’s Spatial Mobility. There has been a visible increase in the incidents of violence against minorities, more specifically against Muslims, the violence itself has become more intense and frenzied. The minorities particularly Muslims are moving to areas where they are already in comfortable number.

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

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

JS-21.6

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

Leisure-Time Activities: A Sociological Analysis of Professional Women

Leisure and dynamic attitudes help in constituting a style of life. One’s style of life may be defined as the personal manner in which each individual conducts his or her daily life. The individuality of many a person is best asserted during his or her free-time activities and less during the work that he or she has to performs. Through their activities, the individual has the time and means for developing his or her own personality, philosophy and his or her own interpretation of life. This paper attempts to examine how being a member of a particular religious minority community impacts a woman’s access, experience and negotiation of public space. Inquires The areas of concern in the paper are – whether living in ‘ethno enclaves dominated by their own community has a bearing on Muslim women’s spatial mobility; if the controls wielded by neo-fundamentalist groups limit their participation in public space; if wearing the veil in fact facilitates movement; how the issue of civic safety is framed in the context of Muslim women whose entire community’s safety is often at risk; and finally, in what way does their community’s growing exclusion from the everyday civic and political life of the city impact them.

RC41-689.1

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

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

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

RC02-59.3
ANTEBY, MICHEL* (Harvard University, manteby@hbs.edu)
Lessons from Field Resistance

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

RC04-99.8
ANTON, MIHAIL* (National Defence University, mihailanton@yahoo.com)
ANTON, ELIZA (Media Vision International)

Educational Fulfillment Index

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

RC01-34.5
ANTON, MIHAIL* (National Defence University, mihailanton@yahoo.com)
MUSTATA, MARINEL ADI (National Defence University)

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

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

The epistemic competency obtained using serious games can provide necessary knowledge to action in a real experience.

RC47-768.1
ANTONELLI, FRANCESCO* (University of Roma Tre, fantonelli@uniroma3.it)

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

Introduction

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

Main Results

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

RC14-247.2
ANTONIONI, STEFANIA* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, stefania.antonioni@uniurb.it)

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

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

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

WG03-919.2
ANTONIONI, STEFANIA* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, stefania.antonioni@uniurb.it)

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

The concept of complexity is one of the most useful to describe contemporary society, because it implies also the leading role of communication and of its dedicated system, that is to say mass media system (Luhmann). But, or in accordance with this perspective, another helpful description could be the one that defines our society as based on images, referring to the primacy of the visual sphere. This premise leads us to consider the production of images not only as one of the most important for the reproduction of society, but also as one of the most

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

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compelling for individuals and the construction of their composed identities. Following this theoretical background, we have to consider the role of advertising and its peculiarity of constructing an imagery ready to be socially diffused, but also the peculiarity of absorbing – sometimes – the ideas, perspectives and feelings emerging from society or different social groups.

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

ANTONova, NAtALyA* (National Research University, nyantonova@hse.ru)

Psychological Effectiveness of Interactive Advertising in Russia

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

Design/Methodology. 109 respondents were tested online. The control group consisted of 43 people, and the experimental group consisted of 66 people. The experiment included three stages: 1) the respondents viewed the advertising in two variants: a) interactive advertising for experimental group; b) usual advertising for control group; 2) the respondents answered the questionnaire which included the questions about attitudes to the advertising and associations about advertising. The technique of A.Kupreychenko “The trust / distrust of person to other people, the world ‘yourself’ and the scale of psychological effectiveness of advertising elaborated by A.Kupreychenko; 3) 12 people were interviewed to get more information.

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

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

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

RC44-738.4

ANUGWOM, EdlyNE* (University of Nigeria, Nsukka, okommmri@gmail.com)


The study focused on the impact of economic recession on labour conflict resolution under the military in Nigeria. The data show that the military presence did not significantly affect the labour conflict resolution scenario even though a combination of economic recession and repressive military rule produced a tense labour conflict situation in Nigeria between 1984 and 1992. Thus, there was no difference in the number of conflict, tools of conflict expression and mechanisms of conflict resolution between the pre-recession and recession periods. In spite of this, the data conceal the fact that the fear of military repression affected labour conflict and the economic recession had an inverse relationship to conflict. Moreover, the military in the period of economic recession made glaring use of corporatist strategy in caging labour. Insightfully, corporatism as a tool of labour-government relations has continued even in Nigeria's current democracy and has implications for the development of a responsive civil society critical in the sustenance of democracy and development.

RC02-54.1

ANUGWOM, EdlyNE* (University of Nigeria, Nsukka, okommmri@gmail.com)

The Uending Matrix: NEPAD, Globalization and African Development

The paper examines the development prospects of the continent in the prevailing globalisation order under the NEPAD. It argues that the NEPAD while in practice in pursuing the development question in the continent, a significant part of public discourse falls short of effectively coming to terms with the challenges of modernization and the position of the continent in the world order. Thus the NEPAD in spite of its lofty goals resembles in so many troubling ways a rehash of the modernization ideology of development that has been the bane of the continent since the 1960s. In precise terms, its goals even though well intentioned cannot be accomplished by the development vision it canvasses. In view of the above, the paper suggests that the NEPAD must relate radically to the historical and current constraints imposed by the prevailing international order or globalisation and in a self-reflective manner relate itself to the daunting domestic weaknesses and challenges confronting the continent. It must therefore envision a development process hinged on a focused and critical engagement with the external world on terms genuinely defined by Africans and African needs.

ANUGWOM, KENEChUKwu* (University of Nigeria, Nsukka, keneeder@yahoo.com)

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

The study drawing from a sample of over 1000 respondents in Southeastern Nigeria investigated the influence of socio-cultural factors on the perception of breast cancer amongst elderly women in Nigeria. It discovered a significant variation in perception between rural and urban respondents. However, a general lack of inadequate knowledge about the nature and impact of breast cancer was prevalent in both groups of respondents. The study also discovered that such social attributes as age, education and income are critical determinants of the perception of breast cancer amongst elderly women. Crucially the study found out that over 30 per cent of the respondents were unaware of the occurrence of breast cancer among elderly women. Also, a majority of the respondents were ignorant of the existence of medical services for early detection and management of breast cancer. The health belief model was especially relevant in the explanation of the perception of breast cancer. Thus, only women who feel susceptible to the disease take actions towards both detection and management of the disease in Nigeria. Interestingly, medical services for the disease were found grossly inadequate and professional social work services are scarcely available. Therefore, the perception of breast cancer amongst elderly women; and the extension of social work services beyond traditional concerns to include breast cancer management and care especially for the elderly who are often neglected from formal health provisioning in Nigeria.

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

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

Recently, health inequity initiatives introduced by the World Health Organization emphasizes actions on social determinants of health with collaboration across research disciplinary and organizational boundaries in relatively innovative approach. The recent tackle of health inequity initiatives in Thailand, SIRNet – Social Inequity Reduction Network, illustrates a good instance of this kind of effort. This paper describes the development of the three years collaborative projects among five organizations in Thailand and its attempt to address social determinants of health and formulate a set of effective policy recommendations based on real-world problems in Thai context. The study examines working models across academic and organizational boundaries focused on researches linkage, professional practices, communities and networks creations, retraining medical services to focus on broad-based cancer services that include elderly women; and the extension of social work services beyond traditional concerns to include breast cancer management and care especially for the elderly who are often neglected from formal health provisioning in Nigeria.
Emergence by Design project, FP7-ICT-2011-C program. The DE approach is based on the complex systems approach and on the hypothesis that the iterative generation of feedback loops, contribute to the construction (and enactment) of shared narratives that can help in dealing with unpredictable settings, where goals and consequences are emerging and changing rather than predetermined and fixed.

ANZOISE, VALENTINA* (European Center for Living Technology, valentina.anzoise@gmail.com)
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Constructing Shared Narratives of Sustainable Local Development

Contemporary societies are facing and generating social and environmental crises, which involve multiple dimensions and different actors at various levels. Policies have to deal with them and guide communities transformations. Therefore, in developing as well as in Western countries, it is not just a matter of finding and providing financial resources, but to tailor them according to contexts and addressing communities' governance and capabilities building. Moreover, policies’ orientations and goals should always consider the consequences and transformations (material and immaterial) that can be induced by their implementation – and that cannot be foreseen a priori – and therefore should develop the capacity of being adaptive and self-reflexive. How to? And how can local communities participate in the design and implementation of their own change?

The aim of this paper is that of providing some theoretical and methodological reflections on how to conduct and proactively observe local development processes, focusing on two case studies based in Southern Italy’s mountain and rural areas: the Green Communities (GC) project, a one year long project, top-down driven, funded by the Italian Ministry of Environment and the EU, and Rural Design, a bottom-up driven project initiated by some of the political representatives, technicians and “active citizens” previously involved in the GC project. Through them we will discuss different orientations to sustainable local development, but also a new evaluation approach, the Dynamic Evaluation (DE), developed within the Emergence by Design project (FP7-ICT-2011-C program). The DE is based on the complex systems approach and on the hypothesis that the iterative generation of feedback loops contribute to the construction (and enactment) of shared narratives that can help in dealing with unpredictable settings, where goals and consequences are emerging and changing rather than being predetermined and fixed.

ANZOISE, VALENTINA* (European Center for Living Technology, valentina.anzoise@gmail.com)
SARDO, STEFANIA* (European Centre for Living Technology, stefania.sardo@unive.it)

Narrative Analysis of Local Resources Management

The aim of this contribution is to provide a methodological reflection on the following issues: how to frame and conduct local development and innovation processes dealing with cultural and environmental resources, and how to proactively observe them and evaluate their impacts? How to take into account all the people and organizations that will be affected by their consequences? To what extent the current trends in research and evaluation methods are providing outcomes and feedbacks that can be constructively used to design and implement policies?

The Green Communities project, a one year long project, funded by the Italian Ministry of Environment and EU, based in the mountain and rural areas of Italy, will be analyzed and discussed.

The broader aim of the project initiators was that of providing local communities with new tools and procedures to identify and manage natural and cultural assets, and to deliver pilot feasibility studies on buildings’ energy efficiency and functional sustainable management from where communities could start a sustainable process of change. Nonetheless, the project team underestimated the importance of communities’ engagement in the construction of a new collective perspective that could “ensure” they could take charge of the project’s outcomes after its official end of the project, in December 2012. Conflicting orientations and needs undermined the full deployment of the project’s generative potential.

Therefore, in the paper we will discuss the need for a different approach to innovation processes evaluation, the Dynamic Evaluation (developed within the Emergence by Design project, FP7-ICT-2011-C program). The DE approach is based on the complex systems approach and on the hypothesis that the iterative generation of feedback loops, contribute to the construction (and enactment) of shared narratives that can help in dealing with unpredictable settings, where goals and consequences are emerging and changing rather than predetermined and fixed.

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SARDO, STEFANIA* (European Centre for Living Technology, stefania.sardo@unive.it)

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The aim of this paper is that of providing some theoretical and methodological reflections on how to conduct and proactively observe local development processes, focusing on two case studies based in Southern Italy’s mountain and rural areas: the Green Communities (GC) project, a one year long project, top-down driven, funded by the Italian Ministry of Environment and the EU, and Rural Design, a bottom-up driven project initiated by some of the political representatives, technicians and “active citizens” previously involved in the GC project. Through them we will discuss different orientations to sustainable local development, but also a new evaluation approach, the Dynamic Evaluation (DE), developed within the Emergence by Design project (FP7-ICT-2011-C program). The DE is based on the complex systems approach and on the hypothesis that the iterative generation of feedback loops contribute to the construction (and enactment) of shared narratives that can help in dealing with unpredictable settings, where goals and consequences are emerging and changing rather than being predetermined and fixed.
ization of a group, and finally accounts for the collective violence. This paper applies Tilly’s perspective — identity-polarization nexus — to explain the choice of violent action forms by Korean student movements.

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

RC13-237.4

AONO, MOMOKO* (Hitotsubashi Uni, momokaonono@gmail.com)
National Leisure Policy in Japan from 1966 to 1974

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

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

Lastly, the leisure policy is the start of “disciplinization”. In this policy, “Whole-some leisure” is an important keyword. Government assumed that tourism and sport were good leisure for people, but gambling and watching TV were type of unwholesome leisure, because they were decadent and defensive. In short, Japanese government tried to enlighten Japanese people in leisure policy. Today we are forced to have self-responsibility for our daily life and self-defense from social problem such as poverty. It is a result of national leisure policy from 1966 to 1974.

RC24-422.3

AOYAGI, MIDORI* (National Inst Environmental Studies, aoyagi@nies.go.jp)
Climate Change Governance and Media: Media Exposure, Public Opinion and “the Most Important Issues,” By the Japanese Public

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

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

INT22.1

APITZSCH, URSULA* (University of Frankfurt am Main, apitzsch@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)
Reversal of the Gender Order? Male Marriage Migration to Germany By North - African and Turkish Men: New Forms of Gendered Transnationalization of Migrant Generations in Europe

Marriage migration is today the main possibility of legal migration from outside the EU to EU countries. Studies of marriage migration published in recent years focused on women of migration background. Although these studies all notice that men as well as women are migrating, there is no study focussing exclusively on migrating men in the context of marriage. My paper—in contrast—presents the results of an investigation regarding the phenomenon of transnational migration of male Muslim migrants.

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

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

RC07-146.2

APRAKU, AMOS* (University of Fort Hare, apparakumas@yahoo.co.uk)
MOYO, PHILANI (University of Fort Hare)
AKPAN, WILSON (University of Fort Hare)
Coping with Climate Change: The Role of Local Knowledge in Rural and Peri-Urban Communities in the Eastern Cape, South Africa

National and continental studies on climate change in Africa mostly measure the extent of climate change and its related impacts. Little attention is paid to how local knowledge helps communities to cope with adverse environmental conditions. Despite the wide-ranging contestations about the role of indigenous knowledge, studies conducted in Mexico and some Asian countries reveal that one of the factors that have increased people’s vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change is the low priority that policy makers and environmental institutions attach to indigenous knowledge, especially in the planning and management of climate change responses. This factor combines with others such as political
Descargarse material de lectura y apoyo en el proceso de formación, trabajar con ciencias jurídico-sociales lo utilizan preferentemente para tareas de carácter ad-hoc y uso según área de estudio: mientras que el alumnado de las humanidades y ciencias sociales asocia más la tecnología con el teléfono móvil de última generación. No hay diferencias significativas de acuerdo con cuotas de género y ámbito de conocimiento. Análisis estadístico mediante el método t de Student.

El estudio se realizó en la Universidad Complutense de Madrid (España), curso 2012-13. Se seleccionaron estudiantes universitarios, analizando su presencia en las actividades cotidianas así como en las relacionadas con el proceso de aprendizaje.

El uso de las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación (TIC) presentan patrones similares tanto en la comunicación interpersonal como en el proceso de aprendizaje. Por supuesto que las generaciones nacidas bajo la influencia de las nuevas tecnologías de la información y la comunicación (TIC) presentan patrones similares tanto en la comunicación interpersonal como en el proceso de aprendizaje.

RC52-835.6

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

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

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

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

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

RC14-241.1

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ARRIBAS, ANDREA (Complutense University of Madrid)

ANGUITA, FRANCISCO (Complutense University of Madrid)

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

Introducción

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

Objetivo

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

Metodología

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

Resultados

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

Conclusión

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

WS02-897.11

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

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

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

RC34-583.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

In previous research into youth subcultures where it is has been shown that youth believe their “bad-careers” as something that will benefit their success in general society, thus as something that transcends the framework of any phase or subculture.

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

RC32-564.15

ARAKI, YASUYO* (Kwansei Gakuin University, yasuyooraki28@gmail.com)

The Power of Wives of Merchant Families

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

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

The merchants in the Osaka area continued to operate under this family business system for a period of twenty years (1900-1920), the end of the Second World War. However, as the merchants adapted to economic development, along with democratization and rationalization after the war, they chose the modern management system of separating their homes from the store. Owners and employees began living separately, and the roles of the husband and wife changed with the husband working and the wife staying home. As the stores became larger, the wife stopped being involved in the business and instead focused on being a housewife.

RC49-800.3

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GONZÁLEZ-FERRER, AMPARO (Spanish National Research Council)

Mental Health of Immigrant Adolescents in Spain

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

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

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

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

WG02-906.2

ARAUJO, KATHYÁ* (Universidade Academia de Humanismo Cristiano, kathyaaraaujo@yahoo.com.ar)

Differentiation and Individualization

Social differentiation has been identified since the so called sociological “classics” (Durkheim or Simmel) as one of the most important structural features of the emergence of modern societies and modern Individual. The evidence of this theory has been thoroughly questioned despite by historians, and especially that by anthropologists. Departing from empirical evidence resulting from a study on individuation processes in current Chilean society, this paper aims to discuss in which sense and under which parameters it is possible to identify relationships, groupings and social differentiation. Based upon our results we will specifically discuss four theoretical – methodological issues: (1) The relationship between social differentiation and social complexity. (2) The sociological registers of individuality. (3) The relationship between structural changes and forms of individuality (in a sociological sense). (4) The meaning that the individual has to structural differentiation.

This discussion should lead us to the basic argument of this paper: It is necessary to interpret the sociological forms of individuality taking into account the plural modalities that structural complexity acquires in each society, and, consequently, the plurality of experiences confronted by individuals. This does not imply that everyone is modern, as supporters of globalization or multiple modernities due to different reasons seem to affirm. This demands us to understand how in every society, at present or in the past, at the “center” or at the “periphery”, social structures - due to their distinctive features in each one of them - induce divergent social forms of individuality. The former implies that we might understand the foundational sociological narration about differentiation and individualization simultaneously as a general interpretative model and a very specific historical path.

RC32-563.20

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

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

The average wage gap between men and women is well known. The wage inequality between men and women across the income distribution is, however, an enigma, at present or in the past, at the “center” or at the “periphery”, social structures - due to their distinctive features in each one of them - induce divergent social forms of individuality. The former implies that we might understand the foundational sociological narration about differentiation and individualization simultaneously as a general interpretative model and a very specific historical path.

Differentials in Labor Market Outcomes in Brazil – 2000-2010

In past research (Guimarães, Barone, Alves de Brito, 2013) we argued that the transformations that the Brazilian labor market went through in the past 50 years (from 1960 on) meant the consolidation of a movement towards “marketization” of the labor market. This movement seems closely related to an estimated 60% of the population that counted the plural modalities that structural complexity acquires in each society, and, consequently, the plurality of experiences confronted by individuals. This does not imply that everyone is modern, as supporters of globalization or multiple modernities due to different reasons seem to affirm. This demands us to understand how in every society, at present or in the past, at the “center” or at the “periphery”, social structures - due to their distinctive features in each one of them - induce divergent social forms of individuality. The former implies that we might understand the foundational sociological narration about differentiation and individualization simultaneously as a general interpretative model and a very specific historical path.
shows how, in a scenario of employment retraction, the sex and color attributes tend to have a very important role in determining wage differentials, we wanted to analyze how the effects of those attributes vary in a context of increasing formal employment, like we observed in Brazil between 2000 and 2010. With our current research we had seen that the chances of labor market participation between women had drastically changed and with this proposal we want to go further in that investigation in order to access what kind of effects this change in the chances of entering the labor market meant changes in labor market outcomes between men and women.

RC11-216.1

ARBER, SARA* (University of Surrey, s.arber@surrey.ac.uk)

Preparing for a Career in the Sociology of Aging

Session Organiser: Sara Arber, Professor of Sociology and Co-Director, Centre for Research on Ageing and Gender (CReAGH), Department of Sociology, University of Surrey, Guildford GU2 7XH, Surrey, UK (s.arber@surrey.ac.uk)

Session Chair: Anne Martin-Matthews, Professor of Sociology, University of British Columbia, 6303 NW Marine Drive, Vancouver, BC, Canada. V6T 1Z1 (amm@mail.ubc.ca)

Abstract: This session is targeted to trainees and early career researchers in the sociology of aging. A panel of RC11 members (with editorial board experience and experience on research grant making bodies) will make brief presentations on key issues in successful publication and grantscraft in the fields of sociology of aging and in social gerontology. Issues of disciplinary strength and multidisciplinary collaboration are discussed.

Confirmed presenters:
Merrill Silverstein, Syracuse University, USA; Editor, Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences
Christina Victor, Brunel University, UK; Editor, Ageing & Society
Anne Martin-Matthews, University of British Columbia, Canada; past Editor, Canadian Journal on Aging
Sara Arber, University of Surrey, UK; Co-Director, Centre for Research on Ageing and Gender; Member of various Grant funding bodies.

An open discussion session with opportunities for input by all session participants follows.

RC15-265.1

ARBER, SARA* (University of Surrey, s.arber@surrey.ac.uk)
MEADOWS, ROBERT* (University of Surrey, r.meadows@surrey.ac.uk)

Sleep As a Potential Mediator Between Marital Status, Marital Relationship Quality and Health

A wealth of literature suggests a link between marital status and health. Consistently, and across populations, evidence has shown that married people live longer, happier, and healthier lives than their unmarried counterparts. However, much of this literature has conflated marital status with marital quality and nearly all studies have ignored the role of sleep as a potential mediator. This paper examines the following research questions: (1) How is marital status and marital relationship quality associated with health in the UK? (2) How do marital status and marital relationship quality influence sleep? (3) To what extent does sleep mediate the link between marital status, marital relationship quality and health, and how does any mediation by sleep differ by gender?

The paper analyses data from a nationally representative UK survey (Understanding Society, n=34421), 2009-10. Mediation models are run using SPSS. The independent variable is a derived variable which merges marital status with a ‘perceived quality of relationship’ scale (giving the categories, ‘single’, ‘married and in unhappy relationship’, ‘married and in happy relationship’, ‘separated but legally married’, ‘divorced’, ‘widowed’, ‘lives with partner and unhappy’, ‘lives with partner and happy’). The dependent variable is self-reported health. Findings highlight how significant the role of sleep plays as a mediator differs for men and women. This is most notable for those who are divorced, where sleep takes on a greater role in the pathway for women.

RC24-435.1

ARD, KERRY* (The Ohio State University, ard.7@osu.edu)

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

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

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

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

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

RC55-875.6

ARIZONO, MASAYO* (Ritsumeikan University, mmasayo1977@hotmail.com)

Practices for Fertilization of Life in a National Sanatorium for Hansen's Disease

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

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

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

ARIZONO, MASAYO* (Ritsumeikan University, mmasayo1977@hotmail.com)

Communal Life Practices in a National Sanatorium for Hansen's Disease

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JS-68.2

ARIMOTO, HISAO* (Konan Women's University, arimoto@konan-wu.ac.jp)

Figuring out the "Figuration" of the Kishiwada Danjiri Festival

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

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

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

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

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

RC22-387.2

ARJOMAND, SAID* (Stony Brook University, said.arjmand@stonybrook.edu)

Further Thoughts on Developmental Patterns in the Islamicate Civilization

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

JS-52.1

ARJOMAND, SAID* (Stony Brook University, said.arjmand@stonybrook.edu)

Revolution and Constitution-Making in the Arab World and Iran

Considering constitutions as the formalization of the political reconstruction and the establishment of new ruling bargains for regimes, constitution-making in the three countries where the Arab revolution of 2011 succeeded in toppling old regimes: Tunisia, Egypt and Libya. The paper compares the pattern of constitutional politics in these countries as the struggle for the new political order among competing social and political groups and institutions that will entrench
the emerging ruling bargains by making new constitutions. The comparisons are centered around four sets of variations: variation in the traditions of the rule of law and those in the character of the old states and the power structures sustaining them, a distinction between negotiated revolutions, where the old state persists and negotiate a new ruling bargain with the opposition, and the ones in which the opposition is destined and the revolutionary power struggle among competing groups determines the outcome of the revolutionary process. The mode of negotiation for the new ruling bargain differs considerably in the two cases. Tunisia and Egypt fall into the first category, Libya, in the second. The last comparisons concern the constitutional placement of Islam between Iran and its Islamic revolution and the 1979 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the role of the Islamist parties in the constitutional politics of the Arab revolutions of 2011. The Iranian constitution was based on a clericalist Islamic ideology that made Islam the basis of the new political order and its constitution, whereas, with the passing of time and the possibility of Islam being proposed by the Arab Islamist parties in the suspended Egyptian Constitution of 2012 and in the Tunisian constitutional laws as a limitation on the legislative power of the state and not the basis of a new democratic political order.

RC18-314.2

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

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

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

RC25-441.1

ARMENIN, ILKKAA* (University of Helsinki, ilkka.arminen@helsinki.fi)

On the Sociological Relevance of Ethnomethodological Conversation Analysis

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

RC25-445.1

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

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

The development in the analysis of social interaction in the 1960's was made possible by a meeting of intellectual advancements and emerging new data management technologies. Currently, online social interaction still waits for a formulating of research interests that would transform the abundance of new data into sets of findings. There is not yet available any systematic methodology for the scrutiny of online communicative behavior. I will focus on three central interrelated issues: 1) the construction of an online communicative act, 2) the nature of screen-to-screen interaction, and 3) the interface between screen-to-screen and face-to-face interactions. The establishment of a research field requires a distinct perception of the research objects, that is, the units of analysis, a theory about their systemic relationships and positioning of the field within established fields. For instance, the well-known simplest systematics of turn-taking (1974) formulated conversations as a research object consisting of turns at talk with systemic relationships, and a relative autonomy. As for online communication, we may explore the sequential units, such as turns in a chat or a forum thread, as independent units. Alternatively, the communicative acts may be inspected contextually as a part of a situated offline activity. Both positions are sustainable, but distinct and alternate. It would be tempting to unite them, but that may not be feasible in terms of resources, or efficacy. As for the systemic relationships between online communicative units, Karen Knorr-Celina's notion of synthetic situation is fascinating providing some methodological hints for the advancement of the area. Finally, irrespective whether we start from the autonomous units or contextual reflection, we end up inspecting the embeddedness of online interaction to offline world, which forms the ultimate challenge for studies on online communication. Instead of a final solution, I will discuss some examples with the help of which we may address the interface between screen-to-screen and face-to-face interactions.

TG04-950.1

ARMSTRONG-HOUGH, MARII* (Meiji University, majoh@meiji.ac.jp)

Performing Prevention: The Construction of Risk and its Consequences in Japan during H1N1 2009

Japanese policy makers and health care providers mirror American Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recommendations for most public health matters, frequently citing them as the gold standard for best practices. In the case of influenza, however, standard Japanese recommendations and practices significantly diverge from the U.S.-based recommendations. While the CDC recommends that individuals wash their hands frequently and avoid contact with infected people, the Japanese medical associations add frequent gargling and the use of surgical-style masks. The order of priority groups for immunization have also historically differed. Drawing on approximately 89 semi-structured interviews with patients and medical professionals in Japan and ethnographic fieldwork during the H1N1 outbreak of 2009, this article elaborates on the work of theorist Anthony Giddens to examine continuing differences in prevention practices in the face of communicable disease outbreaks like H1N1. The concept of risk creates the possibility for prevention—behaviors intended to "reorganize the future of suffering" (Frankenberg 1993); Giddens calls this the "colonization" of the future (Giddens 1991: 111). But the risk society also necessitates the development of techniques for maintaining ontological security. I argue that faith-like acceptance of recommendations produced by systems of expert knowledge such as medicine and public health is one way to maintain ontological security when normalcy is interrupted, as in the pandemic H1N1 influenza outbreak during 2009.

JS-49.3

ARNON, SARA* (Tel Hai College, aronns@mgamla.co.il)

MOSEK, ATALIA (Tel-Hai Academic College)

COHEN, AYALA (Tel-Hai Academic College)

A Study of Organizational Coping and Resilience: An Academic College Under Fire

Our research is a case study of organizational coping with a state of war at an academic college in Israel's northern periphery. We defined this situation as an unexpected crisis caused by an external factor beyond the college's control. The study focused on the coping processes initiated by college leaders in their attempt at crisis management. A qualitative retrospective case study design was chosen to explore the ways in which the different sectors in the college perceived,
experienced, responded to and influenced the organization’s efforts to deal with and adapt to the threat. Our goal was to describe the organization’s coping during the crisis situation by tracing the chain of events, the stages of crisis management, understand issues related to leadership and analyzing the fulfillment of major tasks involved in dealing with crisis and uncertain situations. Based on gaining insights through understanding the main themes of this case study we sum up what we have learned and propose practice guidelines for future situations of organizational crisis of uncertainty.

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

JS-32.4

ARNON, SARA* (Tel Hai College, armons@mgamla.co.il)
Relocation of Families after Uprooting with and without the Help of Community

The paper deals with the question: Does the community’s social capital strengthen the practical resilience and emotional wellbeing of its citizen families and support them to establish psychological and social harmony in their lives after a traumatic stressful event? This question was investigated among Israelis who were evacuated from their homes and communities as part of an Israeli government peace process initiative. Some of the families chose an individual way of life after evacuation and most of them relocated with their former evacuated community friend families. The research compared these two groups, investigating their success in recovering from the evacuation trauma and effectively adjusting to the change in their lives. Data was collected by face-to-face mixed structured and open interviews with a sample of 120 people.

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

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

JS-68.1

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

Within the United States, there are now more than 400 ‘Disneyesque’ amusement parks and if we are to look at Europe, we would find 300 such parks scattered across its terrain. Even the emerging markets have jumped on the bandwagon, in spite of their economic slowdown and continuing issues with infrastructure. At least eight theme parks have opened or are scheduled to open in West Africa on, in spite of their economic slowdown and continuing issues with infrastructure. Eastern Region (DONER) openly declared India’s North-eastern region with its undulating topography containing numerous perennial rivers (such as the Brahmaputra and Teesta) to be India’s future powerhouse. This region has a hydroelectric power potential to generate 34,020 MW and governments are pursuing a hydraulic model of development for financing human development and alleviating poverty.

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

RC23-410.4

ARRIBAS, ANDREA* (Complutense University of Madrid, andarrara@hotmail.com)
ARACIL RODRIGUEZ, ENCARNACION (Complutense University of Madrid)
ANGUITA, FRANCISCO (Complutense University of Madrid)
Is There a Digital Divide Among University Students?

Introduction

Under the term “digital native” (Prensky, 2001), it is widely accepted that generations born into lives heavily influenced by extensive and intensive use of information and communication technologies (ICT) have similar patterns in interpersonal communication as in the learning process.

Target

Describe the use of ICT’s by university students, analyzing their presence in their everyday activities and in the development of control of their learning process.

Methodology

Personal survey research conducted using a random sample (N = 920) of students enrolled in the Complutense University of Madrid (Spain) in the academic year 2012/13. Students were selected according to gender quotas and area of studies. The statistical analysis was performed using SPSS v.20.0.

Results

The results show a significant use of ICT in everyday life e.g. the use of smartphones and households’ availability of various devices (pcs, laptops, tablets). No significant differences according to gender or age were found. Regarding access to the virtual platform at the University, it shows significant differences in their use depending on their area of study; humanities and social science students use it mainly for administrative tasks; students in the experimental and technical degrees also use it for support for the training process, collaborative work or to participate in forums or blogs maintained for communication between students and teacher.

Conclusion

Rather than the generation or gender they belong to, the use of ICT is associated with the assignment of students to a particular branch of study. However, our study does not reveal whether this is attributed to the background in the use of technology among professors, which is perhaps weaker among professionals in the humanities and social sciences.

RC54-866.4

ARROYO, CONCEPCION* (Institución de Educacion Superior, arroymcolores@gmail.com)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Cuerpo, Subjetividad y Construcción De Identidad En La Vejez Avanzada: El Caso De Adultos Mayores Físicamente Dependientes

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

RC54-861.1
ARRUABARRENA, BEA* (Université de Paris 8, arruabea@gmail.com)

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

With the evolution of mobile technologies, digital quantified-self practices have increased considerably, particularly in the field of health (to record walk, weight, sleep, etc.). The measures of self and its performance are not new. The fields of Sport and medical Self-tracking (Wiederhold, 2012) have included the value of these practices for a long time. The new is their generalization to the general public, and their features more and more simple and sophisticated of recording, storing, datavisualization and sharing data to evaluate its progressions and to change their own behaviors (Arruabarrera & Quettier, to be published). The Quantified self is a new form of self-attention (Pharabod, 2013) mobilizing the body and human cognition mediated. It is first an act of measurement to digitalize body and cognitive data. But it is also a "performance experience" over time linking, lost to yourself, and the peer to your society (Escobar, 1967). On the one hand, Quantified self crystallize"successes states of self" (Bergson, 1888), usually invisible in the stream of consciousness. On the other hand, thanks to the features of sharing data, the relationships peer-to-peer between users through social networks have a significant influence on motivation, but also on the ability of users to change (Lewin, 1967). The QS-technologies allow users to reclaim their social time, and in the reflexive way, their biological, cognitive and social rhythms. This communication will expose a research program based on the ethnographic study of digital quantified-self practices as socio-cognitive system (Quettier, 2007). This approach to the embodiment of the dualisms between body-mind to focus on the self as a mode of knowledge. The aim of this research is making sense to how are articulated socio-technical and symbolic mediation in the self-regulation, and in wider sense the construction of self.

RC52-844.6
ARSENTYEVA, NINA* (Ins Economics & Industrial Engineering, ars@ieie.nsc.ru)

Personnel of Innovative Economy: The Search for Solutions

An innovative economy demand from employee to:
-ability to work in conditions of uncertainty;
-the ability to find creative non-trivial solutions;
-skills for work in a team;
-aiming at result (result orientation);
-ability and willingness to training throughout their working activities.

Obviously, the system of general and vocational education doesn't give such competences; it is not its main task. Using the test and examination scales, it only fixes the academic progress and intelligence, believing that this is sufficient for a professional career.

Where and how to generate the desired qualities of an employee? What conditions and skills are necessary for their formation? J. Raven, investigating the formation of competency, highlights some of the necessary conditions. According to J. Raven, the main condition is developing environment. In this paper we would like to show the first practical results of the implementing of social policy aimed at improving the quality of labor potential, on the formation of employee competencies required by the innovation economy. To achieve this goal, the city Novosibirsk has created a municipal institution “City Center project creation” for the implementaion of the program “Early training of innovative personnel”.

In this program, 700-750 school students and 250-300 students of various higher education institutions of the city annually participate.

During the project sessions to solve the paradoxical task participant is in a situation of uncertainty. Resolving the contradiction contained in the task, the student learns to:
- to form an opinion;
- to perceive the opinion of the opponent;
- to conduct discussion taking into account opinion of the opponent.

According to the results of the program can be unambiguously talk about the growth of intellectual and social activities for studying youth and a realization of its creative potential.

ARTEAGA BOTELLO, NELSON* (Fac Latinoamericana Ciencias Sociales, arnelson@yahoo.com)

Footage Surveillance, Social Sorting and Crime Narratives

The use of surveillance footage by the police for solving crimes is discussed here focusing on marginalized neighborhoods. It examines how the processes of stigmatization and criminalization of these sectors are justified as well as explaining their social sector condition of being at “constant risk” or “unavoidable risk”, depending on the social environment in which they live. This enables a discussion which tends to naturalize the violent conditions they suffer through. This discourse contrasts with that which is constructed for other social sectors, in which victims are perceived as having a status of “avoidable risk”, while their vulnerability is attributed to “external” factors to their way of life.

ARTEAGA BOTELLO, NELSON* (Fac Latinoamericana Ciencias Sociales, arnelson@yahoo.com)
ARZUAGA MAGNONI, JAVIER* (Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, arzuaga.javier@gmail.com)

The 132 Movement in Mexico: How Students Changed the Presidential Election

This paper examines how a political performance becomes an effervescent social space that feeds the formation of binary discourses in electoral confrontations, and how this opens doors to political change. It is intended to establish the force of an event within the hierarchy and political structure; how the influence of political performance can reach a broader social scale. It analyzes the university student movements called 131 and YoSoy132. They were structured from the performance of the presidential candidate Enrique Peña Nieto of the Institutional Revolutionary Party during a campaign meeting with students. Different political and media actors defined their position regarding the movements, sometimes classifying them as democratic, and in other cases as political gimmicks to benefit a political party. This allowed the formation of a binary narrative or discursive field ranging between integration and exclusion of movements during the electoral scene. In this sense, the paper shows how political performance may give rise to the creation of icons and referents for social change.

RC07-137.3
ARTEGUI ALCAIDE, IZASKUN* (University of the Basque Country, irtargi@hotmail.com)

Exploring the New Generation: The Role of the Past and the Future in the Formation of Identity

Recently, the field of identity configuration has diversified. On the one hand, social cognitive and discursive processes of identity construction are being de-standardized. On the other hand, individualization means that subjects are being made responsible for their own decisions. From this perspective, a number of scholars are exploring the idea that identity is nowadays the result of a process of reflexivity. The aim of this paper is to show that the degree of reflexivity depends, more specifically, on the relationship which subjects have with their past and future. To test this hypothesis, we use data produced by twenty-four in-depth interviews where we study the discourses of young people who are in the last phase of the transition from youth to adulthood.

Although it is true that the transition from youth to adulthood is a decisive stage in the formation and establishment of identity, one factor makes the stories of young people who are in this vital phase especially relevant at the present time: this generation, which has been socialized in the ways of identity construction characteristic of the first modernity, is now facing identity configuration modes of the second modernity (standardized identity vs diversity of identities). The struggles and contradictions generated between the stories that they were told in the past, on the one hand, and their living experiences, on the other, allow us access to where the identities of the new generations are coming up for debate and, in turn, to observe young people’s degree of reflexivity in shaping their identity.
of communication or observation of decisions, opinions and behaviour of
the significant others.

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

ARUNDEL, ROWAN* (University of Amsterdam, rarundel@uva.nl)

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

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

ARUNDEL, ROWAN* (University of Amsterdam, rarundel@uva.nl)
The Role of Intergenerational Wealth Transfers and Family Support in Shaping Housing Positions

In the past few decades, there has been a strong shift towards increasing home ownership rates across many developed countries and housing has taken on the role of the most important source of individual wealth and in the face of diminishing state support, homeownership is seen as key towards securing future household welfare. Nonetheless, housing wealth and access to home purchase remains uneven. A rollback in certain homeownership subsidies, continued relatively high property taxes, lack of pre-approved access to mortgage refinancing and fragmented career and education paths have all contributed to difficulties in accessing homeownership, especially among younger people. The financial crisis of the late 2000s has only exacerbated these trends. Using cross-national datasets, the research looks at the situation of homeownership access for younger people across Europe before and after the crisis and evaluates how these changes have potentially contributed to inter-generational inequalities. The study examines variations across countries and attempts to understand these differences with regards to varied macro social and economic experiences of the financial crisis.

ARUNOTAI, NARUMON* (Chulalongkorn University, narumon.cu@gmail.com)
Creating Learning Opportunities, Creating Protection: Migrant Learning Centers in Thai- Burma Borderlands

This paper presents results from the study of learning centers, their roles and effort in the education and protection of migrant children and youth around Thai-Burma border in Mae Sot District, Tak Province of Thailand. The past decades saw frequent migration of people from several ethnic groups from Burma into Mae Sot District. Many of these migrants are children and youth whose illegal status deprives them of legal protection. From 1998-2012, the number of migrant learning centers was continuously on the rise to accommodate the flow of migrant children into Mae Sot area. These learning centers have a major role in protecting migrant children. Centers become social institution to provide...
Health reforms targeting universal coverage have intensified in Nigeria since the 1980s and in the process has introduced user-fee, experimented with various forms of health insurance, and encouraged public-private partnership towards improving health equity and accessibility with the overall aim of achieving universal coverage. Fiscal constraint, starting from the 1980s, which necessitated a partnership with the Britton Woods’ institution leading to varying structural adjustment programmes, have conspicuous effects on health care delivery in all countries of the sub region. This paper describes health reforms embarked upon by sub-Saharan countries and chronicles public health care evolution with reference to key features of actors, process, design and context. A comprehensive review of the literature and relevant documents forms the basis for analysis and discussion. The review is guided by three overarching questions: What social and economic conditions necessitated health reforms in SSA? How well have health reforms addressed issues of health quality, accessibility, and equity? How have the reforms improved or worsened health conditions of citizens? Salient lessons drawn from the thirty years experience of SSA on health care delivery are highlighted and the future prospects are discussed. It is noted that efforts to meet IMF conditions, the World Health Organization’s millennium development goals, and other international health partners’ demands without the required capacity and structural machinery to match the design and execution of health reforms serve to unveil the dismal performance of health sector reform in SSA. It also brings to bold relief the need for the sub-region to take ownership of health programmes by designing health policies that are both endogenously crafted and sensitive to local conditions and contexts.

**RC15-258.5**

**ASAKITIKPI, ALEX** (Monash South Africa, alex.asakitikpi@monash.edu)

**Health Sector Reform in Sub-Saharan Africa: Challenges and Prospects**

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

**JS-45.2**

**ASATIKIPE, ARETHA** (Monash South Africa, drasatikipe@yahoo.com)

**Interrogating Tourism As an Anti-Poverty Strategy in Middle and Low Income Countries of Africa**

This paper considers the proposal of tourism as an anti-poverty strategy used by African countries to increase foreign revenues and create job opportunities for their citizens. The ability of tourism to attract foreign revenue into middle income countries in Africa is creatively projected through international mass media in the form of adverts and documentaries. The mass media, using picturesque scenes of nature, encourage foreigners to seek for leisure and enjoyment away from their home countries. The philosophy that leisure costs money and must be invested, planned and saved for makes tourism a very attractive option for bringing in foreign revenue into Africa.

This paper interrogates this notion and questions just how effective it has been in eradicating/reducing poverty in middle income or even low income countries in Africa. The paper considers inequalities that arise due to tourism in the creation of fantasy scenes and relaxation spots that separate the tourist from the realities of the host country. The economic condition of the host countries means that majority of its citizens cannot afford the leisure and educational benefits their fellow tourists enjoy. The paper analyzes the organizational structure of tourism and argues that, as with other foreign investments in Africa, the exploitation of the economy, land and people brings to the front burner, questions of inequalities and oppression in the continent. The question projected is how much of the revenue that accrues from tourism goes into alleviating the poverty level of the population who live around the tourist site. Secondly, how much of the accrued revenue does the government of the host country actually use in developing the country’s physical infrastructure, man power, economic advancement, and national growth as a whole. It concludes by suggesting the development of blueprints for tourism that would ensure poverty alleviation, sustainability and national development.

**RC49-803.3**

**ASAKURA, TAKASHI** (Tokyo Gakugei University, asakurat@u-gakugei.ac.jp)

**Health for All: The Nigerian Experience with Health Insurance**

Health reforms targeting universal coverage have intensified in Nigeria since the dawn of the new millennium, and the National Health Insurance Scheme, in particular, has been hailed as the panacea for and appropriate framework towards realizing the desired goal of “Health for All by 2015”. Two years to the target however, the reality is bleak and the task of achieving the goal more daunting than ever with a significant cohort of the population still excluded from the health scheme and from accessing health services. Explanations for difficulties in meeting health targets are discussed, pointing to weak governance, economic challenges, and socio-cultural variables as important interacting factors slowing down the process. The paper concludes by outlining some important emerging possibilities for strengthening the health system, including the liberalization of the health sector, strengthening intersectoral cooperation, enhancing public-private partnership, and for policy makers and international technical partners to recognize key socio-cultural factors in designing health policies towards achieving health goals.

**RC21-377.5**

**ASAKAWA, TATSUTO** (Meiji Gakuin University, asakawtn@meiji-gakuin.ac.jp)

**Resilience Strategies Carried by the Residents and Volunteers: A Study of Great East Japan Earthquake**

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

At first, the Volunteer Center began the fund-raising, as the emergency-relief work. The donation was spent as the travel expenses for the teams to go to KIRIKIRI. We helped the KIRIKIRI’s residents to move the evacuation center from KIRIKIRI Elementary School to the old KIRIKIRI junior high school, which was not used as a school at that time, and helped teachers to reopen KIRIKIRI elementary school. These activities can be regarded as the despite care in a wide meaning. As the support activities for the residents who have lived in the provisional housing, the members of the teams were taught how to cook the local cuisine, named “KOMAJOMARU”, by the residents. The reason why the activity to learn how to make local cuisine from residents functions as supportive activity will be explained by the activity theory in social gerontology. Volunteers helped with the reproduction of “the KIRIKIRI dictionary” most of which had been carried away by the tsunami. This activity gave the residents the pride for the KIRIKIRI.
SASAHARA, KAZUKO (Iwaki-Sakuragaoka High School)

Reconstruction of Life and Mental Health in High School Students at Two Years after the 3.11 Disaster in Fukushima

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

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

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

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

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

JS-45.3

ASAMIZU, MUNEHIKO* (Yamaguchi University, masamizu@yamaguchi-u.ac.jp)

Challenges in Human Resource Development for Rural Leisure Activities in Japan

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

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

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

JS-76.2

ASANO, TOMOHITO* (Tokyo Gakugei University, tasano@u-gakugei.ac.jp)

Leisure Activities and Civic Engagement in Japan

The research question in this presentation is:

RQ1: Is there a positive relationship among Japanese youth between being a participant in a leisure group activity and civic engagement? RQ2: What conditions affect that relationship?

In this presentation, the focus is on the function of groups for leisure activities. Putnam argued that in societies where people participate in various voluntary associations, including those for leisure activities, they are also active in social, political or civic activities. That is because, according to Putnam, interaction between people with different backgrounds in these associations develops a general trust.

Since Putnam proposed his thesis about voluntary associations and civic engagement, a lot of researchers have tried to examine it. Some of them could find a positive relationship between membership in such associations and civic engagement, others either could find no connection or a very weak connection. What about Japanese youth? That is the question in this presentation.

RC45-748.4

ASAOKA, MAKOTO* (RIKKYO University, asaoka@rikkyo.ac.jp)

How Do Local Community Members Accept the Usage of Commons By Nonlocals in the Under-Used Commons? : An Approach Based on Agent-Based Simulation

Many Japanese common forests are underutilized due to the increase in imported wood. Furthermore, depopulation in mountainous areas has accelerated the underutilization of common forests. Thus, users of common forests need to accept nonlocals who pay usage fee to access common resources.

Hayashi et al. (2013) compared the usage rules of commons for nonlocals in 10 common forests at Tadami Town, Fukushima prefecture of Japan. They found that communities could be classified by two types according to how they dealt with nonlocals. The first one has institutions to accommodate nonlocals’ entrance, and the second one has institutions to exclude nonlocals’ entry. Why do some communities actively accept nonlocals, and some communities exclude nonlocals? Most previous studies do not consider the situation of under-use of commons.

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

JS-12.2

ASATO, WAKO* (kyoto university, w.asato@hotmail.com)

Over-Qualification / Under-Qualification of Care Work in Ageing Asia: Towards Regional Framework of Care Provision Regime

Skills harmonization is one of the urgent challenges in international migration of healthcare workers. This is significantly due to the increase of de facto care worker migration in Asia. The under-qualification of care work, nursing and even nuptiality corresponding to ageing. The complexity of care worker migration is because of absence of equivalent qualifications of care workers between the sending and receiving countries. This absence in migration trigger in a dual sense. One is under-qualification of care work, such as a domestic worker engaging in a skill-required home care such as suction, NGT, stoma and so forth. The belief of domestic work as naturalized among women is also another factor in the facilitation of the under-qualification and hence legitimate familial caregiving provision from the viewpoint of welfare regime. On the other hand, over-qualification is overt especially in institutional care to secure qualified care. This is why nurses in the sending countries are recruited to destination countries. More than 20% in Taiwan and surprisingly more than 90% of care workers in Singapore are nurses from the sending countries. This is not merely a deskilling of individual nurses but also creating insufficient allocation of nurses in the region even though most of sending countries run short of nurses especially in the rural area. Since the current bilateral agreement framework of care work migration is not endowed with a sustainable migration system, multi-latral or regional framework for the management would be necessary.

RC24-422.5

ASAYAMA, SHINICHIRO* (Tohoku University, asayama@cneas.tohoku.ac.jp)

Leisure Activities in Japan: Towards Regional Framework of Care Provision Regime

It is particularly interesting because, although Japan has been known as a politically inactive society since the end of the 1960s, after the big earthquake and the accident in Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Powerplant in 2011, many people began to take to the streets and organize various forms of demonstrations ranging from the traditional to newer types like musical parades.

The dataset in this study was collected online. The respondents are around 2000 contracted monitors for a research company. They all live in Tokyo. Their ages range from 20 to 59. The questionnaire is designed to examine the relationship between leisure activities and civic engagement in a broad sense, with some variables that are controlled for.

To summarize the results, participants in leisure group activities are more likely to participate in civic engagement. I will also show what conditions affect the relationship between these two variables.
From Cosmopolitan Ideal to Nationalistic Calculus: Discursive Change of Japanese Media Framing on the Kyoto and Copenhagen Climate Conferences

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

We contrast two successful cases of populist mobilization in the Eurocrisis context: the Independent Greeks and the True Finns, which, while unfolding within different environments, present striking affinities in discursive produce. Our methodology comprises of a content analysis of party documents and speeches, within which we identify and assess 'populist frames' and their composition. We find that, given the opportunity, populist discourse which pits the 'moral people' against the 'corrupt elite', can be constructed in countries with widely diverging political, cultural, and economic conditions, with equal success. Populists in Greece and Finland may well understand each other as foes, with the True Finns portraying Southern Europeans as economically reckless recipients of undeserved aid, while the Independent Greeks argue against Northern Europeans who blatantly intimidate the Greek folk with cruel austerity demands. However antithetical these populist framings may seem, containing opposite constructions of 'the enemy', they are indeed identical in terms of structure, configuration and encompassing the significance of the moral distinction between 'people' and 'elites' when it comes to forming populist discourse. Having shown what dissimilar contents populism can accommodate, we contribute to the literature on the concept by comparatively illustrating the importance of this discursive structure. Thus, we argue for a focus on the form, rather than the specific content of populist appeals.

ASCHELOV, NADIA* (St.-Petersburg Branch of the Institute for the History of Science and Technology, the Russian Academy of Sciences, simar@bk.ru)

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

Last decade the BRICS countries have been catching up rapidly in terms of both economic growth and investment in knowledge, as expressed by investment in tertiary education and R&D. These countries adopted policies to promote science, technology and innovation as the result of greater recognition by governments of the crucial importance of science for socio-economic development. The BRICS countries are investing considerable heavily in the R&D sector to improve their position in the scientific output. For these reasons it is of strategic importance that a satisfactory recruitment of talented people to the science sector is secured, that the scientific profession is attractive for (potential) researchers. Employment opportunities, payment conditions, research facilities, career prospects are of major importance for career development. Academic careers considerably differ between national science systems. This paper presents the results of a research conducted by the Center for Sociology of Science and Science Studies, Institute for the History of Science and Technology, St. Petersburg Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, whose main interest was to examine the social context, factors and mechanisms of the academic career development in the BRICS region; to analyze the impacts of international mobility on the professional trajectory of researchers, his/her career development. The paper will also highlight the policies for research career development in the BRICS nations, the special features of academic job market, the mechanisms of reproducing scientific elite and academic leadership.

We argue for a focus on the form, rather than the specific content of populist appeals.

RC16-279.9

ASOCHEK, YURY* (St.-Petersburg State University, yasochakov@yandex.ru)

Liquid Stability in Theory and Society

The legitimization of sociological theoretical knowledge cannot be provided by just a simple logical proof of its categorial system. It is provided by the presence of a relevant system of meanings and denotations, objectified in the practices of everyday life. Specialized sociological theories designate different social objects, and by so doing constructing connections between these objects and offering interpretative models of the social world - i.e. define the project of social reality - to the individuals acting in the world of everyday life.

In simple and traditional societies, presuming high stability level, the institutionalized monopoly on the projection of social reality was possible and also determinate as a factor of social-structural stability. Their models of official symbolical universe were resistant enough to withstand emerging "hersies" (alternative symbolical projects) suppressing them through the therapy and the denial.

This paper argues that contemporary societies as complex "life worlds" are being dominated by "liquid stability" and "politicized" illusionary reality. Their models of official symbolical universe were resistant enough to withstand emerging "hersies" (alternative symbolical projects) suspending them through the therapy and the denial.

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

**TG04-948.5**

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**Risk and Reform in the Japanese Education System**

This paper argues that the Risk Society paradigm developed by Ulrich Beck provides a framework that can reconcile the twin developments affecting Japanese education at the start of the 21st Century: the parallel trends of individualization and globalization. In Japan, education reform proposals from the 1980s onwards have aimed at encouraging a freer educational environment that can nurture strong individuals and future entrepreneurs. The Ministry of Education has also consistently argued for reforms that can better prepare young people for the challenges of globalization. Traditionally, however, educational practice in Japan has stressed group harmony and cooperation and so the forces that resist change are considerable. Most efforts to reduce pressures to conform to the group, therefore, have had disappointing results, as have programs designed to encourage greater communication with foreigners.

The government has tried to bring about meaningful reform to the education system has resulted in a failure to prepare young people for the challenges of contemporary society. Young people who do not have the skills to negotiate the new social and economic landscape are increasingly falling into low-paid, insecure employment, or withdrawing completely from society. This has given rise to the phenomenon of hikikomori; wherein large numbers have confined themselves to their rooms and cut all connections with the outside world. Also, many young people are deciding against having children – a trend which has resulted in a crisis of low fertility and a shrinking population. To use Beck's terminology, these are people who have been unable to adapt to their role as 'risk manager' of their own life. The education system has failed to prepare them for this role because it is stuck in a prior phase of Japan's post-war development and is unable to adapt to social and economic transformations at the global and national levels.

**RC22-393.6**

**ASTAKHOVA, LARISA** *(Kazan Federal University, lara.astahova@mail.ru)*

**Structuring of Current Religious Practices in Polyconfessional Regions**

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

**RC34-583.4**

**ATKINSON, LEIA** *(The University of Ottawa, latki024@uottawa.ca)*

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

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

**RC44-726.3**

**ATZENI, MAURIZIO** *(Loughborough University, m.atzeni@lboro.ac.uk)*

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

In the global context, previously accepted divisions between formal and informal employment are losing ground. The last three decades of neoliberalism, rather than reducing the gap between protected and unprotected workers, have made work more precarious. Not just workers traditionally employed within the so-called informal sector of the economies have increased in number. Precarious employment and employment instability is becoming the standard in formally regulated systems of employment and this across the Global North/Glocal South divide. Despite common tendencies, the possibility for collective organising among precarious workers however differs consistently, between countries but also between different economic sectors of activity within the same country.

Drawing on fieldwork research currently conducted in Argentina, the paper aims to give a country overview of the factors that can explain the forms and strategies adopted by different groups of precarious workers in their attempts at collective organizing. Argentina in the last two decades has passed through deep crises and economic recoveries, processes of de-industrialisation and part-time conversion to industrial production and has moved, in a relatively short time span, from a formalized and extended system of work protection and workers’ representation, close to the one existing in postwar Europe, to a system of employment that remains based, despite recent economic growth and government’s push on economic renaissance, the precariousness and informality of the majority of the working population. In this sense and for its history, Argentina might be considered as a good example of the way in which structural processes continuously shift the borders within which precarious workers’ action takes place. Socio-political context, institutional framework and history of workers mobilizations are the general factors that can be outlined. However, the level of precariousness, skills, strategic location and technological development of the sector in which workers develop their activities also profoundly affects possibilities for action.

**RC33-576.1**

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**Using the Social Ties, an Ethnographic Analysis of a Snowball Sampling**

Modelized by James Coleman and others researchers of the Columbia University, the snowball sampling method is now neglected in the social networks analysis. In particular, this method is very difficult and hard to apply and the non-representativeness of the samples that it produces is well known. However, this sampling method presents many over kind of resources for ones who want to study social networks. First, when the limits of the groups are not know, it permits to identify chains of relationships in a more precise way that non-representative samples. Moreover, it is a very powerful tool to understand the logics of exchange and structuration which characterized the individuals and groups studied. A reflexive appraisal of the construction of the snowball sampling gives us an access to this kind of information.

The aim of this communication is to present the conclusions of a critical feed-back from a field experiment during which it produces snowball sampling wave were conducted between 2009 and 2012. The experience consisted in a transfer of questionnaires person-to-person within subjects’ social networks. The members of the first sample (N=10) have distributed some questionnaires to some of their relatives, friends, neighbours or co-workers who have done the same, and so on. The descriptive analysis of this sampling procedure shows us: 1) The motivations of the subjects to be involve in an active way in a sociological survey 2) The social logics which have oriented the transfer of the questionnaires.

This ethnographic feedback suggests that snowball sampling, beyond the question of statistical representativeness of the samples, maybe inadequate with the concept of social network, allows us to access to realistic networks data.
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Caring Universities? Entanglements and Cavities of Politics of Gender, Excellence and Care in Austrian and German Academia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Violence during the protests in Tahrir Square, buses driving through London that threaten undocumented foreigners with extradition, and xenophobic attacks in South Africa. These events divulge a spiritual capital bankruptcy in the city of our era. The dominant reaction to this spiritual bankruptcy is analysis, but the spiritual capital present in the city is not analytically-complicated, it is (counter)intuitively-complex. Rather than an Analyst narrative, we need the Lacanian opposite: a Master narrative, which offers solutions to the spiritual capital bankruptcy. In our paper we offer a Master narrative of spiritual capital that moves beyond the Analyst narrative. This we do by combining our two fields of study: Spirituality and Architecture. The Master narrative of spiritual capital comes in the form of the Stranger, who passes through the city. The Stranger, as political neighbour, has the potential to recapitalize the city spiritually. Then, we move to conceptualise and visualise an architectural edifice that can facilitate the spiritual recapitalization of the city in the Stranger’s movement in and through the city. This architectural edifice will aim to recover a historical aspect of spiritual architecture that has been neglected: architectural edifices as build expressions of kindness extended in acceptance to the Stranger. From the intricate systems of asylum offered by mediation institutions, to the social functions embodied in the Ottoman Külliye, spiritual architecture traditionally upheld the way of life of the place, while being open to the influence of the Stranger. The above-mentioned edifice will be conceived as a re-interpretation of Norberg-Schulz’s formulation of ‘belonging’ to the ‘vocation’ of the place, inspired by Heidegger’s concept of ‘sorge’ (care). As an expression of the art of care, the architectural edifice extends kindness to the Stranger and provide a location for the spiritual recapitalization of the city.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The modern society has new information technologies, which allows people always being in the process of communication. Development of communicative environment is developed public control, and also contributes to the formation of public opinion, which could resist the state will. Moscow is the initiator of the development of information and communication resources among the subjects of the Russian Federation. The government of Moscow created government portals aimed at the creation of direct communication of the authorities and the population. These measures have helped to increase the level of loyalty of the population to the authorities.
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Inequality of the Russian Population: Quality of Life and a Preferred Social Order

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

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Gender Inequality Through Sonography Centers In Maharashtra, India

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

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

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BORADE, NARAYAN (Maystodary College)

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

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

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

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

In this research paper authors are trying to evaluate this experiment. This paper is based on primary as well as secondary data. Last 10 years, Collegein, Jalana,
ed while seed firms, local intermediaries and international supermarket chains manage to accumulate capital. Thus the claim that contract farming manages to mobilise the poverty reduction mechanisms is far from the reality.

**HC15-257.3**

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**Suell, Shikira N.** (Arizona State University)

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

The unique stressors often faced by Mexican women living in the US, particularly for immigrant women, through limited financial resources, cultural beliefs regarding health and illness, lack of social support, and inadequate English language mastery, have been associated with poorer birth outcomes. Drawing from the Latino health paradoxes, birth outcomes are expected to be better for recent immigrants through health selection, health behaviors, or living in neighborhood ethnic enclaves. Conversely, birth outcomes are expected to worsen as Latinas acculturate within the US. This study examines the effect of maternal years lived in the US on birth weight. Data for this study come from a randomised control trial of 440 pregnant Latina women (81% Mexican origin) visiting a hospital that provides services to low income, prisoner, or immigration detainee populations. Upon enrollment, participants completed a baseline survey. Once the baby was born, medical outcomes from electronic medical charts were obtained on 322 of the participants. Using linear regression, the impact of the maternal number of years lived in the US on the baby’s birth weight was examined, and models controlled for number of contacts, income, age, number of pregnancies, and current cigarette and alcohol use. Results indicate a significant curvilinear relationship between years lived in the US and birth weight (R2=0.83, p<0.05), with women living in the US between 6 to 15 years having higher birth weight babies, while women living in the US less than 1 year and women born in the US having similar lower weight babies. While the majority of all births fell within the average full-term weight between 2700 and 4000 grams, these analyses point to the complexity of the Latino Health Paradox, as both recent immigrants and those born in the US had lower weight babies, an unexpected finding.

**RC29-500.3**

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**Crime Location and Reporting Practices of Victims in Lagos, Nigeria**

Differential concentration by government of its development projects on urban areas at the expense of rural upgrade causes variation in the character of victimization and citizens’ responses to crime from rural, through semi-urban to urban communities. This paper examines the influence of crime location on crime reporting practices among residents of Lagos, Nigeria. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were adopted. Multistage sampling procedure was used in selecting 948 respondents for the survey. Six In-Depth Interviews, 12 Key Informant Interviews and 10 Case Studies were conducted with divisional crime officers, crime victims, victims’ relations, traditional rulers, landlord associations and religious leaders to elicit complementary qualitative data. Data analysis involved the use of simple percentages, chi square and content analysis.

Findings showed more respondents (62.5%) were victimised at public than other locations in the study area. Crime locations without light (49.3%) and those lacking network coverage for police notification by phone (49.3%) discouraged crime reporting. While 53.3% of respondents identified some crime incidents as too trivial to deserve reporting, fewer respondents (46.8%) insisted that serious crimes will be reported despite the crime location. About 59.1% rural, 47.1% semi urban and 46.7% urban respondents believed crime location influenced their crime reporting practices, implying that 40.9% of rural 52.9% semi urban and 53.3% urban respondents did not report their victimisation experiences. Chi-square analysis indicates that location and crime reporting were significantly related in the study setting (P value < 0.05).

The study concluded that disparity in resource allocation and security commitment to the diverse communities of Lagos accounted for respondents’ differing responses to crime through reporting. While public policy gives equal development and security concern to the communities in Lagos, the study suggests that police authorities should pay renewed interest to human safety to reduce residents’ vulnerability at public spaces in the study area.
welfare regime and its family policies are affecting the welfare of the different cohorts and genders. That is, it seeks to scrutinize how changing families affecting equity across gender and generations. This paper shows that despite important gender equity reforms and significant increase in women’s labour force participation, the Turkish welfare regime has still some inequality problems in terms of generations and genders also affecting the work-life balance of women.

Changing family structure and work-life balance will be analyzed in light of welfare regime theoretical framework. Turkey has revealed significant similarities with other Southern European countries through its familialistic structure, the residual nature of social assistance, and patronage. The methodology to be used in this paper depends on quantitative secondary data and previous studies on welfare states and family policies. I will use mostly comparative data on family policies, labour market, and demographic indicators from the OECD and the Turkish Statistical Institute to understand the transformation of the Turkish welfare regime and family structure.

**JS-7.6**

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A Global Profession: Pilots of Helicopters in Brazil and Mexico

La profession de pilote d’hélicoptère au Brésil et au Mexique est symptomatique des tensions qui prévalent dans la construction des normes péris. La bataille qui s’est nouée récemment au Mexique autour de la profession et la professionnalisation des pilotes. Il en ressort que la manière de gérer les dissensions diffère sensiblement d’un pays à l’autre.

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

**RC14-256.18**

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Influences of Electric Media on Fanzines in Japanese “Otaku” Culture

Today, it is easy for ordinary people to widely disseminate their message and works over the Internet. Nevertheless, many people still disseminate information by paper media. For example, people known as otaku, who are fans of anime, manga, video games and so on, often create fanzines binding manga and novels which fanzines are sold. With the growth of the Internet, otaku also exhibit their works on the web. But many otaku still use paper media to publish their works. This paper considers the influences of electric media on paper media and the merits of paper media as a tool for personal publications, based on my interview research for otaku who create fanzines.

Originally, fanzines created by otaku have four functions: publishing fan works, informing others about their creative activity, discussing their favorite things. But paper media have advantages in publishing works and interacting with others. Paper media is more suitable for placing manga and treated better face-to-face communication with others. They can also directly gauge the reader’s response to their works. Although works created by fans are provided free of charge on the Internet, fanzines are traded with money. The people I interviewed who create fanzines regard receiving payment for their works as a sign of appreciation for them and feel strongly that their readers should accept their works. For these reason, the creative otaku I interviewed prefer paper media in the age of the rising Internet.

**WGO2-897.9**

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Restructuring Foreign Worker’s Policy in Malaysia

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

**RC15-257.1**

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

Socio-cultural factors are threat to women’s health and well-being. A culture reinforces the gender role and life style of husband and wives. No matter how equipped a health facility is, it is the patronage that makes the difference to good health. People’s sociocultural background play vital role in seeking and acceptance of health care. The consequences of these factors on the use of health facility among pregnant women is a major cause of maternal morbidity and mortality and a powerful brake on the road to the achievement of MDGs as well as overall development. Maternal mortality in Nigeria is very high, with an estimated 52,900 Nigerian women dying from pregnancy-related complications out of a global total of 529,000 maternal deaths. It is not encouraging to note that 62 percent of births in Nigeria occur at home and 96 percent of women who received no ANC services delivered at home. Several factors lead to health care facility utilization and among these the less studied is the socio-cultural dimension and hence the focus of the paper. The study was carried out in Idi-Odo/Ota local government area with 260 eligible respondents, selected randomly from the eight wards in the local government. Interview approach was employed with the aid of structured questionnaire to elicit required information from the respondents and data analyzed using SPSS. The main objective of this study is to understand the influence of socio-cultural factors influencing health care utilization among women during pregnancy and child birth. The findings show that husband perception of pregnancy complications, age at marriage, who pays ante-natal bills, family type, treatment place decision are significant towards use of health care services by mothers. Paper provides recommendations for improving the use of maternal health delivery services in the study area and beyond.
RC21-362.2

BAAKLINI, JAD* (University of Edinburgh, jad.baaklini@gmail.com)

Mobilising Hope: Infrastructural Activism in Post-War Beirut

Lebanon has been described as “post-war,” but not “post-conflict.” A fragile peace has been held together since the early 1990s by a precarious network of elites in a power-sharing arrangement spread across the institutions of the state, the media, and the very surface of the earth, consolidating what architect Karl Sharro (2003) has called ‘warspace’ in peacetime. This atmosphere has made the work of rights-oriented urban activists very difficult; how does one advocate for territory-spanning policies and/or infrastructures when urban space appears so hopelessly fragmented and policed?

This paper, based on empirical research on the public transport sector, and taking ‘assemblage urbanism’ as a framework of analysis, will trace recent efforts to turn urban mobility in Beirut into a matter of concern. In turn, this investigation will highlight how a heterogeneous public is being formed around mass transit, the ‘public domain’ and their disjunctures.

The paper will argue that this creative public has enlivened the politics of urban development and infrastructure, and in so doing, provided a subaltern means for mobilising hope against a political arrangement built on the preservation of spatially-inscribed allegiances. However, by successfully lengthening some relations (e.g. embassies, media outlets, ‘creatives,’ etc) rather than others (e.g. trade unions, bus drivers, state employees, etc), this constellation of activists has yet to be successful in bridging the unequal ‘warspaces’ of Beirut, and hence pose a threat to ‘the regime.’ By telling this story, this paper aims to demonstrate how assemblage thinking, far from being merely descriptive, can be a form of critical political engagement or activism in itself.

RC09-181.1

BABONES, SALVATORE* (University of Sydney, sbabones@inbox.com)

Global Convergence in Economic and Social Structure

The macroeconomic structure of the modern world-economy has been incredibly stable over time. According to data from B. Maddison, the 188-year correlation of national income levels for the 8 major world regions is a remarkable r = 0.956. There has been virtually no change in relative incomes for at least two centuries. This structural stability contradicts both standard neoclassical convergence models and standard world-system mobility models. Nonetheless, structural convergence is occurring: convergence in the demographic, distributional, governmental, industrial, and other internal structures of countries around the world. These trends presumably create pressure for macroeconomic convergence, but monte carlo simulations suggest that any resulting macroeconomic convergence is likely to be very slow indeed. It is also likely to be very different in character from historical “catch up” models that presume convergence to US/EU standards of globalization.

The macroeconomic convergence of the BRICs since 1980 can all be seen as an observable force that has been a subterranean means of forming a “public domain” of national mobilisation. It has “spread” from country to country in recognizable trajectories. The “Four Tiger” economies of east Asia (Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan). The macroeconomic trajectories of the BRICs since 1980 can all be seen as disjunctures. Paradoxical attempts to construct collective entrepreneurship to achieve greater impact, exhibiting a very extensive and activist-oriented kind of entrepreneurship (Gawell, 2004), that might entail a number of different balancing acts. For instance, between open and democratic process at the grassroots level, while being also partially centralized and restrictive in various ways.

The World Social Forum (WSF) emerged as an alternative response and project to the World Economic Forum. It is envisioned and mobilized to construct “Other Worlds.” The World Social Forum (WSF) is considered as an undefinable notion that is developing a renewed form of global mobilization. The WSF is made of a great variety of alternative and grass roots movements, associations and peoples coming together in an ‘open space.’

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RC02-58.13

BABONES, SALVATORE* (University of Sydney, sbabones@inbox.com)

The Global Diffusion Of Inequality Since 1970

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

RC48-794.4

BACAL, AZRIL* (Uppsala University, bazaril@gmail.com)

LINDHULT, ERIK* (Mälardalen University, erik.lindhult@mdh.se)

The World Social Forum As A Transnational Agency and Process? - from a Perspective on Transformative Entrepreneurship

The World Social Forum (WSF) emerged as an alternative response and project to the World Economic Forum. It is envisioned and mobilized to construct “Other Worlds.” The World Social Forum (WSF) is considered as an undefinable notion that is developing a renewed form of global mobilization. The WSF is made of a great variety of alternative and grass roots movements, associations and peoples coming together in an ‘open space.’

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name. 55
Reading the Past and the Present, Imagining (and living) the Future: The Practice of Mystic in Social Movements

Opposite to the so-called revolutionary strategy in two steps (first, to take the power-it means, to be the master; second, to change the world), social movements propose a process of social change from here-and-now, taking their experiences and practices as an advance of the new society to be built. In this scenario, we aim to analyse the role of the mystic as symbolic mediation between the past-the present where social movements come from, and the present-the future they try to configure. The mystic is one of the most particular characteristics of the Brazilian Landless Social Movement (MST) that has been extended to many other social movements, both in Latin America and worldly, and we will analyse it through the discourses on it. It is considered as an indefinable notion that mixes ethics, aesthetics, subjectivity, identity, feelings, emotions and ideas, and takes place through many artistic forms (dance, music, theatre, poetry, etc). A really transdimensional and complex practice that articulates the symbolic, emotional, thinking, communicative and socialising dimensions, the mystic offers an analytical scenario for understanding this creative temporal tension between past-present and present-future. Given its particular symbolic and emotional dimension, the mystic plays a core role in the process of creation, articulation and-what is more important- "imagination" of projects and visions of future, from a past-and-present based approach, and in the (emotional) mobilisation of individuals around those purposes and the unity for making it real. Finally, we aim to discuss how the mystic's special articulation of emotions and reasons, feelings and ideas, sensibility and reflexion -breaking traditional divides- becomes a central mediation (Barbero) in understanding the process of re-invention of new practices proposed by social movements.

Type 2 Diabetes Health Equity Audit in the Basque Public Healthcare Service (Spain)

Health equity audit (HEA) is a systematic procedure to identify inequalities in healthcare access and use, and propose interventions for their reduction. Type 2 diabetes (DM2) is one of the leading causes of disease burden nowadays in Primary Health Care (PHC), and has shown a relevant socioeconomic pattern. This paper aims to present the results of the “equity profile” conducted on secondary socioeconomic information for each individual was linked to the electronic clinic history of the public Basque Health Service. Age-adjusted prevalences and incidence rates for preventive counselling, screening, treatment, referrals to specialists and consequences were calculated. Moreover the relative index of inequality (RII) was calculated, adjusted for different confounding variables. Main results show that the prevalence of DM2 (men 5.8%; women 4.8%) followed a clear socioeconomic gradient (RII men = 1.35 [1.26-1.44]; RII women= 1.79 [1.66 1.94]), although the relationship varied with age. The poor metabolic control increased by deprivation especially in women (RII = 1.18 [1.02-1.28]), and the probability of having an annual analytical control (RII = 1.14 [1.04-1.25]), The referrals to specialists were more frequent among low socioeconomic groups, but the relationship disappeared when considering the metabolic control and complications. These results indicate that even if PHC attention is equitable, relevant inequalities in DM2 persist, which implies the need of looking for interventions to reduce them beyond the health service sector.

The Job-Seeker and The Data Double: How Employers Use Information Seeking On The Internet In The Recruitment Process and Its Consequences For Interaction With The Job Seeker

Over the past years it has become increasingly more common for employers to search the internet for information on job-candidates, creating a situation were the interaction between the job-seeker and the employer becomes influenced by the information that the employer have retrieved from the internet. The different types of information packages that an employer takes part of during a recruitment process can be understood by Goffman’s concept of roles. A person uses a number of different roles in daily life, the “authentic” and the other, but always more or less trustworthy in regard to the context of the performance. One can therefore understand the recruitment process as a process of evaluating if the candidate is likely to be able to deliver the role that the employer carries with it in a trustworthy manner. By using information from the internet, employers may come to see job-seekers in their other roles and in setting that can be characterised as front- as well as backstage, and job-seekers will be evaluated based on whether or not these roles are perceived as compatible with the role of being an employee in the organisation in question. In this paper we ask how employers interact with this “data double” and how the data double influences the interaction between the employer and the job-seeker. The study was conducted through qualitative interviews with employers from the private as well as the public sector in Sweden.

Mathematical Exclusion – Process of Escaping from Mathematics and Its Consequences for Young People Career Paths

In the Polish educational discourse there is a lot of concern about the problem of ‘overproduction’ of graduates of humanistic faculties and deficiency in the area of technical education. Recently even social campaigns were organized by the government, aimed at encouraging secondary-school graduates to choose technical specializations at universities. However, this revealed another problem: insufficient level of mathematical knowledge of candidates. Many studies show that the problem has to be handled at earlier stages of education. Mathematics as no other school subject evokes conflicting emotions and contradictory attitudes. Process of studying mathematics requires systematic practice and patience, as mathematical knowledge is of cumulative nature.

In case of mathematical education we can observe a process of abandoning mathematics by a part of students who start to consider themselves as “humanists”. It causes serious decisions about profile of education – e.g. class profile. This decision has numerous consequences, it may narrow down possible paths of future education and career, finally resulting in employment and income inequalities. This phenomenon can be named ‘Mathematical Exclusion’.

In the paper I intend to propose a description of the process of escaping from mathematics in terminology of behavioral economy - time-related preferences, time-discounting and the lack of self-control. I intend to show sources of abandonment of mathematics in negative attitudes towards mathematics and specific motivation of their knowledge. I will refer to selected results of two studies on Polish students – qualitative (2010) and quantitative (2011, N=3169).
Polpan 1988 – 2013: Challenges for Constructing Questionnaires for Longitudinal Researches of Social Structure and Inequalities

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

Last edition of the study, due to the decision to rejuvenate the panel and the initiation of a new panel cohort, necessarily involved the need for redefinition and restructured way of delving about research tools used in last waves.

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

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

RC10-186.4

BAEK, KYUNGMIN* (University of Minnesota, baekx016@umn.edu)
The Adoption of ISO 14001 Across Korean Business Firms

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

RC16-296.4

BAERT, PATRICK* (Cambridge University, pjnb100@cam.ac.uk)
MORGAN, MARCUS (University of Cambridge)
Explaining Intellectuals: A Proposal

In this paper we assess the potential of positioning theory for explaining intellectual life. Positioning theory pays attention to how intellectuals, like other people, use various rhetorical and dramaturgical devices to position themselves vis-à-vis others. The positioning of intellectuals affects the extent and nature of their symbolic and institutional recognition, as well as the diffusion of their ideas. We illustrate positioning theory through a number of case-studies, at least one of which will be dealing with the realm of academia and one with the phenomenon of public intellectuals. We demonstrate the advantages of positioning theory compared to rival perspectives in the sociology of intellectuals such as Collins’ network approach and Bourdieu’s field approach, paying particular attention to the different ways in which the issue of agency is dealt with by these theories.

RC06-125.9

BAGIROVA, ANNA* (Ural Federal University, o.p.bagirova@urfu.ru)
VOROSHILOVA, ANGELIKA (Ural Federal University)
Family and Parenting Values of the Youth: Stability in Shifting Russia

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

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

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

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

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

RC42-701.2

BAHAT, ESTHER* (University of Haifa, stbahat@gmail.com)
Leadership, Person-Organization Fits and Organizational Commitment

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

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

RC07-142.4

BAILLAT, ALICE* (Sciences Po Paris/CERI, alice.bailat@gmail.com)
Analysing Discourses - Analysing Future Politics. A Study of Discourses on Climate-Related Migration in Bangladesh

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

Referring to a discourse analysis perspective – in particular the Critical Discourse Analysis perspective – seems particularly relevant to understand how climate-related migration are perceived in Bangladesh and how those discourses shape the future national policy response (or, on the contrary, the lack of policy interventions). In other terms, how those discourses, that are constructed or even manipulated, shape future climate-related migration scenarios and the policies tailored to these new challenges.
Finally, this paper explores – through an original discourse analysis - the importance of problem-framing and social determinants that influence the emergence (or the non-emergence) of a new public problem and its political aspects. Using a set of concepts and methods from different disciplines – sociology of organisations, sociology of public problem, political science, linguistic etc. - it also invites to transcend disciplinary boundaries and to develop an innovative thinking.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Privatisation and Income Inequality in Western China

This article studies the relationship between privatisation and income inequality in Western China, based on survey from 11 Western provinces, collected in 2004-2005. The Chinese government in 2000 initiated a campaign to develop Western China and reduce local and regional inequality. Privatisation has been a central component in the campaign. A key question is therefore whether a higher degree of privatisation contributes to reduce income inequality. As a macro-level socioeconomic structure, privatisation may have great impact on individual social positions such as education and occupation. This can influence individual income levels, and be further aggregated to the outcome of income inequality. Inspired by Coleman’s theory of micro-macro relation, the study first explores the macro linkage between privatisation and income inequality. Using multilevel random coefficient modelling, it then studies how the impact of individuals’ education and occupation on their income level varies between different regions with different degrees of privatisation. Finally, it simulates the macro income inequality based on multilevel models. The study shows that income inequality appears to be higher in regions with higher degree of privatisation. Furthermore, the study confirms that individual income is strongly affected by education and occupation, which supports the market transition theory in the context of Western China. This relation varies across regions with different degrees of privatisation.

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

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

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

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

RC05-110.4

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

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

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

RC52-838.2

BALLAKRISHNEN, SWETHAA* (Stanford University, swethaa@stanford.edu)

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

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

RC12-228.4

BALLAKRISHNEN, SWETHAA* (Stanford University, swethaa@stanford.edu)

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

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

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

RC31-527.4

BALLANTYNE, GLENDA* (Swinburne University of Technology, gballantyne@swin.edu.au)

Mobile Ambivalence: Turkish Alevi in Australia

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

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

RC04-89.1

BALLATORE, MAGALI* (UCL, magali.ballatore@uclouvain.be)
MAZZELLA, SYLVIE* (LAMES, Mazzaella@mmsf.univ-aix.fr)

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

The European student mobility Erasmus Programme, born 25 years ago, has arguably affected many major aspects of student life. This programme is multifaceted and can not be assimilated to a single type of mobility that could be qualified as “organised” or “institutionalised”. To consider the state of the art, on the injunctions and incentives to mobility in Europe and around the Mediterranean sea and the obstacles to students migration, will go back over the main research undertaken in recent years on the subjects in Europe (Erllich, 2012; Ballatore, 2010; Mazzella, 2009; Murphy-Leujeune, 2001; Aguilón, Xavier de Brito, 2009; Cammelli, 1999; Maiworm, Teichler, 1997; Jallade and al., 1996 ...).

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

RC52-833.4
BALLATOIRE, MAGALI* (GIRSEF-UCL, magali.ballatore@uclouvain.be)
Segmented Labour Markets and the Ongoing Blending of Cultures of the European Commission Skilled Workers

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

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

Selected Bibliography

RC52-843.6
BALOGE, MARTIN* (Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne CRPS-CESSP, mbaloge@gmail.com)
How Professional Groups Defend Their Interests through Incentives to Parliamentary Members? the Cases of France and Germany

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

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

RC32-564.16
BALOGUN, OLUWAKEMI* (University of Oregon, emailkemi@gmail.com)
Gendered Nationalism and Global Citizenship in Nigerian Beauty Pageants

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

RC32-556.10
BALOURDOS, DIONYSIS* (National Centre for Social Research, dbalourdos@ekke.gr)
Aspects of Poverty in a Period of Recession in the Mediterranean Countries: A Gender Perspective

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

Based on recent research, this paper’s objective is to depict the current position of women in poverty in a comparative perspective. The analysis focuses on the “traditional forms of poverty” from one generation to another and is mainly linked to gender differences; while the poverty risks are lowest among married women and dual-earner families. It seems that financial hardship is a major cause of family breakdown. Low-income parents are more likely to break up and to remain poor after the split than others. Consequently, poor economic conditions have strong impacts on fertility behavior.

RC26-453.3
BALOURDOS, DIONYSIS* (National Centre for Social Research, dbalourdos@ekke.gr)
The Impact of the Crisis on Child Well-Being and Poverty: A Challenge for Social Economy?

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

In periods of recession, the social sector of economy can be the driving force for the social integration of children and poor families. Numerous initiatives at local level show that the involvement of actors, workers, stakeholders and beneficiaries in the “social enterprise”, can enhance their societal success and contribute to employment creation and to a fairer income distribution.
This paper is based on recent research on social enterprise and partnership initiatives to promote local development, regeneration and combat child poverty and social exclusion in the countries most affected by the financial crisis. The paper analyses the respective impacts of these new ‘business-community partnerships’, including their legal framework, financial resources and governance schemes on communities and ecosystems on relative poverty and social exclusion. Although this attempt is yet to be completed and the quantitative data are not enough to be able to draw any definitive conclusions, the key finding confirms that social economy enterprises can play an important role in improving equal access to numerous services for families and children, thereby preventing and providing solutions to the increasing poverty problem in society.

**RC51-822.2**  
**BALTAR, RONALDO** (Universidade Estadual de Londrina, baltar@uel.br)  
**BALTAR, CLAUDIA** (Universidade Estadual de Londrina)  
**System Theory, Computational Social Science and the Challenges of Zettabyte Era**

The volume of information available for research has grown rapidly in recent decades. According to the Cisco Systems, we are beginning the era of Zettabyte. The access and analytical treatment of this enormous amount of information has created a debate in social sciences about new methods, epistemological and theoretical concepts. This study is based on systems theory, sociocybernetics and new propositions of the computational social science. Four concepts connect the areas of knowledge involved in this project: system, complexity, emergence and evolution. The fundamental premise to make sense of the data is that a social organization evolves or transform over time. Data can be conceived as a registry of how systems are organized and how it changes over time. In the classical sociology, the same idea constitutes the fundamental concept of the social process, which can be identified through social patterns. It means that social phenomena emerge from social relations, even if individuals are rational agents of these changes. The methodological challenge consists in observing and selecting data to reveal patterns of social relations and unravel the interconnection between the components of a system. The intention is to understand emergence of social phenomena (migration, inequality, etc.) and the consequence change in the social system. This study, conduct by the Laboratory of computational sociology (Infosc - UEL), has approached agent-based simulations in comparison with observed data from social networks. The first conclusions are the volume of data is less significant than the analytical capacity to select specific data in order to identify social interconnections and find patterns of systems complexity.

**PROF-987.4**  
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**PROF-987.2**  
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**LOW, KELVIN (National University of Singapore)**  
**MARTÍN, ELOÍSA (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)**  
**PATEL, SUJATA (Sage Studies in International Sociology)**  
**The Editor’s Task**

**RC47-778.2**  
**BAMYEH, MOHAMMED** (University of Pittsburgh, mab205@pitt.edu)  
**Sources and Prospects of the Anarchist Method in the Arab Spring**

Drawing on various reports and my own field observations, this paper aims at four objectives. First, it shows how the Arab Spring movements were characterized from their inception by a certain intuitive anarchist method. This method was evident in a general resistance to any collective leadership, and preference for loose coordinating structures in lieu of solid organizations. The paper introduces some propositions about the likely sources of this intuitive anarchist style (to be distinguished from anarchist intention). Second, the paper explores the ramifications of this anarchist style to political developments at the level of the state, arguing that it is likely to give rise to shifty political structures that are not aligned with the broad sentiments that had generated the Arab uprisings, suggesting further crises ahead. Third, the paper explores the long-term ramifications of this anar-chist style in the culture, showing that it is giving rise to a new culture of engagement and debate, in which individuals constantly revisit the original “meaning” of the revolution, as well as its status as a transformative life event at the individual level. These practices give rise to new realities and new perspectives from below that are missed in most reporting. Fourth, the paper ends by exploring the ramifications of this analysis to anarchist perspectives on social movements in general.

**RC16-296.5**  
**BAMYEH, MOHAMMED** (University of Pittsburgh, mab205@pitt.edu)  
**The Social Role of Organic Intellectual: Four Amendments to Gramsci**

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

**RC35-608.1**  
**BANDELIN, SEBASTIAN** (PhD Student, ptezb@gmx.net)  
**The Democratic Public and the Process of Experience. Towards a Pragmatist Theory of Recognition**

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

**RC09-179.3**  
**BANDELIN, NINA** (University of California-Irvine, nbandeli@uci.edu)  
**FINLEY, KATELYN (University of California-Irvine)**  
**Economic Attitudes in Postsocialist Countries**

More than two decades after the fall of communism in Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia, and the collapse of socialist economies, these countries have undergone monumental transformations. The fall of socialism coincided with the rise of neoliberal policy, a comprehensive way of thinking, and many postsocialist governments have adopted neoliberal economic policies. In this paper we examine what extent the economic attitudes of citizens in these countries have changed over time, what the role of the recent economic crisis might have been, and how attitudes compare to those held by their Western counterparts. Using European Values Survey and Life in Transition Survey data, we test different hypotheses across time. And we examine citizens’ attitudes about economic governance, inequality, markets, welfare, unemployment, and corruption. We compare postsocialist countries that...
are now members of the EU with Russia and the CIS, and the Balkan postsocialist countries.

RC04-97.7

BANJA, MADALITSO KHULUPIRIKA* (University of Zambia, chilusbanja@yahoo.com)

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

Education scholars globally are agreed that the teacher is the most important resource in ensuring quality delivery of education. Using data from a qualitative study, this paper focuses on the conceptions of headteachers of the professional competence and general professionalism of newly qualified teachers in secondary schools. Data were collected through interviews from eighteen headteachers. An analysis of findings revealed dissatisfaction from headteachers regarding the professional competence and professionalism of newly qualified teachers. The article’s analysis incorporates detailed examination of the concepts of professional competence and professionalism and offers explanations for their lack among newly qualified teachers. It identifies as a gap in teacher professional development the under-prioritisation of matters of professional ethics which lead to mostly newly qualified teachers having difficulties transitioning from being a student to becoming a teacher. It is further observed that training newly qualified teachers generally lacks regulatory and quality control mechanisms that many other professions are subject to. Inadequate training, uncoordinated professional and organisational socialisation all conspired to create several challenges to the system in general and for the newly qualified teachers in particular in the execution of their duties. There is no significant difference between males and females regarding both their levels of professional competence and attitudes towards professionalism. To address the identified challenges and improve professional teaching practice headteachers used several methods including Continuous Professional Development and deliberated teacher reflection.

Keywords

Professional competence, newly qualified teachers, professional development, professionalism, Madalitso Khulupiriika Banja.

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RC08-158.2

BANKOVSKAYA, SVETLANA* (National Research University, sbankovskaya@gmail.com)

The Theoretical Metaphors of Chicagoan Human Ecology

The theoretical metaphors of Chicagoan Human Ecology.

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

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

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

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

4) “Marginalization” and “in-betweenness” as the core of the sociology of Space. Space is not simply the type of “marginal man” as the embodiment of the “intelligent creativity”.

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

JS-13.7

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The Body in the Brazilian Congress of Sports Science

This text shows partial data of an exploratory bibliographic research, in which the objective is to identify the principal conceptions of body, aesthetics and health into the scientific production of Thematic Work Groups “Memory, Culture and body” And “Body and Culture” in the CONBRACE, from 1997 to 2009. Quantitative data had been collected from the Annals of the Brazilian Congress of Sports Science (CONBRACE). The focus from the survey was the Thematic Work Groups (TWG) “Memory, Culture and body” And “Body and Culture”, and it was considered the production since 1997. Partial results have been shown. Of all the pieces of Work presented in CONBRACE, it had 625 proceedings; 312 in the specific TWG. From the total, 171 were in the TWG Memory, Culture and Body and 141 in body and Culture. It identifies the increase of proceedings from 1997 to 1999. In the TWG “Memory, Culture and Body, there is a decrease from 1999 to 2003. The proceedings also decrease in the TWG “body and Cultures” in 2009. Of the Selected Works, 97.73% has the keyword body, 17.05% aesthetics, and 9.66% health. The FURN (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte) was the institution that presented most part of Proceedings in the TWG, moving the knowledge production to the center South-Southeast, becoming the most important center of knowledge production in Brazil around this theme. The research is still in its initial phase, but it is possible to understand the ways, dips and focuses on how the education is expressed in body, health and aesthetics conceptions in the TWG’s productions and its implications to physical education teachers’ formation.

RC53-856.5

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

Children’s Active Participation in Institutional Interactions

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

RC04-95.7

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

MATIC, JELENA (Institute for Social Research)

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

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

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

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

RC06-124.3
BARANOWSKA-RATAJ, ANNA* (Umeå University, Anna.Baranowska@soc.umu.se)
MATYSIAK, ANNA (Wittenstein Centrefor Demography and Global Human Capital)

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

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

RC41-697.1
BARANOWSKA-RATAJ, ANNA* (Umeå University, Anna.Baranowska@soc.umu.se)
CHIHAYA DA SILVA, GUILHERME KENJY (Umeå University)
STYRC, MARTA (Warsaw School of Economics)

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

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

WG02-900.2
BARANOWSKI, MARIUSZ* (Adam Mickiewicz University, mariusz.baranowski@amu.edu.pl)

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

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

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
RC20-357.4
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Trust in Chinese Guanxi?

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

JS-28.2
BARBERET, ROSEMARY* (City University of New York, rbarberet@ciijoy.cuny.edu)
The UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners: Human Rights and Clinical Sociological Practice Implications

In 2010, the United Nations adopted the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the “Barbados Rules”). This was a landmark step in adapting the 1955 Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners to women. As ‘soft law’, they are human rights principles that recognize that female prisoners have different needs from male prisoners. They are also reflective of previous reform efforts on behalf of women in prison around the globe. They take into account the presence of high levels of victimization among women prisoners and their greater propensi- ty for self-harm and suicide; the lower risk of most women prisoners yet higher classification levels; the special status of some women prisoners as mothers of children; the distance of women’s prisons from home communities and the diffi- culties of prison visiting; the particular health and hygiene concerns of women- related stigma and discrimination facing women prisoners; the use of prisons as shel- ters for women’s safety, as well as their use for ‘immoral crimes’; the need for gender-responsive programs and activities for women in prison, yet on a par with the opportunities given to men prisoners; and the particular needs of indigenous women prisoners and those from diverse religious and cultural backgrounds.

They call for gender-responsive and gender-sensitive policies and programs in prison in a wide variety of areas: intake, classification, mental and physical health- care, mothering in prison, searches, women’s safety, and the development of pre- and post-release programs that take into account the stigmatization and discrimi- nation that women face upon release from prison. The history and background of these rules will be examined, as well as their implications for clinical sociological/ criminal interventions related to women in prison around the world.

RC03-69.1
BARBERIS, EDUARDO* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, eduardo.barberis@uniurb.it)
Countrieside Ghettoes? Immigrants’ Settlement Patterns in Italy Outside Gateway Cities

Italy has been -- and continues to be, notwithstanding the effects of the crisis -- an important destination country for immigration to Europe in the last decades. It is also characterized by plural and diversified settlement patterns, that mirror local and regional differences in competitiveness and position in the global markets. From the tough conditions of seasonal workers in Mezzogiorno agriculture, to the relatively smooth inclusion in Industrial district; from the quite welcomed re-population of shrinking mountain and hill towns doesn’t prevent the risk of territorial segregation, with peculiar forms of micro-ghettoization. Abandoned farmsteads, isolated and declining industrial or residential buildings are reused by migrants, producing also concentrations that -- not so large in general terms -- assume a focal role in setting local agendas on immigration. Here, the right to signify space in small communities is under debate.

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

RC04-80.7
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The Expansion of Higher Education in Brazil: Academic Bias and Social Inefficiencies

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

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

RC14-243.11
BARBOSA NEVES, BARBARA* (Technical University of Lisbon, barbara@bbneves.com)
AMARO, FAUSTO (University of Lisbon)
Older Adults, Social Capital, and the Internet: The Matthew Effect?

Despite the so-called age-based digital divide, older adults are progressively using the Internet. But older adults are still less likely to use the Internet when compared to other age groups. So, how does this usage (or lack of) affect their social capital? Social capital is defined as the resources that are potentially available in one’s social ties. Social capital has been associated with a variety of positive outcomes from status attainment to well being.

To explore the relationship between Internet usage and social capital, we surveyed a stratified random sample of 417 individuals living in Lisbon, Portugal, of whom 18 are older adults (over 64 years of age). Social capital was measured through three dimensions (bonding, bridging, and resources) and analyzed with Latent Class Modeling (LCM) and logistic regression analyses. We analyzed these dimensions separately and then combined them with LCM to create the variable social capital. Internet usage was measured through frequency of use; grouped into non-users, light users, and heavy users. The quantitative data was complemented by 14 follow-up qualitative interviews.

Our findings show that, on the one hand, the selected dimensions of social capital decrease with age but increase with Internet usage. On the other hand, social capital is lower for older adults than for younger ones. The “Matthew effect” (Merton, 1968) is an adequate concept to describe social capital and its relationship with Internet usage: advantage begets further advantage, and disadvantage begets further disadvantage. Education predicts Internet usage by older adults; simultaneously the Internet seems to be compensating for the age effect related to social capital: those who are older and use the Internet are more likely to have a high level of social capital than those who are older but do not use it. The implications of these results are discussed herein.

RC06-129.11
BARDHAN ROY, MAITREYEYEE* (Basanti Devi College, maitreyyee25@rediffmail.com)
Health & Nutritional Status of Indian College Girls –Urban and RURAL Conglomeration

Undernourishment of women is a development-related problem in Third World countries. Poor nutritional status of women leading to 1.1 billion days of illness a year (World Bank, 2002) Vitamin A deficiency, susceptibility to respiratory dis- eases and diarrhea (World Bank, 2002), Iron deficiency and anemia, increased death rate, low birth weight, impaired growth and retarded cognitive development, low work capacity and low productivity (ACCN/SCN, 2002) are the outcome of it .

West Bengal (23’s 97+), an Indian state, covers 2.89 percent land area with 8% of India’s population where 32% population (national figur26.5%) live below poverty line (BPL), 72% children of 06-35 months , 66%...
pregnant and married women of 15-49 years suffer from iron deficiency (NFHS-3).

Considering the risk criteria of height less than 145cms & weight less than 38 kg, (Sarama 1989), the present paper tries to reveal the nutritional status, height and weight of 390 adolescent girl students commuting from urban and rural peripheral areas to a college in Kolkata Metropolis. To correlate family status with women's health and to incubate the high obstetric risk associated with it, the respondents from urban and the remote village background (Sunderban delta) are chosen. Food habits (Rice eater 70% rural students and 90% urban students are junk food eaters) and physical structure correlation is observed through weight and the pattern on Sickness: Sudden sickness, indigestion, anemia, headache, getting senseless, irritable stomach ache are common rural women symptoms. Obesity or figure syndrome for urban students. Difference in attention syndrome in the single daughter families and the both sex children families are looked up as an exception.

Indian Fathers in Transition; Visionary Father Vs Father in Reality

The concept Father was totally different in Indian tradition. He had been explained as a figure staying much above the normal family surrounding. He was expected to be a person concerned with food and shelter of the family members and not as a person within the inner circle of a parent child family. Post Globalization, his role made a dramatic change in father image. In the nuclear family, the bread winner parent families, he is expected to be more practical. The role model of a father figure existing in him has been challenged. His outer image to a care taker has been converted into a co-partner and care taker of the children born to a nuclear working mothers families. Considering this significant shift in the role of the father from a father from care taker to Care giver, a role conflict arises in himself. In Indian middle class families, especially to the transitional period (link years of Pre and the Post Globalization era) puts him to a dilemma. In the above study reveals that assured irrigation facility has a definite impact on the production process. It has diversified agricultural economy by encouraging farmers to go for cash crops like, Sugarcane, Soybean, Wheat and other staple food crops because of assured irrigation facilities, where as the ground water irrigated village, cultivators are growing crops like, vegetables, cotton, Turmeric and other staple food crops. The Ground water is costly and not available so easily. In the Canal and Groundwater irrigated villages, cultivators apply more fertilizers, pesticides, and use modern agricultural implements and depend upon hired labourers in the production process. The third, dry village cultivators are cultivating the crops like, Cotton, Soybean and other staple food crops completely depending upon monsoon. The production process in the dry village reveals that the agriculture depends upon monsoon with traditionalpractices.

Migrant Labour and Textile Industries: Who Gains In The Process Of Labour Mobility

Abstract: Globalization process in the Asia and let alone in the Globe opened up frontiers of new employment avenues for labor mobility. The present paper deals with the mobility of Odia laborers migrating to the textile Industries of Surat. This mobility reflects upon the mobility of labor from a rural economy of western part of India to a developed industrial economy of western part of India. Odias were known as good gardeners. Gujarati merchants in the British Colony of Mauritius invited their kith and kins to engage themselves in the different sections of Jobs offered by the textile industries. The data reveals the fact that during seventies hardly a couple of Odia laborers migrated to Surat to work in the textile industries. The recent census figure reveals the fact that around twelve lakhs Odia migrants work in the textile industries of Surat. Majority of them are youth and highly educated. In this process of labor mobility kinship relation play a vital role. These laborers work for twelve hours per day with no paid holiday. Employment condition is purely temporary with no provision of insurance. Majority of them in the slums with a life full of miseries and agony. It is strongly believed in labor mobility theory that migrants used to send money to their home places in turn which brings prosperity and change in the home economy and change in the life style of migrant family. Our observations substantially do not support the dominant theory of socio-economic change.
Drawing on the distinction between four sources of critique and outrage by L. Boltanski and E. Chiapello selected examples of culture jamming from social movement actors as well as professional artists are presented and interpreted. The paper argues that the distinction between culture jamming practices of collective protest actors and individualist authors corresponds with the general distinction between ‘critique artiste’ and ‘critique sociale’ developed by Boltanski and Chiapello. We find marked differences regarding the dominant sources of outrage in the imaginations: While images of professional artists mostly deconstruct branding as source of loss of authenticity and repression of individual freedom, cultural jamming practices of second movement actors mainly criticize commercial branding for its impact on ecological destruction, social inequality or political repression. Apart from that, both types of visual critique differ in their expression of the relation between production and consumption. Finally, the paper analyzes web-based practices of remix and culture jamming by individualized, non-organized actors that transcend the modern differentiation between experts and amateurs.

RC22-389.1

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Which Tradition Shall I Reject? The Dilemma of Second-Generation Members of New Religious Movements

Whilst some young people leave the religion in which they have been raised because it is perceived to represent many of the beliefs and values that they want to reject, other young people prefer to stay within the womb of the traditional religion with the expectation that they themselves will carry forward its, their family’s and their society’s traditions. The situation becomes more complicated, however, when one grows up in a family in which one’s parents have rejected the main society and expect one to follow their new Truths.

Research indicates that the first cohort of second-generation members of new religious movements (NRMs) are likely to reject and leave the movements, while the second and second-generation members are more likely to accept the movement’s beliefs and practices and stay. The paper will examine this phenomenon and discuss some of the possible explanations for its occurrence. It will draw in particular, but not exclusively, on some of the author’s research into the Unification Church, the Children of God/ The Family, the International, the International Society of Krishna Consciousness and other NRMs that became visible in the West around the late 1960s. Comparisons will be made between first-generation converts in the 1970s and ‘80s, and the first and second cohorts of second-generation members. The discussion will focus on what might appear to be pertinent changes in the movements’ beliefs and practices.

JS-31.2

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Culture and Social Movements: The Case of Disability Protests Cross-Culturally

Perhaps a naïve observer would think that protests relating to disability would be similar cross-culturally, since the phenomenon of disability has certain medical similarities. However, this is not the case. Despite the fact that mobilization around disability issues is increasing, that there is neither one truly trans-national organization nor one international Disability Rights Movement begs explanation. This paper explores data from over 2600 cases of disability protest from around the world, gathered from media reports and analyzed quantitatively. While media reports themselves raise cultural and methodological issues, which the paper will discuss, the analyses also show markedly different patterns in protest issues and tactics. One issue with huge cross cultural variation is that of what constitutes disability rights. In protests in cultures which lack a strong rights tradition, issues which are framed as ‘rights-related’ in one context may be framed in others as being ‘services-related.’ Some types of impairments are more stigmatized in one society than another, which affects mobilization and effectiveness of protestors, as well as, possibly, by the media. Issues related to the likelihood that a protest will be noted at all, as well as the availability and translation of media reports, are also considerable. Unless each variable were coded based upon its own cultural context, biases will occur. However, doing this would add extensively to the time and other resources needed for the research. Thus this paper raises questions about if, and under what circumstances, cross-cultural social movement research would be possible.

RC51-820.2

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Variety and Emergence in Complex Environments: The Role of Innovation in Organizational Competitiveness

Nowadays, the advancement of global society and economy along with the rapid growth of Information Technology and Communication (ICT) have created significant challenges for those companies, who pursued both their permanence and their development in the markets where they compete. Thus, enterprises have responded with the adoption and / or generation of innovation mechanisms to maintain or improving their own competitiveness. Firms have understood that intellec
tual capital is a mechanism to add a value to their processes, products or services that they offer to their clients, therefore to maintain their competitiveness advantages that help them to have a better position before their markets.

The aim of this work is to generate a first approach, essentially theoretical in nature, that when seen from complex systems, help to characterize the complexity of this environment and to understand how companies have developed a variety of known responses to everyday problems. Moreover creating emerging nature mechanisms that have served them to generate responses, which have helped them to successfully face the challenges of innovation that the market required in order to maintain its competitiveness.

JS-6.2

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How Do Rural Popular Groups Mobilized? Investigation about Local Resistances Against the Closings of Classes in the French Context

The contemporary reform of the State, in France as in other democratic countries, has various implications on the lifestyles of the populations. It induces for example a reduction of the school offer in the rural contexts. For mainly economic reasons, the pupils are concentrated in the same schools – “school poles” – which often strain the families with important daily displacements. In parallel, this school concentration induced the closing of proximity small schools of campaign. Then changes of the public services of education are often the occasion of collective actions protesters who enable to question, in an exemplary way, the relationships of the civil society and the State to the prism of these collective resistances. Socio/spatial investigations were conducted on the dynamics in French rural areas. The ethnographic investigation is based on observations (close to the institutions and social groups), with about forty interviews (with varied elected

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members, different administrative officers, and parents of various social back-
grounds, militants or not, on archives (administrative and from associations of 
parents). From these materials and by comparing different cases (closing of class 
or not, maintenance of closing or reopening further to local mobilizations, etc), 
this study underlines how particularly marginalized groups as the rural popular 
groups can attempt to resist collectively to the political reforms and the under 
State control power by taking support on the experiences of their daily life. The 
analysis of the release of these mobilizations, dynamics of their progress (rep-
terote of action, etc), and their conditions of success (or failure) shows that the 
most participatory is the rural popular families succeed to be opposed 
collectively to the State only while being combined with other more favored social 
groups (like farmers or teachers) and leaning on political supports (local elected 
members).

RC18-311.3
BARRAULT, LORENZO* (Researcher CNRS, lorenzobarrault@yahoo.fr)
What Mean to be “Citizen”? Ethnographic Investigations about the 
Various Modes of Exercise of Citizenship in France

The citizenship was the object of an abundant literature in political science 
since the first steps of this discipline. Beyond the philosophical and conceptual 
controversies, I made the choice to conduct several investigations of field to ob-
serve since 2006 the methods by which the citizens in France, in their diversity, 
exercise their political prerogatives. While having recourse to interviews-in depth 
repeated in time (in ordinary period and in electoral situation from a compared 
point of view), to ethnographic observations within various authorities where the 
citizens are invited to take part (dialogue, devices of the “participative democracy” 
today in full rise, etc) and within the framework of local associations, like that 
questionnaires, I studied the practical relationships to the politics, to the local 
institutions and to the State of citizens from different social and ethnic groups 
in France. These ethnographic investigations underline a plurality of forms of 
citizenship. French citizens appear in various ways integrated into the political 
system according to their social and ethnic membership, their local sociabilities 
and their militant experiences. They are thus very unequal from the point of view 
to their participation in the democratic authorities as the vote, the social move-
ments, the associative commitment, or the contacting. Although the forms of cit-
izenship evolve historically in France, the diversity of the attitudes in front of 
the political system and to the public policies remains a constant. The contemporary 
citizenship lets room to a plurality of manners of being “citizens” which is consub-
stantial from democratic systems.

RC29-506.5
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SÁ, LEONARDO* (Universidade Federal do Ceará, leonardo_sa@uol.com.br)
Recent Ethnographies on Crime and Violence in Brazil

Over the past five years, a set of ethnographies produced by young sociologists 
is bringing new data and styles of questioning the reality of collective violence 
and crime in Brazil. This paper aims to present the main work of this recent wave 
of ethnographies, summarizing the characteristics of the analysis undertaken by 
young authors who developed them. Interfaces crime and morality, crime and 
politics in the peripheries of large urban centers, crime and police corruption, 
criminal organizations in the life of prisons and armed clashes in urban areas are 
the main dimensions of the lifting of the state of the art from these works.

ADH-991.3
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HIROTA, REO (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)
Access Gap to Technology and Usage of Media Contents: A Study on Tijuana’s Digital Blackout

We will show data related to an investigation-in-process related to the digital 
blackout that was applied in Tijuana, México last year. There is a worldwide tend-
dency to shift TV telecommunication from analog to digital. In 2004 the Mexican 
government adopted the North American Advanced Television Systems Commit-
tee (ADTSC) to start the migration from the current TV analog system to a digital 
one. The city selected to start this process in this country was Tijuana. This deci-
sion was made due to the supposition that a border city such as Tijuana would find 
it easier to migrate from analog to digital. It could adapt them to the proposed shift. This did not happen. The project presented several delays and de-
levering devices to adapt digital transmission to analog TV’s demonstrated that the 
estimations of the number of people with access to analog TV were miscalculated.

After years of delays, the blackout did finally happened on 2013, however there 
are now many doubts about how this could affect social inequalities, as perhaps 
7% of the population in Tijuana has now lost access to TV. Studies on social in-
equalities have recently focused on the problem of access to different forms of 
social capital (cf. Rodríguez Gallardo, 2006). Nevertheless, what does it mean for 
social inequalities to shut down the TV? Particularly, how does access to telecom-
munications and media affect social capital? Does being able to watch TV diminish 
the social consequence of individualizing free-time, or does it increase it 
through a sharing of experience that allows connectivity to society and the world? 
In this paper we present an approach to this phenomenon and to reflect on the possible implications they have on a better 
understanding of the inequality gap on access to communications technology and 

RC51-832.3
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When It Rain It Pours: Reality Shows and Charades for Climate 
Change Tragedies

In September 2013, Mexico was quashed by two hurricanes during the same 
week. One came from the pacific and the other form the Gulf of Mexico. The 
consequences were tragic and colossal. The days prior to the storms the Mexi-
can government was warned by the Mexican National Weather Service about 
the magnitude of the catastrophes coming, but they were more focused on ‘cleaning 
off a teacher’s demonstration at Mexico City’s main square. National TV networks 
were barely focused on taking to the teacher’s movement. And only when it was 
too late they started a campaign to help and rescue the victims. One of the ac-
tions that became particularly emblematic was the preparation of a reality show 
screening an infamous TV presenter heroically ‘helping’ the victims. The farce 
was unmasked by a very important Mexican political magazine and one of the 
main journalists questioned the staging, the TV presenter has a very belligerent 
reaction. The scandal is in progress at the moment of submitting this abstract. 
Social networks are been particularly virulent at this point. In this presentation, it 
will be shown how this episode could be explained using sociocybernetics tools 
and following previous presentations of the author, it will be developed how crit- 
ical sociocybernetics model would work to explain media performance and the 
emerging role of cyber-activists in the face of climate change disasters.

RC46-753.2
BARROS LEAL, ANDREA* (CAES - Governo Brasileiro, andreablr@hotmail.com)
Ces Adolescents Venus D’ailleurs : La Prise En Charge Quotidienne 
Entre Politiques De Protection Et Politiques D’Immigration

The figure of the immigrant, figure emblématique de l’âge, apparît au cœur 
des discussions et débats politiques et sociaux. Parmi ce public migratoire, 
un groupe particulier attire notre attention : les enfants et adolescents arrivant 
e France sans responsable légal. Ces jeunes, dits « mineurs isolés étrangers » 
doivent, d’après les conventions internationales, être pris en charge par l’institu-
tion de protection à l’enfance. Ces derniers demeurent donc au carrefour entre 
politiques d’immigration et politiques de protection à l’enfance.

Cette communication se propose d’interroger les tensions produites au sein 
des organisations d’accueil, relatives aux spécificités de chacune de ces politiques 
prises dans leur confrontation - l’une liée au discours institutionnel sur la pro-
tection des enfants et l’autre aux contraintes de la régulation par des politiques 
d’immigration. Comment ces logiques sont-elles vécues au niveau existentiel par 
ses principale parties prenantes dans des organisations de ce type? Eloignés de 
si bien les caractéristiques de vie de ces adolescents constituent la délicatesse 
constitué par les éducateurs, l’équipe technique et d’autres adolescents. Nous 
verrons comment l’organisation, lieu d’exercice effectif de ces politiques, prendre 
dans l’imaginaire des jeunes qui y habitent.

À partir d’une étude ethnographique de recherche théorique, ce travail s’appuie sur les 
observations participantes faites au sein d’un foyer de vie dans la région parisie-
sienne accueillant de jeunes étrangers. Notre communication portera sur la 
supervision de l’organisation d’accueil, mobiliser les théories de la psychosocio-
lie et de la sociologie clinique sur les organisations et les institutions, et s’étayera 
estimation des impacts de la psychanalyse de groupe (Kais, Anne) aussi 
bien que sur des de la clinique transculturelle de l’ethnopsychanalyse (Devreux-
ux, Moro). En nous appuyant sur ces théories, cet article propose de discuter les 
liens tissés dans cet espace et leurs influences sur la construction subjective des 
adolescents.

RC26-463.3
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BARBOSA ALVES, MONALISA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

Comunity Based Tourism: A Dialogic Proposition Via Local-Base Development

In the inequality context, the theories about development turn to local spaces and a increasingly number of researches have been approaching the relevance of culture, and favoring local experiences, knowledge, traditions, aspirations and needs. It is necessary to understand that local must be perceived within its re-lations with the globalization process, its differences, particularities, traditions, and in the continuous processes of change existing in social-cultural processes. The touristic phenomena - intrinsically related to the globalization process- favors multiple possibilities for new social actors, new identities, new references, and new practices. This process of exchange due to the articulation of “local/global” shall foresees the development and innovation, and enhance with the construction and re-construction of place. Besides the globalization process, there is, undoubtedly, the renewal of interest in the local. A conception of development that approaches the local as reference must rely upon the harmonization of en-dogenous and exogenous factors, referring to socio-economic produc-tions adequate to each reality. In such perspective, this research aims to ana-lyze Tourism of Communitarian Base (TCB) as a development proposition, where each city must live its own modernity brought by its own multiple, multif orm and multidimensional innovations achieved by the adoption of its own innovative and diversified ways of development. The TCB constitutes a proposition that has great contributions for the local development, as it has as major objectives the social inclusion and equity for the inbound tourist community, the valorization of the culture and traditional knowledge, the experience exchange, and the respect for natural resources.

RC13-234.5

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BARBOSA ALVES, MONALISA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

Leisure and Participation: A Social and Cultural Issue

In the context of today’s inequalities it is important to consider leisure, as an individual option, and the participation that is produced within the social dynam-ics by this activity that can be understood as a social and cultural issue. By this perspective it is important to respect the social actors in the iden-tification of their own problems, and their ability to develop innovative solutions for themselves. An important issue that arises is how to respond to the commit-ment to participation in face of development processes aiming life quality improve-ments. The major mean and purpose of development is to allow the expansion of individual liberties, so they can be able to achieve better live standards. Within this process of expansion of liberties, the population can reclaim opportunities that in the face of development in such social integration process where all can be more participative. To achieve this development proposition, it is nec-essary to conceive quality of live within social sphere and its different relations, where leisure plays a fundamental role. For Joffre Dumazedier, leisure highlights elements that drive the individual to fulfill their social wellbeing-ness, and to foster a more active participation in the achievement of individual, family and professional, cultural and communitarian or-ders. Leisure enables individuals with conditions to develop themselves as they receive or increase elements that, recklessly, constitute them. Reflecting about the dynamic of the society, leisure is more than a simple complement to work, it is a source of production for new sets of values. It is necessary to conceive social and cultural valorization of leisure as both social circumstance and global cultural feature.

RC21-364.2

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Greening the Global City. City Networks in Environmental Knowledge Production and Policy Transfer

Environmental governance becomes more and more embedded in a set of different scales. Institutions simultaneously in which cities and metropolitan regions play major roles. City governments transpose different scales rather than merely act as subunits within a hierarchical state organization. At the center of this pa-er are two major global city networks that engage with environmental issues on a global scale. C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group and ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability. They are working on developing innovative environmental and climate protection programs and policies and cities often serve in this process as the laboratories for pioneering technologies and policy programs. Knowledge production is thereby incorporated into governance practice that shape planning ideas, policy innovations, and “best practices”. This development has led to an institutionalization of knowledge/policy interfaces (Chilvers and Evans 2009) through policy networks at local, national, transnational and global scales.

To understand how policies and planning practices within the metropolises are entangled with global governance and economic development, it is necessary to look at the institutions, ideologies, and actors and the connections and inter-link-agers they establish between different levels. The question is how environmental objectives are framed by institutionalized discourses on a global interurban scale, and how these frames of knowledge are in turn interrelated with local regimes of environmental governance? The study of the two city networks will thereby function as a lens through which to search for a different understanding of urban environments. In tracing the actors, information, ideas and ideologies on different scales in a ‘global ethnography’ (Burawoy 2001) the channels of global flows that shape the landscape of intensified interurban relations become visible and concrete.

RC04-78.10

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School Segregation in Rio De Janeiro Public Schools: A Longitudinal Analysis

The paper presents school-level figures to analyse the impact of the education- al transitions on school segregation for all Municipal Public Schools in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 2006 to 2011. Segregation here refers to an uneven distribution of pupils with similar characteristics across a school system, and this is assessed utilizing the Segregation Index (GS). The methodological approach tracks one spe-cific cohort, that from the 1st to 6th grade (age range 6 - 11) of Fundamental School. Rio de Janeiro presents an education system that combines two distinct app-roaches. On the one hand, parents have purported freedom of choice. There are no restrictions on allocating pupils regarding family place of residence, and the policy of free public transport for pupils in public schools, which, in theory, allows for the free movement of pupils through which “global/local re-scaling” processes relate to the production of urban environments. Within school segregation (also called “school shift effect”), increases in the same period/transition. The in-terpretations suggest that the results observed can be attributed to bureaucratic patrimonialistic practices and loopholes in an unclear regulatory regime.

RC24-425.2

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The Ethics of Care and the New Habitus: Rethinking Community in the Age of Shale Gas Exploations

The lack of care for the environment has often been deemed to be one of the most important contributing factors leading to the overuse of natural resourc-es. While feminist philosophers and bioethicists have developed analytical tools explicating the ethics of care, scholarly debates in environmental sociology have generally overlooked this body of literature. The purpose of this paper is to bring these two bodies of literature in conversation with each other, particularly by link-ing the ethics of care as articulated by N. O'Donnell, M. Slotte, and J. Torino, and the notion of social practice and habitus developed by Pierre Bourdieu. Staring with Boudieu's theories of habitus and social practice that have been incorporat-ed in the analyses of community-based natural resource management we expose tensions between care as a mode of living that is oriented toward sustaining and preserving the environment and the limiting effects of routines, social rela-tions, and economic logic on such care. We argue that care about the environ-ment as a social practice is dependent not only on social milieu and culturally embedded class identities but also on normative attitudes of a care-giver. As a case study, we focus on the coordination of the Zygociai community in Western Lithuania against the efforts of the international energy giant Chevron, to explore and extract shale gas in the area. Zygociacai community has become the symbol of anti-shale gas development in Lithuania and East Europe more broadly, while also spearheading a public debate about the responsibility of the national and international states vis à vis corporate interests, national security debates, and energy independence. Through the analysis of public discourse, we will highlight the emerging new articulations of care and responsibility and relate it with ethical theory which reveals importance of relationships for developing a caring attitude towards environment.
How Is Demographic Decline Translated to Bureaucracy? Population Numbers As Calculation Devices of Local Government

Max Weber’s “classic” ideal type of bureaucracy has inspired organizational theory and numerous critiques of public administration. Both strands of literature seem to agree that public organizations coming close to Weber’s ideal type are ill prepared to adapt to new problems. As a consequence, prescriptive texts recommend the alignment of public and private organizations—often by marketization. The proposed paper presentation will investigate how local public administrations respond to declining population numbers (in the face of lacking market environments).

Declining population numbers are especially likely to challenge established structures of local government as municipal service provision was established historically during times of growing or at least stable population numbers. Demographically induced changes in demand are regarded as problematic because some of the costs for public service provision will remain largely fixed (e.g., buildings and staff) even if capacities are not used. This diagnosis (from public finance scholars) implies that there are effective organizational devices translating statistically observable demographic changes to demands for public services. The thesis of this paper is that bureaucracy might translate demographic change into relevant administrative problems by its own means. But which are these?

After 1989/90 most countries in the former East Bloc witnessed dropping birth rates and also out-migration. Therefore, the empirical part of the paper draws on 62 expert interviews with decision makers in 21 Municipalities from West Germany, East Germany and Poland (with West Germany providing contrasting cases on rates and also out-migration). Therefore, the empirical part of the paper draws on 62 expert interviews with decision makers in 21 Municipalities from West Germany, East Germany and Poland (with West Germany providing contrasting cases on rates and also out-migration). The results of these interviews also emerge emerging as administrative devices for the calculation in-kind of public services approximating changes in local demand.

Interestingly, the empirical material shows that a seemingly antiquated organizational theory proves to be highly relevant for current adaptation processes. Calculation in-kind makes bureaucracy responsive to demographic change without eliminating political discretion.

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Religious Heterogeneity and Civic Participation In Comparative Perspective

The effect of diversity on civic participation is a hot issue in social sciences during the last decade. While some authors point out that diversity erodes social capital and decreases political participation, other researches prove that different type of diversity (namely ethnic or linguistic diversity) have different effects on political and civic participation. The current research focuses on the effect of religious heterogeneity on civic participation, taking into account the effect interaction between the religious heterogeneity and individual belonging to a particular religious denomination. The result of multilevel hierarchical models run on EVS 2008 data shows that religious heterogeneity has a negative effect on civic participation, but the moderate effect depends on the individual religious denomination.

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Yet Another Junkie Story? Lived Experiences of Drug Policy in Norway and Why They Matter

Norway is one of those European countries with the highest rates of drug-related deaths. In attempt to improve the situation, Norwegian government chooses a medical approach to substance abuse and removes responsibility for the field from social welfare services. Treatment of abuse became defined as specialized health service, and the abusers’ rights became articulated in a new language—language of health rather than punishment. As a project with moral undertones, the reform created not only new epistemological and organizational framework for treatment, but it also tried to construct new identities. It was designed to “liberate [the abusers] from the established stigmatizing label as a social client”. What is the abusers’ experience of these changes?

We seem to be living in a time of revolutions which do get televised or at least broadcast. For our research, it is possible in no small measure because of sustained visual exposure that helps turn a given local occurrence into a translocal event, or—to use Bruno Latour’s parlance—‘a matter of fact’ into ‘a matter of concern.’ Conversely, if sustained visual exposure and iconic contextualization don’t happen, even genuine rebellion becomes invisible or marginalized, or simply go unnoticed. All kinds of media, old and new, are the usual suspects here. Just about any social occurrence is subject to the constraining influence of visual framing and rhetoric deployment. Thus, visibility and iconography must be thematized, “practices of looking” unravelled and the politics of visual culture scrutinized. Similarly, the importance of the specific spaces at which protests take place must not be underestimated. The present paper explores these themes in the context of the Gezi park civil unrest that shook Istanbul and the international community in 2013.

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the cultural and social constructions, and the social transformations perpetuating abuse and addiction. Following the analysis of the “inside stories”, I will discuss how these stories can be used in social, political and therapeutic interventions. At the same time I will discuss the methodological and moral pitfalls related to life story interviewing of vulnerable individuals.

International Migration and Life Satisfaction in Europe

A core finding of research on subjective wellbeing – concluding that an increase in one’s income does not generally bring greater life satisfaction - suggests that economic migration (motivated by hopes of an increased income) would not result in greater life satisfaction. Income affects life satisfaction mainly via the way it signals status. This paper uses survey data from European Social Survey (in the first instance) investigating people moving from eastern to western Europe, and (for the second proposition) on people moving from wealthier countries in northern Europe to Mediterranean countries such as Spain, Portugal and Greece. In general, migrants do not appear to gain life satisfaction as a consequence of migration – and in some instances (particularly for migrants moving to a poorer country) migration appears to reduce life satisfaction. Migrants certainly expect migration to improve their lives, but it is not clear that these expectations are generally met in their experiences.

Welfare, Religion, and Values: An Investigation of Ultra-Orthodox Jews in Israel

Welfare states and welfare policies are commonly understood as mechanisms for addressing material deprivation (and, perhaps, the social exclusion that follows from being poor). In some cases, however, welfare programs as experienced by recipients have more to do with a religious and/or cultural imperative: state support enables people to reproduce a particular way of life, especially by making it possible to survive without engaging in full-time work (paid employment).

This paper explores that proposition via analysis of Ultra-Orthodox Jews in Israel, where many of the men in very religious families prefer to engage in full-time religious study rather than holding regular jobs. These arrangements are controversial, producing resentment among secular Israelis who believe that ultra-Orthodox men impose unfair fiscal burdens on the state and taxpayers. The paper argues that welfare systems should indeed consider religious and cultural differences of this sort, rather than assuming that material sufficiency is only relevant value. The Israeli welfare state helps a distinct group of citizens to resist systemic pressures to become “normal” members of society (e.g. focus on conventional goals such as consumption, leisure, and career advancement); with state support, ultra-Orthodox Jews have more scope for pursuing goals and values of their own choosing. In the Israeli case, however, one must balance the view against concerns about the way ultra-Orthodox elites use welfare programs to exacerbate the dependence of other (regular, non-elite) members of that community.

The New Challenges for Health Care System

Keywords: health care system (HCS), welfare state, trust in healthcare system, ISSP (International Social Survey Program)

The continuous shifts of the modern society are the causes and should account for changes in all the ways society operates. Risk related to socioeconomic changes, economic crisis, demonization of medicine, marketization and etc. are boosting the new challenges for the individuals as well as for society itself, and these social changes have also affected modern healthcare system. Thanks to these technologies that are being developed nowadays, medicine can cure infectious diseases; however, the development of medicine technologies can’t overcome the social and health inequalities in many countries. Using the worldwide data of 27 world states (from The International Social Survey Program about instution of health and various indicators (such as opinion about efficacy of healthcare system, trust in healthcare system, lay knowledge about health preservation, healthy life strategies and etc.), there is possibility to identify the healthcare situation globallly. This presentation aims to showcase this peculiar situation and compare it within various welfare states in the world. East-Central Europe (as post-soviet states) and Mediterranean countries could be distinguished by lack of efficiency, trust and pessimistic beliefs in healthcare system; while survey showed the biggest trust, efficiency in healthcare system are in Scandinavian and Benelux countries. These findings draw attention to much wider sociological discourse, that differences could be explained by differences in welfare regimes in various countries.

Women in Higher Education in India: Patterns of Exclusion

Women taking to higher education have been on the steady rise in India with many institutions of higher education having women in equal number to men if not more. There appears to be something more behind this. Not only is there a quantitative shift that is not matched by the qualitative content. The present review article seeks to probe into gender considerations and their implications for higher education in Indian context. An attempt is made to analyse and substantiate the situation based on information available with various government and developmental agencies. Having analysed social reality pertaining to the state and status of higher education and the major limitations and constraints in achieving the envisaged and aspired levels of expansion, excellence, quality and access for its inclusivity, the article reveals that several gender considerations come to condition the statics and dynamics of higher education, including access, exclusion, distribution and composition and even the governance of institutions of higher education and the centres of excellence. An attempt is made to ascertain how the quantitative growth in women taking to higher education alone could be misleading and a misconception about the status of women's education without a corresponding change in the qualitative aspects such as relative importance and value of the courses in terms of opportunity for employment, importance of the sector that the courses offered can open for women, that is, the extent to which the higher education being accessed by women can empower them in true sense of the term.
and, they showed a reluctant attitude toward gaining applied and clinical skills through participating in an applied and clinical project. For this reason, in the second semester, new group of attendants were 20 people; newly graduated ones were encouraged to apply. The training in the second semester provided for the attendants both, a basic vision about applied sociology and a predisposition in taking responsibility by joining an applied team.

In the third semester, an “applied sociology project development group” was created, by selecting from the second semester successful attendants. During this semester, it was asked from group members to prepare a project by developing the idea of providing advancement for, and through the participation of the sociologists, recently employed in the Ministry of Agriculture. The attendants were taken “European Union Project Cycle Management” training course; and developed a project titled as “Advancement of Applied and Clinical Skills for the Agricultural Sociologists”. In the fourth semester, the project started to be implemented by providing the support of relevant governmental institutions.

In the paper, it was presented as a case study 1. the problems -faced in the stages of training, project development and project implementation of both, the sociology graduates attended the training program through four semester, and the agricultural sociologists participated in the project implementation; and 2. the attempts developed to deal with these problems through all the stages.

RC53-851.2
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Black Immigrant Youth Inequality in Another France

This paper uses in-depth interviews with first- and second-generation immi-
grant youth of African descent in France to understand their integration process. I first examine identity, by addressing the following question: Where do these young immigrant descent individuals see themselves fitting in French society? I use respondents’ voices to identify cultural and structural factors that define their integration experience, and then present initial findings as they fall within three areas: 1) identity formation, 2) religion as a mechanism, and 3) the importance of race and immigrant statuses. Then, I apply the cultural materialist framework to explain an unequal world and integration challenges using two particular cases: Alita, a first-generation young woman’s integration, and the 2005 riots of immi-
grant youth in France’s suburbs.

RC22-396.5
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Interwar Constitutionalism and the Remaking of Social Policy in Latin America

The establishment of the 20th century welfare regimes has often been viewed as an outcome of continuous processes of national policy implementation conditioned by local levels of economic development, democracy, and position in regional influence systems. This paper concentrates on a normative shift that has become a blind spot in the comparative literature of the welfare State. Specifi-
cally, this paper seeks to shed light on the influence of a constitutional reform movement that took place across Europe and Latin America in the Interwar pe-
riod. The Mexican Constitution of 1917, the Soviet Constitution of 1918, and the Weimar Constitution of 1919 established the recognition of social and economic rights, and set out new concepts and principles, such as “linguistic sustain-
ability” and “linguistic subsidiarity”, as a basis for a new organisation of human languages.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
In Indonesia, transnational labor migrations have become a major source of foreign currency over the past twenty years. New migration routes are shaped by various forms of collaborations between official and irregular actors and networks. In this context, migrating becomes a very uncertain journey, and migrants are often subjected to abusive, sometimes violent or even deadly experiences abroad. Yet, the “migration industry” can count on increasing numbers of candidates. How, then, migrant workers relate to this risky adventure?

As it appears, local conceptions of “fate” help to neutralize fear: the opacity of migration routes is not conceived of in terms of uncertainty; as it is rather perceived since destiny lays ultimately in the hands of God, dealing with it is a matter of faith: Only by surrendering sincerely to Allah is one able to insure his future in this dangerous milieu. In this cognitive framework, incidents are lived as cobaan Tuhan – godly trials - , full of meanings, which are meant to test one’s faith in God. And bad experiences, rather than being seen as contingent are perceived as godly signs, which need to be interpreted in order to comply with God’s will.

Laying on ethnographic materials collected during a 12 months fieldwork spread between Java, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, we will try to show how this ethos tends to reduce the perception of risk and/or uncertainty under the concept of nasib and/or takdir (fate; destiny), and through its connectedness to God and faith.

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**An Analysis of Social Indicators in Brazil after the “Real Plan” (1994) until 2012**

Brazil, during the 1990s, went through a period of profound economic and social transformations. Economic openness advocated in the early 1990s, during the government of President Fernando Collor de Mello (1990-1992), marked by a severe economic recession, corroborated by blocking monetary assets generated a serious social and police crisis cooperated to the “empeachment” of the president and demanded a drastic change in relation to economic policy. “The Real Plan”, conceived during the administration of President Itamar Franco (1992-1995) fostered a profound social and economic transformation in the Brazilian economy. Implemented in 1994, “the Real Plan” was crucial for promoting monetary stability and exchange rate of the country. From this plan, considerable improvements in Brazilian economic indicators began to be observed, such as: GDP growth, expansion in inflows of foreign capital in the country, the positive evolution of the trade balance and expansion in employment and domestic income. Based on these positive results, the aim of this paper is study the evolution of the social indicators in Brazil after the “Real Plan” in 1994, until the year 2012. The methodologies used for this study are descriptive statistics and literature review. The results showed that the expansion of the economic indicators echoed directly in the improvement of social indicators in Brazil. There was expansion of HDI, improvement in the Gini index by regions, reducing the infant mortality rate, expansion of life expectancy, expansion of Gross National Income, expanding access to public health, significant reduction of the population in extreme poverty, and increasing access to goods and services by Brazilians.

**Alpha**
It is found that in Kolkata social support has more significant role in balancing between work and family in case of female doctors than of male doctors. Types of getting social support are also gender related.

RC34-591.4

BATISTA MURTA, MARIA HELENA* (SUPRAM LM, batimaruta@hotmail.com)
The Filipino Istambays and Transition Crises: Locating Spaces of Social Sufferings and Hope

This paper examines the layers of transition crises experienced by a loosely-organized sector of relatively young Filipinos who are “waiting for employment”, generally known as “istambays” (on standbys) in the Philippines. It relates the impact of such crises as these and their poverty to their failure to translate educational capital into employment, which hinder their social mobility into becoming productive adults. It argues how these istambays negotiate their work problems in two-edged realms of protection and disconnection. In times of crises, istambays appear to be protected from discouragement by the cushioning effect of the Filipino “familial-faith dynamic” providing a sense of dependence and resilience among them. On the other hand, istambays disconnection from the state reflects their lack of trust in the government due to its failed attempts to provide them sustainable employment. In the end, this chapter articulates how these transition crises unravel both the istambays’ social sufferings and spaces for hope in reversing their “waiting status” into having sustainable futures that address cycles of intergenerational poverty and inequalities.

RC04-89.5

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Russian Modern Educational System and Its Trends

The article studies the educational system as a two-facet unit. Firstly, as the process of production and transmission of systematized knowledge and skills through studying in specialized institutions. Secondly, as a social institution with the functions of adapting to social and cultural atmosphere, preparing and including young generations into different spheres of social life.

The authors examine the specifics of the educational system in modern Russia, define the tasks, solved under the pre-school, school, and professional education. The article analyses the dynamics in the population educational level according to the census data. The authors single out the main criteria of pre-school, general, and professional education in Russia from 1990s up to 2011. They define the basic trends in the development of the Russian educational system under global and national social processes, determined by system transformations (such as changes in the structure and the demand for education due to the changes in demographic situation; general growth in interest to education; using by the young of the life strategies that actualizes the necessity for supplementary educational services) and by institutional changes (such as introduction of competence approach, diffusion of integrated institutions of continuous education providing three-faceted education – science – business), positioning their peculiarity and competitive advantages in the market of educational services.

They especially examine the changes in the legal regulation of the educational system as the most discussable question of the educational system.

TG06-967.3

BAUER, ANGELA* (Institute for Employment Research, angela.bauer@iob.de)
Contradictory Ruling Regulations in Practice – Empirical Evidence from an Implementation Study on Tolerated Refugees Access to the Vocational Training System in Germany

In our qualitative implementation study “Vocational Training of Young tolerated Refugees in Germany” we are exploring the pitfalls and challenges in transforming modified ruling regulations into organizational practice. Legal changes that have been introduced on the federal level since 2009 are the background of our research. They are to reduce vocational training boundaries for young refugees who are only timely-limited ‘tolerated’ and aim at opening up new legal avenues to transit to a legal residence status in the aftermath. This marks a sweeping novelty in German migration and integration policy. So far, tolerated refugees have been object to a broad-based institutionalized exclusion.

Evidence from our interdisciplinary (Sociology, Political Science) research reveals the legal inconsistencies and organizational difficulties in the implementation of the new regulations in various institutional subsystems. Empirically it is based on document analysis and long-term, multi-site fieldwork. Since 2010 we have been conducting semi-structured individual and group interviews with a wide range of experts and participated at expert meetings in order to uncover the organisational practice and ruling relations that may transform the vocational participation opportunities of this marginalized group of young non-citizens. Migration authorities’ social practices in the application of the modified legal rulings prove to be of a particular relevance. They may act as institutional gatekeepers either supporting or constraining the vocational inclusion of young tolerated refugees in a specific local context. This results in regionally diverse vocational training boundaries for the target group.

In our presentation we would like to touch upon these questions: How differ are the new regulations being transformed into practice within the relevant organisational units and immigration system? How may we explain these differences? Which lessons do we learn for scientific policy advice? To answer these questions, we outline the legal framework and present central findings of selected regional case studies.

RC15-261.7

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Experiencing Assisted Reproductive Technologies in the Digital Age

As having children is considered an inherent stage in family development, inability to procreate can be considered as a crisis on both a family and an individual level. Infertility treatment is also a life event that may result in significant emotional distress as well as long-term embeddedness into a professional, medical context. Thus it is equally imperative to concentrate not only on how patients experience their own childlessness, but how they perceive their successful or unsuccessful treatments within the medicalized and institutionalized 21st century.

Present paper (funded by OTKA-K108981) investigates everyday life experiences of infertile women who have decided to seek medical treatments which employ assisted reproductive technologies (grounded in a volatile relationship with the health care facilities), based on a systematic and in-depth qualitative analysis of topic related on-line discussion group messages. A central focus is on how the participants make sense of their conditions and treatments, what questions they find worthy of discussing and how they communicate among their own internet community. Theories of individual construction of technologies, concepts of the changing doctor-patient role and theories of rising consumerist attitude guided the research, focusing on the ART treatment within the context of the Hungarian health care system. The research investigated the constructions, tones, themes, portrayed topics and problems of the individual contributors, focusing on the rapidly evolving patient-doctor relationship, whilst not neglecting the dynamics of the online group.

This unique research design permitted studying the discourses of the participants in a natural, non-controlled environment, where the presence of the researcher had no influence on the results. Main findings suggest that while lay expertise and condition based knowledge is rising in the digital age, the supremacy of trust towards medical professionals and institutionalized medicine is fading, a new dynamics in attitudes towards treatments is emerging as we speak.
However, one should not forget that in many businesses, employees and even the shop owner are neither highly educated nor necessarily proficient in any language apart from their own native language nor do they necessarily use the new media in their daily work.

How does this influence nonresponse? How do reasons for nonresponse differ from survey of the general population or organizational surveys in large companies? Which is the appropriate survey mode in order to minimize nonresponse? What other measures can be used in order to maximize response rates.

Using the hairdressing and barbering markets in four European cities (Birmingham, Hamburg and Glasgow in the UK, Dortmund and Frankfurt in Germany) as an example, we discuss these questions.

The aim of the study was to sample the whole population of hairdressing and barbering businesses in each of these cities, and we had mailing addresses and telephone numbers of all businesses and email addresses of part of the cities. Starting from this, we used a mixed-mode design (online, postal and telephone survey), experimenting among others with different questionnaire lengths and interviewer types.

RC24-438.6

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Mobilizations across Boundaries: Latinos and New York’s Environmental Justice Movement

In this proposal, I argue first, that while the U.S. environmental justice (EJ) movement has been painted mainly as an African-American struggle, there is also an undervalued Latino contribution in New York City. Second, there are transnational dynamics in Latino environmental activism in New York (between the diasporic community and the home country) that may serve as a model for other immigrant activists in New York. Finally, as a political scientist, my focus is on the results of Latino (EJ) activism on particular policies, programs, and projects.

I am interested in the several decades of Latino (especially Puerto Rican) social/environmental justice activism in New York and the transnational processes between mainland and island activists. While Puerto Rican activists are not, technically, transnational given the island’s political status, their behavior is similar to transnational Cuban or Dominican networks (e.g. Duany 2011) or environmental justice networks working on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border (Carruthers 2007).

I begin my overview with the public health and sanitation campaigns of the Young Lords in the late 1960s early 1970s and how this coincided with a growing environmental consciousness in Puerto Rico over the excesses of industrial development in one of the most densely populated places on earth. I next chronicle how Latinos have been at the forefront of conflicts over urban greenspace—particularly for culturally relevant greenspace with casitas and community gardens—starting in the 1970s. In the late 1980s, I chronicle several “classic” EJ battles over disproportionate siting of noxious infrastructure (e.g. incinerators, waste transfer stations, transportation hubs, and energy plants) in poor neighborhoods. I end with the “victory” of sorts in Vieques, which ended the Navy presence in 2003 but where justice activists still fight to remediate sixty years of military toxic.

AUTH-983.1

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Asef BAYAT: Life as Politics: How Ordinary people Change the Middle East

Prior to 2011, popular imagination perceived the Muslim Middle East as unchanging and unchangeable, frozen in its own traditions and history. In Life as Politics, I argue that such presumptions fail to recognize the routine, yet important, ways in which ordinary people make meaningful change through everyday actions. The book shows how the subaltern groups in the Middle East such as the urban poor, Muslim women, the youth and others strive to enhance their life chances in the everyday life by resorting to discreet and dispersed activities that I call ‘non-movements’. While the non-movements—the collective action of non-collective actors—constitute the salient feature of subaltern politics in normal times, they may assume collective and audible forms when the actors find fitting opportunities. They may even coalesce and merge into much broader political movements and uprisings. Life as Politics navigates from the politics of ordinary people in communities, courts, and on the streets to the eruption of mass uprisings and revolutions in the Middle East. Drawn on over a decade of research and reflections, the book’s geographical scope extends from Iran to the Arab world, in particular Egypt.

Life as Politics: How Ordinary people Change the Middle East, Stanford University Press, 2013

PLEN-7.2

BAYAT, ASEF* (University of Illinois, abayat@illinois.edu)

Enigmas of Struggle in Neoliberal Times

For many research questions especially in organizational and economic sociology, the unit of analysis is not an individual person but the organization (i.e. the individual analysing organizational behavior). When analysing organizational behavior, one very often thinks of large international companies with a highly educated personnel who are proficient in English and use email and the Internet in their daily work.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Extreme inequality is a hallmark of neoliberal times. How to fight against it? The paper focuses on the paradoxes of struggles against neoliberal inequality. It proposes that while the ‘market society’ has contributed to waves of spectacular revolutions and protest movements in recent years, the dissent has taken place not just against, but also within and often shaped by the neoliberal logic. Consequently, the narratives and positions have been mostly limited to protestation against what they do not want, failing to articulate a vision of what they actually want and how they can achieve it. It is largely in the marginalized communities, those least influenced by the neoliberal logic, wherein a measure of relative autonomy and somewhat alternative arrangements in working life and day-to-day life-world may be realized. The paper draws largely on the experience of the Middle East in the past few years.

**RC19-332.7**

**BAYÓN, MARÍA CRISTINA** (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, cristina.bayon@sociales.unam.mx)

*Othering and the Poverty Discourse. Narratives from the Periphery of Mexico City*

Together with the analysis of the material basis of poverty, it is necessary to understand the symbolic and relational dimensions that contribute to create, maintain, and reproduce deprivation. This paper is based on ethnographic work conducted in an area of concentrated poverty in the periphery of Mexico City. Through in-depth interviews with neighborhood residents exploring perceptions, experiences and life trajectories, the analysis attempts to dismantle the myths, stereotypes and stigmas on the poor and their places that underlie the public discourse of poverty.

From a sociological perspective, the paper seeks to understand how the poor coexist with, resist and adapt to a dominant discourse that stigmatizes and denigrates them, daily and systematically. It explores the processes and social mechanisms through which the poor are constructed as others (othering) and its implications for the experience of poverty, social policies and social coexistence. It examines how the dominant representations of poverty contribute to legitimize, consolidate and reproduce social distances, obscuring the political and economic nature of inequality, wage deterioration, job insecurity and the limited dynamism of the labour market. It is not only a question about the extension of poverty, but about the levels of tolerance for inequality that characterize the Mexican society, in particular, and Latin American societies in general.

**RC32-552.6**

**BAYRAKTAR, ISIL** (Hacettepe University, isilibayraktar@gmail.com)

**KOC, ISMET** (Prof. Dr.)

*The Impact Of Economic Empowerment On Women's Risk Of Intimate Partner Violence In Turkey*

Violence against women; a major violation of women's human rights; is defined as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life” by the United Nations. Sadly, women are at great risk of facing violence where they should actually be the safest: their homes. Violence against women is a major issue in Turkey. The National Research on Domestic Violence against Women (NRDVAW) carried out in 2008 in Turkey showed an increase in the most extreme form of violence against women in Turkey in the last decade; feminicides where women are killed by partners or close male members of their families. The NRDVAW also shed insights into the other types of domestic violence women experience. According to this nationwide survey, 39% of women aged 15-59 experienced physical violence at least once in their lifetimes. Moreover, 15% of women reported experiencing sexual violence; 44% reported emotional violence; and 27% reported economic violence. This study aims to focus specifically on the linkage between economic empowerment of women and domestic violence. Although there is vast literature on the issue; the conclusions reached are far from being parallel. While some findings suggest a preventive effect of economic empowerment on domestic violence, other studies suggest otherwise. We further aim to see whether economic empowerment, specifically house or land ownership, act as a deterrent for domestic violence, some suggest otherwise.

While some findings suggest a preventive effect of economic empowerment on physical and economic violence in a multivariable setting. Further analysis will provide information on how exit seeking behaviors differ by economic empowerment.

**RC46-756.4**

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*Professional Bullying - Do Ethics Matter? Ethics In Research As A Way To Cope With Excessive Evaluation Anxiety (XEA) and Bullying*

This paper explores the XEA phenomenon proposed by Donaldson and his colleagues[1], and presents a guide for identifying and managing XEA. XEA can be a distractive factor and have negative consequences such as preventing access to important information and data, causing confidence problems, failure reporting. XEA is always a negative influence as opposed to "normal" evaluation anxiety which can be either negative or positive (i.e., causing positive stimulation, awareness, and a desire to improve performance).

In the course of evaluating a new training program, we encountered difficulties that were manifested by professional bullying and caused by what we discerned as XEA. After reflecting on the evaluation process and these difficulties, we reexamined the evaluation contract. We found that most of the contract’s technical aspects (timetable, methodology, etc.) were addressed, while the ethical aspects were taken for granted and neglected. We assumed that the lack of a detailed contract that addresses ethical aspects (rights, obligations, commitment, etc.) was the trigger for these difficulties including professional bullying. We suggest that formulating an acceptable contract which addresses both ‘ethical’ as well as ‘technical’ aspects and clearly defines these components may enable coping with difficulties emerging in the process of evaluation and reduce XEA and bullying. Furthermore, we have developed a guide that contains: (a) XEA signs, consequences and ethical guidelines for reducing XEA and (b) strategies for XEA management and possible applications and solutions in evaluation contracts that contain ‘technical’ and ‘ethical’ aspects and clearly define these components. This may enable coping with complex situations like professional bullying in research.

going from North to South. The studies indeed show that encounters between migrants and the local Moroccan or French population shape migration paths from South to North and vice-versa.

This paper will also explore how migration choices are related to the collective and familial history of the migrants encountered. Some of the French migrants in Morocco have been motivated and mobilized because of their family past, by the fact that a number of them had ancestors who had lived in Morocco during the colonial period. The Moroccan migrants in Europe on the other side were also motivated in their migration by their complex experience of transnational collective and familial history in the colonial era. Because of these experiences, both familial and national, the encountered migrants had been connected to the “North” and the “South” long before their physical migration.

These cross-cutting perspectives will raise the following questions: how do the interrelations at work between migrants in/from the South and in/from the North affect migration flows? How does the past, here the colonial experience, connect individuals to/from the North or the South even before their physical migration? How is this interaction affected in times of crisis and how is it reflected in an unequal global context?

SOCI-980.3

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We Are Not Living in an Era of Cosmopolitanism but an Era of Cosmopolitization

Most of the time, discussions are blocked by misunderstandings. ‘Cosmopolitization’ does not reflect the experience of an advantaged minority, and treats that as the new reality of the world; it is not a view from a highly specific somewhere, namely the European Enlightenment; it is not intended to convey the shallow political message that ‘we all are connected’, nor does it normalize imperialism and existing global power relations.

I define the notion of ‘cosmopolitization’ as different modes of simultaneous inclusion and exclusion of the ‘global other’ - the global other’ is in our midst. ‘Cosmopolitization’ is descriptive not prescriptive; it is not about ethics and inclusion and exclusion of ‘the global other’ - ‘the global other’ is in our midst. Existing global power relations.

We elaborate on the consequences of neglecting both measurement and aggregation error in multilevel age, period, and cohort analysis using German Media Analysis (MA) data 1978-2009 as well as German Politbarometer (PB) data. Regarding the MA, we first analyze the association between individuals’ leftist and rightist party preference on the one hand, and usage of leftist and rightist quality papers on the other hand (cognitive consonance effect; cf. Festinger 1957). We use cross-classified random effects models to disentangle age, period and cohort effects (Yang & Land 2006). Next, we use additional PB data to estimate doubly-latent measurement models for political involvement by period and cohort controlling both measurement and aggregation error. We store period- and cohort-specific latent means of these between-level models and merge it to the MA data in order to account for the variance of the cognitive consonance effect over time. Finally, results are compared to more ‘naive’ accounts of contextual-level index building.

RC38-650.2

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Biographical Narrations, Discourses and Collective History of Palestinians in Jerusalem’s Old City and in a Palestinian Refugee Camp

During their initial self-presentations, many Palestinian interlocutors, who granted us biographical-narrative interviews, were barely embarking on ‘individual’ processes of narration and were often only marginally talking about their own life courses. Instead of, they were arguing about historical events and processes referring to a collective history shared by all Palestinians. This is one of the biggest empirical challenges of our trilateral research project which is supervised by Prof. Gabriele Rosenthal (Göttingen).

In this presentation, we want to introduce how we approached these empirical challenges. By looking more closely at two localities – the Old City of Jerusalem and a Palestinian refugee camp in the West Bank – we highlight and compare rules of talking and commemoration in self-presentations. The questions that guide us are: What are the relations between these rules of talking and the inhabitants’ collective history, their current situation and the life courses of the interviewees? How do these relations shape ‘individual remembering’?

Based on our empirical reconstructions, we want to shed light on the similarities and differences of the dominant we-discourses in those two local contexts. On the one hand, inhabitants of both localities negotiate images of the self and the other in relation to the long-term conflict between Palestinians and Israelis. In both localities, we have furthermore identified similarities in who is not following the rules of a hegemonic we-discourse. These inhabitants can be considered as outsiders in the sense of figurational sociology because of their different social position. On the other hand, there are considerable differences of the we-images in the two local contexts. These are related to the history of specific local constellations of belonging to different Palestinian groupings (in these cases we have identified religious, political, generational and economic affiliations).
Discretionary Birth: Assisted Reproductive Technologies and the Rationalization of Decision Making Around the Beginning of Life

This study applies Machado’s (2005) theoretical concept of “discretionary death” in order to generalize the notion of rational discrete decisions from the domain of end-of-life studies to ethical questions concerning the beginning of life. Birth “as deed” (ibid.: 792) reflects a “new in-between class of situations” for medical personnel and (future) parents where natural birth is complemented by a range of prenatal (and postnatal) medical techniques including among other interventions ART (ART and DBT and how birth becomes negotiable) (ibid.). The medical contexts of firms offering IVF and genetic analysis as well as hospitals and birth clinics make up a professional sphere where the beginning of life is partialized in discrete choices and reflects rationalization and optimization of formerly “intimate” matters and “natural” processes. Together with the increased application and knowledge about ART and discretionary birth technologies (DBT) the social sciences gain importance besides medical and bio ethics: While morality politics analyses the processes of gaining influence on public opinion by political leaders and interest groups, sociological and survey research focus on tendencies in attitudes as well as the use of ART/DBT and how birth becomes negotiable. This paper presents empirical evidence from a pilot survey in Germany (2013, n=900) on the semantic framing of the beginning of life and contextualizes these results in the light of a rising biotechnology industry and the implications for the meaning of the beginning of life in the process of discrete subsequent choices that become available.

The Political Economy of Drought Conditions in an Indian State

This paper uses primary agricultural data collected from six villages in the western part of the state of Odisha during the period 2010-2012. Odisha was declared as severely drought affected for two consecutive years during the period. This paper critically analyses the institutional arrangements of the Odisha government and the implications for the meaning of the beginning of life in the process of discrete subsequent choices that become available.

De-Capitalising Women Due To Development Induced Displacement: A Case Of International Fishing Harbour Project In Kerala

Kerala is a well-known state in India for its human development index. As the shortage of land and population density of Kerala are bigger problems in Kerala, displacement due to development project affect the most marginalized people and it multiplies their vulnerability, particularly to women. Women are removed from their productive system, commercial activities and livelihoods due to displacement. Subsequently, they lose both natural and human capital. This study tries to analyse the case of International Fishing Harbour project at Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram. This study tries to analyse the problems faced by the women who lose their employment due to displacement and how it affects stress level of women. The present study could found that it affect their self-esteem and confidence in society and feeling of injustice and it deepened their vulnerability. The present paper also tries to analyse the practices which leads to ill-health of women. Here displaced women do not avail the monetary compensation but also lose of social networking. One side, women project as the social capital of the state but on the other side they are voiceless and oppressed. Development projects tend to ignore women’s needs and aspirations and are making the women from one form of subordination to other form. Loss of livelihood impoverishes them further but even among them women suffer more than men do. Women have received less attention in the developmental process of the country. Moreover, the prevailing cultural practices and socialization process, market situations, etc devaluing women’s critical contributions to the society. There is much effort is required to consider them with their own skills, strength and capacities to improve their condition for an inclusive growth. A gendered approach is needed in the planning, implementation of developmental projects for the conducive development.

Displacement and Protest Movements –the Kerala Experience

Kerala is an Indian state located on the Malabar Coast of South West India. It is far ahead in the Human Development Index than any other state in India. Kerala has a great tradition of protest movements against displacement caused by large projects like Silent Valley power and irrigation project in 1970s. Development projects definitely bring displacement. The geographical constraints of Kerala intensified the magnitude of the problem. This displacement causes impoverishment of the local people and their surroundings. As displacement and protest movements have both sociological implications, this study focuses on, namely, ICTT (International Container Terminal Project) and International Fishing Harbour Project at Vizhinjam (IFHP) in Kerala. These projects had been implemented in the midst of public protests. This study tries (1) to make a comparison of trajectories of mobilisation of these two projects (2) to find out whether the strategies used by agencies were effective in terms of opposition (3) to assess the nature and extent of these protest movements. Finally this paper examine the way in which it is faced by the Government. This study could found that this protest movement of people could really helped them to go ahead with their livelihood and sustenance to some extent. Both of these projects had been evicted a number of people from their land and thousands of people became landless and homeless. In this case, people demand only a fair compensation. They are not even aware of cultural ecocide. Orthodox development theory promises “growth with redistribution”, while development policies have failed in practice to distribute growth benefits equally. The findings of the study reveal the lacunae in the policy in regard to development.

Creating Certainty from Uncertainty. Paternalism, CSR and the Mechanisms of Employee Welfare

What does it need for a successful employment relationship? How socially responsible can a company be towards its employees? Businesses face these questions when they hire and decide the scope of potential in-work benefits. In historical perspective, such activities were subsumed under a paternalist agenda, describing an employer’s authority claims over employment in an obligation to provide stable employment. In contemporary perspective, corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, management, and employee relations are framing the form of employment and define its scope. However, what is the link between these two perspectives?

The paper’s answer comes from a systemic analysis of the employment related key CSR and historical paternalist activities of British and German companies. It is argued that a company cannot be socially irresponsible in its CSR employment activities and that, while management indeed professionalised from the historical paternalist relationship, the mechanisms of providing in-work benefits remained the same. CSR is a business’ means to communicate with its non-business environment by ordering the complexity of demands and addressing some of them. In outcome, businesses gain legitimacy and present themselves as a good member of society; violating commonly held societal norms would prevent such a status. Moreover, businesses typically operate within prescribed economics and structures. They exist to turn profits and actions are chosen on the basis of their previous and likely future success; CSR is part of these operations. In the past, paternalist employers also used these two mechanisms: they conformed to societal expectations and provided benefits that were commonly held to be acceptable; and they used their own experiences to model employment in their companies.

The paper contributes to critical discussions of CSR by providing a theory informed analysis of options and limitations of employment-related welfare activities. It additionally contributes to comparative research of in-work benefits and shows their historical continuity.

Violence and Dissidence. Political Imprisoned Women In The Former GDR

As Ingrid Miethes (1999) study of the biographical background of former East German oppositional women has shown, there is a strange connection between experienced violence in the family and the genesis of dissident behavior in totali-
tarian systems like the former GDR. It is remarkable that one can find quite similar phenomena in our study of the biographical backgrounds from women who have been imprisoned for political reasons. There seems to be deep connection between violent social relationships mainly to male persons and the development of a dissident action scheme. In the presented paper will be argued that dissidence in totalitarian systems (not only) is based on a specific psychological character-trait, but primarily a reaction based on biographical experiences (such as violence trajectories) and their relation with social frames. These frames are potentially built up by social discourses, like the socialist female stereotypes and are processed through biographical work (Riemann & Schütze 1991), which is influenced of violent experiences. For these women it is neither possible to adopt political indoctrinated worldviews nor to emancipate from cultural stereotypes. This results in “damaged social frames”, which made these women incapable to find neither private niches, nor active actions schemes in the GDR. Violence, this is the central thesis made here, can damage social frames and results thus in a disorientation and passivity. This leads to the strange consequence that a private crisis can lead to political persecution in dictatorships like the GDR.

In the fact, as Mikhail Bakhtin puts it, truth is not to be found inside the head of an individual but to knowledge is by connecting to people that know or know who to contact. But knowledge surfaces through dialog, all knowledge is socially mediated and accessed to knowledge is by connecting to people that know or know who to contact. In the fact, as Mikhail Bakhtin puts it, truth is not to be found inside the head of an individual but should prove its compatibility with Islamic basic first. Social Organization and social process. Adline De Grumer: New York. S.333-358

Ingrid Miethe (1999), Frauen in der DDR-Opposition. Leske + Budrich: Opladen

Obstacles of Clinical Sociology in Iran

In the domination of a single belief, which carries its own worldview system including beliefs about “ultimate reality, epistemology, ethics, purpose, etc.”, and has a solution for social, psycho, economical and even environmental problems, it’s difficult for any external new science to penetrate or sum up against these worldviews which became a denomination or sacred in some realms. Clinical sociology is not immune, but rather, is maybe on the verge of more anathematization.

In Iran, which Islamic law creates a huge shadow over all acts and interacts, and provides basement for any theory with its fixed solution, no new option can find its way, because should prove its compatibility with Islamic basic first. But knowledge is embodied in people gathered in communities and networks. The road to knowledge is via people, conversations, connections and relationships. Knowledge surfaces through dialog, all knowledge is socially mediated and accessed to knowledge is by connecting to people that know or know who to contact. In the fact, as Mikhail Bakhtin puts it, truth is not to be found inside the head of an individual person, it is born between people collectively searching for truth, in the process of their dialogic interaction.

We may obtain information from the ‘sage on the stage’ a book or CBT, but we learn on the playing field, where our identity is forged, opinions are validated, values mediated, beliefs formed and assumptions are tested. Because of that, we find clinical sociology can be useful for improving social behavior in Iran, but should approach its thoughts and solutions with basic Islamic concepts. Based on this fact, we think clinical sociology if wants to find a gateway for improving the views and values in Iran, should correspond its solutions with the values mediated, beliefs formed and assumptions are tested. Because of that, the process of their dialogic interaction. In Iran, which Islamic law creates a huge shadow over all acts and interacts, and provides basement for any theory with its fixed solution, no new option can find its way, because should prove its compatibility with Islamic basic first.

The main goal of this project is to carry out an interdisciplinary analysis of the meaning of violence for the indigenous youth of Reserva de Dourados, Mato Grosso do Sul - Brazil. Violence in this population has different variants of those known in the Western society. This is extremely important for us to act within the cultural dialogue towards public policies proposals based on indigenous and human rights.

The constant traffic of that population between the cities and the border, makes it produce a hybrid discourse in which, often, acts considered normal and usual are appointed as violent, and with ambivalent attitudes.

A great example is the fact that youth, mainly women are beaten by their companions frequently. They know that, in the surrounding society, this is not considered normal, but, at the same time, “it has always been that way, since the times of our mothers.” However, many times they rise against it and go in search of justice outside for help, but, soon, they repent and justify the beating: it occurred because the mate had drunk too much.

This kind of ambiguous attitude represents the disagreement that exists in the negotiation between the Western values and those of the Indigenous People, in our case, the ethnicities Arawak and Guarani Kaiowa and Guarani-Ñandeva.

The methodology of this research was based on action research between the healthworkers, the indigenous teachers who work in the Reserva, me and the Indigenous youth who attend the Youth Indigenous Action of Dourados. We held six workshops about the meaning of the violence and acts of violence and how we can avoid them.

Indigenous Youth: Fighting for Their Rights

The spotlighting of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by the international media and the relative accessibility of contested areas in the West Bank have turned it into an interesting destination for foreign visitors. In the past decade such tourists have become an integral part of popular demonstrations and other activities in such localities as Bīfīn, Boudrus and Sheik Jarrah. In many of these places, local committees have learned to utilize international visitors as a political asset in their battle against injustice, be it land confiscation or house demolition. These tourists display diverse degrees of political awareness and motives, but regardless of whether they arrive in the West Bank individually or as part of an organized political initiative, they represent a new form of political consumerism in the arena of international tourism. Based on ongoing fieldwork in the West Bank, this paper seeks to address three questions: Does the mobilization of tourists for political ends as seen nowadays in the West Bank constitute a new phenomenon, and if so in what way is it new? Does this mobilization succeed in achieving its aims? Does it always promote just causes?

Political Tourism in the West Bank

The spotlighting of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by the international media and the relative accessibility of contested areas in the West Bank have turned it into an interesting destination for foreign visitors. In the past decade such tourists have become an integral part of popular demonstrations and other activities in such localities as Bīfīn, Boudrus and Sheik Jarrah. In many of these places, local committees have learned to utilize international visitors as a political asset in their battle against injustice, be it land confiscation or house demolition. These tourists display diverse degrees of political awareness and motives, but regardless of whether they arrive in the West Bank individually or as part of an organized political initiative, they represent a new form of political consumerism in the arena of international tourism. Based on ongoing fieldwork in the West Bank, this paper seeks to address three questions: Does the mobilization of tourists for political ends as seen nowadays in the West Bank constitute a new phenomenon, and if so in what way is it new? Does this mobilization succeed in achieving its aims? Does it always promote just causes?

Self As Avatar

Two opposite ways of regarding the self in a digital world are as a branded object and as an anthropomorphized subject. When Marx condemned tendencies toward the objectification of people and the personification of objects, he was certainly not envisioning either the self-objectification that takes place when we treat ourselves as a brand or the reanimation of self that takes place when we breathe life into computer animations representing us. Rather than being pawns of capitalism, we see ourselves as becoming agents empowered through both of these processes. But just as Marx cautioned, there is still a dark side to objectifying people and personifying objects.

With expanding Internet possibilities, it is not surprising that we are being urged to manage our online “persona” identities. We are urged to attend to our packaging and product, our unique selling proposition, and self-promotions, co-branding, brand positioning, market segmentation, and our social media portfolio. Target audiences include our employers, friends, family, potential dating partners, professional colleagues, and institutions. Self-branding takes place in online networking and marketing, but even our presence in blogs, social media, and our photo and video uploading sites. The problems entailed in these presentations of self in everyday life are detailed and discussed.

Second, the paper examines the anthropomorphization of self that takes place when we create, use, and embrace avatars in online games, virtual worlds, and other venues. The human-avator link is not just a projection from human to avatar. We create our avatars and our avatars create us. Our avatar’s characteristics and behavior online carryover to the “real” world. Like the commodification of relations in self-branding, avatar selves often reduce human relations to prejudicial stereotypes from the real world.

The paper concludes with an appraisal of these new phenomena and reflections on future issues.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Visualising an Interiority: A Self-Reflective Process of Collage

I propose a self-reflective case study of a synthesis of the thinking through making, as an artist exploring her own ageing process and searching for a method of inquiry through creative practice which merges the making and the textual. Collage appears to offer versatility as it allows one to express subjective experience through reflexivity and its intrinsic multiple interpretations of the image. ‘Collage’ is derived from the French word, coller, to stick, a familiar cut and paste process going back 1000 years to when Japanese calligraphers used torn bits of paper to embellish their written texts. More recently, it could be said to have paved the way for Postmodernism, which is itself almost ‘collage-like’ in that it disrupts our sense of reality and the generally understood aesthetic unity of things by reflecting the way we see the world, with objects being given meaning not from something within ourselves, but through the way we perceive how they stand in relationship to one another. It does not preclude conventional ‘artistic skill’ but it does encourage creative exploration; therein reists its inherent attraction for artist/researchers as it offers the gift of multiple voices.

This study investigates the subjective experience of ageing through the gaze of an older woman artist, viewing her own transitioning, relinquishing and becoming, where the self is both subject and object, examining the inter-subjectivity of the micro within the macro. Working within the comparative safety net of generated images rather than articulating through the sometimes unforgiving precision of words, this paper illustrates the advantages and pitfalls of how collage might help untangle the complex and frequently unresolved inherent emotions.
people for a progressive alternative in a non-revolutionary situation, the promises and perils of coalition politics with elite political parties, and the possibilities and problems in linking a progressive international agenda with a local reform agenda. Among the questions my intervention will seek to answer are: Where does the corruption and governance issue fit in a progressive agenda? How does one promote distributist reform in asset and income distribution in a period when people's movements are weak? How does one link a local reform program to a strategic post-capitalist agenda? How does one promote a reformist foreign and global policy agenda that addresses climate change, the crisis of globalization, continuing interventionism on the part of the United States, an increasingly assertive China, and geopolitical rivalry between the United States and China.

JS-70.5

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Children's Autonomy and Parents Responsibility in Urban Spaces

The aim of the proposed communication is to demonstrate that, despite the increasing attention to children's autonomy and the arising of policies devoted to this principle, a decrease in spaces of responsibility awarded to children is occurring, so that they have limited decisional power, a restricted use of public spaces, fewer "unsupervised" relationships within peer groups, dependency on adults and mandate to adults in their courses of action. The hypothesis of increasing risk of dependence of 9-12 years old children from adults' control is based on a research focused on Turin area, part of a national project on children's autonomy and adult's responsibility.

Analysis pointed at the different ways in which autonomy/independence ratio, referred to the children's space management, is declined by adults, either in domestic or in public spaces. Variations are considered depending on children's gender and age, family social condition and type of neighbourhood of living. Different degrees of autonomy and responsibility are related to different family social condition.

As regards methodology, 46 in-depth interviews were carried out to 9-12 years old children son/daughter's school grade and their parents contacted through two selected school, located in two different neighbourhoods and characterized by a different class composition. Four focus group, involving teachers of the two schools have been realized.

RC31-528.3

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Arts, Popular Culture, and Chinese Migration in Spain. Dialectics of the Incorporation

This paper discusses how the Chinese origin people in Spain it is present and active in the Arts and popular culture of the country. Besides that only very recently the Chinese population volume is significant in Spain, since the very beginning of his presence the art and popular culture have been a way for the Chinese incorporate to the Spanish society: circus, acrobats, painters; and very soon it also developed another phenomenon as some of the Spaniard magicians adopted Chinese names for their presentation into the public. This kind of two ways incorporation is still at work.

In this paper we will analyze how the Spanish arts and popular culture use the “Chinese” and how they are incorporated to the mainstream as well as to the marginal social. At the same time, Chinese in Spain are agents/actors/producers of arts and popular culture that interplay with the rest of the society showing an incorporation dimension where the class level is also at play. This dialectics of the incorporation will be analyzed through different artists and creators' cases studies.

RC01-43.2

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Are 'New Wars' Rational? Symbolic Violence in Israel's Recent Wars

The burgeoning academic literature on new wars is still grounded in the rationalist assumption that wars are a means of achieving material or ideal goals. However, this presentation argues that the new wars of the post-Cold War era of reflexive modernization and globalization are not rational per se. Alternatively, these wars are a realization of significant controlling function. Modern universities limit their objectives only to information transfer and miss the formation of character, moral and civic principles, and also could hinder the development of social qualities of the individual and its behavior, that have socially useful nature.

Few questions, which need its answers, acute before the system of social control in Russia. First, could modern universities be elements of social control? Does it exhaust its correcting, controlling potential?

Higher Education in Russia As Institute of Social Control of Student Deviant Activities

Social control plays for the society a significant regulative function, is a complete mechanism of maintaining of public balance, facilitated with a wide range of tools, forms, methods of impact on undesirable to a society manifestations of human activity, which find first of all expression through social institutes. A social institute of education (higher education in particular) takes on special significance. However many modern scientists say that an institute of education keeps actualized with a realization of significant controlling function. Modern universities limit its objectives only to information transfer and miss the formation of character, moral and civic principles, and also could hinder the development of social qualities of the individual and its behavior, that have socially useful nature.

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S. N. Eisenstadt : The Challenge Of Social Change

S.N. Eisenstadt: The challenge of social change

Social change was one of Eisenstadt's major areas of interest. In his view, the possibility of innovation and change is not something external or accidental to any institutional system. It is given in the very nature of the process of institutionalization and systems. He applies this principle of dialectical transformation to his analyses of the dynamics of civilizations and modernity. SNE perceives socio-historical transformations through an emphasis on the multiplicity and variety of forms that civilizations may adopt and how human agency and creativity play a major role. Hence, such developments are made possible by the emergence of new types of elite. It is in this perspective that SNE discusses inter-class and inter-elite struggles, demographic expansion, domestic and international difficulties of states. SNE's analyses favour cultural and ideological premises. SNE sees modernity as the emergence of a social reality where the legitimacy of the social order ceases to be taken for granted and becomes an existential problématique for people, as members of society. This perspective, which developed in Western societies in the context of given civilizational legacies, has not remained these societies' exclusive privilege but has quite rapidly conquered more and more spaces, intermingling everywhere with singular cultures. This is what qualifies for SNE's notion of multiple modernities. SNE, however, does not indicate anything that transcends modernity in the social world. Under this angle, the project of modernity can be seen as a variant of 'the end of history' theme. Modernity is not only 'endless trial', but also 'an endless trial. Obviously, present-day globality, transnationalism and multiculturalism have tremendous influence on individuals - diasporas and non-diasporas - as well as on society. Are we now seeing signs heralding a new sequence of modernity or are they pointing out to a new era?

WGO2-909.7

BEN-RAFAEL GALANTI, SIGAL* (Hebrew University, sigallrg@gmail.com)

Dominant Parties In Non-Western Countries

Dominant parties in non-Western democracies

In general, it is assumed that dominant parties are able to maintain themselves in power election after election thanks to their immense power which they manipulate in order to retain their status. The current presentation refers to Kalder's Crisis and compensation and suggests that a major factor that accounts for parties to gain strength in non-Western democracies and remain in power for protracted periods stems from their capability to respond efficiently to ongoing social, political and economic challenges. This capability warrants parties' retention of dominance - or at least dominant influence - over the years. Even if they do not retain an exclusive hold on governmental power, they do imprint their perspectives on the setting's political scene as a whole. This presentation validates this perspective by analyzing the cases of Japan's LDP that has been (and still is) in power for 40 years.

RC18-313.5

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Negotiating National Identity: Inequality and Uprising

In this colloquium, we intend to analyze the question of minorities in the North of Africa, particularly in Algeria and Morocco. Our observation about this question has an aim to understand why the ethnic tensions and Arabic spring took place in almost all the Arab countries except in these two countries. Our study intends to predict bias on analyzing what would happen in the coming years. Our research terrain is both countries as they have several ethnic and political problems. Then, we ask the following question: What would the future hide as events for these two countries basing on the social change factor as a fundamental point. This sample "ethnics in Algeria and Morocco" - as a second factor- are considered as elements influencing in the social cohesion and having as a possible result a real political, social and Cultural revolution. As a matter of fact, we consider that the political borders are not coherent with the geographic borders. To understand this matter, it is necessary to study the internal factors in the two countries in the first place (social, psychological, political and cultural structures) as means of inequality in the society. In the second place, we have to study the external factors related to the French and American interests in this strategic region. We try to understand if the failure of transformative politics is behind the ethnic incochesion and how this could introduce a revolution spirit in the two countries. We think that such failures often force minority groups to devise other means of self-protection. Basing on the Jacob Mundy's book on failure of transformative minority politics in Algeria, we will examine the question on inequality and its impacts on the social and political cohesion.

RC52-844.4

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Policing and Social Activism in Château Rouge, Paris

Non-Standard Professional Workers and the Demand of Representation: Do Knowledge Workers Need Collective Organizations?

Since at least 30 years, the processes of economic and social change in industrialized countries have been weakening the collective dimension of working conditions. This is especially the case for young non-standard workers experiencing a more individualistic relation with work and labour market. Indeed, the decreasing participation to unionism can be partly explained by the individualization of work. Italy is a particularly interesting case at this regard, as several labour market reforms took place since the end of the 90s pushing high-skilled young workers into non-standard contracts and positions.

The aim of the paper, based on a qualitative survey involving 75 young professionals living in Milan (Italy) and 16 organizations, is to understand whether high-skilled non-standard professional workers express a specific demand for representation, and what kind of answer traditional and innovative organizations are likely to offer.

Our leading hypothesis is that, as a consequence of a general disappointment towards politics and unionism and of the change of workers' social identity, young professionals do not refer to unions but pursue individual strategies to solve their conflicts within the labour market. Non-standard workers constantly refer to rhetoric on personal autonomy and freedom against the 'boring standard long life full time job' (not existing any longer in the real life).

Our results in Milan, the Italian metropolis which usually anticipate national changes in the labour market, shows a mismatch between job conditions of these workers that have strongly worsened in the last decades, and the awareness that these conditions are shared by a large part of non-standardworkers, and their (in) capacity of collective representation and action. The lack of sharing a common place of work is one of the elements to understand this mismatch. Given this scenario, the possibility for unions and other associations to organize these workers is very unlikely.

JS-87.5

BENIWAL, ANJU* (Govt. Meera Girls College, anju.beniwal@gmail.com)

Leisure and Health

Mental or emotional health refers to overall psychological well-being. It includes the way we feel about ourselves, the quality of our relationships, and our ability to manage our feelings and deal with difficulties. Good mental health isn't just the absence of mental health problems. Being mentally or emotionally healthy is much more than being free from depression, anxiety, or other psychological issues. Rather than the absence of mental illness, mental and emotional health refers to the presence of positive characteristics. Similarly, not feeling bad is not the same as feeling good. While some people may not have negative feelings, they still need to do things that make them feel positive in order to achieve mental and emotional health.

The positive characteristics of mental and emotional health allow us to participate in life to the fullest extent possible through productive, meaningful activities and strong relationships. Taking care of our body is a powerful first step towards mental and emotional health. The mind and the body are linked. When we improve our physical health, we automatically experience greater mental and emotional well-being. For example, exercise not only strengthens our heart and lungs, but also releases endorphins, powerful chemicals that energize us and lift our mood. The activities we engage in and the daily choices we make affect the way we feel physically and emotionally. If we maintain a balance between our bodies and our minds, we improve our physical health, we'll automatically experience greater mental and emotional well-being. The mind and the body are linked. When we improve our physical health, we automatically experience greater mental and emotional well-being. For example, exercise not only strengthens our heart and lungs, but also releases endorphins, powerful chemicals that energize us and lift our mood. The activities we engage in and the daily choices we make affect the way we feel physically and emotionally. If we maintain a balance between our bodies and our minds, we improve our physical health, we'll automatically experience greater mental and emotional well-being.

The purpose of this article is to examine the empirical evidence and describe theoretical perspectives that address under what conditions and why leisure acts can be therapeutic and contribute to mental health.
The neighbourhood of Château Rouge in Paris’s 18th arrondissement is home to a large foreign-born population of residents and has been called “Africa in Paris.” However, while the neighbourhood is often labelled as “exotic” it has also earned a reputation for being one of the more dangerous and lawless neighbourhoods in Paris. In 2012, Château Rouge was listed as one of 15 “priority security zones” by the French government, leading to increased police action on unlicensed vendors, prostitution, theft, occupation of public spaces and drug trafficking. While the local government has created political and economic interventions that seek to solve these problems, local residents have taken to online blogs and forums to complain and raise awareness about what they deem to be Château Rouge’s “real” problems: the failure of the police, the municipal destruction of old buildings and classic architecture for redevelopment, and “mono-commercial activity,” or a lack of commercial diversity in the neighbourhood. However, while these online discussions often commence with a statement of support for the neighbourhood’s cultural, religious or national diversity, it is evident that some of the products of Château Rouge’s multiculturalism—halal butchers, African hair salons, “ethnic” grocery stores and a large concentration of African migrants—are a source of discontent for many residents. Based upon ongoing research in Château Rouge, this paper presents evidence of social and political policing efforts and governance deficits that attempt to control a “dangerous” and “stereotyped” neighborhood while concealing growing discomfort with this “ethnic enclave.”

Benjamin K. Tovar

Protest Mobilizations at the Beginning of the 21st Century: J14 as Part of a New Global Cycle of Protest

In the aftermath of Arab Spring, throughout Israel there were massive protests, indeed, on a per capita basis, the “cottage cheese” revolt, or J14 (June 14), can be seen as part of the Global cycle of protest. According to Schechter (2012) three phases of the Israeli J14 can be identified: 1) The public phase, 2, Immediate Post – tent city phase, and 3) Long lasting projects born out of the protests. Like many, if not most of these movements, the mobilizations were responses to neo liberal globalization, which has had adverse impacts on Israeli youth, especially rising costs of living. But like many of these movements, they were not simply workers, or even socialist unions, but a wider range of actors, especially youth, not just seeking a better standard of living, but dignity, recognition of their humanity. But did these movements have any impact? Let us note that to gain the support of many, the occupation of Palestine, a huge drain on the economy was not made an issue. But that said, the “success” of Lapid, limiting the “victory” of Netanyah must be noted. While he remained in power, that power was weakened. More recently, the likelihood of the USA and others to negotiate with Iran, and the growing discontent over the Palestinian issues, seem to have made a weakened Bibi more bellicose and intransigent than ever. Noting parallels with New Dawn in Greece and the Tea Party in the USA, which have been losing actual support, it might be suggested that while the movements of 2011/12 may not have result ed in short term change, or perhaps things even worsened, these movements have just been the opening shot in more long term progressive mobilizations.
The Intersectional Politics of Masculinity: The Case of Hip-Hop in Sweden

Critical research on racialization in contemporary Europe demonstrates the extent to which dominant discourses displace sexism, homophobia, foreignness, and other unwanted characteristics onto non-white men. But how are such attributes negotiated and challenged? Over the last two decades, hip-hop culture has emerged as a central site for the articulation of resistance to racialization, by what Fatima El-Tayeb calls ‘European Others’. While research on hip-hop in Europe has tended to foreground rap artists as street-style postcolonial intellectuals, less scholarly attention has been devoted to how notions of gender and sexuality are implicated in resisting racialization. This paper presents findings from a study of rap lyrics from hip-hop in Sweden over the last twenty years. Drawing on an intersectional perspective, it seeks to challenge mono-categorical analyses of either racialization or masculinities, by focusing on the emmeshed negotiations of race, class, gender and sexuality. The analysis shows how male artists often challenge racialized discourses, but in ways that simultaneously draw on racialized stereotypes as a means for performing heterosexual masculinity. Furthermore, attention to female artists’ critique of the sexism of their male colleagues, and queer analysis of male homosocial desire, reveals how hip-hop is often very radical and conservative at the same time. In this way, I seek to complicate our knowledge of how racialization and masculinity are constructed, negotiated and challenged, by focusing on what I call an ‘intersectional politics of masculinity’.

BERGGREN, KALLE* (Uppsala University, kalle.berggren@soc.uu.se)

Beyond Intersectionality and Masculinity As Proper Objects? the Case of Hip-Hop in Sweden

In the last 25 years, sociological gender research has seen the development of two important research traditions: intersectional scholarship, and the sociology of masculinities. Yet, there has been a lack of mutual engagement between these bodies of research. Intersectional theory and research has primarily focused on differences and power asymmetries between women, in terms of race, class, sexuality, and to some extent age and (dis)ability. The sociology of masculinities, on the other hand, has typically been more concerned with the critique of ‘hégemonik masculinity’ or the ‘hegemony of men’. This paper seeks to contribute to an emerging use of intersectional analyses focusing on men and masculinities. It draws together findings from a study of how the categories of race, class, gender and sexuality are constructed, negotiated and intersecting in the case of hip-hop in Sweden. The study is based on discourse analysis of a broad sample of rap lyrics from the last two decades. Based on this empirical research, the paper presents findings from a study of rap lyrics from hip-hop in Sweden over the last twenty years. Drawing on an intersectional perspective, it seeks to challenge mono-categorical analyses of either racialization or masculinities, by focusing on the emmeshed negotiations of race, class, gender and sexuality. The analysis shows how male artists often challenge racialized discourses, but in ways that simultaneously draw on racialized stereotypes as a means for performing heterosexual masculinity. Furthermore, attention to female artists’ critique of the sexism of their male colleagues, and queer analysis of male homosocial desire, reveals how hip-hop is often very radical and conservative at the same time. In this way, I seek to complicate our knowledge of how racialization and masculinity are constructed, negotiated and challenged, by focusing on what I call an ‘intersectional politics of masculinity’.

BERGGREN, KALLE* (Uppsala University, kalle.berggren@soc.uu.se)

Beyond Intersectionality and Masculinity As Proper Objects? the Case of Hip-Hop in Sweden
Young Researchers in Germany: Different Forms of Examination and Evaluation of Academic Careers

To be under examination is a quite common experience for young researchers. In the German university system, young researchers are confronted with examinations at three different points, the doctoral exam, as well as with examinations in a broader sense (e.g., regular evaluations of teaching, peer review). From our perspective, it is important for a comparative sociology of examinations to look at different forms/formats of examinations and evaluations within specific fields in the Bourdieusian sense. Thus, we intend to compare the various formal and informal processes and instances of examination and evaluation young researchers experience during their careers. In the same vein, we draw on phenomena of trust/mistrust in the academic trajectories.

In our presentation we will (a) differentiate between forms of examination and evaluation which are typical for academic careers in Germany. We will then focus (b) how young researchers cope with different forms of examination and evaluation. The presentation is based on a research project on academic careers in Germany with a special focus on trust funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). At the current stage of our project we mainly use qualitative interviews to analyze the relevance of trust for academic careers.

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Differentiated Implementation Of Human Rights: A New Research Agenda

One of the major issues attracting the attention of scholars studying global norm regimes is under what conditions and how transnational regimes impact state behavior. Focusing on the human rights regime, we propose to broaden the research agenda of the literature dealing with the implementation of norms in domestic settings by re-conceptualizing implementation. We show that the research agenda has reached the instrumentalization of human rights norms within the local sphere uses the state as the unit of analysis and therefore implicitly assumes that the processes of implementation are uniform and consistent across the population. We introduce the term “differentiated implementation” to capture variations of implementation across different social groups within a given society (descriptive level), and use perspectives and methods from the sociology of inequality to explain specific patterns of implementation. We present two case studies to illustrate our argument – the right to vote in the US and the right to work of people with disability in Ireland. Our effort to connect the implementation literature with the sociology of inequality can encourage human rights scholars to examine the impact of local structures and processes, and prompt inequality scholars to explore the global human rights context.

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marketized social policy without accompanying compensation mechanisms, such as strong civil society participation rates and institutionalized conflict procedures. In this paper, we test this convergence hypothesis by tracing social policy orientations and transitions in the context of larger institutional change. As these countries now face critical junctures, they are important test cases on the impact of external shocks to domestic social policy and the consequences of pushing market mechanisms into welfare provision in the context of unpredictability in political and economic outcomes.

RC22-388.10
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Hesitant Secularists: The Politics of Secularism and Post-Secularism in 21st Century Portugal

How secular is Portugal? Is it a post-catholic polity, transitioning from mono-confessionality to religious pluralism? Is it, in that sense, a post-secular polity? Recent events suggest that post-secularity might underpin a specific mode of governance to a larger and deeper extent than previously thought. Research on the religious field in Portugal has been dominated by Church-centric frameworks, eschewing Bordieuian field theory in its richness; moreover, that research stream has rarely taken steps towards a keener understanding of intersections between religion, culture, traditions and public policy. As a consequence, debates on the categories of secular, secularism and secularity are limited to discussions on crude distinctions between the separation of private and public spheres, without regard for contemporary discussions on varieties of secularism, the emergence of post-secularism as a descriptive term as well as a mode of governance, and the redeployment of religion into a richer societal landscape where, as Charles Taylor states, it is one among many options in the collective knowledge and meaning-making pool. This is quite clear in Portugal, where the religious field has faced significant reconfigurations since the early 1990s. Moreover, corporatist modes of intermedialization bringing secularism to the fore as a relevant conceptual tool to scholars envisioning the emergence of new formations of the secular in politics where the usual tropes of secularization theory were hardly ever applicable. The Portuguese polity is an interesting test-case in this regard, as its regulatory environment regarding religion has evolved largely according to governance procedures that hold to diverse normative visions of what is secular, non-secular and perhaps post-secular. The interplay between these categories in a largely unknown conceptual territory and empirical context is thus the object of this paper.

JS-17.2
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BERTN, MATTHIAS (Leibniz Institute for Regional Development) FOERSTE, DANIEL (Leibniz Institute for Regional Development)

Financialization in the Backyard: Shrinkage, Welfare State Restructuring and New Housing Investments

The paper discusses the interplay of local planning policies, welfare restructur- ing and global financial markets in the “making” of social segregation. It builds on an empirical study in Halle-Neustadt, a shrinking New Town in East-Germany and uses a mix of survey data, interviews and document analysis as well as fieldwork.

In Halle-Neustadt, the paper argues, different developments come togeth- er: First, Neustadt has experienced dramatic population losses, which stimulated large scale demolition programmes as well as planning policies which aim to transform parts of the neighbourhood to a green space. Second, Neustadt has experienced two waves of privatisation in the last two decades, leading to a complete change of ownership structures. Thereby, municipal and cooperative owners have been largely displaced by national and international financial investors which hold their stock as an asset and aim on short-term gains, rather than long- term development. Third, welfare cuts have put more pressure on welfare-recipi- ents to accommodate in cheapest housing available on the local market which led to a “business-model” profiting on low, but state-subsidized, rents in peripheral estates.

The paper discusses how these developments work together to produce new concentrations of poverty households in a prototypical shrinking city. With this, we expand on the already fairly developed debate on the financialization of urban development and provide new insights on (a) financialization in shrinking, low-de- mand markets, (b) the relationship between planning, state restructuring and fi- nancialization in a German context. We demonstrate that the political economy of housing follows different dynamics here which are owed to both the weak-market situation and the path-specific restructuring of the German planning and welfare system. We conclude that research should put the state more into the centre of explanations and take different paths of state restructuring as well as different socio-economic contexts more seriously.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC10-197.2
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Ict Infrastructures For Social Public and Political Participation

Diffusion and deployment of high-speed internet and related services are considered a key element for fostering smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and taking advantage of a digital single market for households and businesses and overcome the digital divide.

This contribution is bound to explore the link between ICT diffusion and smart growth, putting in evidence how high-tech information technology is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for a true smart development. By means of first- hand quantitative as well as qualitative data deriving from the research project, conducted in Piedmont region in 2010-12, and also on European and national surveys on ICT diffusion this paper explores to what extent ICT can really induce high intensity knowledge activities and services able to promote social participa- tion and cooperation.

This paper will highlight how a cooperative game between the different social, institutional and economic actors can improve the quantitative and qualitative diffusion of ICT infrastructures and give raise to effective vertical (interaction between regions, provinces, municipalities) and horizontal (interactions between institutions, public companies and non-profit organizations) forms of e –government and e-governance aimed at creating a social and cultural capital. Furthermore on the base of 40 case studies of territorial Wi-Fi facilities it will be put in evidence how the creation of these infrastructures, highly placed in a territorial context, can manage to create a call to action which combines technology and technological capabilities with social relations, giving rise to interesting forms of cooperation among social actors in promoting both the growth of citizens services, new economic innovative activities and interesting forms of participation.

RC36-625.3
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Alienation, Emotions, and Well-Being In a Mexican Indian Society

In a Mexican Indian community in Mexico in the State of Puebla, the recent in- stallation of maquiladoras in the vicinity of the community, has provoked important changes in the socio cultural and economic life of the villagers that is reflected in their patterns of emotions, which role in overcoming alienation and restoring individual's socio psychological and physical health will be analyzed. As it will be seen, alienation through emotion labor and control are not an important part of the economic wealth of the community.

RC19-329.2
BERTAUX, Daniel* (CNRS, daniel.bertaux@misho.fr)

Contrasted Cases: Childcare in France and Germany

Contrasted cases: Childcare in France and Germany

Children under six need adults to take care of them and teach them the ba- sics of social life, which they also learn by themselves in playing – a very serious occupation. Sociologically speaking, childcare organisation is not only about who will take care of a given child, but also through which kind of social relation with whom. Razavi's core diadrom, used by Ochiai to compare childcare organisation in East Asian countries, distinguishes four main types of social relations. In contin- ental Europe also, ways of organising childcare differ widely. In some countries: Portugal, Spain, Italy, Ireland, but also Germany where public childcare for young children is almost non-existent, the traditional 'familialist' pattern remains. Thus women as mothers have no choice but to stay home (or remain childless). By con- trast, in Scandinavian countries but also in France public care of children is highly developed and subsidized; mothers can keep their job and pursue their career (or study). The French école maternelle, local preschools where children from age 2 to 5 are taken care of by well-trained personnel during 'normal' working hours, is a success story. While free of charge and not compulsory, 98 % of children aged 3 to 5 attend it. For the nation's budget the cost is 5.000 euros per child/year, totalling 0.8 % GNP. But as a result French (and Swedish) birth rates are 50 % higher than the German one. Children in France do love their neighbourhood's maternelle; and this is where children from migrant parents, who do not speak French at home, learn it. Of course it helps them when entering elementary school, compared with migrants' children in 'familialist' countries who will only start learning host soci- ety's language at six.

RC38-652.1
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Why Empirical Sociology Needs Life Stories

Why empirical sociology needs life stories

Whatever continent they live in, women and men will act so as to try and make their life better. This universal tropism orients most of their individual courses of
action: the succession of steps an individual actor takes to try and reach one of her/his significant goal(s). Indeed it takes planning, mobilizing information and means, finding support, focusing efforts, anticipating obstacles, (re)defining tactics and strategies to move a project forward through months and years. Examples are: getting a degree; looking for a decent job; moving upward in organization (career); finding a place to live; attaching to oneself a desired partner; buying a flat; raising a child (long and tricky course); divorcing; changing one’s job; setting up one’s own business; fighting an illness; getting rid of some addiction; becoming an activist of some cause; emigrating and settling in another society…. All these courses of action depend ultimately at changing the individual’s social status: from student to graduate, unemployed to employed, bachelor to married, childless to parent, ill to healthy, from passive to active citizen…. In a constructivist perspective, millions of such courses of action contribute together powerfully to shape societies and their history. However none of empirical sociology’ standard methods has been designed to observe a course of action. Indeed it takes narrative interviewing with actors to try and reconstruct, admittedly with imperfections, what they did, with whom, in which context(s), how they did it (and why). For instance, only through series of (focused) life stories – the damned method? – collected in the same social world may one understand sociologically what are its inner workings, how they are re-produced, how they change. Furthermore these informative testimonies will cross-check each other, solving several validity issues.

RC19-334.5

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Social policy by numbers – numerical tools in global social policy making

The paper investigates the role of a special class of tools in the formulation of global social policy: the use of numbers and quantification. We argue that numerical tools, beyond their technical function of supporting decisions, shape or even constitute the ‘social’ in the global sphere, and that they enhance the legitimacy of policies that make use of them. We draw on recent sociological theories of quantification and numbers, on world society theory and on the constructivist theory of social problems. Empirically, the paper flows from an ongoing research project on designing and spreading social protection policies worldwide, a field replete with quantitative tools of policy formulation and implementation. We compare three types of international organisations (IOs) as to the degree and the varieties of numerical tools they use in designing and spreading social protection policies worldwide: lending IOs (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, the latter producing the Social Protection Index for Countries in Poverty Reduction); standard-setting IOs (ILO) and non-governmental advocacy IOs (HelpAge).

We pursue two questions: In which ways are social problems and related social policies constructed by numerical tools as globally comparable and applicable? How do numerical tools create legitimacy for policies advanced by IOs, making up for the lack of electoral legitimacy (e.g. the strong role of quantitative communication in achieving the unlikely global consensus on ‘social protection floors’ by the ILO in 2012)? Overall, we hypothesize that these practices change the meaning of ‘the social’ as compared to conventional national social policies, initiating socio-technocratic ‘policies by numbers’ in both global and national arenas.

Key words: global social policy, world social theory, policy by numbers, international organisations, international non-governmental organisations

TG04-943.1

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Figures of Hope in Supporting Terminally Ill Relatives

The ‘end-of-life’ notion doesn’t really make any sense to relatives who take care of a seriously ill person, even when the latter suffers from a life-threatening disease. The risks of aggravation of the physical or mental condition and the bare possibility of death always go hand in hand with a kind of hope that organizes the horizon of thinking and influences the ways of acting. This term of ‘hope’ does not here refer to afterlife or religious representations. Rather, it refers to an analytical category useful for understanding the ways these close relatives support the ill person as well as the relational balance between all the individuals concerned: as early as a diagnosis of a potentially fatal condition is made, what kind of emotions are suitable to be shared with the ill person? Is it necessary to intensify one’s presence? Is it appropriate to communicate openly with children, friends or coworkers? For how long? And on which grounds is it possible to assess the consequences of actions taken and attitudes adopted during this period of time filled with uncertainties? This presentation will address these questions. It is based on an ongoing empirical research, entitled “Supporting a dying relative: between working and end-of-life care” (September 2012 – August 2015) and financed by the Swiss national science foundation, through its national program on end-of-life (www.nrp67.ch). Drawing from about sixty in-depth interviews with informal carers who consolidate their professional activity and the support of their ill relative, this communication aims at presenting an analysis of how the various components and forms of the ‘hope’ category segment and organize the day-to-day life of this period of temporary vulnerability, a period that can be obviously associated with the ‘end-of-life’ denomination only after the ill person’s death.

RC47-777.3

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French Catholic Environmentalists and the Church: Suspicion, Expectations and Mutual Reliance

The French Catholic environmentalists are in an ambiguous position halfway between political ecology as supported by the Green French Party and a Catholic field largely hostile to any environmental issue. It results from this position an aversion to political commitment, as I could perceive it during my qualitative survey of forty French catholic environmentalists met in Catholic movements concerned by the environment.

Far from leading to a denial of any political commitment, Catholics avoid the obstacle and promote a commitment of the Church on environmental issues. Sometimes seen by activists as a political force able to mobilize a significant part of French population, they also highlight Church skills as international actor capable of producing a meta-political discourse overstepping the borders that can be understood by all Christians in the world.

The Church of France faces these expectations, positioning itself as a concrete objective and neutral actor, ready to restore a democratic dialogue between the government and environmentalists (especially in Bure, future center of nuclear waste disposal, or at Notre-Dame des Landes).

The links developed between environmentalist believers and Catholic Church illustrate, in a specific way, the complexity of relationships between social movements and institutions. Far for being reliant to the institution, (Cf. D. Hervier-Léger, 1979), there is an indivisible bond that connect institution to social movements. In theory, the political commitment demanded by activists should be calculated to the expertise wanted by religious bodies. However, this polarity is not absolute. And inevitably it ends up, at the crossroad, with an interdependence that will result in a form of commitment in the expertise wanted by Catholic institution concerned about the “signs of the times” (Cf. W. Ossipow, 1978) while the discourse of militants called by the institution turns into expertise to remain audible. (Cf. S. Ollitrault, 2008).

RC06-125.1

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Parent-Child Relations in Young Adulthood: Evidence from Switzerland

In times of economic crisis, insecure labour markets and the rising importance of tertiary education, young adulthood is characterized by prolonged dependency from the parental generation, making it necessary to renegotiate the subtle balance between autonomy and attachment. While parental resources like socio-economic status or cultural capital are well known to shape the career opportunities of young adults, research about their influence on ties between adult children and their parents still remains sparse. However, recent relevant additions to the Swiss TREE survey ("Transition from Education to Employment") now offer the opportunity to investigate intergenerational family relationships of young adults.

This study will therefore focus on two concepts of intergenerational solidarity that seem salient and stable across the life course as well as through the layers of society: affective solidarity (emotional closeness) and associational solidarity (contact). How do the crucial transition markers, such as the achievement of financial and residential autonomy, influence parent-child bonds? Will ties loosen, once independence is established? Or does the relief of achieved autonomy actually enhance feelings of attachment? In what way do individual, familial and societal determinants explain different patterns?

The overall hypothesis, basing on need and opportunity structures of individual and parental agents, suggests that financial or residential dependence of young adults strains the intergenerational relationship, whereas a (financially) secured situation leads to higher emotional closeness. Using the TREE panel data, multivariate analyses of the relationship between 26-year-old respondents and their parents have been conducted. The results support the main hypothesis, but also show a remarkable difference between the adults’ intergenerational family relations, both due to life course events and broader familial and societal contexts.
Over the last few decades, family arrangements have become more diverse in France: mono-parental, same-sex, migrant, bicultural and step families. This new context redefines the roles of fathers within the family and outside, in relation to work and social and care institutions.

Within the framework of a research project about parenthood (with the financial support of the French National Family Benefits Fund), we used data from the French longitudinal studies of children (more than 18 000 children born in 2011) and we interviewed 60 families of different types: large, with step-mothers and step-fathers, migrant or bi-cultural and same-sex families. We chose families with a new-born baby because birth situations put at stake family roles and the links between families and institutions are reinforced at children's birth.

According to our first results, the major differences between the family types involve the form of parenthood: more or less reflective, authoritarian or negotiated relationships, more or less linked to gender.

The communication explores different ways of being a father, in relation to family structures, from two perspectives:
- How do fathers contribute (and want to contribute) to children's care and education?
- What do mothers expect from fathers?

Key words: fatherhood; families; institutions; France

RC52-833.6

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The Research Project and Academic Careers

This contribution analyzes “researchers” as an important type of knowledge workers. We focus on the “research project” as a widespread form of financing and coordinating research activities not only in the natural sciences, but also in the social sciences and even in the humanities. The institutionalization of project work transforms the practice of research which no longer takes place as a “freely roaming” activity guided by the interests of the scientists, but as a sequence of clearly defined tasks delineated by deadlines and milestones.

In this context, one may ask: Do projects change academic careers as well? The hypothesis is that they are relevant in different respects:

1. Projects require new competences. As projects should be carefully planned and monitored, researchers must be able to behave as managers. Moreover, in order to obtain project grants and to communicate results, it is necessary to have the ability of translating complex findings into convincing statements.

2. Projects also influence scientific reputation, which no longer relies exclusively on publications, but also on project funds obtained.

3. At the beginning of academic careers, projects provide more people the chance to engage in research activities and be socialized in science practices in an early phase. Later on, projects also allow more experienced researchers to obtain funds to engage in autonomous research on specific issues.

4. Since project planning and financing require time, the number of academic positions with managerial and administrative tasks increase in both universities and funding organizations.

Under certain circumstances, project work opens up new opportunities and scientists become an autonomous “self-entrepreneurial” workforce. In other cases, researchers experience these new arrangements as a burden. We analyze in particular how projects affect women’s careers.

RC45-743.3

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KRONEBERG, CLEMENS (University of Cologne)

Two Versions of the Low-Cost-Hypothesis: Theoretical Foundations and Empirical Implications

This paper critically discusses the theoretical foundations and empirical implications of the low-cost-hypothesis (LCH), and extends the hypothesis. The LCH postulates that the action alternatives, the costs at stake in the situation. The effect is deemed to be higher in low-cost-situations, compared to high-cost-situations. We argue that a closer look at the literature reveals two distinct versions of the LCH, which have not been disentangled so far. The first, “simple” version can be derived from a standard expected utility model. In this model, attitudes and tangible behavioral costs exert independent effects on the net utility of the action alternatives. A conditional effect of the attitudes that depend on the behavioral costs only exists with respect to the probability of choosing an action alternative. However, this dependence of marginal effects on the actor’s initial level of utility or probability holds for any independent variable or utility function. A second, “specific” version of the LCH postulates a variable-specific interaction effect between attitudes and costs. We point to the problems of previous approaches to deriving such a specific hypothesis and identify dual-process-theories as an alternative theoretical foundation that allows understanding the limited scope conditions of the specific LCH. The paper carries important conclusions for empirical applications of the LCH in diverse fields of sociological research and, more generally, for the decision-theoretic analysis of social action.
In poverty research, many different approaches of measuring poverty have been developed. The most basic distinction is between indirect and direct approaches. Indirect measurement concentrates on the resources available, while direct measurement tries to capture an actual deficiency. The resource approach based on income is the most popular indirect measure. The standard of living approach provides a direct way of measuring poverty. It refers to goods of the household and the pursuit of activities of household members. The living standard is generated primarily from resources. However, similar resources must not lead to a comparable living standard. There are several reasons responsible for differences in the transmission. In addition to individual preferences, also debts and assets, support networks, education level, household composition and regional differences can affect this process. At the transmission of resources into living standard also the course of time is of central importance. Despite strong fluctuations in income the living standard can stay on a nearly constant level due to foresighted economic activities. Even during periods in which the income falls (e.g. unemployment) the living standard can still be kept at the previous level and decreases only delayed. This paper examines the relationship between available resources and the actual living standard of households over time. This implies the following research questions:

- How does the living standard respond to changes in the resources? Do households fit their living standard at temporary changes in income or do changes in living standard more depend on long-term changes?
- Are there differences between several dimensions of living standard?
- How do debts, savings, networks and education affect the living standard?
- And what is the short-term and long-term impact of changes in employment status?

For empirical analyses the Panel Study ‘Labour Market and Social Security’ (PASS), a longitudinal data set for Germany, is used.

Dynamics of Income and Living Standard

The living standard is generated primarily from resources. However, similar resources must not lead to a comparable living standard. There are several reasons responsible for differences in the transmission. In addition to individual preferences, also debts and assets, support networks, education level, household composition and regional differences can affect this process. At the transmission of resources into living standard also the course of time is of central importance. Despite strong fluctuations in income the living standard can stay on a nearly constant level due to foresighted economic activities. Even during periods in which the income falls (e.g. unemployment) the living standard can still be kept at the previous level and decreases only delayed. This paper examines the relationship between available resources and the actual living standard of households over time. This implies the following research questions:

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achieved and throughput. However, various researchers and opinion leaders still view the quality of education in South Africa as disparaging and deficient as well as characterised by an increasing prevalence of dysfunctional schooling systems. Therefore, this research aimed to design a generic mentoring framework through which transformation within dysfunctional schooling systems can be facilitated and to determine whether this framework can be used to develop a micro-level analysis of schooling systems, using the functionalist perspective, specifically enabled through the contributions of Parsons and Merton was undertaken. In addition, insight gained from a broad range of literature and other secondary resources on mentoring, best practice and quality education was used to develop a number of premises. Based on these premises the generic mentoring framework can be adapted to enable a fit-for-purpose mentoring system within a school to allow facilitation of a process of sustained transformation which gravitates towards whole school development and culture that envisions quality education for all.

RC46-760.2
BEZUIDENHOUT, FRANS* (RC 46, frans.bezuidenhout@nwu.ac.za)
Purpose Capital© a Path for Self-Empowerment

This study highlights importance assessment of self-relations as basis for deconstruction and reconstruction of behaviours to enable inner effectiveness. Using the outcome of a self-relations assessment and providing insightful understanding of purpose capital a path toward inner effectiveness can be encouraged within those that attend this module. All respondents indicated growth within their self and no greater effectiveness within their workplace and enhanced relations in family and social life. Respondents also indicated a difference in self-perception and self-esteem and between intra- and interpersonal relations after attending the module. It was concluded that interventions aimed to enhance inner effectiveness should consider opportunity for self-relationship assessment, inner reflection, reflexivity, and deconstruction-construction of self-behaviours.

RC07-132.2
BEZVERBNY, VADIM* (Institute of Socio-Political Research under the Russian Academy of Sciences (ISPR RAS), vadim_ispr@mail.ru)

Socio-Economic Consequences of the Population Aging

A number of able-bodied, young population has a large impact on economic growth factors of a country. In case of equation of demand and supply on labor market young educated population becomes the most important factor of social and economic growth in main spheres. Moreover a number of population of military age is important for bringing up to strength of Armed Forces. And, as the experience of India, the USA, Canada and Australia shows a gender does not play such a big role as before. In order to examine an impact of an age structure on an economic sphere of a country we have looked through the data of research institutes and the Congress of the USA. The results of such examination allow us to draw a conclusion that an optimal age structure of population needed for economic growth and growth of consumption is situated within 35-54 age limit. Expenses of elderly people are considerably lower than those of able-bodied population which allows us to draw a conclusion of long-term geopolitical dividends of countries having young population.

On the contrary, intensive processes of population ageing and reduction of able-bodied population have a reverse effect on economic growth tendencies. Most countries with ageing population face a problem of budgetary shortfall for paying pensions, tax levy reduction, growth of costs in the spheres of social and medical services for elderly people. Thus, ageing population has a very negative effect on geopolitical and economic potentials of a country.

RC16-279.1
BHAMBRA, GURMINDER K.* (University of Warwick, G.K.Bhambra@warwick.ac.uk)

Modernity and Postcolonial Critique

While the social relations of colonialism, imperialism, and slavery are coextensive with the emergence of the modern world, most social theoretical accounts of modernity render them peripheral to understandings of its development. In this presentation I discuss the limitations of standard approaches and argue for a ‘connected historical sociologies’ approach that addresses the postcolonial present of sociology, and its concepts, through recognition, historically, of the ‘colonial global’ and the figure of the subaltern.

TG07-974.3
BHANA, DEEVIA* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, bhanad1@ukzn.ac.za)

Beyond Love: Gender Power and Desire Amongst Young Africans

Africander youth sexualities are often framed within the context of death, danger and disease with little attention to the affective investment young people make in relationship dynamics. In the context of HIV, sexual coercion and gender violence, the continued focus on teenage sexualities within the context of structural inequalities, gender power imbalances and the suffering of young women in particular remain important specific in Africa where sexual violence has become a concern of epidemic proportions. Beyond representations of violence as ‘natural’ and ‘traditional’ within the domain of suffering, this paper seeks to demonstrate the ways in which teenage Africans make claims to love and the social processes through which love is articulated. Drawing on an interview study of teenage Africans in the KwaZulu-Natal province of South Africa, the paper shows how the construction of love creates possibilities in relationship dynamics that alter familiar versions of masculinity and embedded within care, negotiation and agency. Such newer versions of sexuality however are in tension with the continued vulnerability faced by young women in particular emphasizing the importance of attending to gender ideologies, economic dislocation and masculine power. Addressing teenagers as sexual subjects, as agents of love instead of agents of violence alone and constrained by social, gendered and economic processes is important in working with and developing interventions that seek to increase sexual well-being amongst young Africans.

RC53-858.1
BHANA, DEEVIA* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, bhanad1@ukzn.ac.za)

Young Girls in South Africa: Addressing Sexual Risk In Primary Schools

What role can primary schools play in the social protection of young children and how does this role interface with the home? This paper focuses on the ways in which primary school and home school practices contribute to young children’s greater effectiveness within their workplace and enhanced relations in family and social life. Respondents also indicated a difference in self-perception and self-esteem and between intra- and interpersonal relations after attending the module. It was concluded that interventions aimed to enhance inner effectiveness should consider opportunity for self-relationship assessment, inner reflection, reflexivity, and deconstruction-construction of self-behaviours.

RC15-260.1
BHATTARAI, SAILESH* (BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, saileshbhattarai@gmail.com)

Utilization Of Shamanistic Services For The General Ailments In The Eastern Region Of Nepal

Medicine, to the western mind, is based on the notion that science, with its methodology of research and experimentation, is potentially capable of combating any sickness and curing any disease. (Blustain, Harvey S, 1976) Objective: This study was designed to explore the practices of shamanistic services for the illness in the population and trace the plausible reasons for doing it. Methods: A cross-sectional study was designed where total of 1985 women of reproductive age were interviewed face to face covering 10432 total population. The population surveyed was rural area in the six districts of Eastern Nepal. Results: Substantial families were found to be utilizing the services of faith healers especially for the indigenously defined diseases which are attributed to evil forces or god and goddess. Modern health service utilizers gave the reason of service satisfaction, traditional healers gave the reason of tradition and beliefs and risky service utilizers gave the reason of affordability and accessibility for utilization of the services. Diseases defined indigenously were found to be
cured effectively that disease having somatic origin among the illnesses treated by shamans.

**Conclusion:** Despite of various efforts by government in delivering the basic health care in the community, large proportion of people in the rural area are still utilizing the services of faith healers and believed firmly that some indigenous defined illnesses are cured effectively. A Multidimensional study on these people and their healing practices can explore the rationale behind utilization and relevancies of their services in modern health care which will ultimately help to combat the evil of health life in the Eastern region.

**JS-21.8**

**BHAWNA, DR** (College Kidwai Nagar Kanpur, drbhwana22@yahoo.com)

**Gender Discrimination: Female Feticide, Infanticide and Leisurely Attitude Towards P.N.D.T Act**

Gender discrimination: Female feticide, Infanticide and leisurely attitude towards P.N.D.T Act

Women consisting half of the human population have been treated as weaker sex in all the societies of India. They are victims of feudalistic institutional, traditional practices, cultural prejudices and religious extremism. The gender inequality is of grave concern to the issue of human development. According to UNICEF about 30% lack of female feticide are recorded every year. According to available statistics, about 12 million girls are born in India every year but 1.5 million girls die within one year. Another 0.85 million do not live to see their sixth birthday. Every sixth female death is specifically due to gender discrimination. It is alarming to note that India's sex ratio among the children aged 0-6 years declined from 976 females (1000 males) in 1961 to 914 in 2011. It is lower than the overall sex ratio of 940 females for 1000 males in 2011. Many districts have been recorded sex ratio of female child lesser than 850 this is the most disappointing indicator of the census 2011.

This paper aims to identify various factors responsible for feticide and infanticide and the leisurely attitude of educated women towards P.N.D.T Act 1994 and 2003. This study is being conducted in Varanasi city famous for old traditions and religious beliefs. This paper is based on the study of 1000 educated women. I have also included secondary data taken from different reports. Interview Schedule is being used to assess the attitude of educated women selected by random sampling.

The paper concludes with some suggestions which can be utilized for solving the problem of declining sex ratio in not only India but also the countries facing the same problem. To protect the right of girl child is to restore the universal justice.

**RC32-563.11**

**BHAWNA, DR** (College Kidwai Nagar Kanpur, drbhwana22@yahoo.com)

**Women Empowerment and Reproductive Rights**

Women Empowerment and Reproductive Rights

The historic convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) was followed by fourth world conference in Beijing in 1995. It was accepted that substantive equality for women is essential. Beijing platform for action (BPFA) was a commitment by nations towards the advancement of the cause of women’s movement and also to eradicate all kinds of gender discrimination. Inspite of the fact that being signatories to various international treaties and conventions little has been done at the grass root level for the empowerment of women.

In Indian context women have been facing many problems of gender discrimination, violence, disempowerment and are not aware of their reproductive rights that includes the right to health care, the right not to be subjected to violence, discriminating the right to determine the number of children and the right to be free from ill-treatment, sexual violence. Reproductive rights are founded on a number of international agreements including human rights documents.

**Objectives –**

1. To study the awareness of reproductive rights among women.
2. To analyze socio, economic, cultural factors influencing reproductive rights.
3. To analyze the attitude of educated women towards reproductive health and its dimensions.
4. To assess the implementation of reproductive rights and women empowerment.

The paper comes up with solutions and awareness programs which should be taken to protect reproductive rights for the equality, dignity and empowerment of women.

The study is being conducted in Varanasi city, one of the oldest cities of the world and full of old traditions and cultural values. I have selected 100 graduate women from different fields. I have also adopted case study method and selected 10 working women. Interview Schedule is used for the study.

**RC42-714.3**

**BHOI, DHANESWAR** (TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, MUMBAI, dhaneswar.bhoi@tiss.edu)

**Psycho-Social Experiences of Scheduled Caste Students at Higher Education Level in India**

Education in Indian tradition has not been open to all the downtrodden sections like scheduled castes. Even today, they are the victims of isolation, untouchability, social stigmas, and the trap of the poverty in the society. With the protective discrimination policy in place, few of them are getting education and very few of them do have access to higher education. Most of the scheduled caste students are suffering from the problems, like discrimination, humiliation, deprivation, sub-ordination and domination at different levels of education. On the way of exploring the psycho-social experiences, this study intends to look' looking at the patterns of discrimination relating to humiliation, ill-treatment, stress and mental block experienced by the scheduled caste students at higher education level in the State of Odisha. This study is based on exploratory research; data triangulation is the method for the data collection. Thematic analysis and descriptive statistics are the data analysis procedures for this study. The bitter psycho-social experiences have a devastating effect on the academic achievements and performances of scheduled caste students at higher education level in the state of Odisha (India).

**RC41-697.2**

**BHOSLE, SMRITI** (Ashok, smriti06@hotmail.com)

**Gender Inequality and Changing Perceptions about Women in India**

The mandate for equal rights for men and women is embedded in India's Constitution. Gender equality is a constituent of development as well an instrument of development. It is a constituent of development as no country can be deemed developed if half its population is severely disadvantaged in terms of basic needs, livelihood options, knowledge access, and political voice. It is an instrument of development because without gender equality other goals of development like poverty alleviation, economic growth and environmental sustainability will not be achieved.

Gender inequalities hinder development. Ignoring gender disparities comes at great cost to people's well-being and to the country's abilities to grow in a sustainable manner, to govern effectively. Social hierarchies are embedded in social institutions which are designed to perpetuate them through control over the environment and the socio-economic resources. The gender inequality is manifested by the unequal power relations between women and men. Equality of control enables women to gain improved access to resources. Social equity can enhance livelihood security, productivity and sustainability of all members in building their capacity for their own development.

Equality of participation and control are the necessary pre-requisites towards gender equality. There are many special challenges still faced by the women, but progress has been made when gender equality is viewed over the longer term. Much more can be accomplished, however, when women's contributions are valued by society as a whole, when they have a more prominent role in decision-making, and when women and men work in partnership to achieve these aims. In this context, the paper attempts to highlight the gender inequalities and identify the recent trends in women's social and economic development in India. The paper will be based on secondary sources of data.

4 Keywords: Gender inequality, Changing perceptions, Women in India, Women's development.
El principal desafío que se presenta a la Argentina es potenciar las conexiones entre academia y producción, ejecutar proyectos conjuntos de I+D dirigidos a consolidar las pequeñas y medianas empresas nacionales y su inserción en nuevos mercados regionales e internacionales. Un equipo de investigación perteneciente a la Maestra en Seguridad e Higiene Ocupacional de la EST –Escuela Superior Técnica de Ejercicio Ambiental[2] está preparando dicho estudio bajo el método Delphi para ampliar las bases del conocimiento en la materia y ofrecer subsidios para generar un manual de buenas prácticas que acompañen el principio jurídico de precaución en la Argentina.

RC18-317.3

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It's the Party, Stupid! Why the Success of Female Politicians Depends on the Intra-Party Democracy

It’s nothing new that women in politics throughout the entire world are underrepresented. In addition to numerous other factors, this phenomenon is often explained by micro-structural factors such as party affiliation. A central theme in regard to the effect of parties on the representation rate of women is that the odds of women in political parties on the left side of the spectrum are particularly high. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the proportion of women in politics is discussed. It is also necessary to realize that, in the studies, particularly female politicians are observed and the nomination perspective is spared. But the nomination perspective is very important: on this level especially, women must overcome the barriers placed within certain parties, which are often higher than in others. That’s why focus on the nomination perspective can explain the underrepresentation of women in various parties. The aim of this paper is therefore to examine this question in an analysis of the nomination processes and electoral successes of women in 15 countries at 18 national elections with data from the Comparative Candidate Survey (CCS). The analysis shows that party affiliation provides a key contribution to explaining the underrepresentation of women in politics. However, it is also clear that the electoral system in particular, or the question whether the candidates compete on a constituency or on a party list, provides another key contribution to this explanation.

RC44-733.8

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Exploitation and Resistance: A Comparative Analysis Of The Chinese Cheap Labour Electronics and High-Value Added IT Sectors

China is frequently considered to be an example of successful developmental catch-up. And yet, the country’s impressive growth rates are to a large extent based on the super-exploitation of its workforce. In recent years, Chinese workers have started to resist these exploitative conditions. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the dynamics of resistance within the wider structural conditions of the global political economy.

Empirically, this paper will provide a comparative analysis of the electronics sector based around Shenzhen with the IT sector in the area of Shanghai. While the former is predominantly based on cheap labour, assembling electronic goods for export – see, for example, Foxconn and the assembling of Apple products – the latter relies on a more skilled workforce manufacturing high-value added goods.

To what extent and in what way condition these rather different locations within the global political economy the form and contents of resistance in these two sectors?

Conceptually, this paper will be based on a historical materialist, neo-Gramscian analysis, which starts through an analysis of the social relations of production and the different ways of how these two sectors are integrated into the global political economy. In turn, this will then allow us to identify key social class forces and provide the structural background within which these forces struggle against exploitation at the work place, the form of state and world order levels of activity.

TG03-932.3

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BIENENSTEIN, REGINA (Universidade Federal Fluminense)

Selling Places: The Right to the City in an Age of Market Oriented Urban Management and Planning

Since the beginning of the so-called cities financial crisis, market oriented policies have been adopted by local administrations in order to deal with the consequences of this crisis. Moreover, this strategy has been taken in different places as the only way to face the complexity and also the increasing problems linked to the ongoing process of world urbanization. This paper discusses such processes in Brazil, taking as case study Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area, specifically the case of the “Operação Urbana Consorciada” (which can be freely translated as “Urban Consortium Operation”) of Niterói city – former capital of Rio de Janeiro

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
state - a huge urban project that intends to privatize the management of its central business district. The paper gives an overview of how such projects have been presented and discussed with local dwellers, highlighting the strategies and struggles that have emerged from the process. It shows that the adoption of strong market-oriented strategies to face financial crisis has brought huge constraints to those groups who have been struggling to the right of city, spoiling of democratic decision-making processes. The paper has three parts. The first one gives a broad view about the present Brazilian urban process, focusing the discussion on Rio de Janeiro city, mainly in its docklands area seen as a model to the cities located in its metropolitan region. The second part presents the case of the “Operação Urbana Consórciada” of Niterói city. Finally, as preliminary conclusions, it shows how urban democracy has been considerably spoiled, considering the market-oriented urban policies.

RC23-419.13
BIERNACKI PH.D., RADEK TADEUSZ*
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Valuing Segregated Observers: Mapping West Bank Settlements From Without and Within

In this paper, I argue that segregation affects the process of collecting empirical data, and therefore shapes the content of scientific and technological knowledge. Through a comparison of the maps of Israeli settlements made by two premier non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the West Bank, one Palestinian and one Israeli, I demonstrate how segregated landscapes not only separate populations, but they also serve to reproduce disjunct observations among cartographers who map areas, and use technologies, that ostensibly are the same.

Since 1967, Israel has occupied the Palestinian Territories and hundreds of thousands of Israeli settlers have moved into segregated communities in the West Bank. However, it is difficult to produce reliable statistics for the expansion of these settlements, because this requires the ability to make observations on the ground—practice which is often as segregated as the region that cartographers seek to map. Israeli efforts benefit from the infrastructure the state provides, and take place largely within Israeli settlements, thereby depicting Palestinian areas from without. In contrast, Palestinians work within Palestinian communities, but must map Israeli settlements from without, including recording the locations of buildings which they may only be able to view from a distance. In theory, such segregation should not affect the data collected, but in practice it has a profound effect on the resulting maps.

This research contributes to work which analyzes the role of international forms of mapping in the Israeli occupation. In addition, to Science and Technology Studies (STS) and the sociology of science literatures, I provide a conception of the ways that empirical knowledge is geographically produced, as well as socially constructed. Overall, I aim for a better understanding of how the materialities of knowledge interact with imbalances of power, with the goal of enabling landscapes that are more epistemologically diverse.

RC22-396.6
BIERNACKI PH.D., RADEK TADEUSZ*
(Universidad Finis Terrae, rbiernacki@uft.cl)
The Role of Religion in Economy: A Theoretical Analysis

The analysis of the role of religion in welfare, often directs our attention to the study of the relationship between religion and economy, and its various aspects in particular. Sociologists, seeking for more complete analysis, often refer to the models of economic theory and applied economics incorporating the element of religion in their analyses. However, insufficient understanding of the nature and structure of theoretical economic models, frequently leads to the development of an approach that omits or misrepresents many important elements, such as the nature of human action, the implications of the religious adherence for the action, etc. In our work we present some results of our research on the relationship between economic and religious thinking in the context of models of Economics of Religion, and their weaknesses. Based on this study, we can observe the major flaws of the adoption of some theoretical models of religion, mainly due to the differences and reductionism in the anthropological assumptions which support, necessarily, all these models. Hence a sociological study, which adopts, implicitly or explicitly some anthropology, will be conditioned by the statements adopted by other scientific theorists. This paper, in addition to identifying the elements that need to be taken into account in the study of the relationship between the economy and religion, seeks to define the theoretical elements of the underlying anthropology concerning the economic and sociological models to provide a framework necessary for the scientific analysis of the role of religion in the welfare of the people.

MISTRY, JAY (Royal Holloway University of London)
Feeling and Acting ‘Different’: The Role of ‘Affect’ in Indigenous Facilitators’ Film-Making

Participatory video can raise new levels of self-perception and can contribute to forming, transforming and reconstructing the identity of those involved (Blous- tien, 2012; Luttrell, Restler and Fontaine, 2012). What emotions, in particular, are provoked by facilitating a PV project in one’s own community?

This paper draws on empirical materials (videos and photostories, interviews, informal conversations, participant observation, email exchanges) collected within the ongoing Project COBRA (http://projectcobra.org/). Five indigenous facilitators have been hired on a 3 years contract to help their communities in Guyana to identify ‘community owned’ indicators of sustainability through the use of PV. Work with facilitators has repeatedly highlighted emotional issues, including satisfac- tion, strong commitment, but also anxiety, fear of gossip, disapproval, sense of social pressure and fear of community jealousy, suspicion or stigma. These emotional states can be understood in the light of the multiple identities which being part of the PV project can engender, bringing about community participation, being trained in using advanced and unfamiliar technologies, having access to transportation and fancy communication tools, as well as having to engage with a new, abstract, foreign language through the project theoretical frameworks can make facilitators to be perceived (and perceive themselves) as “insiders and yet outsiders” in their own communities. This has the potential to introduce an emotional distance between themselves and their family, friends and neighbors, and can lead them to conceal certain aspects of their emotionality.

The paper analyzes diversity of emotional states of the five COBRA facilitators, and how they are tied into a variety of relations, practices and exchanges, and those related to the micro-dynamics of community life. In so doing we investigate the distinctive ‘emotional terrains’ within which these facilitating experiences are embedded in.

RC32-544.11
BIH, HERNG-DAR* (National Taiwan University, hdbih@ntu.edu.tw)
PENG, YEN-WEN (National Sun Yat-Sen University)
Unisex Toilets for All? the Sexual/Gender Ideology of Public Toilets in Taiwan

The purposes of this paper are to analyze the progression of Taiwan’s gen- der-equal toilet movements, experiences of sexual minorities in using public toi- lets, and attitudes of the general public toward using unisex toilets.

In 1996, some feminist students groups in Taiwan launched the Women’s Toilet Campaign using the slogan and action of “Occupying Men’s Toilets.” They successfully attracted public and media attention, and the government promptly amended the related building codes. Concerns of number and quality of women’s toilets have, however, presupposed that gender equality for public toilets without challenging the dichotomy of sex, the reinforcement of stereotypical gender performance and the inconvenience for transgender people. In 2009, several LGBT groups initiated another toilet campaign advocating for unisex toilets in public space. It has not earned any response from the government yet, but how the general public and transgender people react to unisex toilets is a question worth probing.

The problems brought by sexual segregation of toilets (Brownie called it gende- rism) has been increasingly recognized, but the resistance from the general public is seemingly huge. It is seemingly proposed to introduce a third toilet labeled “other” where people with disability, parents with children, LGBT, or any- one who refuse to use traditional toilets would feel comfortable. Without abolishing women’s and men’s toilets, this alternative may be acceptable for the general public. However, the problem of ghettoization still exists. Sexual minorities might be questioned more severely when using traditional men’s/women’s toilets.

Public toilets are typical spaces segregated by sex. By examining the unisex toi- lets dilemma, this paper will reflect on the legitimacy of sexual-segregated public spaces, social exclusion, and the mutual construction of gender and space.

RC43-724.5
BIJEN, GORDON* (University Of Western Sydney, g.bijen@gmail.com)
Designing “Community”: The Significance Of Place and Urban Design In Public Housing Renewal

In the US, UK and Australia public and social housing providers are embark- ing on large-scale estate redevelopment projects. These projects are often pre- sented as an urban panacea - intended to solve a large and multi-faceted urban ‘problem’ – namely the tenant and asset management challenges that have left many estates as ‘homes of last resort’ in recent decades. In Australia, these ‘re- newal’ projects are achieved by using mechanisms within the planning system to increase dwelling density on-site. By changing the tenure profiles to increase the ‘social mix’, the state hopes to attract private investment through the introduction

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
of private market housing into formerly public housing estates. These policy objectives will see public to private housing profile changes, with the introduction of up to 70% private dwellings in some projects (Housing NSW, 2011). The built form of these states is undergoing massive change, with new construction replacing existing dwellings. Previous research has sought to understand the impact of social mixing policies (Anthusr and, 2002; Briggs, 2008; Goetz, 2000; Imbroscio, 2008) or have championed a heavily materialist understanding of urban design and renewal (Jacobs, 1961; Newman, 1972; Dunay and Plater-Zyberk, 1994).

This research seeks to uncover the significance of ‘place’ and ‘urban design’ for residents in both employment professions in estate redevelopment by approaching these concepts from three directions: experience, discourse and spatial form. This ‘trialectic’ (following Lefebvre, 1991) draws on three distinct research traditions: phenomenology; discourse analysis; and spatial analysis. This approach is being taken in an effort to understand the multiplicities of place and present the lived experience of residents through the public housing renewal process.

RC55-884.3

BIJL, ROBERT* (Netherlands Inst Social Research, r.bijl@scp.nl)

Welfare State or Participation Society: 40 Years of Monitoring the Social State of the Netherlands

Since 1973 we monitor the life situation and trends in quality of life (QoL) of citizens in the Netherlands. Using and combining a broad set of social indicators, this gives a good overview of the trends in the social state of the country. In this 40 years period the welfare state in the Netherlands has changed continuously and profoundly. The current economic crisis is just one in a row of global crises in this period. It may be argued that not only financial constraints and risks caused by the crisis forced to reconsider the welfare state. Fundamental shifts in societal views on the role of the state in protecting the vulnerable and on citizens’ own responsibilities too were drivers for renovating the welfare state. In 2013 the Dutch government introduced the term ‘participation society’ that should replace the welfare state. Citizens should be more active to take responsibility and to support their fellow citizens when they are in need. In this presentation we analyse major changes in social (in)equality and social policies in the Netherlands since the seventies and we discuss whether the welfare state is at danger.

RC43-719.5

BILECEN, BASAK* (Bielefeld University, basak.bilecen@uni-bielefeld.de)

The Meaning of Home and Practices of Home-Making: An Example of Turkish Migrants Living in Germany

Drawing on twenty qualitative interviews and five participant observations at home settings with migrants from Turkey in Germany, this paper will illustrate the meanings attributed to the idea of home. For most individuals the idea of home ‘often remains as the un Interrupted anchor’ (Morley, 2000:2) and indicates stability and is attached in location, whereas mobility challenges all these ideas about home. If home is conceptualized as both a physical space as well as a symbolic perception of belonging, it is obvious that international migration experience alters individuals’ ideas of home which this paper discusses.

The preliminary results suggest that respondents perceive home as a shelter, ‘a place where they can be themselves’. In addition, how they decorate the home space will be elaborated. For instance, the living room is considered to be the ‘most important room’ because although it is a private space, it is the ‘public’ space of the home.

RC06-126.1

BILECEN, BASAK* (Bielefeld University, basak.bilecen@uni-bielefeld.de)

Who Cares the Elderly? Migrant Women at the Crossroads Between Family and Welfare State

Drawing on qualitative interviews in ten households in southern Turkey, Antalya with employers of live-in migrants who care the elderly in the family, as well as the migrant caretakers, this paper examines the dynamic relationship between migrant caretakers and the elderly with an intersecional perspective taking into account of age, gender, class, and ethnicity. Given the country’s changing migratory patterns from being an emigration country to an immigration and transit country, Turkey attracts migrants from its neighboring countries at a steady increase rate, which makes it an interesting case.

Elderly care is closely interlinked with a country’s formal welfare provisions and informal protective schemes. Turkey is usually described as having Southern welfare model, characterized by low level state penetration into the social sphere as well as lack of social assistance provisions. However, with the introduction of recent healthcare reforms, this perspective needs further elaboration not only on the formal regulations level but also at the access and use of such regulations of the individuals. Therefore, family and welfare policies in the area of domestic work and care will be elaborated. Despite novel social assistance schemes, the existing cultural system in Turkey still favors caring the elderly at home particularly by women, who are usually daughters, daughter-in-laws and recently migrant women to some extent. Migrant women are usually from former Soviet Union such as Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, the Central Asian Republics and to a lesser extent Russia and Ukraine, who often work undocumented in tourism and household sectors.

RC05-116.3

BILGE, SIRMA* (Univiersite de Montreal, simra.bilge@umontreal.ca)

Deployments of Intersectionality in Masculinity Studies: A Power/ Knowledge Analysis

Intersectionality is increasingly used as an analytical tool to complexify the categories of men and masculinities, to shed light on the processes producing marginalized, racialized and deviant masculinities. The paper examines the deployments of intersectionality in masculinity studies and its effects to attend to three problems that are encountered in the current state of feminist scholarship on intersectionality: 1. the increasing delegitimizing of intersectionality through its conflation with identity politics and/or the framing of intersectionality as endorsing essentialist identity categories; 2. the whitening of intersectionality in which the critical race analytics becomes optional; 3. the depoliticizing of intersectionality through its disciplinarization and institutionalization. Based on an extensive analysis of the ways in which intersectionality is used in masculinity scholarship, the paper asks whether these problematic tendencies are also observed in this field of knowledge. If so, what are their specific configurations and their specific effects? Does the current engagement of masculinity studies with intersectionality help to consolidate or to confront these problematic tendencies?

RC41-690.4

BILLINGSLEY, SUNNEE* (Stockholm University, sunnee.billingsley@sociology.su.se)

Social Mobility and Fertility: Parity Transitions in Sweden

This study explores the relationship between social mobility, both intergenerational and intragenerational, and fertility in Sweden over the last decades. Scholars have developed a rich set of theories and mechanisms through which mobility plausibly influences family size. The original focus was on upward mobility and the relationship was expected to be inverse. After three decades of research in the mid-20th century, literature that focused on trying to disentangle these mechanisms yielded surprisingly few consistent results, which was argued to be due to unaccounted variation in the institutional settings, theoretical ambiguity as well as significant limitations in the methods and data at the time. This project aims to revive the debate using better equipped data and methods as well as expanding the theoretical discussion to include the important work from the last decades on gender, work, and family.

In prior mobility and fertility research, scholars analyzed the total number of children alongside the occupational class of adults and their parents at selected moments in childhood and adulthood. The timing of these measures reflected data availability rather than theoretically relevant moments in the life course, which meant researchers could not observe the order of events. This very important point of past research can be avoided in this project because Swedish data provide information on the timing and order of these childbearing and mobility events.

Specifically, the Swedish Level-of-Living survey (LNU) data (2000, 2010) provide the opportunity to study both inter and intragenerational mobility and fertility, which has scarcely been studied in Sweden. This study will be based on the biographies of the 1950-1985 birth cohorts, which means childbearing will be observed roughly from 1970-2010. Both men and women will be analyzed separately.

RC41-692.6

BILLINGSLEY, SUNNEE* (Stockholm University, sunnee.billingsley@sociology.su.se)

DUNTA, ALJA (Stockholm University, Sociology Department, Demography Unit)

The Transition Generation’s Entrance to Parenthood: Patterns Across 27 Post - Socialist Countries

The age at which men and women enter parenthood has increasingly become of interest as we witness the postponement of parenthood across a variety of contexts. Large literature has developed on factors related to the age at first birth, both in terms of variation over time within a population and between subgroups of a population. Fewer studies have tried to explain variation across countries in the average age at entering parenthood, despite large and persistent differences in countries sharing contextual similarities and differences. We aim to fill this gap.
and learn more about how social, cultural and economic forces influence when adults experience one of the most significant life course events.

We use micro-data and contextual indicators to explore differences in the timing of parenthood over a wide range of post-socialist countries. We focus on men and women who entered adulthood during the transition from communism to post-communist countries representing six different geographical regions.
came a hotly debated topic among social philosophers. The philosophical use of the term “intentionality” refers not only to the intention to act, but also to the content of mental acts such as believing, desiring or feeling. Drawing on the recent philosophical debates, I would like to analyze the concept of collective intentionality and discuss its ontological and methodological consequences. Starting from the extreme positions in the discourse on collective intentionality – which can be labeled “reductionism” and “holism” – I will primarily discuss John Searle’s and Margaret Gilbert’s accounts on collective beliefs and actions. Searle offers a strong reading of collective intentionality that claims to be compatible with methodological (and ontological) individualism. Gilbert stresses the importance of mutual commitments for the constitution of “plural subjects” which highlights the inherent normativity of collective intentionality. The arguments of both authors can be brought together in a sociological conception of collective intentionality that has strong similarities to the Durkheimian *homo duplex*. Collective states and actions always entail a normative component. Collective intentions and beliefs are not only shared, but one feels an obligation to share them. Though ontologically anchored in individual bodies, “collective intentionality” turns out to be a fundamental sociological term, underpinning such concepts as cooperation, norm and communication.

RC50-807.4
BINGAMAN, EVELINE* (National Tsing Hua University, eveelineaman@hotmail.com)

Success or Failure?: Competing Concepts of Heritage Value in Lijiang Old Town

It has now been six years since the Old Town of Lijiang, in Yunnan Province, UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site since 1997, received a negative review from the World Heritage Committee’s reactive monitoring team, citing the overuse of tourism and the exodus of members of the local Naxi ethnic group as having seriously detracted from the value of the Old Town as a World Heritage Site. Since that time, in heritage circles Lijiang has become a case example of World Heritage management gone wrong. However, within China both officially and popularly, Lijiang is considered one of Southwest China’s greatest successes in bringing development to an impoverished minority area in the far reaches of China’s borders. In this paper, I will review the different discourses present in the Old Town of Lijiang regarding the value of cultural heritage to demonstrate why UNESCO’s failure has likewise been Yunnan Province’s success. This includes elaborating the value of cultural heritage from the viewpoints of the World Heritage Committee, the Chinese State, and the tourism industry itself. Finally, I will describe what this has meant for the Naxi people of Lijiang, and how the intersection of these varying values have come to be interpreted by and affect how Lijiang Naxi understand themselves and their relations with others.

RC46-763.3
BINGMA, VANGILE* (University of Pretoria, vangile.bingma@up.ac.za)

“You Mustn’t Regret the Past, You Mustn’t Fear the Future; You Must Rejoice the Present”: Survival at the Margins

Around the world youth are negotiating everyday life under difficult socio-economic and socio-political conditions. The consequence of the aforementioned has been a growing and protracted youth unemployment problem. Drawing on a qualitative case study that investigated male early high school leaving in a township in South Africa, this paper answers the following question: how do unemployed male youth negotiate everyday life? The narratives of the male youth point to desperate conditions within which they negotiate daily survival. Furthermore, their observations of their social world provide anecdotes of what peers in similar circumstances are engaged in. The desperate conditions are captured by coping and survival strategies such as informal trading, cleaning garbage bins, substance abuse, theft and collecting scrap metal. The paper reaches the following conclusions: 1) the male youth are negotiating multiple marginal positions within their social world, 2) the state of “wait-ship” characterising their lives entrenches destructive social practices, and 3) the stalemate in policy direction around youth unemployment is not only perpetuating dependency, it is producing complex social problems that a finally in youth unemployment policy will not contain.

TG04-944.4
BIRZLE, MAIKE* (University of Basel, maike.birzle@gmail.com)

Coping Unpredictability – Hope and Orientation of Burkina Faso University Graduates in Times of Uncertainty

This research examines the self-concepts and strategies of action of university graduates in Burkina Faso who find themselves in uncertain situations due to vast unemployment rates. Motivated by the wish to find well-paid jobs, which will allow them to live the life they want to live and to meet the expectations of their families and of society, they pursued university studies despite the costs and the expenditure of time as well as the unfavorable study conditions. Thus, university studies involve various risks, yet still the aspirations connected to an university degree outbalance the anticipated difficulties. University graduates are hoping for a golden opportunity, be it in the private or the public sector, bearing the possibility to fulfill one’s wishes concerning the future. Given their uncertain situation, university graduates face major difficulties in planning their life, yet they hope that their situation will change in the foreseeable future, be it by the grace of god or by the emergence of new possibilities. The hope for a possible, maybe unforeseeable change is what drives them in evolving various strategies which on the one hand might increase their chances on the labor market, but on the other hand also include certain risks. Based on six months of empirical field research in Ouagadougou, this paper investigates how hope informs the anticipation university graduates have concerning their future life courses as well as the trust on which their navigation through omnipresent uncertainty towards an anticipated brighter future is based, and also on the various risks those strategies might contain.

WG01-895.3
BISHOP, JOHANNA* (Wilmington University, johanna.p.bishop@wilmu.edu)

Collective Memory of Operating Experience

The nuclear power industry has been in existence for over fifty years. Despite the mishap at Three Mile Island, the accident in Chernobyl, and the catastrophe at Fukushima, this industry with its self-regulating model has operated more safely and productively than most fossil fuel industries. The nuclear power industry is aware that its survival depends on its ability to share operating experience to prevent recurrence of past errors. This begged the question *How does the nuclear power industry use operating experience*? Capturing and disseminating operating experience constitutes an organization’s collective memory. Problems at one nuclear plant are documented and stored to be shared with other nuclear power plants. Lessons learned from Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, and Fukushima provide impetus for actions at all nuclear power plants as each plant analyzes its vulnerabilities. Identifying and sharing with the industry, a plant’s potential for mishap and taking action to mitigate disaster becomes part of the nuclear power industry’s collective memory. The nuclear power industry’s collective memory exists in its operating experience database, and becomes a living entity through the training function. Using case study methodology and extensive interviews with training instructors, this study examined how significant industry mishaps are remembered in the training function of one nuclear power station, and how remembering past operating experience informs a current nuclear power industry workforce.

RC23-414.3
BISHOP, JOHANNA* (Wilmington University, johanna.p.bishop@wilmu.edu)

Managing Tolerable Risk: How Are Significant Organizational Mishaps Remembered in the Training Function of the Nuclear Power Industry?

Retaining lessons learned from organizational mishaps is important to organizations that use high risk technologies. High risk technology organizations, such as the nuclear power electricity generation industry, rely on their collective organizational memory of mishaps to prevent future mishaps and protect the safety of the public. The 1979 accident at Three Mile Island (TMI) nuclear power plant was a defining moment in the nuclear power industry in the United States. Since TMI, the nuclear power industry has emphasized using operating experience to remind workers potential mishaps. The 1986 explosion of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor developed an awareness for the need for international collaboration in establishing uniform operating standards for nuclear power plants so as to ensure nuclear safety. The nuclear catastrophe at Fukushima in 2012 reminded the world once again about the risk of nuclear technology. Using the theoretical lens of collective memory and commemoration, this study explored how workers in the training department of the nuclear power industry retain memory of significant organizational mishaps by focusing on what workers pay attention to, what stories they tell about organizational mishaps, as well as how mishaps are categorized and commemorated, and the role management plays in helping to retain operating experience of significant events. This case study combined interviews and document analysis, as well as ethnographic observations of training conducted at a nuclear power plant site to learn how significant industry mishaps were remembered.
Leisure, Tourism-Development and Environment Interface: Uttarakhand Tourism in India- Reflections

Uttarakhand with an area of 53484 Sq. Kms., is the ninth Himalayan state of India. Located on the fringe of two international boundaries, the state of Uttarakhand is known for its innumerable tourism destinations including various hill stations, wild life centuries, national parks, adventurous sports and pilgrimage tourism centers. The mission of the state government is to develop Uttarakhand as a tourist hub and the ‘tourism’ as the core- sector for employment generation. In this very context the main objective of this paper is to analyze, ‘leisure, tourism- development and the environment interface’ and its pervasive environmental, economic and social impacts on the stakeholders, the tourists and the people dwelling in the place of tourist destinations.

The study goes with this hypothetical proposition that, the sustainable tourism strategy can only serve the mission of tourism development along with its triple principles (the environmental, economic and the social) and also satiate the need and purpose of tourist.

The study concludes that; the leisure, tourism-development and environment are interrelated phenomena. It is the leisure that paves the way for tourism, and correspondingly the tourism accentuates development and also accelerates the pace of infrastructural development to cater the need and objectives of the tourists as well as of the man power engaged with tourism practices. The consequential impacts of the whole of the tourism practices are viewed on; (i) the over all environment of the place of tourist destinations (ii) the economy of the stakeholder (iii) the society and culture of the places of tourist destinations and (iv) the tourists. The ground realities exhibit that, despite incommensurate impacts of the whole of the tourism practices are viewed on; (i) the overall environment of the place of tourist destinations (ii) the economy of the stakeholder (iii) the society and culture of the places of tourist destinations and (iv) the tourists.

The prevailing discourse from contemporary health policy, views obesity (and also on smoking) as a public health issue, and assigns responsibility for actions and outcomes to the individuals concerned (the ‘hostile’ anti-obesity discourses).

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BISSELL, PAUL* (University of Sheffield, paul.bissell@sheffield.ac.uk)

PEACOCK, MARIAN (University of Sheffield)

BLACKBURN, JOANNA (Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust)

SMITH, CHRISTINE (Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust)

Experiencing Obesity in an Unequal World: The Muted, Desiring Body Under Neo-Liberalism

There is a well-documented social gradient in obesity, seen clearly amongst socio-economically disadvantaged women and children, but also amongst men. The prevailing discourse from contemporary health policy, views obesity (and also smoking) as a public health issue, and assigns responsibility for actions and outcomes to the individuals concerned (the ‘hostile’ anti-obesity discourses).

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We suggest that whilst these practices can be understood sometimes visceral but muted accounts of the enjoyment and desire associated with consuming food. We suggest that whilst these practices can be understood sometimes visceral but muted accounts of the enjoyment and desire associated with consuming food. We suggest that whilst these practices can be understood sometimes visceral but muted accounts of the enjoyment and desire associated with consuming food. We suggest that whilst these practices can be understood sometimes visceral but muted accounts of the enjoyment and desire associated with consuming food.

It's not unusual for Cristiano Ronaldo to hear Messi's spontaneous calling when he goes to play away. But bringing up Messi's name to tease him has indeed happened in his own backyard. Just recently, while preparing to play an international game for Portugal in the northern town of Guimarães, a Portuguese fan annoyed him maliciously again gigging and crying softly for Messi. Cristiano Ronaldo, wisely, just walked away, skipping any kind of confrontation. Why is this so? What, concerning common thoughtfulness, separates both players? Why do fans feast on Ronaldo's celebrity figuration while leaving Messi to enjoy impressive widespread praise and cult?

The reason for this, we shall argue, has to do less with the icons they personify, or, in other words, the theatre of sport by entertainment coding, where “delay of gratification” is unwelcome, that shapes sports social worlds nowadays, or even a frantisch dispute gathering diverse social categories about who's the best football player in the present day, than with a sharp opposition that divides the field of sporting (possible) grandeur. We refer to the antagonism between professionalism and amateurism, measured or assessed both through the sense of competence versus (self-)interest and by the sense of talent and voice between professionalism and amateurism, measured or assessed both through the sense of competence versus (self-)interest and by the sense of talent and voice between professionalism and amateurism, measured or assessed both through the sense of competence versus (self-)interest and by the sense of talent and voice between professionalism and amateurism, measured or assessed both through the sense of competence versus (self-)interest and by the sense of talent and voice between professionalism and amateurism, measured or assessed both through the sense of competence versus (self-)interest and by the sense of talent and voice between professionalism and amateurism, measured or assessed both through the sense of competence versus (self-)interest and by the sense of talent and voice.
developing countries, focusing on both profit maximizing, and economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. When Nordfund gets involved in land-related issues, such as palm oil production, is done on the basis of close considerations related to economic growth and business opportunities in that area. This paper looks closer at some of the paradoxes that surfaces when large investors are aiming at both ecologic and social responsibility and maximizing profits at the same time. We will also describe and discuss some of the existing mechanisms for influencing investment behavior of these large global players, both domestically through the government controlled bodies, and internationally through conventions such as the OECD ethical guidelines.

ADH-995.3
BJORN, HVINDEN* (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, bjorn.hvinden@nova.hioa.no)
The Capability Approach and the Agency / Structure Discussion in Sociology How to Understand Efforts to Combat Social Exclusion?

This paper argues that the Capability Approach of the Amartya Sen and Marta Nussbaum can enrich sociology by linking human agency and structure. Finding ways to capture the linkages between agency and structure (or alternatively; between micro and macro) remains a never ending story in sociology, despite efforts by some of the sharpest minds in the discipline. Proposed ways of capturing the linkages often turn out to be biased towards agency or structure, leaving the contours of the other vague and indeterminate. Alternatively, the proposed solutions are in practice blending or fusing structure and agency into one. The Capability Approach is frequently perceived as being individualistic, i.e. only concerned with the individual’s effective freedom to live the life he or she has reasons to value and desiring to live. Sen do, however, emphasise that people’s possibilities to convert given opportunities or resources into desired functionings do not solely depend on individual characteristics (e.g. having a physical or mental impairment) but also on the structures (e.g. of a physical, social or attitudinal nature) that people face or within which they find themselves. The paper clarifies how the Capability Approach can contribute to a better understanding of factors hampering or facilitating human agency – both individual and collective – and the processes reproducing or transforming the structures people face. As case the paper discusses the efforts of persons with disabilities to combat exclusion and achieve full participation in society on an equal basis with others.

RC34-595.8
BLACK, GRANT* (University of Tsukuba, grant.black@yahoo.com)
Student Self-Concept and the College-to-Work Transition in Japan

Although the youth employment rate for Japan compares favourably with other OECD-member nations, job seeking has been following a trend of increased risk. Changes in the labour market and hiring practices have meant the wearing away of Japan’s traditional life-long employment system. For university graduates the process of securing employment has become more complex and is now fraught with greater uncertainties. The Capability Approach is frequently perceived as being individualistic, i.e. only concerned with the individual’s effective freedom to live the life he or she has reasons to value and desiring to live. Sen do, however, emphasise that people’s possibilities to convert given opportunities or resources into desired functionings do not solely depend on individual characteristics (e.g. having a physical or mental impairment) but also on the structures (e.g. of a physical, social or attitudinal nature) that people face or within which they find themselves. The paper clarifies how the Capability Approach can contribute to a better understanding of factors hampering or facilitating human agency – both individual and collective – and the processes reproducing or transforming the structures people face. As case the paper discusses the efforts of persons with disabilities to combat exclusion and achieve full participation in society on an equal basis with others.

The Cold-War As a Mode of Subjection: Power / Knowledge Dynamics in the Age of Empire

Hardt and Negri (2000, 2009) argue that modern forms of Empire provoke power struggles among sovereign states for global hegemony as well as resistance from the periphery. Actors who resist Empire are ritually defined as “terrorists” by the agents of the US power elite who are tasked with the management of contemporary Empire (Domhoff 2010). Blain (2009, 2012) argues two modes of power and subjection come into play in these power struggles. The first type is victimization ritual rhetoric designed to motivate masses to support warfare to destroy “the enemies of empire.” The second type of discourse is associated with the social and psychological sciences and the bio-political practices of national security “experts.”

A main finding was the role a small number of “terror” journals in the discursive formation “terrorism.” They published many influential texts prior to the 9/11 attacks and WOT. They continue to exercise disproportionate influence.

Table 1 Percent Influential Journal Articles (> 5) by Type of Journal Pre-9/11 (1960-2001) and WOT (2002-2012) in Sociology Abstracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal Type</th>
<th>Pre-9/11</th>
<th>WOT</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Terror”</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>94.2</td>
<td>88.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>n = 63</td>
<td>n = 277</td>
<td>n = 340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Source Sociology Abstracts, 1960-2011. *Z test for column proportions, p < .05

In conclusion, two dangers are discussed. First, the WOT has reduced the problem of political violence to “terrorism” and the ritual victimization of Islamic subjects. A second danger is the way the dynamics of Empire tends to reduce knowledge to its auxiliary function in the project to produce powerful regimes of governmentality, intensifying surveillance and the detention of the “suspicous.” On the other hand, there are grounds for hope. A huge amount of critical research is going on in response to the WOT.

RC06-125.7
BLAIR, SAMPSON LEE* (The State University of New York, sblair@buffalo.edu)
CLASTER, PATRICIA NEFF (Edinboro University)
Racial/Ethnic Variations in Adolescent Aspirations: The Relative Influence of Parental Involvement

Previous research on the occupational and educational aspirations of adolescents has noted that teenagers’ desires in regard to their future statuses are often influenced significantly by family and parental characteristics. In this study, we examine the relative effect of parental involvement upon adolescent aspirations. This involvement comes in a variety of forms, including direct involvement (such as helping their child with their homework) and indirect involvement (such as participating in parent-teacher organizations). Using data from the High School Longitudinal Study, the relationship between parental involvement and adolescents’ aspirations is examined, with particular emphasis upon racial- and gender-differences. The involvement of educational institutions in promoting internationalisation at selected elite Japanese universities. This presentation will report on initial results from a survey investigating identity, individualisation and internationalisation for Japanese students in tertiary education at a large national university in Japan. The study explores student perceptions of internationalisation and global skills for their transition to the workforce. The study is important toward greater transparency for tertiary education in Japan on performance, internationalisation and employment outcomes.

A 40-question survey was developed in part based on questions from the UK Understanding Society study and recent global human resources surveys from Manpower and McKinsey. These were rendered into Japanese and added to a Japanese-language core of established biographical data questions. The principal research themes are: a) Student self-concept of employability skills/future employment; b) The role of the university for future employment; c) Internationalisation; d) Gender and national culture in the Japanese labour market.

RC08-154.3
BLAIN, MICHAEL* (Boise State University, mblain@boisestate.edu)
Secularity, laicity and the quest for equality and justice in unequal societies

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The general issue addressed in the present discussion concerns the ways in which interaction within systems can be determined by forces, processes, and media apparently beyond the voluntary control of individuals. The particular focus in this regard is the medium of power. We will ask whether and how the exercise of power, especially subjection to power, can potentiate interaction such that particular types of interaction tend to occur with a significantly higher degree of probability than others. We will argue that the addition of the subjection to power in this respect is power. The specific question to be addressed is: Why do people believe they know objective things with stable natures because they believe they are a potential to interaction can lead to specific types of meaning being constituted in interaction that may facilitate the functioning and propagation of a seemingly alien power over us.

People believe they know objective things with stable natures because they have forgotten that they live in a world of meaning that they have created themselves – and it is the state of existing social relations that causes them to forget this fact. When human relations and human creativity become ossified into products of human activity that appear to exist independently of their creators, people do not attain the awareness that all we perceive and know is transitory precisely because we have created it as it exists for us. Heidegger has written about the forgetfulness of being. We are instead concerned with a type of imposed forgetfulness that has led us to misunderstand our own creative and productive powers as the objective power of an external and seemingly eternal world that is beyond our control.

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The Need For Land Tenure Rights For Indigenous Populations In Tropical Rainforests

For centuries tropical rainforests have been inhabited by indigenous and other forest dwellers who have depended on the forest for their home, livelihoods and culture. As a result they are better equipped to manage these areas than other members of the community. The reality however is that regardless of this long standing relationship formal land tenure rights have rarely been granted to these people and ownership mainly vests in the state. As these forests are being destroyed at an unsustainable level it is necessary that developing countries provide indigenous people with land tenure rights so that these forests can be effectively managed and protected.

RC22-386.5

BLECHSCHMIDT, ALEXANDER* (Goethe-University Frankfurt/ Main, blechschmidt@em.uni-frankfurt.de)

Against the “People Power Church”? Contemporary Forms of Organized Nonreligion and the Debate on Reproductive Health in the Philippines

After being heavily debated for more than 10 years in- and outside congress, current president of the Philippines, Benigno Aquino III., signed the so-called “Reproductive Health Bill” (RH Bill) in December 2012. However, firmly opposed by the Roman Catholic Church (RCC) and its public organ, the Catholic Bishop’s Conferenc of the Philippines (CBCP), the now called RH Law is still waiting for its implementation. The RCC’s/CBCP’s influence as a “moral compass” (Bautista 2010) or “public religion” (Casanova 1994) in this Christian dominated nation is grounded in its prominent role during crucial historical events and political transformations, e.g. the “People Power Revolution” in 1986. Such events and their interpretations led to a “religio-nationalism”, a discursive “process of co-construction between Catholic identity and national identity” (Natividad 2012), which enables the RCC/ CBCP to shape public and political debates. Such debates like the conflict over reproductive health issues, in which various social actors articulate their own notions of morality, nation, and modernity, provide an ideal framework to analyze church-state relations and the local intersections and complex dynamics of religion and modernity in the Philippines from a social scientific perspective.

In my paper I will focus on nonreligious groups like atheists, humanists, and freethinkers which have emerged in the Philippines within recent years. Although constituting different forms of organized nonreligion with different agendas, they find common ground, for example, in their fight for secularism, LGBT rights, and their engagement in the debate on the RH Bill/RH Law. By looking at their criticism of the RCC/CBCP’s position on reproductive health policies through ethnographic fieldwork and a relational approach to nonreligion (Quack 2014), I show how they try to delegitimize the Church’s strong public role by breaking up the aforementioned “religio-nationalism” and by offering an alternative, modernistic-scientific moral/social framework.

JS-34.2

BLOK, ANDERS* (University of Copenhagen, anders.blok@soc.ku.dk)

Assembling Urban Riskscapes: Climate Adaptation, Scales Of Change, and The Politics Of Expertise In Surat, India

The risks of climate change become tangible and urgent in cities – and accordingly, climate adaptation has risen on urban political agendas worldwide, including in vulnerable coastal cities of East and South Asia. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and involving debates on ‘assemblage urbanism’ (Fariaus, McFarlane), this paper analyses the contested politics of expertise by way of which Surat, in the Indian state of Gujarat, has been reshaped over the past few years into a regional model of climate change ‘resilience’, within local-global networks of urban design, planning, and power. Mediated through unequally structured transnational policy mobilities, the work of resilience-building is shown to revolve around local economic-political elites, who deploy consultancy knowledges to render particular urban riskscapes (in-)visibible, in ways conducive to specific forms and scales of middle-class ‘development’ in the city. In turn, the paper shows how this local elite-driven climate politics is contested by two alternative socio-technical coalitions and assemblages: on the one hand, groups of globalized engineering professionals look to embed Surat as a ‘test-case’ of low-carbon transition in the global South; on the other, groups of city-based activists and critical professionals seek recognition and redress of more ‘proximate’ hazards (pollution, poverty, lack of infrastructure). In analyzing how competing urban riskscapes come to be assembled through heterogeneous knowledge practices, the paper highlights the different visions and commitments to ‘scales of change’ (jiménez) thereby enabled and furthered. By thus allowing us to grasp the situated tools and knowledges through which ‘large-scale’ processes of socio-political change – development, low-carbon transition, justice – are shaped and contested around specific urban places and spaces, the paper suggests that assemblage urbanism contributes valuably to new critical explorations of technical politics and sustainability in the city.

TG04-951.2

BLOK, ANDERS* (University of Copenhagen, ab@soc.ku.dk)

The Politics of Urban Climate Risks: Theoretical and Empirical Lessons from Methodological Cosmopolitanism?

In the face of global climate risks, world cities are increasingly being positioned, in academic and policy discourse, as strategic spaces for orchestrating the expertise and governance capacity needed to steer societies towards more sustainable, low-carbon futures. This paper reviews and rethinks theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of urban climate politics, by way of asking what contribution Ulrich Beck’s theory of world risk society – and principles of methodological cosmopolitanism – make to such epocho conversations? Three existing analytical frameworks are singled out for their importance: low-carbon transitions literature highlight generic socio-technical dynamics of ‘greening’ urban infrastructures; urban policy mobility approaches document growing inter-city networks around climate and sustainability; and actor-network theory (ANT) work on architectural controversies engage the localized politics of specific urban riskscapes. While each framework point to local-global interdependencies manifest in urban climate risk politics, this paper suggests that all of them remain under-theorized from the point of view of their specific dynamics of ‘cosmopolitisation’. To counter this deficiency, the paper draws on Beck in outlining the contours of new ‘cosmopolitan urban risk communities’, seeking to define their main analytical constituents and point to emerging empirical realities. To this effect, the paper points to the need for reworking methods of multi-sited ethnography and comparison as central parts of a ‘cosmopolitan’ approach to urban climate risks.
cer Plans, since 2003. In order to reach the entire population, innovative campaigns were not only broadcast on television through advertisements but also on the packaging of food, tobacco and alcoholic products. Perception of these new health messages were positive, however, risk behaviors have not decreased. Regrettably it has been shown that this type of campaign approach has been ineffective since the tobacco usage has increased from 2005 to 2010.

According to the results of many investigations, members of the lower social classes and the elderly are more affected by cancer, yet these people have been found to be less concerned with these prevention campaigns. Impression may be they “choose” not to follow the guidelines proposed by public authorities. That shows the importance of social classes, age and sexes determinism (Bourdieu 1979, Bihr and Pfefferkorn 2008). The few changes in risk behaviors are less the product of individual choice, but rather the result of constraints such as health problems, obesity, etc.

One might then think of new types of “prevention campaigns” with egalitarian goals, which would not be limited only to simple quotes such as “stop smoking” or “eat fruit and vegetables”, but whose purpose could be to promote “self-care” and to develop agency of people. This means to act on both economic and cultural dimensions of the concerned groups.

RC52-842.6
BLOY, GÉRALDINE* (University of Burgundy, gbloy@u-bourgogne.fr)
RIGAL, LAURENT (CESP Inserm U1018)
New Values, New Moral Attitudes, and New Dilemmas? the Metamorphoses of Professional Ethics Among French General Practitioners in a Renewed Primary Care Governance Context
French private GPs’ values have been historically structured by the ideological frame of the so-called “médecine libérale”. Although they have consented to collective conventions and regulatory fees, their individual consciousness is supposed to support professional ethics in the service of the patient. Public regulation has been suspected in damaging their professional commitment. This traditional settlement has been destabilized by new governance principles introduced to regulate (more from above than from inside) the professional autonomy through new professionalism criteria. We would like to examine how different types of reforms raise different ethical issues.

Some reforms have sought to give more content and opposability to classical professional ethics (moral autonomy, continuous training, accountability, independence from the firms, respect for patients’ rights, fee moderation or acceptance of poor patients). Other ones have been presented in the name of rationalization or public health, but have equivocal moral implications on the way GPs treat their patients. For instance patient lists have been introduced for each doctor, and more prevention is required, both should lead GPs to develop a more collective perspective on the population they are in charge of and use systematic procedures: does it affect their consideration of patients’ personal complaints? does it make them aware of social inequalities in the care they dispense? A third kind of reform has introduced financial incentives and may strengthen altruist motivations by treating GPs as common self-interested economic agents.

How do GPs deal with the moral implications of these inflections of their mandate, which intersect with concomitant changes in their own inclinations? Do they reaffirm classical professional ethics or adapt it? Does it lead to coherent changes in their practices, or lead to new individual dilemmas, or to “moral fragmentation” between different medical sub-cultures? Our analysis will be empirically based on 100 interviews focused on preventive care.

RC09-181.4
BLUMBERG, RAEL* (University of Virginia, rblumberg@virginia.edu)
The Tortoise or the Hare? Long-Term Continuity vs. Rapid Shifts in Gender Equality

Undoubtedly, women’s relative position has been improving almost globally in recent decades. But how can we predict fast vs. slow shifts in most places or the possibility of a dizzying descent into inequality in a few others? Examining recent changes in historical patterns through the lens of my theories of gender stratification and gender and development, I suggest that we examine structural variables, the bedrock of gender stratification: women’s relative economic power (defined as control of income/other assets – my theories’ key variable) and the patriarchal system. Historically, women have done best where their control over the kinship system is bilateral or matri-oriented (so that women inherit and marital residence often is with/near the bride’s female kin). This pattern prevails in most of Southeast Asia – and largely so even in Indonesia despite ~700 years of Islam. Regionally, women’s economic autonomy and overall position long have outshone most of Europe and proved better than in almost all world areas where inheritance goes wholly/disproportionately to men and the bridal couple lives with/near the groom’s male relatives. This includes 75% of sub-Saharan ethnic groups, almost all the Middle East/North Africa, and most of South Asia (Kerala State, India is the strongest exception). A common phenomenon in these patri-oriented countries is that women lack effective land rights, even if laws have been passed giving them theoretical rights (e.g., India). A sudden burst to full gender equality seems unlikely even in Scandinavia but a steep ideologically-propelled slide could happen in conflict countries where women lack economic power and the kin-property system is highly unfavorable, e.g., a repeat of what happened in Afghanistan under the Taliban. Overall, however, women’s rising economic power should prove more consequential in driving gender equality than changing social norms and growing proportions of females in parliaments and schools.

JS-18.2
BOATCA, MANUELA* (Freie Universitaet Berlin, mboatca@zedat.fu-berlin.de)
Title: Commodification of Citizenship and Racialization Processes

The widening of the worldwide inequality gap is paralleled by an increase in the commodification of citizenship. The emergence of official economic citizenship programmes (aka “citizenship by investment”) as well as the illegal trade in EU passports (“buy a EU citizenship” schemes) are similar strategies of eluding the ascription of citizenship through recourse to the market. As the – real or perceived risk – of more people gaining access to citizenship of wealthy countries increases, so does the racial criminalization of migrants to core regions -- most prominently, the European Union and the United States, regardless of the citizenship regime of the country of arrival. Thus, the ethnic profiling of Moldovans in the European Union is directed against immigrants suspected of having abused the right of blood in order to acquire citizenship, by trying to prove Romanian ancestry in order to acquire a EU passport. On the other hand, the ethnic and racial profiling of immigrants who come to the US to give birth targets pregnant women accused of having abused the right of soil to the same purpose. The scandalization of “forged descent” in one case and of what could analogously be called “cultural descent” in the other is simultaneously a statement about the immutability of the ascription of citizenship through both bloodline and birthplace for the wider population, and ultimately a denial of equal opportunities for upward social mobility at the global level.

RC55-873.6
BOAVIDA, NUNO* (Universidade Nova de Lisboa (Cesnovo/ IET), nunoboaavida@gmail.com)
The Proliferation of Composite Indexes

This paper aims to reflect on the impact of the hipper-proliferation of composite indexes in society. First, although methodological problems have been amply identified decades ago (MacRae 1985; Porter 1995), most composite indexes are increasingly being constructed to support decision making without caveats. The impacts of their use are largely unknown, although by now they are expected to be found all across society (Boavida et al. 2013a; Boavida et al. 2013b). Second, a fast and steady creation of new indexes in the last decades also presents significant risks because they can lead to erroneous interpretations of the results (Benot Godin 2008; Grupp & Mogee 2004a; Grupp & Mogee 2004b; Grupp & Schubert 2010a; Freudenberg 2003; Jesinghaus 1999; Nardo et al. 2008; Munda & Nardo 2005; Nardo et al. 2005a; Munda & Nardo 2009; Saltelli 2007; Katz 2006). Interestingly, more expertise is needed to interpret the composite indexes, not just at the macro and sectoral level, but also at the individual level (Boavida 2011). One of the main problems with the composite indexes is their launching without proper guidelines for their use. This is particularly visible in the public sphere, where debates abound with abusive citations of indexes and ranking positions of countries, regions, sectors and even politicians’ acceptance rates. Although less visible, there appears to be a underlying attitude to compare personal decisions with existing rankings uncritically of the measures being involved (Boossen 2002; Feller-länzlinger et al. 2010; Dahler-Larsen 2013). Therefore, we will understand the amount of expertise present at the time of the comparison, to be able to understand the extent of their misuse.

This paper is part of a research project, and will elaborate on the way different groups use and are aware of limitations of composite indicators. Several methodologies will be used, such as literature review, interviews and surveys.

RC15-263.3
BOAZ, ANNETTE* (St George’s Medical School, A.Boaz@sgul.kingston.ac.uk)
MORGAN, MYFANWY (King’s College London)
Working to Establish ‘Normality’ Post-Transplant

Objectives: To explore patients’ perceptions and experiences of ‘normality’ and the influence of this at three time points post-transplant.
Methods: In-depth interviews with 25 patients at three months, one year and more than three years following kidney transplant. Patients’ accounts were compared with Sanderson et al.’s typology of types of normality in rheumatoid arthritis patients.
the notions of home, home-feeling and home-making have still much to say on shifting forms, functions and boundaries of the home. Against this background, symbolic reconstruction could be fruitfully intersected with recent revisits of the importance of the homeland as an elicitor of home feelings, particularly for first-gen-
tic, victimizing or merely "technocratic" accounts. The consequences of emotional care, and on the rights, interest and needs of those involved, is necessary at many
levels. The extra-contractual dimension of care – are reluctant to any ready-for-use clas-
figurations of emotional labour and boundary-making – as quintessential to need of deeper and more sophisticated understandings. To be sure, the faceted
-narratives and perceived as an ever present risk. In order to make sense of this variable gap, I will elab-
-forest, we learn more about the normal way of living and we can learn a lot about the routines if we disturb them. The irritations

Migration and Home As Absence, Feeling and (Re)Construction: A Conceptual Overview

My paper aims to take critically stock of the literature on migration and home(s). International migration is a promising topic for inquiring "where home is", and why this matters. The constructions of home and of its absence – as a place, a relational configuration or a way of feeling – are central to the migrant life experience. Extended physical detachment from what used to be home, and the search for new home, are both constitutive of it. Unsurprisingly, the notion of home resonates widely, and with mixed emotional tones, in migrants' biographic accounts. However, the ways in which home is re-constructed, (re)placed or projected into the future are extremely diverse and case-specific. While some literature has increasingly highlighted the immaterial bases of mi-
grants' feeling-at-home, most studies point to their persisting need to emplace
home in distinctive geographical locations and material (domestic) arrangements.

Generally speaking, the housing solutions encountered by migrants abroad may be little conducive to a sense of domesticity. The critical point, though, is now their sense of home is reconstructed and turned into real social practices over time. How this happens, and how this "homeing" interacts with their relational conditions, class

The Non-Contractual Side of Care, Unpacked. Emotional Work and Shifting Care Boundaries in the Narratives of Immigrant Caretakers in Italy

My paper aims to theoretically revisit the everyday negotiation of profession-
al, emotional and ethnic boundaries between dependent elderly and immigrant care workers. It builds on my research on home care in Italy – a country marked by increasing concentration of feminized and ethnicized labour in this labour market niche. As part of distinct case studies, I have collected about 300

in-depth interviews to immigrant caretakers, most of them Eastern European and live-in, over the last decade. A striking commonality across their narratives lies in the divergence between their formally defined brief and the emotional work they do display and enact. In order to make sense of this variable gap, I will elabor-
ate on the concepts of boundary-making and emotional work. As a result of differences in ethnicity, social class, age and generation (and often gender), a va-

riety of boundaries are negotiated in everyday interactions between immigrant caretakers and clients. The process whereby their views, needs and habits are mutually accommodated, despite being strongly asymmetrically loaded, has important

cultural and emotional implications. How the emerging emotional configurations are amenable to mutual manipulation, and what control caregivers exert on them, are issues in need of deeper and more sophisticated understandings. To be sure, the facetted configurations of emotional labour and boundary-making – as quintessential to this extra-contractual dimension of care – are reluctant to any ready-for-use clas-

ification. However, a better understanding of their influence on the quality of care, and on the rights, interest and needs of those involved, is necessary at many

levels – including the need to move the debate on immigrant care beyond pitiec-
tic, victimizing or merely "technocratic" accounts. The consequences of emotional

(over)involveement on immigrants' conditions and life trajectories are also to be revisited along these lines, as I will do in my paper.

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RC17-310.2

BODE, INGO* (University of Kassel, ibode@uni-kassel.de)
Organized Heterogeneity in Disorganized Fields: The Case of Child Protection Services in Germany

Much of what has been developed in organizational field theory has long been applied to well-organized sector obeying to a clear-cut set of logics that cohabit peacefully after all (e.g. bureaucracy and professionalism). Many of these fields have a public service background. For a while now, however, multiplicity has given way to a new breed of field here in the sense that logics inhabiting such fields come to sit uneasy with one another as they trigger decisions or policies pointing to opposite directions (ensuring revenue or giving priority to observed needs, for instance).

What is more, new institutional logics encapsulated in quasi-market regulation tend to ‘disorganize’ establish fielded structures and seem to leave permanently the players of a given field with either-or constellations. Drawing on a research project conducted between 2010 and 2013 that has investigated developments in the sector of child protection services in Germany, this paper presents patterns of what has been referred to recently as institutional work, with an eye on two sorts of organizations: public hub agencies with an administrative remit and nonprof-
its entrusted with service provision. The material consists of an interview-based, in-depth investigation of selected settings, embracing the entire set of agencies relevant to child protection in a given area, with a hermeneutic approach inform-
-ing the analysis. The analysis suggests that there are various responses to this “organized” heterogeneity of references (e.g. managerial standards or templates channeling decisions) throughout the field under study; however, most are about processing ambiguity by provisional and peace-meal action through which these references and the underlying institutional logics become fuzzy themselves. Hence the disorganization of organizational fields goes alongside the blurring of those cognitive foundations on which they are built.

RC24-432.27

BOEDIONO, KUSHARIYANINGSIH C.* (University of Indonesia, kboedio1@binghamton.edu)
Forest Resources and Local People Livelihood

The decision of the Indonesian government to implement Law No. 22/1999 on Regional Governance in 2001 has resulted in the delegation of authority to the regional governments and a more decentralized political power as well as more localized decision making on natural resources’ utilization, including in the forestry sector. However, a number of studies on the implementation of decentralization in the forestry sector show that impacts of the transfer of authority to the regional governments have been mostly negative on the environment. The efforts to protect the environment, i.e. forest resources, are also facing serious threats from “the oil palm trend” which is replacing “the log trend”. After more than 10 years of the implementation of decentralization policies, the current conditions at the local level have shown that not only the share of the region’s natural resource revenues has increased but the pressure to utilize these revenues to alleviate poverty and social inequalities has also become greater.

As environment and society shape one another, the first part of the paper explains the political economy approach, the causes of widespread environmental destructions after the implementation of Law No. 22 in January 2001. In the second part, this paper will analyze, based on Buttel's (2003) argument, the role of activism/ movements and state environmental regulation, particularly in the forestry sector; as two basic mechanisms in supporting the process of environmental reform. In the last part, this paper proposes a mechanism defined by Martel (1994) as “decentralized community with institutionalized co-ordination” as well as explores, as suggested by Frickel and Davidson (2004), linkages between the state (particularly governments at the provincial and district level) and specific civil society actors (involved in environmental justice movements or act as environmental knowledge professionals) in enhancing state interest in sustainability and improving the local people livelihood.

RC16-289.5

BOEHME, JULIANE* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, boehme@wzb.eu)
From Unknown to Known Objects- Cultural Knowledge in Action

We know how to use objects in our everyday-life. Normally it’s not problematic because we just do it. But if someone ask us why (we know that) it is getting more complicated because it’s hard to reflect about our own routines of practice. In line with Garfinkel (1967) I assume that everyday activities aren’t arbitrarily but organ-
izationally structured – that the routines are formed by an interactive process. The limitations of the routines offer insights in the ways people try to fix the crisis situation and to come back to “normality”. It’s curious but we learn more about the normal way of doing things if we disturb them as if we just try to observe the normal way of acting.

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To provoke an irritation of the routines of meaning construction of objects I gave unknown objects to small groups of students and asked them to find out the use of these things. I used video analysis methods to keep the details and to be able to recognize situational procedures of handling the uncertainty in the material world. The results show that the meaning of the unknown objects emerged in a communicative construction which strongly bases on different forms of cultural knowledge in action. Interesting examples are the search for contexts of use which are in a pragmatic manner connected with imagined or real experiences and body knowledge as a way to test and create ideas for the "right" use.

References:

Boelhouwer, Jeroen* (Netherlands Inst Social Research, j.boelhouwer@scp.nl)

How to Measure Quality of Life? an Integrated Approach in the Netherlands

How to measure quality of life? An integrated approach in the Netherlands

The Netherlands Institute for Social Research uses a composite index to describe and monitor developments in the quality of life of the Dutch population. The SCP Life-situation Index (SLI) is used to measure objective aspects of individual quality of life. In constructing the index, we depart from the view that quality of life is a multi-dimensional concept. SLI is composed of indicators from eight domains: health, housing, social participation, cultural leisure activity, consumer durables, sports activity, vacation, and mobility. Education, income, paid employment and safety/sufficiency are considered as "resources". They can be used by citizens to improve their life situation.

We use non linear canonical correlation analysis to combine the indicators into the index. SLI is based on micro-data, stemming from survey research. With these survey data we are able to give a summarizing insight in the different domains of the life situation at the individual level. We can also break down the life situation for different social groups (enabling us to compare income groups, educational levels and household types). In our view quality of life has an objective and a subjective part. Using micro-data also provides the opportunity to explore the relationship between objective wellbeing (as measured by the index) and subjective wellbeing (happiness and satisfactions).

The paper focuses on two of the major issues we come across: 1. How to measure quality of life? Why did we choose not to include subjective indicators? Does it change the results if we did? 2. How to combine the indicators? The life situation index is constructed statistically, using nonlinear canonical correlation analysis to get the weights. But there are other ways to do so. Does using alternatives lead to different results?

Measuring Wellbeing Across Countries – Can It be Done?

There are no widely adopted definitions for the concepts of wellbeing and quality of life. First, I discuss the correspondences and differences between measures of wellbeing and quality of life, like the Gross National Happiness of Bhutan, the Happy Planet Index of the New Economics Foundation, the Better Life Index of the OECD and the Human Development Index of the UNDP. I also compare these measures with the SCP Life-situation Index which is used in the Netherlands. When describing the quality of life of the Dutch with this index, a conceptual model is used, which is centered around the index. In this conceptual model the view is taken that quality of life has an objective and a subjective part.

The conceptual model of the SCP Life-situation Index can be used to describe how objective and subjective wellbeing are related. In this model a causal relation is proposed between capabilities (or resources, like education, income and paid work) and objective quality of life (as measured by the SCP Life-situation Index, which combines indicators on health, housing, social participation, etc). Next, a causal relation is proposed between this objective wellbeing and subjective wellbeing (happiness).

This model is tested for the Netherlands and the results show that the model works.

In the paper I will use the European Social Survey to look at whether the model can also be used for other European countries. Though the model can be used, there are differences between countries, for example in the weights of the indicators.

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Vis-à-vis a homogenous 'native' population in national societies. As such, the contested (future) condition of society is stabilized. This paper seeks insight in how future projections of 'non-western' presence in West-European societies come about and how the field of immigrant integration expertise can be perceived as what Timothy Mitchell has called a "sphere of calculability" i.e. framing, drawing limits, measuring and visualizing (Mitchell, 2002). By doing ethnographic research at the "centres of calculation" (Latour, 1987) in combination with document analysis this paper aims to show how immigrant integration is made into a field of challenges, strategies, demand and importance, subsequently effectuating particular logics of visualizing national societies.

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Analysing Real Conflict Scenarios Empirically – Experiences from Ghana and Uganda

Armed conflicts are phases or processes of armed escalation within much longer (and often large-scale) social processes, parts of much wider synchronic and diachronic contexts that may be conceptualized as "dynamic systems", "figurations" or "self-organizing" processes – including long-term as well as shorter-term processes. Their analysis is essentially identical to the investigation of socio-cultural structures under specific perspectives, especially regarding the chances of armed conflict and fluid and multipolar balances of power (between diverse centres of social power and various makers and executors of conflict management or violence management respectively). This paper by a figurational sociologist will discuss the methodology of investigating and forecasting real conflict scenarios empirically with a focus on practical research practice and with regard to the relations and combination between empirical conflict analysis and the study of real conflict scenarios. The paper will argue that in order to exploit these opportunities numerous preconceptions and dichotomies in the social and cultural sciences need to be overcome – e.g. the divide between macro- and micro-sociological concepts, and between sociological, historical, political-scientific and ethnographic methods of data collection and analysis.

Eisenstadt and Elias: Static and Dynamic, Competing and Complementary Accounts of the Social World in the Modern Age

The complicated interrelationships between particularity and generality, the abstract and the concrete, or atomistic and holistic conceptions of causation, history and society continue to afflict the socio-cultural sciences. This also applies to the relations between modern culture and its diverse actualizations as well as relations between competing conceptions of the social world without and within history. Elias's and Eisenstadt's work belong to the sustained and coherent efforts among sociologists to explain the defining qualities of the world in the modern age and their genesis. Some understand their theories as retreats of the post-WWII modernization discourse. Although there is some truth in this perspective, it should not deflect from the fact that Eisenstadt's and Elias's perhaps most elaborated attempt at revising the essential constituents of this discourse,

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whereas Elias's theory represents a radical alternative (of pre-Parsonian and pre-war provenance) to it, in terms of basic terminology and basic vision of the social world as well as its methodology - in a manner reminiscent of the polarity between Kantian and Hegelian epistemologies or concepts respectively. Whereas Eisenstadt refined and differentiated the concept of modernity, Elias generally abstained from using this term and suggesting a total break between the modern and the preceding periods and emphasized long-term continuities and patterns in European and human history, while anticipating some central ideas of the recent discourse on globalization. Whereas Eisenstadt focused on the implementation of "cultural and political programmes", Elias emphasized the unexpected consequences of actions and the unplanned nature of collective processes and phenomena. The paper will analyse how far insights and concepts of two eminent scholars of historical sociology are mutually compatible or complementary as well as explicate their methodological, conceptual and material differences.

**RC33-570.3**

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**Effects of the Visual Presentation of Don’t Know Options in Rating Scales on Responses. Comparing Results of a Paper and an Online Panel Experiment**

Several studies show that in self-administered settings respondents use both, verbal information as well as nonverbal, visual features of rating scales within the question response process. Nonverbal, visual scale features (VSF) are for example font, size, color, or graphical display of the rating scale. However, the findings of the existing studies are not consistent and thus, there is still much to learn about the specifics of personal and situational settings that make respondents susceptible for VSF. This research examines attitude strength and demographical characteristics as potential moderators of the effects of VSF. Two randomized experiments were conducted varying the visual layout of a five-point agreement-disagreement rating scale. Three different visual layouts were tested in each experiment: a. the don’t know option is separated from the other scale categories by a clearly visible vertical divider line, b. the don’t know option is simply added to the right hand side of the scale, and c. no don’t know option is offered. The first experiment included 307 German students using PAPI mode; the second experiment included 450 respondents and the ETS online assessment. The assumption is that respondents are influenced in their selection of the middle, extreme and don’t know response category by the VSF. By means of multilevel analysis, the likelihood of selecting these categories are estimated for both middle, extreme and don’t know response category by the VSF. By means of multiple moderation effects of the existing studies are not consistent and thus, there is still much to learn about the specifics of personal and situational settings that make respondents susceptible for VSF.

**RC37-633.2**

**Bogunia-Borowska, Malgorzata** (Jagiellonian University, mbogunia@poczta.onet.pl)

**The Cuisine Culture from a Polish Perspective. How Popular TV Programmes Use Cooking to Create a Modern Lifestyle and Present the New Middle Class**

In the aftermath of the events of 1989, Polish society faced many changes. One of them was an invasion of global cuisine culture. I would like to research how did the typical Polish city change under the influence of the culinary culture and TV cooking programmes? I am interested in how the culinary culture is currently used to promote the values of the consumerist society, such as competition, rivalry, pleasure, and entertainment. I would like to present the examples of the popular TV series "The Cooked" and "The Kitchen Revolutions". Both of them play a very important role in changing Polish attitudes to cuisine and its meaning in social life. The programme "The Cooked" presents young representatives of the new middle class from big and global cities which are the beneficiaries of the Polish transformation in 1989. They treat the cuisine culture as a very instrumental way to present their social status and proof of their place in the global community.

The second example is a TV series called "The Kitchen Revolutions". The main character is a famous Polish chef who visits different restaurants in Poland and helps the owners change not only material aspects of their restaurants, but also the owners' general attitude towards the cuisine culture. The process of changing the material and aesthetic vision of restaurants also creates opportunities to compare global imagination about cuisine culture with the local tradition of nutrition. Both popular TV programmes create possibilities to define attitudes towards inequality and the differences between the global cities and other parts of the country. The cuisine culture and its popularity can be treated as an instrument to understand the process of changing the rules of lifestyles and construction of the new middle class in the new democracies.

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**RC51-819.1**

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**IRANZO, JUAN MANUEL IRANZO (Sociologist)**

**Violence Against Women and Femicide: Sociocybernetic Approach**

In spite of the existence of significant regional differences, gender and domestic violence data (including psychological abuse, physical assaults and femicide) are so regular and stable that the phenomenon can be considered ‘structural’ and “systematic”. First of all, we should admit that conflicts of interests, a frequent ‘cero-sum game situation frame, structural conditions of stress and imbalance of physical, economic, and/or symbolic power, inadequate emotional and cultural references between conflict and appropriate scripts’ for communication and other forms of face-to-face interaction make intimate partnership a context prone to conflict breeding ‘accidental’ violence.

This paper presents, we present the first steps of our research program is the design of sociocytbernetic model. It gathers all relevant variables at all three structural levels, weighted by their predictive power according to path-analyses. Conflicts are frequent in intimate partner life, but it is only a precondition of violence. Violence and femicide are the result of personal, micro-social and socio-structural and cultural variables that, in some triggering circumstances, get aligned and form a ‘trajectory of accident’ from aggressor to victim.

This vision shows that true severe violence results from a continuous story of abusive ritual interaction oriented to establish and preserve a position of domination and control. More research at micro-sociological level is needed to identify really predictive variables. Path-analysis to weight them a sociocybernetic model to help to design better preventive public policies. This research could also help to move farther away from former ‘pathological culture’ and present ‘bureaucrat culture’ on intimate-partner gender violence towards a ‘generative culture’ able to foster a social ‘cycle of learning’ among all participants, from couple members through lawyers, psychologists and public officers, to all members of society.

**RC15-261.1**

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**Gonen, Limor Dina** (Ariel University)

**Has the Globalized Sperm Banking Industry Committed the Baudrillardian ‘perfect Crime’?**

Assisted reproductive technologies constitute a fruitful soil for cultural Sociological theorization. In particular, the sperm donation industry is a unique arena in which personal emotions and dreams encounter the constraints of technologi- cal and medical reality as mediated through economic transactions. The article proposes some sociological insights into the sperm donation industry, derived from a qualitative study of sperm donor profiles in nine sperm banks from Eu- rope and US. We started our analysis acknowledging our a priori assumption of semen commodification. We content analyzed extended profiles and conducted a visual analysis of baby photos of 135 randomly selected donors who appear in the sperm donor catalogues. Browsing for the ideal donor while reading the ‘perfectionized’ profiles is a technology which aptly illustrates Baudrillard’s concept of ‘hyper-re- ality’. Borrowing Baudrillard’s terminology we argue that extended donor profiles are not ‘real’, rather they are hyperreal. These profiles are an “authentic fake” of the fathers families desired by women in today’s postmodern era. We examine the way the sperm industry uses personification practices as a tool to add an emotional context, resulting in a re-enchantment of the postmodern spirit. In- spired by Jean Baudrillard’s and Eva Illuz’s writings as well as Zygmunt Bauman’s insights on ‘liquid modernity’, we show how sperm banks de-commodify sperm, personify donations, and add an emotional context to the economic transaction. Sperm donor profiles are a meaningful and important postmodern text, as such they deserve to be interpreted by means of sociological theorization. As products of socially constructed mechanisms, analyses of the ways these profiles are displayed and produced certainly communicate much about the contemporary sense of ‘liquid modernity’. This creates a powerful re-enchantment mechanism counterbalancing the alienation and disenchantment characteristic of donor insemination technology and the postmodern spirit in general.

**ADH-994.3**

**Bokser Liwerant, Judit** (National University of Mexico, judit@liwerant.com)

**Diasporas In Times Of Multiculturalism and Transnationalism**

The magnitude and scope of contemporary processes of social, political and cultural change and their related, multidimensional and contradictory nature are challenging to sociological theory. Current processes of change transcend national frontiers and relate and interconnect societies. Globalization and transnationalism refer indeed to the new conditions derived from radical changes in the way time and space have ceased having the same influence on the
way in which social relations, identities and institutions are structured. The role of countries and borders between States become diffuse, porous and permeable and global connections are intensified by virtue of the fact that they are shared with great velocity in multiple places.

Amid these trends, migration became a source of social transformation. Contemporary migration emerges steadily as well as repeated and circular, bi-local and multi-local movements. Expanded mobility, multiple relocations, sustained interactions enhance exchanges of economic and social resources, cultural narratives, practices and symbols between communities and societies. Migration has widened the spectrum of encounters from between individuals and groups carrying distinct communal organizing principles, historical trajectories, models and logics of the collective. It thus poses equally new challenges to Multiculturals.

Aiming to account for singularity (as differing from exceptionalism) we claim the need to focus on the collective dimension and on the institutional underpinnings of neo-liberalism and its structural effects in order to account for past and present cases of re-diasporization and explore the transition from ethno-national diasporas to ethno-transnational ones.

RC28-484.5

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LEVELS, MARK (Maastricht University)

Ethnic Inequality in the Labour Market: The Transferability of Skills and Degrees

Migrants are less successful in the labor market than natives, relative disadvantages that are often referred to as “ethnic penalties.” Previous research estimated these penalties using education as a proxy for skills. However, highly educated individuals are not only rewarded by employers for their skill levels, but also for the signaling value of their degree. Although most studies that estimate ethnic penalties usually acknowledge the existence of these two mechanisms, empirical work that incorporates this is extremely scarce. In this study, we include a measure of both cognitive (numercy, literacy) and non-cognitive (motivation) skills, which allows us to separate mechanisms that explain the educational payoff of migrants. This increases our knowledge of how the transferability of skills and degrees affects ethnic inequality in the labor market. We analyze both unemployment risk and income.

The paper furthermore contributes to the literature on ethnic inequality in the labor market by explaining variation in ethnic penalties across countries with varying institutional contexts. Studies that structurally analyze variation in penalties across countries are scarce, and there is no comparative work that analyses the role of skills in reducing ethnic penalties across countries. We identify three institutional conditions that are especially important in explaining cross-national variation: the educational system, labor market flexibility, and immigration policies.

Empirical analyses are based on the PIAAC 2013 data (Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies). The data include detailed measures of cognitive and non-cognitive skills. Furthermore, the PIAAC allows for a cross-national analysis.

RC33-573.3

BOLDT, THEA D.* (Guest Professor, thea.boldt@kwi-nrw.de)

Meditation and the Art of Hermeneutics. Approaching the Notion of Subject and Object in Research on Non Subject-Object Phenomena

Even though in the last 20 years an increasing interest of academics in the spread of Buddhism in ‘the West’ can be observed and enough has been said about this process to establish Western Buddhist Studies as a new academic discipline, there is still a limited knowledge about the meaning of Tibetan Tibetan Buddhist meditation practices, especially as performed by the ‘Western’ buddhist disciplines.

Leaving the common misunderstanding of Tantra as ‘esoteric teachings blotted with Simon’ behind us (Suggested by Herbert V. Guenther 1974: 12), the paper is aiming to relate to the practice of the Tantric Tibetan Buddhist meditation, in particular to the so called Meditation on the Nature of Mind (Mahamudra and Mahā Ati), and comprehend it as an advanced scientific and synaesthetic (cf. Helmut Plessner 1923) performance leading the buddhist practitioner to the dissolution of subject-object duality in perception of the phenomenal world.

The paper will work toward a methodological repertoire in order to approach the field of studies on meditation practice(s) from the viewpoint of a participative social scientist. It'll explore the possibilities of synchronising the methodology of meditation and the phenomenological practice of social science. It'll search for further ethnographic means of ‘not speaking about’ (cf. Trinh T. Minh-ha) as well as for videography as a tool of hermeneutic knowledge production in the tension between on-this-side-of and beyond the subject-object division.

References:


RC17-306.9

BOLL, KAREN* (Copenhagen Business School, kbo.iqo@cbs.dk)

Result-Based Public Governance. Challenges in Developing and Using Daily Performance Measures

Within the public sector, many institutions are either steered by governance by targets or result-based governance. The former sets up quantitative internal production targets, while the latter advocates that production is planned according to output as well as to the right, whose members use the argument of ‘necessity’ to justify their conservatism. On the other side, the critical stance has had only very limited support from the social movements and, particularly, the labor Unions, whose energies are absorbed by their efforts to survive. In the vacuum created by the West and beyond the subject-object division.

Towards an European Neo-Conservatism? From the Formation of an Economy of Authenticity to the Renewal of Nationalist Ideologies

The implementation of neo-liberal policies in Europe, and their devastating results, have triggered, during the last ten years, numerous critical reactions, particularly in the intellectual and political fields. But this renewal of social critique has not yet had any concrete effect on the actions of the power elite, belonging to both sides as well as to the right, whose members use the argument of ‘necessity’ to justify their conservatism. On the other side, the critical stance has had only very limited support from the social movements and, particularly, the labor Unions, whose energies are absorbed by their efforts to survive. In the vacuum created by the West and beyond the subject-object division.

Older Immigrants Living in Switzerland and Forms of Ambivalence Around the Retirement Period

The sociologist Abdelmalek Sayad (1991; 1999) has defined ambivalence as part of the immigrant condition. According to him, since most of international migrants are not considered as full citizens in host States neither in home States, their situation tend to be ambivalent on many dimensions. For instance, they expect to come back once to their home country, but they also know that their economic, social and familial conditions make this option highly improbable. Thus, they tend to postpone this issue for a later period of their lives. When they retire however, the question of return can arise again. Thus, it can be argued, retirement may represent for immigrants not only a social transition, from work to retirement, but also a possible spatial transition, from living in one country to settlement in another country. In that sense, it can be considered as a double change in life course that can generate new dilemmas and ambivalences in couples and families. This paper explores how older immigrants from different origins (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Latin America, Africa, Kosovo) and living in Switzerland perceive
this ambivalence and how do they deal with it. Analysis is based in data from a quantitative survey carried in 2011 (immigrants from the 3 EU countries) and from qualitative interviews (immigrants from all origins) carried in 2012 and 2013. Main trends and differences between older immigrants groups are presented and discussed.

RC22-393.20

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Framing a Moral Protest in a Secular Country, the Civil Society Mobilization Against Homosexual Marriages in France

The introduction of same-sex marriages has recently occupied the political agenda of many countries. The public debate on the question has illustrated the enduring impact of religious values in the political sphere and the greater mobilization of religious civil society groups in contrasting the legalization of homosexual unions. This paper will investigate the socio-political discourse of civil society actors involved in the protests against the introduction of homosexual marriages in France. The activism of groups with a religious background was one of the most salient political phenomenon in the French political life in the latest few years. The broadness of the protest was so vast to be described as a fundamental experience for an entire generation. The study of the French mobilization offers the opportunity to come across some intriguing sociological issues. Why the social protests in defence of a family model upheld by the Catholic Church were so strong in one of the most secularized countries in the world? Why Catholic values had a prominent role in a public policy debate in a country where the separation between politics and morality is a paradigm of the political life? Why the traditionally weak French civil society demonstrated such a strong activism?

This paper will investigate the framing process of the discourse of the social actors involved in the French protests against homosexual marriages. Then it will discuss the intellectual and political reasons that contributed to give an ample resonance to their ethical and religious values. Finally it will compare the discourse of the French mobilization with other social protests against the legalization of same-sex unions in other Western countries.

RC19-336.7

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The Financialization of Welfare States. the Case of Complementary Social Insurances

The process of financialization of capitalist economies has recently interested many welfare states. The reforms of the social protection introduced in the last two decades have given greater importance to the role of the financial sector as a welfare policy maker. An increasing number of families rely on the revenues of their financial investments to get those social services previously provided by state authorities. A paradigmatic example is given by the several complementary insurance schemes increasingly diffused in several Western and developing countries. Their introduction was generally supported by governments and labour unions that believe the financial sector may provide workers those economic resources that current welfare states find difficult to guarantee. However the process of financialization of welfare states could enlarge the already existing income inequalities, strengthen the increasing social stratification, and intensify the process of dualization of the social protection that is interesting many welfare states.

This paper will present a comparative investigation of the diffusion of private complementary social insurance schemes in France, Sweden, and the UK after the onset of the latest economic crisis. It will discuss the political debate about their introduction. Then it will evaluate their likely impact on the process of segmentation of the social protection. Finally it will broaden the conclusions drawn from the case studies previously considered to other developed and developing countries.

RC03-76.5

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From Art to Urban Politics – and the Other Way Round. the Art Festival “Paratissima” and Its Complex Relationship with Processes of Urban Regeneration in Turin, Italy

Art can be a mean of claim, empowerment, participation, protest. But what happens if such forms of art are then adopted as tools of urban regeneration? This paper focuses on the relationship between art, civic participation and urban regeneration processes analysing the social impacts and political appropriation of an alternative, non-institutional yearly art event in the city of Turin, Italy.

In order to move away from its fordist past, the city of Turin has betted on culture, creativity and entertainment as core elements of a new path of development. In this frame the City launched a contemporary art fair for international galleries, “Artissima”, taking place every year in the first week of November. Against its institutional, elitist approach, a group of young artists founded in 2005 “Paratissima”, an alternative, parallel open art exhibition, affirming the freedom and the social value of art. In 2008 Paratissima moved to San Salvario, a multicultural, mixed neighbourhood looking forward to emancipating from its problematic past. The event took place into empty stores, shops, internal yards and streets, making Art and everyday-life in unconventional spaces, tackling local social issues and involving inhabitants, shopkeepers and social associations. Occurring there ever since, it has contributed to re-shape the neighbourhood and to attract new flows of people and investments in the area.

Relying on interviews and ethnographic fieldwork, the paper analyzes the ambivalent relationships between Paratissima, other forms of civic participation and the neighbourhood social and cultural fabric, highlighting benefits and criticisms of short and mid-term influences over the neighbourhood’s transformation. Moreover, it examines the processes that have brought both the local authorities and the organizers to consider this format as a successful and replicable model of urban re-development, and it problematizes the path towards institutionalization that this event, born as critical and alternative, seems to have taken.

RC21-381.5

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Whose Street Is This? Commercial Gentrification, Symbolic Ownership and Legitimate Uses of Public Spaces in a Changing Neighbourhood of Turin, Italy

This paper aims at investigating the interactions between commercial landscape, symbolic ownership and everyday practices in upgrading neighbourhoods. Focusing on the neighbourhood of San Salvario (Turin, Italy), it argues that commercial transformations have a major role in challenging established uses and representations, and in framing claims, visions and actions of different sets of actors over the same urban space.

Despite a long tradition of studies on gentrification and neighbourhood’s transformations, only in recent times the role and the socio-cultural impacts of changes of commercial and recreational landscape have been taken under careful examination. Processes of commercial upgrading should not be read only as markers but as active agents of change. New stores, cafés, clubs and night spots embody a powerful discourse that legitimizes some uses, images and users while excluding others. In this frame, the street becomes a crucial space of friction, contestation and negotiation where broader dynamics constantly interact with everyday practices.

Right next to the city centre and the central railway station, San Salvario’s neighbourhood has recently turned from a multicultural, mixed, problematic area into the new core of leisure and consumption of Turin. The opening of new cafés, clubs and night spots has challenged the identity of the neighbourhood and the established uses of public spaces. In this setting, relying on almost two years of ethnographic research, the observation of via Berthollet allows us to examine dynamics and everyday practices of contestation, claims and negotiation over the legitimate uses and representations of public spaces. The analysis highlights the relevance of both space and time dimensions and it unveils the constant interactions between complex sets of actors, such as the established users of the street (mainly foreigners), the new users (mainly university students and young urban middle class), the residents, the commercial entrepreneurs and the local authorities.

RC52-842.11

BONELLI, MARIA DA GLORIA* (Sao Carlos Federal University, gbonelli@uol.com.br)

Street Level Brokers: Shrinking the Occupation of Despachantes in an Era of Global Managerialism

The paper focuses on the occupation of despachantes documentalistas (document clearing agents) in São Paulo, Brazil, which was first regulated in 1854, by the Brazilian Emperor, differentiating these services from the work of customs agents, occupation that were established by the Portuguese Crown in 1809. The despachantes were in charge of collecting taxes, and forwarding the documents that this event, born as critical and alternative, seems to have taken.

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The impact of the global neoliberal agenda on the local occupation of despachantes has reduced the size of the group in three times during the last twenty years. In the new context of north-south professional relations, despachantes are being replaced by paralegals, a global occupation that has been introduced in Brazil, providing work to a large group of law bachelors without the credentials to practice. The research fieldwork is based on document analysis; data collected at the Regional Council of Sao Paulo Despachantes on their 3.429 members; qualitative interviews with leaderships of two competitive professional associations and a survey with 100 despachantes in the state of Sao Paulo.

RC31-532.1

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Transnational Lives of Pinays on the Canadian Prairies

Filipino women or Pinays are, undeniably, the most visible mobile group of temporary foreign workers in Canada and elsewhere today. They are also the most highly socially integrated group of women from Asia due to intermarriages and a western colonial legacy. Over three hundred years of Spanish rule and fifty years of American tutelage have made the Filipinos the “little brown Americans” whose use of the English language, practice of liberal-democratic politics, and adherence to Catholicism shape their trajectories as “citizens of the world”. Filipinos have become one of the most desired group of non-white workers and immigrants for their distinct ability to integrate in western societies, to be “at home in the world”. The plight of Filipino women has indeed attracted much attention from scholars, practitioners, and policymakers. But a nuanced approach to how racialized Filipino women negotiate the limiting social structures of inclusion facilitates a broader appreciation of the meaning of migration in their lives. This paper extends and explores the migration, identity, and community of Pinay in the prairie provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. While Filipino women have become the mainstay group for case studies on the live-in Caregiver Program (LCP) in Canada and its consequent phenotypical constructs of the “nanny,” “caregiver” and “domestic worker”, I extend the prevailing dominant experiences of community participation, activism, volunteerism, and negotiating multiple identities in making meanings of their quotidian transnational lives.

RC46-754.1

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Les Transformations Du Travail Professoral : Origines, Fondements Et Enjeux

Les universités font l’objet depuis au moins deux bonnes décennies d’une transformation majeure de leur mission, dans la foulée de la mise en place de ce que plusieurs ont considéré comme étant une société néolibérale (Freitag, 1995). On parle de plus en plus de performance, d’efficacité, de compétitivité, de productivité, etc., pour spécifier les valeurs autour desquelles on voudrait réorganiser le travail universitaire. Or ces valeurs, qui prévalent dans le secteur privé, amènent avec elles de nouvelles contraintes qui ont des impacts directs sur le sens même du travail des professeurs d’université (entre autres chez les jeunes professeurs). Comme l’indique Lebus, « les nouvelles professeurs et les nouveaux professeurs sont projetés dans une culture organisationnelle et dans des pratiques gestionnaires qui ne sont pas celles qu’ont connues leurs collègues à leur entrée à l’université, que celle-ci remonte à plus de trente ans ou même à seulement une dizaine d’années (2006, 57). On en demande beaucoup et de plus en plus aux professeurs d’université. Ainsi observe-t-on une tendance à l’augmentation des problèmes liés au stress et à l’anxiété en milieu de travail. Dans son dernier rapport, l’Association canadienne des professeurs et professeures d’université (ACPPU) en arrive aux conclusions que le niveau de stress et d’anxiété chez les professeurs d’université est très élevé et tend à augmenter de manière croissante. Dans le cadre de cette conférence, nous allons présenter les témoignages que nous avons recueillis à la suite d’une collecte de données conduite auprès de professeurs d’université en 2012. Nous avons effectué 17 entrevues auprès des membres du corps professoral d’une université ontarienne (Canada). Nous allons mettre en lumière, à la lumière des témoignages recueillis, la nature des contraintes et des pressions qui pèsent sur les professeurs dans leur quotidien en mettant au cœur de l’analyse les transformations globales de l’université.

RC14-254.2

BONNEVILLE, LUC* (Université d’Ottawa, luc.bonneville@uottawa.ca)
GROSJEAN, SYLVIE (University of Ottawa)

Regard Sur Quelques Stratégies De Déconnexion Chez Des Infirmières Hyper-Débordées

Les discours faisant état du fait que les TIC sont censés « libérer » le travailleur de toutes contraintes temporelles et spatiales sont largement répandus. Pourtant, de nombreux travaux scientifiques (en sociologie ou en communication) viennent montrer que les TIC tendent plutôt à contraindre les travailleurs et notamment ceux qui sont nécessairement en mesure de projeter dans une culture organisationnelle ou dans des pratiques gestionnaires ou des comportements qui ne sont pas celles qu’ont connues leurs collègues à leur entrée à l’université, que celle-ci remonte à plus de trente ans ou même à seulement une dizaine d’années (2006, 57). On en demande beaucoup et de plus en plus aux professeurs d’université. Ainsi observe-t-on une tendance à l’augmentation des problèmes liés au stress et à l’anxiété chez les professeurs d’université.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
aux « micro-formes » de couronnement des règles et à la « créativité » des informateurs pour « survivre » dans un environnement hyper-stressant.

RC52-838.1

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Globalising Patterns of Professionalisation and New Groups in South Africa

Transformations at the level of societies, cultures and economies affect professions in different parts of the world in different ways. In some senses these transformations reflect the interactions between the macro (global developments) and the micro (country developments). Key to the transformations witnessed in the South is the process of professionalisation of new groups (for example, security guards) and as a strategy for limiting certain rights. And, fourthly the strategies developed by the state, professional bodies and educational/training institutions to effect racial transformation in the composition of traditional professions.

RC19-331.3

BONOLI, GIULIANO* (University of Lausanne, giuliano.bonoli@idheap.unil.ch)

Social Investment Policies in Times of Permanent Austerity

The objective of this paper is to identify the political conditions that are most likely to be conducive to the development of social investment policies. It starts from the view that the state's response to welfare retrenchment that in the current context of permanent austerity, policy is likely to be dominated by retrenchment and implemented in a way that allows governments to minimise the risk of electoral punishment (blame avoidance). It is argued that this view is consistent with developments observed in several European countries, were some welfare state expansion has taken place mostly in the fields of childcare and active labour market policy. An alternative model is put forward, that emphasises the notion of "affordable credit claiming". It is argued that even under strong budgetary pressures, governments maintain a preference for policies that allow them to claim credit for their actions and that the traditional redistributive policies tend to be off the menu for cost reasons, governments have tended to favour investments in childcare and active labour market policy as credit claiming tools. Policies developed in this way while they have a social investment flavour, tend to be more limited in the extent to which they genuinely improve prospects of disadvantaged people by investing in their human capital. A more ambitious strategy of social investment seems unlikely to develop on the basis of affordable credit claiming.

The paper starts by presenting the theoretical argument, which is then illustrated with examples taken from European countries both in the pre-crisis and in the post-crisis years.

ADH-995.4

BONVIN, JEAN-MICHEL* (Haute école travail social et santé, jmbonvin@eessp.ch)

The Potential of the Capability Approach for Developing a Sociology of Democracy

The capability approach emphasizes the tight connection between democratization and social justice, thus providing an essential clue in the "agency vs. structure" debate. In Development as Freedom (1999), Sen insists on the constructive value of democracy that, ideally, should allow all people to effectively take part in collective decision-making processes, i.e., to express their viewpoints, wishes, expectations, etc. but also the information and knowledge they have about the issue under scrutiny, and to make them count. In other words, democratization should permit all people (agency) to be part of the construction of the social fabric (structure), thus contributing to a more reflexive relationship between agency and structure. The paper focuses on the potential of such a perspective for developing a sociology of democracy; it both discusses its normative foundations, and suggests analytical tools for its implementation in the empirical enquiry. At normative level, Sen's fascination for democracy has raised sharp criticisms: real democracy does not match Sen's ideal at all; only active deliberators are allowed to enjoy the full benefits of democracy (cf. Cohen's objection of athleteism, etc.). In The Idea of Justice (2009), Sen strives to answer these criticisms: he develops a notion of democracy as public reasoning, emphasizes the relevance of issues such as the informational role of democracy, the inescapable plurality of principles and the needed focus on tolerant values. The paper assesses to what extent these developments take up the normative challenges raised by the critics. At empirical level, the concept of "capability for voice" as a basis for the sociological use of the capability approach is presented, and the factors facilitating (or impeding) its effective implementation are identified, thus providing an analytical grid for the sociological enquiry of democracy and participation.

BOOI, HESTER* (Bureau for Research and Statistics, h.booi@os.amsterdam.nl)

Amsterdam: How Just Is the Social Housing Sector?

The role of the social housing sector in the Netherlands is changing, it becomes smaller and more exclusively targeted to lower income groups. In Amsterdam, where half of the housing stock is owned by housing associations, the effect of these changes will have a great impact on the city. Susan Fainstein argues in 'The Just City' that the social housing system is a key element that makes Amsterdam a just city. But how just is the social housing sector in Amsterdam? And what impact will all these changes have on the chances to move in the city and the spatial division of the city?

The distribution system of social housing in Amsterdam is based on waiting time. The longer the waiting time, the higher chances are to find a new dwelling. The waiting list is long, the mean waiting time is 15 years.

Previous research indicate that in general younger households, households with a higher income and non-immigrant groups tend to have higher chances to move. Our first findings indicate that is also the case within the social housing sector. Although waiting time is the basis of the distribution system, our findings show that waiting time is not a relevant factor in explaining the chances for households to move.

In Amsterdam the segregation levels are rising. The social housing sector does not seem to contribute directly to the income-segregation, but our first findings indicate that it does influence the ethnic segregation in the city.

The analyses are based on the biennial survey 'living in Amsterdam' (17,000 respondents) combined with the actual moving behavior of the respondents. To reflect on the outcomes of these analyses we look at the actual spatial distribution of housing and households based on register data.

BOORAH, PARTHA PRATIM* (Dibrugarh University, borah.parthapratim@gmail.com)

Imagination of Nation in Multi-Ethnic Situation: Understanding Ideological Conflicts and Ethnic Exclusions in the Imagination of 'bharat Mata'

Imagination of Nation in Multi-Ethnic Situation: Understanding Ideological Conflicts and Ethnic Exclusions in the Imagination of 'bharat Mata'

The idea of nation has traversed a long path of contradictory conceptualization based on the perspective adopted and the context where it is done. Debate on the precedence of nation and state is continued along the basic question of the idea of nation itself. Historical specificity lead to precedence of nation before state in Europe, but state formation followed by attempt to create a corresponding nation is more visible in the case of post colonial countries of Asia and Africa, although exceptions are also visible. The post colonial state formed mainly with the formulation of the colonial masters, which are many times not suits the ground realities thereby opens the scope for ethnic assertions among multiple groups. This lead to two important questions: the validity of state formation in the multi-ethnic situation and what leads to the formation of the nation? Although both questions need special attentions but addressing the second question can also lead to some clues to the first question.

We see that the imagination of bharat mata in the Indian context as separate nation is totally different from the western idea of imagination of a nation. Rather than simple imagination, it is more to do with darshan which has more to do with seeing beyond the eternal reality. Such philosophical underpinnings of the imagination of the Indian nation lead to emergence of distinct nature of Indian imagination which has more to do with dominant Hindu ideology, and thus excluding all others who don't come in its fold. This inherent exclusion that takes place in the imagination of bharat mata is manifested as routine part of life thereby became tragic.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
A great number of chemicals are used along the complex supply chains of textiles. Since many of these substances are hazardous to human health and the environment, dealing with knowledge-related challenges plays a central role for achieving a responsible governance of textile supply chains. Although previous research enables identification of general organisational commitments and capabilities facilitating the transition towards responsible supply chain management (RSCM), the challenges in various contextual settings need more detailed scrutiny. In this study, we investigate which knowledge requirements and knowledge strategies textile procuring organisations experience and apply when striving to satisfy expectations from external stakeholders as well as from internal pressure. We describe these challenges regarding chemical risks in the supply chain and analyse how the efforts potentially relate to expressed commitments as well as perceived capabilities for responsible supply chain management (RSCM). We lean on literature on Supply Chain Management and Sustainable Supply Chain Management in order to analyse the knowledge process. Empirically, the paper builds on a qualitative study of medium-sized Swedish textile procuring organizations. Participatory observations and a series of semi-structured interviews were conducted with staff responsible for environment, procurement, and CSR, as well as with other actors that in various ways engage in developing policies, instruments, and knowledge of relevance for RSCM. The empirical results show that several textile procuring organisations express serious commitments towards achieving RSCM. However, most organisations feel they lack capabilities in rising to the challenge. There seems to be a poor state of knowledge on many substances and inherent difficulties in both gaining knowledge on chemical risks as well as facilitating a responsible management upstream complex supply chains.

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**RC24-432.32**

BORDE, RADHIKA* ( Wageningen University, radhika.borde@wur.nl)

BLUEMLING, BETTINA ( Wageningen University)

**Differential Subalterns in a New Social Movement to Prevent Bauxite Extraction on the Niyamgiri Mountain in Eastern India**

The Niyamgiri movement in Eastern India witnessed the participation of several kinds of actors, ranging from indigenous villagers to European governments. This paper will examine how these threatened by environmental risks, such as inhabitants of the region around the mining project against which the movement was launched, responded through symbolic action, legal mobilization, ‘pure politics’, media activism and contingent alliances with political parties. Across these strategies, the trope of indigeneity as symbiosis with Nature can be traced as a theme countering the philosophy of industrialized development of which the proposed mining project at Niyamgiri was to be an example, as well as a tool encouraging/facilitating state and trans-national sympathy for the protest movement. The operationalization of this theme by non-indigenous inhabitants of the region around Niyamgiri, the legacy of the presence of this theme in Indian culture, and official state reception of it in legal, legislative and discursive terms, will constitute the paper’s first layer of analysis. The second layer of analysis will focus on why non-indigenous actors who had valid reasons of their own for opposing the mining project, chose to rally around this theme, and project the cause of the indigenous villagers who were threatened with the loss of their land, to the forefront of the movement. This analysis will be undertaken with the help of subaltern theory and new social movement theory. The non-indigenous villagers will be analysed as differential subalterns and the Niyamgiri movement as a new social movement. Indigeneity as living in the space of tension between exclusion and freedom, will be explored as a potentially useful concept for the provocation of public debate on the validity of mainstream industrialized development – the paper will analyse whether indigeneity then remains a legal/strategic instrumentalization or goes beyond to become a call to broad-based cultural critique/renewal?

**RC24-428.6**

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BLUEMLING, BETTINA (Wageningen University)

**European Environmental Cosmopolitanism As a Call to Indian Gandhian-Style Democracy: The New Environmental Nation-State As Soft Power?**

Zygmun Bauman offers a persuasive argument of the importance of Europe’s post-imperial cosmopolitan role in world politics. Part of a legacy that traces itself to Immanuel Kant, this stance can be argued to be a form a soft power – a way to consolidate legitimacy in the global moral economy. This paper will argue that in the Indian context, and with pertinence to a particular case, it has been received as a call to a similar response. The case concerns the struggle of what was highlighted as an indigenous community protesting against the acquisition of their sacred mountain by a UK-based mining company. The Norwegian government and the Church of England among others, disinvested in the company and also tried to apply diplomatic pressure on the Indian government to ban the company’s mining project – to which the Indian government responded amenable and with an official acknowledgement of the role of the Norwegian government in influencing its decision. However, in further developments related to the case, the Indian Supreme Court issued a landmark judgment that was perhaps as much diplomacy as it was jurisprudence – it asked for an environmental referendum at the level of the village councils of the indigenous community, which would decide the fate of the mining project. In data collected in relation to this case, many informants emphasized that the government’s stance was more influenced by the management of its image in the international public sphere than it was by domestic imperatives. The paper will argue that the government’s actions were in fact a way in which to go beyond the European cosmopolitanism to which it responded, and showcase efforts towards a Gandhian-style grassroots-level environmental democracy – thereby enhancing its own stock of diplomatic soft power.

**RC24-438.19**

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**Knowledge Challenges for Responsible Supply Chain Management of Chemicals in Textiles**

**RC50-812.5**

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**CAN Cultural Festivals Create Sustainable Tourism ? A Study Based on Festivals in North East India**

Festivals are integral to culture. Culture formats festivals, reflecting traditions, belief and faith of the communities in its celebration. Festivals brand communities, display culture in all forms, preserve ethnicity and identity that create potential for tourism markets. Tourism is gaining momentum across the globe owing to growing assets of tourism. Festivals, events and cultural tourism is a marketing mix and economic phenomenon, that creates innovative tourist avenues for developing nations. In India, Assam tourism policy banks upon the festivals and cultural heritage of the state as tourism product promotion. The deviation is from simple celebration to commercialization. In this context, the study is a research on festivals that showcase culture in art, dance forms, traditional handicrafts, jewellery, etc that is hypothesized to impact on creation of tourism. Method: The centre of the study is the touristic and commercial hub of Guwahati city, a major destination for all North East States in India and gateway to several South East Asian countries that forms India’s Look East Policy. Guwahati holds the major destination for all North East States in India and gateway to several South East Asian countries that forms India’s Look East Policy. Guwahati holds Guwahati holds Guwahati holds Guwahati holds

**RC32-545.3**

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TEMKINA, ANNA* (European University at St.Petersburg, temkina@gmail.com)

**“Maternity Capital Program” in Russia and Its Outcomes: Gender Perspective**

This paper (based on the collective project) examines the implementation of the Maternal Capital Program (MCP) in Russia (2006 - 2016). MCP - the most prominent feature of Russian family policy in recent years - is the monetary benefit aimed at support of the family with two and more children. It is targeted basically on mothers and has to be spent on purposes predefined by the policy-makers. MCP is gendered and has gender consequences. We show that instead of promoting work-family balance for working mothers and gender equality, MCP is primarily aimed at encouraging the traditional role of the woman as the mother...
and the main subject of care. Interestingly enough such policy takes place in the context of economic growth in Russia. The empirical data are the documents of MCP and 36 interviews with mothers who are eligible for MCP. The questions are: how the social policies are perceived by families, how MCP is used. The researchers control biographic situations as household structure, material conditions, housing situation, health status of children and parents, education and employment of parents, support from the older generation, availability of childcare institutions.

The analysis is based on the feminist approach aiming to investigate if the political measures empower women and help to achieve gender equality. The structure of the paper is as following: The first part presents the discourse analysis of MCP. The second part focuses on the practices of implementation of MCP. In the third part, a broader perspective is reconstructed on the basis of interview data which represents the citizens’ attitude towards the conducted social policy and its gender consequences.

**RC21-378.6**

**BORRI, GIULIA** *(BGSS/ Humboldt Universität Berlin, giulia.borri@cms.hu-berlin.de)*

*Building a-Where-Ness: Housing Access Strategies of Internationally Protected Individuals* 

*Building a-where-ness: housing access strategies of internationally protected individuals*

Alongside citizenship there is an increasing number of legal statuses that are temporarily limited among which refugees, asylum seekers and internationally protected individuals. These categories share the same territoriality with citizens, although they have limited rights. Most importantly, they have different access possibilities to such rights. Despite the creation of a common European asylum system, issues regarding reception and integration of refugees and internationally protected people are still heavily relying on nation state decisions and their policies. This happens within the context of restructuring of welfare and decentralization of competences from the central level to regional and local levels that addresses not only the territorial dimension of policies but also the actors involved in their implementation, leading to a subsidiarization of social policies (Kazepov, 2010).

Temporary protected individuals are caught in a mechanism of bureaucratic and juridical obstacles that displays itself as multi-layered according to different territorial levels: interestingly the fact that the rights of these categories are anchored at the national and even the supra-national level (EU Regulations, Conventions) does not necessarily imply a correspondence at the local level. Through the findings of a multi-sited research in two local societies in Europe, Turin (Italy) and Berlin (Germany), this contribution means to offer an insight on how boundaries are produced within both cities, and what practices are enacted by internationally protected people in the process of access to housing policies. It is going to point out how the interplay of normative settings on different scales hinders the access of internationally protected people to public services at the local level.

**RC42-716.4**

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*“Vanz” Phenomenon*

Vanz behavior or behavior of male teenagers who like to increase speed of their illegally modified motorcycles in order to make a loud noise “Vanz” and illegally race on public roads at night is a social phenomenon in Thailand. This phenomenon is an infringement of human rights, social order and laws because it interrupts and harms to other people and property. This problem is seriously being solved by law enforcement; however, it cannot be solved by law enforcement only because it is social pathology which needs an understanding of problem system, cause and social impact. The research result suggests that Vanz is a social combination of teenagers to form their social identity and social space. This behavior can reflect myth or false consciousness of teenagers by creating social recognition and identity, for example, trying to be outstanding person in order to get female teenagers’ attention, without paying attention to other people’s death and life.

While the above problem is continuing, Vanz gangs have their own self concept that their behavior is not a problem or an inflection. Moreover, there are several kinds of Vanz behavior, such as showing illegally modified motorcycles, riding for social combination, illegally racing for attention and racing for betting. Therefore, an overall understanding of this phenomenon is needed in order to know and categorize teenagers into problem group and risk group. Also, the problem is multi-facet which cannot be solved by only one solution.

Therefore, the problem should be clearly understood and target groups of problem solving should be clearly categorized. Guidelines to solve the problem should be various strategies which are designed by participation of concerned organizations and their awareness. Traffic regulations must be strict and be the same standard. The concerned organizations should collaborate to prevent, support, enhance and suppress the problem.

**RC03-68.2**

**BOSCHKEN, HERMAN L.** *(San Jose State University, herman.boschken@sjsu.edu)*

**Scale, The Silo Effect and Intergovernmental Cooperation:** Institutional Analysis Of Global-City Development and Ecological Sustainability

American global cities include only 25 percent of the U.S. urban population, but are at the nexus of U.S. and world economies and culture. While recognized as compelling world stages and mighty seats of power, they also contain the ingredients of a “full-spectrum problem” for public policymaking. They exist in huge scale, overwhelming complexity, and in paradox regarding globalization’s forces behind urban development and the limits of ecological carrying capacity. Furthermore, their urban governmental jurisdictions are often mismatched with the problem’s central elements, and policy outcomes frequently reflect difficulty achieving cooperative intergovernmental behavior. This paper examines the ability of multinucleated urban government in dealing effectively with issues of scale, complexity and paradox, and to identify criteria necessary to improve policymaking for global cities.

As previous research suggests (Boschken, 2013, 2008), global cities are a special case in the American urban experience. Due to the skewed configuration and momentum imparted by contemporary globalization, they have evolved along a different path than America’s other metropolitan areas. This path is characterized by their centrality in a corporate global economy and by the enrichment of other conditions regarding political culture, lifestyle and consumption. But, most importantly, American global cities have enormous footprints extending beyond their regional confines, enabling globalization’s developmental requisites to influence a nation’s entire socioeconomic and ecological condition. Although atypical in these respects, global cities are similar to other cities in their polycentric governmental structure, consisting of general-function city and county governments, special districts, and regional planning, development and regulatory agencies. Although superior to a unitary bureaucracy in dealing with complexity and systemic interdependencies, multinucleated government nevertheless raises concerns about collaborative, integrated, evidence-based policymaking. This paper examines intergovernmental impediments to collective policymaking and poses structural-design reforms that could improve policy response to the problems of scale, complexity and the sustainability paradox.

**JS-23.3**

**BOSHOFF, NELIUS** *(Stellenbosch University, sbch@sun.ac.za)*

**Mapping the Categories and Overlapping Roles of Publics/ Stakeholders in University Research in Nigeria and South Africa**

University researchers are increasingly faced with the challenge of multiple demands from both the publics and stakeholders of their research, and often these two groupings overlap. Publics are abstract entities that have a direct stake in the research message, i.e. the target audience or intended beneficiaries. Publics are also stakeholders to the extent that they may have a direct stake in the creation, dissemination or uptake of the message, and/or in the creation of the research behind the message. The aim of the current study is to map the different categories of publics/stakeholders in Nigerian and South African research published between 2010 and 2012, and to demonstrate their overlapping roles. The first focus of the paper is a bibliometric analysis of research articles by universities in the two countries, extracted from the Web of Science, and highlighting the role of funders and collaborators in the research. The second focus is more specific, as it investigates the co-occurrences of publics/stakeholders at different stages of research (creation, transmission and uptake) and how these relate to other factors of research production, such as research field and the nature of the research (curiosity-driven research; research addressing grand challenges; and research contributing to economic growth, job creation and innovation). The methodology for the second focus involves an electronic survey of the corresponding authors of the published research articles.

**RC23-418.3**

**BOSHOFF, NELIUS (Stellenbosch University)**

**NGILA, DOROTHY** *(Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf), dorothy@assaf.org.za)*

**Participation of Women and Girls in the National Science, Technology and Innovation System in South Africa**

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The importance of documenting data on the inclusion and participation of women and girls in a society's science, technology and innovation (STI) system cannot be underestimated. The paper presents results from the Gender Equality and the Knowledge Society Framework indicators: an enabling policy environment, opportunity and capability, and women in Science and Technology and innovation systems to understand the status of women and girls in different spheres of South Africa’s reality as well as their participation in the knowledge society. It is argued that the policy environment in South Africa has ensured that a gender machinery has been put into place and operates in all the realms of government. A lack of funding, human resources’ constraints and insufficient co-ordination mechanisms have hampered the effective implementation of some of the policies. Statistics around access to quality education for girls and boys are provided and a discussion around some specific projects and mechanisms that have been put in place to encourage the uptake by girls of science and mathematics at school levels are presented as case studies of the opportunities available to ensure gender parity in STI education. Lastly data is presented on women’s participation in the STI system in South Africa. South Africa has an aging, predominantly white male, scientific and engineering workforce. In this regard, there is a need to focus on both tertiary level education as well as women in science leadership in the country.

**RC53-859.3**

**BOSIO, ROBERTA** (University of Turin, roberta.bosio@unito.it)

**Different, Marginal or Discriminated? Representation of the Family and Practices of Parental Responsibility in the Opinion of Same-Sex Parents and Their Children**

In the variety of family configurations that characterizes contemporary pluralistic societies, homo-parental families stand out as a “social laboratory”, as they are confronted with new, complex psychological and social problems. Moreover, in Italy they construct parenting in a condition of anomie, owing to the lack of social and legal institutionalization.

In the paper, after giving an overview on the orientations expressed by sociological and legal culture on the concept of parental responsibility, we present some findings from a pilot study conducted with Italian same-sex parents and children born or grown up in homoparental families. The aim was to investigate parents’ and children’s social representations of their family and practices of parental responsibility. Adults and children were in depth interviewed and involved in focus groups. More specifically, we interviewed 4 couples of gay fathers and 6 couples of lesbian mothers, we involved 7 children – aged 9-12 – in two focus groups and finally we individually interviewed 2 girls over 18.

Adults and children were asked to talk about their daily life in order to identify the practices of parenting and the representations with regard to the dynamics governing the roles and practices of different parental figures. We detected norms, values, upbringing style, child care, and disciplinary practices, and their experience with respect to agencies of socialization, especially school.

**RC53-855.2**

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**CASERINI, ALESSANDRA** (University of Milano-Bicocca)

**Opinions and Representations of Rights in Children with Visual Impairment. Findings from a Research Conducted in Italy**

Young disabled people are subjected to a dual risk of social marginalization because of their age and disability. This risk is closely related to the conception we have of children and of disability. Current approach in childhood and disability studies considers children and disabled people as active members of society, subjects with rights, capable to express their opinions, identify their needs and claim rights. This tenor is stated – among others – in two international legal documents: the 1989 UN CRC and the 2008 UN CRPD.

But which representations do disabled children have of themselves, their agency and rights? We can assume that such representations are related on how they/ we define childhood (an age characterized by incompleteness and vulnerability rather than an age whose components are competent social beings) and disability (an internal condition of individual rather than an external condition determined by structural and organizational circumstances).

To answer these questions we planned a research with Italian visually impaired 12-18 years old children that integrates quantitative and qualitative methods. First, we will carry on a web-survey with a national sample of visually impaired children. We will ask questions on their knowledge, representations and respect of their rights at home, school and in their spare time. Second, we will conduct 12 focus groups and 30 in depth interviews to identify, analyse and look for solutions to issues concerning their rights. Some children will be involved in the research-planning in order to implement a web-platform accessible to them, and to identify the topics to be addressed. For all these respects, the research contributes to the field of study related to the sociology of children’s rights (aiming to investigate the “common sense of law” developed by children in their everyday normative and legal experiences), and the field of participatory and emancipatory research.

**RC53-856.3**

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**On Justification of Child Treatment**

On justification of child treatment

Since a government decision in 2009 Sweden has a national policy for parental support, attended by the Swedish Institute of Public Health and strongly oriented to parental interventions that are evidence based (which is defined by the author as “interventions that have been checked by high-quality research and have proven to give results”). Furthermore the Swedish Institute of Public Health states that “support of good parenthood” is one of the main targets for the public health interventions.

In this paper I analyse the definitions of child and childhood in the national policy for parental support and in three of the proposed, so called “evidence based” parental educations (whereof two are directly imported from USA, with none adaption to a Swedish context).

My research aims to investigate how different definitions of a child – and “good parenthood” - is used by the authorities to legitimise a certain - and preferred - kind of parental treatment of the child. When is the child’s behaviour seen as a problem? How, and from which professional perspectives and national contexts, are the parents taught to act in these situations? And why are they taught to act like this (how are the insisted actions justified)?

Theoretical as well as analytical I am influenced by Michael Foucaults archeological discourse analyses (highly applicable in a field so composed by investments in scientific findings) and Luc Boltanskis and Laurent Thèvenots six orders of worth.

**RC24-430.3**

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**RODELA, ROMINA** (Sodertorn University)

**Developing Capacities for Sustained Transnational Environmental Activism**

Most environmental problems are extremely long term and have cross-border implications. For environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOs) to achieve significant impact on environmental governance cross-border and sustained activities are required. The purpose of the paper is to identify key barriers and possible pathways to develop sustained and transnational environmental activism among ENGOs operating in strikingly different political contexts.

Our analysis is based on qualitative methodology and empirical analyses of ENGOs in six countries (Sweden, Germany, Poland, Italy, Slovenia and Croatia) and two regional contexts, the Baltic Sea and the Adriatic Sea regions. The study is based on document analyses and semi-structured interviews with representatives from 4-6 key ENGOs in each country. The theoretical framework departs partially from social movement theory.

The paper reveals intriguing similarities and differences between the countries regarding ENGOs’ abilities to develop sustained and cross-border activism. We pay particular attention to differences in opportunity structures for resource mobilization. The last decades, the European Union (EU) has emerged as a key opportunity structure that in various ways facilitate cross-border collaboration and capacity building among ENGOs, particularly in Central and Eastern European (CEE) Countries. However, the EU also considerably shapes the conditions for ENGOs to set independent long-term agendas. With the exception of Germany and Sweden, ENGOs “relly heavily on their ability to develop a legitimacy, which in turn requires fund-raising skills and procedures. Also ENGOs in Germany and Sweden make use of public grants. However, the fact that they historically have been able to mobilize huge number of members/supporters –which is still extremely difficult in particular in post-communist countries - have profound implications for abilities to develop transnational and sustained environmental activism. We discuss the role of (dis)trust (institutional vs. family-based trust), political culture and historical legacies to analyze these remarkably different conditions for resource mobilization.

**RC50-812.4**

**BOUALLALA, YASSINE** (Univertsitat de Girona)

**COMAS, JORDI** (Universitat de Girona, jordi.comast@udg.edu)

**CAMPBRUBI, RAQUEL** (Universitat de Girona)

**The Economic Impact of Cultural Events: Girona’s Flower Festival “Girona Temps De Flors”**

Cultural events have taken on a growing role in territorial and tourist marketing of cities and destinations. In addition to its role in stimulating creativity, showing...
la culture, l'historique et à l'organisation qui a créé la curiosité qui est alors déclenchée dans le public.

Il est également important de souligner que cette curiosité peut être générée par des événements du passé et qu'elle peut être aussi influencée par des événements du présent. C'est pourquoi il est nécessaire de considérer l'histoire et la culture lors de la conception d'une stratégie de management des risques.

RC11-211.5

BOULD, SALLY* (University of Mass., Boston, Salbould@udel.edu)

CRESPi, ISABELLA (University of Macerata)
KREKUL, CLARY (Karlstads Universitet)
SCHMAUS, GUNTER (CEPS)
ELA-TA-DE FILIPPIS, ROXANA (Le Havre University)
GAVRAY, CLAIRE (University of Liége)

The Impact of Motherhood on Women's Retirement Income: Six EU Countries

Concern with equity and adequacy in retirement income for men and women is a serious issue, especially due to the longer life expectancy of women in Europe and North America. Women not only face a higher risk of widowhood, but also the incidence of divorce has become greater. Older women, especially, are at risk of living in a single person household, a household that does not have the economies of scale of a two-person household.

Important factors in retirement economic security and equity are linked to the work life of women in comparison with men. Under current conditions women are likely to have not only a less stable work life but also more limited access to better pensions linked to a stable work life. The most important factor impacting a women's work life is motherhood in contrast to fathers who typically have a more stable work-life than non-fathers.

Initial results indicate that where there is greater protection for mothers to sustain their work-force activity to contribute to pensions systems during maternity leave or leave to caregiving their pensions will be more similar to those of men. This is the case of Sweden where gender equity and gender mainstreaming have been a long established as policy goal. In Germany, however, mothers typically drop out of the workforce and have very limited access to pensions based on their own workforces history. In Spain and Italy where mothers of this generation typically did not work, widows will be more at risk although these widows may benefit, from living arrangements with adult children which can protect them from poverty. The situation in France and Belgium will also be analyzed.

The data for this paper come from SHARE (Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe) which allows a detailed analysis of the six countries.

RC30-514.8

BOULIN, JEAN-YVES* (Institut Recherche Sciences So, jean-yves.boulin@dauphine.fr)

L'articulation viv professionnelle, vie personnelle : un objet de politiques publiques

Cette communication vise à montrer qu'un territoire qui n'intègre pas un mode de régulation pertinent des systèmes d'honoraires qui régressent ses différentes activités, va générer des comportements adverses à l'environnement, à l'égalité femmes-hommes et à la cohésion sociale : une telle politique publique est nommée, Politiques Temporelles Locales. Née en Italie et s'est diffusée en France principalement et dans quelques autres pays européens.

RC18-315.1

BOURAD, AÏCHA* (Toulouse Political Science Intitute, aichabourad@gmail.com)

José Bové : An Online Campaign?

During the 2007 French presidential elections, José Bové runs as candidate. He does not belong to any party and he is not supported by any political organization. Through this particular case study, our goal is to question the idea of Internet as a tool of democratic renewal[1] on their own workforce history. In Spain and Italy where mothers of this generation typically did not work, widows will be more at risk although these widows may benefit from living arrangements with adult children which can protect them from poverty. The situation in France and Belgium will also be analyzed.

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These people, bound by their common use of the Internet, are known to be at the fore of the online petition asking for José Bové’s ‘come-back’. On a second time, this paper examines the day-to-day practices of these migrants to show how a more traditional repertoire of actions remain and shape, complete or interfere with their online practices.

[3] The analysis based on a 3 year long field work carried out among some José Bové’s campaign activists included semi-structured interviews and participants’ observations.

RC02-58.8
BOURDIEU, JÉRÔME (Paris School of Economics and EHESS) KESZTENBAUM, LIONEL* (INED, lionel.kesztenbaum@ined.fr) POSTEL-VINAY, GILLES (EHESS and Paris School of Economics)
SUWA, AKIKO (Paris School of Economics and EHESS)


There are only few, if any, studies of inequality in the long run even though it is widely acknowledged that intergenerational mobility fluctuates a lot. At the same time, several studies observe the way different kinds of capital are transmitted between generations. We take advantage of a large genealogical sample (we have detailed data on wealth at death, education, occupation, and mortality for fathers and their children over a century and half) to study the transmission of different forms of assets in France in the long run. The period under study is characterized by major changes: industrialization, urbanization, expansion of wage labor, self-growing professional women—as well as by economic and political shocks. All these changes have deep and lasting effects on wealth structure, on the return of various kinds of wealth and portfolios, and on the relative importance of different types of capital.

We will address the question of the effect on individuals of a given generation of receiving capital from the previous generation. First, we will consider the transmission of material wealth, studying those who get any wealth versus those who get nothing before looking at the amount of inherited wealth. Second, we will take into account the composition of the inherited wealth (real estate, financial assets or working material for instance). In particular, we aim at differentiating the effect of transmission as a whole—or transmission of any type of wealth—from the transmission of particular goods (for instance any kind of land versus the one the individual has worked on with his father since his youth). Third, we will consider non-material inheritance—mainly education and occupation—and its interactions with wealth. We will investigate if other types of capital compensate the absence, or the scarcity, of wealth or if, conversely, inequalities are cumulative.

JS-63.9
BOURQUI, MIKAEL* (University of Oxford, mikael.bourqui@sociology.ox.ac.uk)
Conceptualizing the Globalization of Local and National Class Structures from the Case of Tokyo and Japan

The internationalisation of markets and the acceleration of the circulation of people (both, of course, within controlled regimes) has quite naturally led observers to speculate on the emergence of a global class structure, in addition to the increasingly studied impacts on national class structures of the spatial reorganization of world economic activity. In this way systems of social stratification, too, are concerned by globalization defined as a general process by which the world scale becomes relevant. The proposition that underlies the question of globalization and class is the assumption that the identity of a class is tied to the place of its members in the world economic system.

Specifically, the paper discusses the experiences of an international student who participated in the mobilization of Collective Actors Around the Stake of Environmental Health

Various sanitary crises (such as asbestos, contaminated blood, madcow disease BSE, etc., industrial accidents (Tchernobyl, Seveso, Bhopal, etc) and the rapid development of new technologies (biotechnologies, nanotechnologies, electromagnetics fields...) induced a growing public concern on the links between environment and health. Several participatory initiatives of upstream engagement of these NGOs have been conducted such as public debates, dialogue committees, etc. to try to regain trust in the institutions and in the process of health risk assessment. This communication will present and analyze the processes set up within the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety to foster dialogue with civil society in this field.

RC47-777.2
BOURQUI, MIKAEL* (University of Oxford, mikael.bourqui@sociology.ox.ac.uk)
The Mobilization of Collective Actors Around the Stake of Environmental Health

The rapid development of technologies, such as biotechnologies, nanotechnologies and radioactive frequencies (namely mobile phones, Wi-fi, relay masts, etc.) available on the market is expected to contribute to the insufficient risk assessment of their potential negative impacts on health resulting in a growing public concern and distrust in the general benefits of science and technology. Uncertainties and scientific controversies related to the consequences on human health and biodiversity of these emerging environmental and bio-physical hazards (such as the presence of GMOs and nanomaterials in food or manufactured products or the increase in electromagnetic fields) are rising. They question scientific “technocratic” expertise and more largely the gap between science and society. Various groups (NGOs) contest the use of these technologies and traditional risk governance. They demand a better transparency in the decision-making process as to technological choices and a more democratic governance of public policies in the field of environmental health. Several participatory initiatives of upstream engagement of these NGOs have been conducted such as public debates, dialogues committees, etc. to try to regain trust in the institutions and in the process of health risk assessment. This communication will present and analyze the processes set up within the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety to foster dialogue with civil society in this field.

RC23-419.5
BOURQUI, MIKAEL* (Université Dauphine, Regine.Boutrais@anses.fr)
The Environmental Health Impacts of Technologies, a New Way to Contest Science?

The rapid development of technologies, such as biotechnologies, nanotechnologies and radioactive frequencies (namely mobile phones, Wi-fi, relay masts, etc.) available on the market is expected to contribute to the insufficient risk assessment of their potential negative impacts on health resulting in a growing public concern and distrust in the general benefits of science and technology. Uncertainties and scientific controversies related to the consequences on human health and biodiversity of these emerging environmental and bio-physical hazards (such as the presence of GMOs and nanomaterials in food or manufactured products or the increase in electromagnetic fields) are rising. They question scientific “technocratic” expertise and more largely the gap between science and society. Various groups (NGOs) contest the use of these technologies and traditional risk governance. They demand a better transparency in the decision-making process as to technological choices and a more democratic governance of public policies in the field of environmental health. Several participatory initiatives of upstream engagement of these NGOs have been conducted such as public debates, dialogues committees, etc. to try to regain trust in the institutions and in the process of health risk assessment. This communication will present and analyze the processes set up within the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety to foster dialogue with civil society in this field.

BOURQUI, MIKAEL* (University of Oxford, mikael.bourqui@sociology.ox.ac.uk)

Redevelopment and Reinvention in ‘Low City’ Tokyo

The term ‘gentrification’ in the case of Tokyo has been applied to a process, begun in the 1960s-1970s, of construction of high-rise residential or mixed-use complexes in formerly industrial areas (especially along the Sumida river and Tokyo Bay waterfronts). The developers behind these projects are among the largest corporations in the country. While some of the most prominent ones involve typical brownfield sites such as freight yards, most are built by consolidating many small plots, and they replace a vernacular landscape of factories, shops, and low-rise wooden housing. This landscape, emblematic of Tokyo’s traditional ‘low city’ areas, now exists in the gaps between towers of apartments marketed to white-collar commuters, alongside new parks and shopping facilities created as part of these developments to fulfill ‘public space’ commitments. While the ‘low city’ landscape is pushed to the margins, there is interest in promoting a nostalgic image of it to drive local tourism as a way to compensate for the decline in manufacturing employment. This may be encouraged by developers and local authorities, as with the promotion of the ‘Tokyo Skytree’, a combined television transmission and observation deck opened in a formerly run-down area by a consortium of rail and TV companies, as part of a ‘low city’ travel experience. There are also community-led initiatives to market local culinary and other culture to visitors. Using photography, maps, and visual media including advertising, this paper documents these three contrasting visual aspects of the ‘new low city’; the urbanized rear of the city, the industrial landscape of traditional ‘low city’ areas, and the materialisation of revived local character (sometimes as simulacrum or museum). It aims to throw light on the local transformations brought about by this model of urbanism and critically evaluate its contribution to community life and maintaining or promoting social diversity.

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setting up a network, these actors endeavour to influence policy-makers and gain the attention of the public. The case study of this emerging social movement for the sake of environmental health will focus on the strategies of these new actors, their interactions, and the new repertoires of action they develop, showing their social and technical innovative capacities, to resist a model of society with endangering human’s health.

RC34-588.5

BOWMAN, DINA* (Brotherhood of St Laurence, dbowman@bsl.org.au)

Statistical Representations and Stereotypes of Youth Labour Market Participation. Insights from Australia

Statistical data can have important explanatory power, and with the rise of ‘evidence-based’ policy such forms of knowledge have become more influential. As Boehm and her co-authors (2012:236) observe: ‘Knowledge generation is not neutral, but it is influenced by social and political relationships that enact and generate knowledge’. Using youth labour market data as a case study, this paper will explore how statistical categories create and reinforce normative understandings of life stages, in this case, the period between 15-24 years of age. For example, the Australian Bureau of Statistics uses the category ‘fully engaged’ to describe those who are in full-time employment, full time education or training at or above Certificat III, both part-time employment and part-time education/training, or both full-time employment and full time/training. The number of people in this group is subtracted from the population of young people within certain age groupings – such as 15-24 or 18-24 – to calculate those who are ‘not fully engaged’. In government and other reports, this group is often referred to as ‘disengaged’ or ‘inactive’. In everyday usage, these terms have negative connotations. This paper will examine how the use of statistical categories such as ‘fully engaged’, ‘disengaged’ and ‘inactive’ in policy discourse in Australia – and elsewhere – reinforces negative stereotypes about young people and obscures the processes that shape young people’s lives.

RC18-315.2

BOWYER-PONT, PENELOPE* (Macquarie University, penelope.susan.bp@gmail.com)

The New Organising Model in Political Advocacy; Australia’s Experience

This paper considers some initial findings from a qualitative study examining the ways in which the new, techno-social organising model in progressive advocacy groups has changed the nature of political participation in Australia. Specifically, the paper draws on the findings of an ongoing participatory case study of GetUp – a campaigning organisation which describes itself as ‘... an independent, grass-roots community advocacy organisation which unites and builds a more progressive Australia by giving everyday Australians the opportunity to get involved and hold politicians accountable on important issues’ (GetUp, 2013). Established in 2005-2006, GetUp is a prime example of new member-driven, internet-mediated campaigning organisations that continue to challenge traditional notions of democratic participation with novel membership engagement practices. This paper discusses early findings pertaining to one of the study’s key research questions – How do GetUp members understand their own activism and their relationship to the organisation? Data collection methods employed have thus far included participant observation, document analysis, in-depth, semi-structured interviews with GetUp members and with elite professional campaigners, and thematic analysis of membership survey responses. Early findings suggest that members are drawn to GetUp because they do not feel that their voices are ‘heard’ by their political representatives or by mainstream political processes. GetUp appears to be for its members a voice and to foster a sense of community and shared values. Furthermore, GetUp can be viewed as one of an archetypal category of political advocacy groups which have emerged primarily in modern western societies human’s health.

RC49-801.1

BOYLE, KAITLIN* (The University of Georgia, kmboyle@uga.edu)

“Victims” and “Survivors” of Crime: The Effects of Labeling Unwanted Sexual Experiences on Mental Health

Despite a high level of general interest in stigmatized identities, sociologists have given little attention to victimization as a stigmatized identity. How adoption of this identity influences one’s self-sentiments, behaviors, and mental health has been largely unexplored. This is important because criminologists document that women who acknowledge as “rape victims” have different post-assault outcomes from those who do not acknowledge. This study applies affect control theory, a formalized theory of symbolic interaction, to examine the relationship between labels and sentiments, post-assault behaviors, and mental health in a survey of undergraduate college women. While previous studies generally use dichotomous measures of rape acknowledgment, neglecting other labels of the event, this study measures multiple event labels and links these labels to shame, anger, PTSD, and relationship termination. Results show that calling the event “sexual assault” or “rape” is associated with heightened PTSD, yet only “rape” is associated with increased shame. This suggests that the label “sexual assault,” which is also associated with relationship termination, is more benign and helpful than “rape.” Being a “victim” and calling the perpetrator a “rapist” are also associated with shame and PTSD, most likely because these are stigmatized labels that cause identity disruption and anxiety. Finally, “survivors” do not have increased shame or PTSD. Instead, this more powerful and active identity is associated with anger and relationship termination. This study generally supports rape workers’ and activists’ move towards calling women “survivors” instead of “victims.” However, the two labels are correlated and share similar predictors, revealing the complex nature of rape acknowledgment. General social psychological processes explained by affect control theory increase understanding of this process. Implications for the effects of labeling traumatic experiences on emotion, mental health, and identity are discussed.
Cosmopolitanism has been mooted as a possible transcendence to the sup-
posed demise of multicultural theorizing by some authors (Beck, 2007; Held, 
2010). Others have argued that its Western origins and bias limits its usefulness 
as universalizing theory to promote global solidarity (Pensky, 2007), while in con-
trast some have suggested that it is best complemented by a creation of solidarity 
“from below” (Kurasawa, 2004) or by focus on “everyday” forms of non-elite cos-
mopolitanism (Nava, 2002).

In this paper, I focus on criticisms of a free-floating cosmopolitanism, empha-
sizing an anthropology of the everyday worldliness viewed as a political project.
In other words, the elite form of cosmopolitanism’s chief weakness can be traced 
to its lack of a rootedness in the political struggles of working people in the face 
of economic and social injustice. These cannot be remediated simply by foci of 
liberal multiculturalism’s tolerance and recognition but potentially only in a more 
radical projection of conviviality with otherwise that recognizes the other in one-
self (Hage, 2012). “This involves a conundrum that the newcomer “other” is al-
ready part of the community, not separate. Therefore the question is not one of 
creating identities that surpass nations or borders, but ones which facilitate 
understandings of the self in communities replete with multicultural differences 
of post-national immigrant societies.

How to generalize such understanding across contexts is a key problem. One 
avenue suggested is that the construction of identities compatible with global and 
transnational phenomena (as opposed to substantive and more national-orient-
ed identities) promotes the type of relationality conducive to acceptance of global 
humanism (Pries, 2013).

However, another problem ensues as transnational imagined communities 
can also harbor anti-humanist attitudes and tendencies as illustrated both by 
exclusive conclaves (the super rich international elite, typified by Davos) or reac-
tory anti-immigrant populists, unified as political parties or in online groups.

Japanese Higher Education’s Fragility: Bureaucracy and Risk’s Dialectic

The scope of risks facing Japanese higher education institutions stems from 
both local conditions and global developments. Among the local factors are the 
steady pace of the 18-year-old population, difficulties in establishing norm-
tionalized programs to attract more foreign students, government disinclination 
to increase funding due to high deficits, strong linkages with vocational orienta-
tions and post-graduate employment guarantees, and underdeveloped graduate 
school education. Other more global risks include the growth in online education, 
for example MOOCs, administrative overload as a result of expanding academic 
and non-academic functions of universities, and challenges resulting from the 
trilemma (Kariya, 2011) of costs, equality of opportunity, and quality assurance.

Strong central bureaucratic management by the Ministry of Education (MEXT) 
is a notable feature of Japanese education in the form of shido (guidance), 
so that, for example, universities must follow stringent guidelines to implement 
new programs and create new departments. In addition to this layer of admin-
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Citizenship Responsibility Sociology In English Higher Learning: Empowering Students and Teachers Giving Hope Of Eliminating Institutional Constraints To Critical Higher Learning

University class social life is a system with connected individuals and groups 
who choose to participate or not and relate to one another in any number of 
ways. People are what make a system "happen," and without their active and

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RC42-716.2

BRAININ, ESTHER* (Ruppin Academic Center, esther@ruppin.ac.il)
GOLAN, ADI (Ruppin Academic Center Israel)
MACOVER, OR (Ruppin Academic Center Israel)

Assessing the Impact of Social Network Sites’ Usage on Bridging and Bonding Social Capital

When a computer network connects people, it can be referred to as a social network. Close relationships and social support are defined as social capital (SC) and are of prime interest for many sociology scholars. The recent widespread use of Social Network Sites (SNSS) may have SC implications. The concept of ‘virtual social capital’ suggests that there are off-line advantages that virtual community members can gain from their online affiliations. However, findings also indicated that male participants tended to benefit the most from using SC networks. Close relationships and social support are defined as SC (47 men and 80 women; ages 22-61) found that those who reported frequent use have an effect on the quality and quantity of offline bridging and bonding SC. Analysis of a web-based survey completed by a diverse group of 127 adults (47 men and 80 women; ages 22-61) found that those who reported frequent use of several SNSS benefited the most in terms of bridging and bonding SC quantity. However, findings also indicated that male participants tended to benefit the most from using SNSS, due to the fact that a large portion of their online contacts involved people with whom they also had face to face relationships, which thus contributed to bonding SC. Limitations and implications of the study are discussed.

RC53-858.4

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Developing a Risk Inventory for the German K.I.D. 0-3 National Prevalence Study of Psychosocial Burdens in Early Childhood

Early exposure to psychosocial burdens in families with young children has been identified in the psychological child development literature as an important predictor of development deficiencies and a potential risk factor for child neglect. Its relevance, however, goes beyond the bounds of any particular social and policy context. A federal action plan of ‘early intervention’ aimed at children from birth to 36 months of age has been in place since 2009 and the National Prevalence Study of Psychosocial Burdens in Early Childhood has been initiated to evaluate the effectiveness of the action plan. The study was designed to provide a comprehensive picture of the range and extent of psychosocial burdens in early childhood, the factors associated with these burdens and the consequences for the children's development. The study was based on a national representative sample of 1,000 families with children aged 0-3 years and included interviews with parents, observations of the children, and questionnaires for the parents. The results indicated that psychosocial burdens were common in early childhood and were associated with a range of factors, including social and economic disadvantage, parental stress and mental health problems, and child characteristics. The study provided important insights into the needs of children and families and highlighted the importance of early intervention and support.
most the same demographics trends regarding their total population and Muslim population, it is very interesting to focus on how national policies on diversity, and especially Islam, influence extremist group discourses. Whether it focuses on the veil/burka or construction of mosque, both states deal differently and undermine the way extremism reject multiculturalism.

RC48-786.3

BRAULT, JEAN-FRANÇOIS* (Paris 8 University, jfbrault@live.fr)

Feminist Disagreements: The Post-Colonial Contention Between Femen and Muslim Women

Founded in 2008, Femen is a feminist Ukrainian protest group based in Kiev and in Paris, whose main political enemy is patriarchy. In their struggle for gender equality, Femen activism sees religious institutions as a substantial tool of oppression against women; hence the current anticiplerical position of the group. In Femen’s approach, nudity is the best means to break free from male dominance, and they deeply believe that being topless can be empowering. Femen’s mobilizations are always carried out in a spectacular way, in which they scream and shout provocative slogans that are also written on their naked bodies.

In my paper, I will mainly focus on Femen slogans that are addressed to muslim – especially veiled – women, encouraging liberation from both religion and male domination: “muslim women, let’s get naked”, “nudity is freedom”, “bare breast against islamism”, “topless jihad”. Muslim women have answered Femen’s injunction to liberate through nudity by creating a series of networks, accompanied by virtual and physical mobilizations, in which muslim women from all over the world post photos on facebook featuring reactive slogans such as “Islam is my choice”, “nudity is not freedom”, “Femen stole our voice”, “there is more than one way to be free”.

Indeed, one can clearly see how Femen’s mobilization has entailed a counter-mobilization led by muslim women, and under what circumstances the latter are questioning a hegemonic western idea of what a free body looks like. Far from being an event of the current struggle between Femen and muslim woman to define what “feminism” is and, by extension, what a free woman is, is not new. Rather, it alludes to a more deeply rooted antagonism that dates back to the colonial period.

RC21-381.1

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Contrasting a Market-Led Tendency Towards Social and Functional Separation. Outcomes of a Comparative Research in Milan, Copenhagen and Hamburg

The redevelopment of inner city urban areas has been a main concern for European cities dealing with post-industrial restructuring in the last decades and large scale urban projects have been extensively and investigated by urban research. The raise of a complex interplay among different public and private actors as well as issues of social (in)justice have been analysed and discussed by critical research work with reference to the phases in which the projects and the master-plans have been conceived (see for example: Salet and Gualini, 2007; Fainstein, 2010).

While these large scale urban projects are now mostly implemented, it is worth investigating how spatial and social organization processes are developing in these new urban areas which tend to display a significant role in hosting a consistent number of those inhabitants who “return to the city” in the phase of re-urbanisation. In this respect, driving research questions may be: under which conditions, tent number of those inhabitants who “return to the city” in a phase of re-urbanisation these new urban areas which tend to display a significant role in hosting a consistent number of those inhabitants who “return to the city” in a phase of re-urbanisation.

Twenty years later after this landmark in scholarly discussions of experiences of migration and multilingualism, Eva Hoffman wrote the novel “Appassionata” (2009). A passionate and dramatic love affair between an American pianist and a Chechen partisan forms the story of this book, which is at the same time centred around extended reflections on music. Even though the autobiographical background of this novel is not at all obvious like in “Lost in Translation”, there is a strong connection between these two books.

In my paper I will reconstruct the intersections of cultures and nationalities, and more specifically of language and music in the biography of Eva Hoffman as particular ways to form and express fundamental experiences of an intellectual woman in turbulent historical times and circumstances.

RC38-656.7

BRECKNER, ROSWITHA* (University of Vienna, roswitha.breckner@univie.ac.at)

Family Photo Albums on the Web

The use of photographs, especially their distribution and arrangement in photo albums, seems to undergo deep changes brought about by the technological developments of computer, internet, and specifically so-called social media (Pauwels 2002, 2008). Even though the traditional way to create family photo albums, especially for the following generation(s) (Hirsch 2002), is still an usual and for the respective families important social practice (Rose 2010), the question is at stake whether the shift to so-called new media is changing the biographical meaning and relevance of these practices.

What is different in form and content in processes of creating a family photo album in the semi-public realm of the internet with exclusively digital or digitalized photos, compared to the haptic way of choosing, arranging and gluing photos into an album-booklet? How is the former biographical significance of these practices transferred or ‘translated’ to the new media? My paper will explore these questions with an in-depth case study from a social network site using a combination of visual and text-based methodologies and methods.

RC12-227.1

BREGVADZE, LASHA* (Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, lasha.bregvadze@tsu.ge)

The Place and Role of the Sociology of Law in the System of Science

The century has passed since the publication of the monumental work by Eugen Ehrlich – Grundlegung der Soziologie des Rechts – which marked the foundation of the discipline, but methodological problems and disciplinary belonging of the legal sociology are still disputed. After the century it is still not clear where does legal sociology belong to – is it a sub-discipline of sociology, is it a part of juristic science using interdisciplinary methods, or has it already been established as an autonomous discipline beyond both sociology and legal science, thus representing an independent discourse with its own identity, subject matter and internal logics? As argued by neutral observers of the discipline, the majority of socio-legal scholars doing either empirical or theoretical work, are mostly legally trained, having major in law but also additional training in sociology. The majority of influential manuals and textbooks in sociology of law are produced by legally trained scholars, who use interdisciplinary perspectives. Also sociology of law as an academic discipline is mostly taught at the law departments. Nevertheless sociology of law is conventionally conceived as sub-discipline of sociology, what really neglects increasing and almost exclusive role of legal scientists for the establishment of the discipline.

It will be argued in the paper that conventional thinking about disciplinary boundaries of legal sociology has to be reconsidered under its current academic status, role and institutional autonomy. Both emergence of independent socio-legal science course and its institutional autonomy legitimate this challenge.

The alternative definition of legal sociology will be proposed in the paper, stating that sociology of law represents an independent academic discipline beyond sociology and legal science, based on the observation of legal practices in social reality, having as its aim to criticize the positive law and propose alternatives for improving the modes of normative regulation in society.
The Marketization of Employment Services: Evidence from the UK, Germany, and Denmark

One trend across OECD countries since the late 1990s has been the marketization of employment services. Intense price-based competition is increasingly used to govern these services. Based on an in-depth three-country comparative project, this paper examines the extent and trajectory of marketization in Denmark, Germany, and the UK since the early 2000s. ART using fresh eggs are unable to compensate for this natural fertility decline and egg freezing is therefore thought as fertility declines with increasing female age; ART using fresh eggs are unable to preserve fertility. The 2011 bioethics law opened a door for the specific case of oocyte preservation, the technique is also used for cancer patients, prior to infertility-inducing treatments. In December 2012, the French College of OB/GYN stated that this technique should be made available to all women, arguing that the law is discriminatory. The underlying rationale is medical: this rising age average at which women have their first child is an important reproductive health problem, as fertility declines with increasing female age; ART using fresh eggs are unable to compensate for this natural fertility decline and egg freezing is therefore thought to be a timely reproductive insurance which should be an option for all women.

To transform public health messages into health-inducing acts, and relying on state-sponsored healthcare priorities specifically linked to gender (perinatal care, breast cancer screening). The women interviewed strongly relied on themselves to create global health trajectories, and not simply healthcare trajectories, encompassing past family habits when they considered them useful to their health, but also discarding family histories of ill-treatment to save themselves through the consolidation of their health. Health trajectories thus appear as a vector of self-discovery and subjectivity. However, health is also a relationship to healthcare professionals and healthcare structures. This is the second key aspect of this study: women demand a personalized relationship with physicians, which goes beyond protocolized treatment schemes. As Pilnick and Dingwall (2011) have shown, though, women don’t challenge the asymmetrical nature of patient-physician interaction. The physician’s expert knowledge is sought and valued as such, but women concurrently ask that their profane, personal, body-anchored, knowledge of their health or ill-health be taken into account by their physicians.

We will thus show that women are forceful actors in the determination of their health patterns, relying on their own resources, while tapping into a highly sophisticated biomedical system into which they strive – on an individual level – to promote a more personalized patient-physician relationship attuned to the experiences of their own, singular, bodies.

Stability and Change in Language Use during the Transition from Primary to Secondary Education in a Catalan Sociolinguistic Environment

One of the current challenges confronting bilingual education has to do with pupils’ reluctance to transfer their school-based L2 linguistic knowledge into their wider social domain. Whilst it is clear that bilingual education, in its multiple forms, can and does lead to successful outcomes (Baker 2006), the definition of success is often limited to the sociopolitical climate of the school, area or community and to the patterns of dominance relations between the two languages (Thomas and Roberts 2011). Nowadays, the successful bilingual education in Catalonia is complex. On one hand, knowledge of Catalan among young people has increased significantly. However, knowledge is not seen translated into an effective growth in the use of Catalan inside and outside the school. Some authors have attempted to explain part of this process by examining the transition from childhood to youth.

This paper investigates the change in language practices that take place during the transition from primary to secondary school. It focuses especially on: identifying the most relevant changes that are produced in the linguistic uses in three domains: home, school and peer-to-peer, and examining the influence of sociodemographic and sociolinguistic environment in the transition and its sociolinguistic impact. The methodology for the study was based on a survey on language competence and use in Catalan and Castilian. The universe of the study is formed by 888 pupils aged between 11 and 13. The basis of the analysis is a panel comparison of indicators. Results show that in the transition from primary to secondary school, there is an increase in the use of Castilian in all domains from home to school. However, the use of Catalan is explained by the characteristics of the individual, the nature of the linguistic interaction and the availability of the language inside and outside the school.

Local Alliances and Metropolitan Planning Issues. How Do Local Elected Officials Negotiate Their Position?

This paper addresses what it means to be a mayor in a metropolitan planning context. Specifically, by looking at the implementation of a metropolitan urban plan concentrating on transit-oriented developments, we wish to highlight the interactions at play between local mayors. While pursuing goals related to sustainable development such as increased residential densities, mixed-use development, greater use of public transport, and the preservation of rural land and natural areas, mayors in the North American context also seek growth in the municipalities they represent. Given the contradictions at work, how do local elected officials collaborate to take part in the development of a metropolitan scene including issues of environmental protection? By trying to differentiate their cities, mayors endorse planning innovations. Our goal here is to highlight the alliances and oppositions between local elected officials in order to better understand the sociopolitical processes at work at the metropolitan level by looking at the Mon-
treal Metropolitan Community, an entity that has adopted a metropolitan development plan in 2012. We also aim at providing a portrait of mayor’s specific role in a context where major institutional reforms and increased citizen participation have forced new strategies of regional collaboration.

RC36-618.2

BREWER, ROSE* (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, brewe001@umn.edu)

Decolonizing Knowledge(s) in 21st Century Political Struggles

The paper is a call for a deeper interrogation of how knowledge is produced and whose theory and practice are guide-posts for 21st century revolutionary change. In international knowledge production spaces such as the ISA, we need to put the issue of decolonizing on the table. Regarding political change, too often the same colonial assumptions are folded into social movements as the very knowledge systems that originally colonized. It is a call for traditionally marginalized voices to be heard, but also a call for interrogating the hierarchies reproduced in social movement spaces. What is clear regarding knowledge for whom, we must think more intersectionally, decentering the traditional ways of articulating social change. We must interrogate continued practices of heteropatriarchy, colonialisms: neo, settler and internal, in the context of neoliberal global capitalism.

RC02-58.11

BREWER, ROSE* (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, brewe001@umn.edu)

Interrogating Racism and Class in the Capitalist World System: Historical Formations and Contemporary Realities

Racism and other ‘isms’ are deeply embroiled in a global, technologically-driven capitalist world order where the wealth and resources of the globe are held by a small elite of multinational firms and their comprador allies. These are historical formations with tentacles into the contemporary period. Moreover, there is an ideological structure of racial formations intertwined with global capital. At the core of this analysis is an articulation of economic systems of how Western capitalism has engendered underdevelopment in peripheries of the world consistently since 1789 through core-dominated techniques of enrolling the periphery in the world capitalist system according to the interests of the core (Wallerstein 1974). This is a historic process. Extending this analysis contemporarily, the dispossessed in advanced Western capitalist societies such as the United States, the dismantling of the social wage through destruction of social welfare, attacks on public education, the increasing incarceration and imprisonment of Black men (and women), and the structural consequences of wealth concentration in the hands of a tiny elite are part and parcel of the global politics of accumulation. Through austerity and uneven development the process unfolds internally within the U.S. Most recently this entails the bankruptcy and dismantling of an American city. A brief analysis of Detroit, Michigan is illustrative and examined in this paper.

RC43-717.3

BRICHE, HENRI* (University of Saint Etienne, henri.briche@hotmail.fr)

Sélectionner, Attirer, Sacrifier : La Gestion Du Logement Et De L'espace Urbain à Detroit (Etats-Unis) Et Saint-Etienn (France)

Cette communication a pour objectif d’étudier l’impact des défis posés par les villes en déclin urbain sur le logement en tant que tel ainsi que le territoire urbain dans son ensemble dans deux shrinking cities (Detroit, États-Unis et Saint-Etienne, France). Cette comparaison permet de révéler des tendances et des stratégies différentes quant à la question du logement et la gestion du territoire municipal en crise.

À Detroit, le rétrécissement urbain (rightsizing) est devenu l’une des priorités sous le mandat de Dave Bing à travers le plan à long terme baptisé Detroit Works Project. La crise sans précédent qui frappe la ville (le taux de vacance a bondi de 120% en 10 ans) l’oblige à déployer un plan massif de démolition et de requalification de l’espace urbain. La ville étant composée à 85% de maisons et la très faible densité urbaine ont conduit le pouvoir local à cibler des « enclaves durables » autant que nécessaire. La ville étant composée à 85% de maisons et la très faible densité urbaine a conduit le pouvoir local à cibler des « enclaves durables » autant que nécessaire. La ville ayant le potentiel pour retrouver une dynamique de croissance. Ville assez dense et à la concentration d’investissements dans de rares quartiers. Ce qui engendre une forme de gentrification le long du Woodward Corridor (lofts) attirant une âme de cette culture créative, blanche et à la concentration d’investissements dans de rares quartiers. Ce qui engendre une forme de gentrification le long du Woodward Corridor (lofts) attirant une âme de cette culture créative, blanche et à la concentration d’investissements dans de rares quartiers. Ce qui engendre une forme de gentrification le long du Woodward Corridor (lofts) attirant une âme de cette culture créative, blanche et à la concentration d’investissements dans de rares quartiers.

À Saint-Etienne, le territoire urbain est composé de quartiers de classe moyenne, mais délaissé le reste de la ville à majorité noire. À contrario, la ville de Saint-Etienne refuse à ce jour de reconnaître un quelconque rightsizing de la ville : la démolition n’est pas à l’ordre du jour, le pouvoir local restant persuadé que la ville a le potentiel pour retrouver une dynamique de croissance. Ville assez dense et en majorité composée d’immeubles, Saint-Etienne planifie de remanier le territoire urbain autour de la valorisation de quartiers ‘créatifs’ situés au cœur de la ville et axés autour d’une offre de logements et d’équipements culturels de haut standing. Néanmoins, l’inadaptation de l’offre avec les caractéristiques socioéconomiques des habitants conduit aujourd’hui à un échec de la revitalisation urbaine.

JS-92.3

BRICKNER, RACHEL* (Acadia University, rachel.brickner@acadiau.ca)

The Shifting Terrain of Grassroots Mobilization and the Future of Education Reform in the United States

Public education has been a pillar of American society since the 19th century, but since the 1990s an education reform movement has promoted school competition and accountability metrics for students and teachers as critical to turning around the so-called "failing” American public school system. In practice, this education reform agenda has resulted in the proliferation of non-uniformed charter schools, shuffling of urban public schools, and the narrowing of curricula in response to increased use of standardized tests. This paper is part of a broader project exploring grassroots resistance to this reform agenda.

To date, the education reform agenda has been driven by well-financed foundations that are displacing the political influence of traditional education actors (e.g., elected school boards, teachers’ unions, and parent-teacher associations). As the results of the reform efforts become more concrete, however, a grassroots resistance effort of educators, parents, students, bloggers, and some elected officials has emerged that well resourced, democratically governed schools remain a pillar of every American community. The future of education policy in the US will largely depend on how the balance of political influence shifts between the “reformers” and the growing grassroots resistance.

Drawing data from fieldwork in Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, where the grassroots resistance to the reform agenda has taken different forms and had different levels of success, this paper explores the factors that allow these grassroots efforts to successfully promote their vision of democratic public education. Specifically, the paper argues that four factors are critical: 1) shifting the "failing schools" discourse; 2) strengthening the relationships between union leadership, rank-and-file teachers, and the broader community; 3) finding a common frame that unifies the diverse demands of actors within the grassroots movement; and 4) building on the current social media presence while working to influence mainstream media.

RC05-101.5

BRIENZA, CASEY* (City University London, casey.brienza.1@city.ac.uk)

Born in Japan, Raised in America: Yuri and the Transnational Formation of a Genre of Lesbian Comics

In 2007, Wired magazine published an article by Jason Thompson about how Japanese comics called manga had “conquered America.” In 2012, Takashi Murakami, in an interview for the Asahi Shimbun, disagreed with this assessment, arguing that manga is “only being accepted by a small group of fanatics” outside of Japan. Whether conceived of as a torrent or a trickle, however, both Murakami and Thompson assume that the movement of contemporary Japanese popular culture is unidirectional, something produced in Japan which then arrives, already fully constituted, onto a distant shore. My research complicates this model of transnational flow. In this paper, I show how the current usage in Japan of the genre term yuri, for lesbian manga, originates from a history of transnational cultural flows and cooperatively produced knowledge that developed the genre. Although lesbians had been drawing autobiographically-inspired manga in Japan for years, they did not call it yuri until they made contact with Western fans of lesbian content in the early 2000s. These fans had been calling the Japanese artists’ work yuri, and the once-isolated Japanese artists quickly began to self-identify as yuri creators. Soon afterwards, Japanese manga publishers began soliciting input from this international group in the development of new magazine anthologies like Sun Magazine’s Yuri Shimai, thereby conferring legitimacy to the genre as well as providing a platform for content which was eventually licensed for re-publication outside Japan. In short, in the words of one informant, yuri was “born in Japan and raised in America” and would not exist at all in its current form were it not for a network of international exchange between Asians and American lesbians.
participant-observation and seventy in-depth, semi-structured interviews from informants in and around the American manga publishing industry, I discuss in detail what is actually involved in publishing Japanese comic books in the United States post-2007. Arguing that what they do is first and foremost to make manga American, I conclude by discussing the implications of these findings for the likely fortunes of “Cool Japan” and any other cultural policy premised upon exporting popular culture.

**RC16-291.2**
**BRIGHENTI, ANDREA MUBI** (University of Trento, andrea.brighenti@unitn.it)

*The Ambiguous Multiplicities. Crowds over, Across and within Individuals*

 Crowds are not mere collections of people but a veritable ‘state of the social’. But, how precisely to theorize crowd states? To tackle this question, I begin by reconstructing various ways in which, particularly at the end of the 19th century, crowds have been investigated, appraised and, ça va sans dire, feared. I seek to highlight which were the major political and ideological stakes of such attempts at apprehending crowds as social multiplicities. In particular, the Italian Positivistic School (Lombroso, Sergi, Ferri, Sighele) and the French School of Criminal Anthropology (Lacassagne, Fourrial, Berthin) are examined.

 However, a similar exploration cannot content itself with cultural history, as it inherently triggers a deeper examination of some fundamental puzzles in social epistemology. In a sense, I propose to reverse the question about crowds and other social multiplicities into the question of that is an individual and how can the boundaries of the individual be drawn. Association, I argue, can regarded as process of territorialization which institutes the individual by drawing boundaries which are made of a wide array of counter-balancing forces. The very difference between objects and environments depends upon such territorial acts. Notably, such transversal vectors which determine the stand-off point between the individual and the crowd can never be found in a state of equilibrium. Rather, they show a kind of meta-stability; in other words, they form a fluctuating threshold of visibility. The constitution of social collectives, I submit as a provisional conclusion, can be best appreciated through a layered model whereby the individual is integrally reconstructed as a region located somewhere inside these thriving states.

**RC47-770.4**
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**FALERIO, ALFREDO** (Universidade de la República)

*Latin American Social Movements: Research Agendas and Regional Constructions*

Unlike the debate in United States and Europe, the study of social movements in Latin America has never had a well-defined field of study in the social sciences to enable systematic discussion on notions, categories and controversies. However, social movements have been treated in a transversal way within a wide range of topics, approaches, discussions and disciplines, which, in turn, allowed a rather comprehensive and plural perspective. This paper seeks, firstly, to contextualize the sociological production on social movements in Latin America within the regional social theory. Secondly, we would like to identify and examine some analytical axis that has great potential for advancing the agenda of sociology of social movements in Latin America. In particular, we focus on the particularities of Latin American societies; the social and political regional thought; the diversity of contexts of action and the spatial and historical orientations; the socio-political and ideological matrices; and, finally, the practices, imaginaries and transnational networks that allow the establishment of a common collective action and the generation of a transnational frame. In doing so, we discuss some research possibilities for the study of social movements in the Global South who are looking to construct regional research agendas that go beyond Western theories of social movements.

**JS-11.2**
**BRINGEL, BRENO** (Universidade Estado do Rio de Janeiro, brenobringel@iesp.uerj.br)

*South-South Dialogues: Social Movements and Intellectual Movements*

In recent decades social movements in the Global South have built stronger networks than intellectuals in order to analyse new global socio-political scenarios and act collectively. Based on ten years of research on the reconfiguration of contemporary internationalism, this paper aims to analyse some trends, developments and contradictions of transnational networks and spaces of convergence constructed by (and between) social movements in Latina America Africa and Asia during the last two decades. One of the main objectives is to highlight how these spaces can open an important arena for future construction of agendas and South-South intellectual projects.

**RC22-386.3**
**BRINK-DANAN, MARCY** (Hebrew University, marcy.bd@mail.huji.ac.il)

*If You’re Not Religious, for God’s sake SAY so! Agonism in Secularist Activism*

When secularists talk about God, how does it sound? What do they hope to achieve? Grounded in fieldwork among British and American activists, this paper suggests that Anglo-American secularists talk to the pious to “constitute adversariness worthy of agonistic respect” (Connolly 2008) and not in search of consensus. I offer key ethnographic examples of agonistic interactions between secularists and their pious audiences, examining how ideas about language and communication - rather than ideas about God – drive discussions about faith, doubt and social cooperation.

New Atheism increasingly demands public recognition: The British Humanist Association’s 2011 census campaign cheekily encouraged Britons to tick “no religion: “If you’re not religious, for God’s sake say so!” Another campaign responded to Christian adverts threatening sinners with eternal damnation by posting a counter-message on UK busses: “There’s probably no God. Now stop worrying and live like we do.” Protesters in Jesus costumes at the 2012 Reason Rally in Washington D.C. carried placards reading “Atheists do it better!” Comparing secularism in the UK and the US, Richard Dawkins opened the rally by critiquing the way we talk, not what we believe: “Don’t fail for the convention that we’re all too polite to talk about religion. Religion makes specific claims about the universe which need to be substantiated and need to be challenged and, if necessary, need to be ridiculed with contempt.”

Following Connell’s call for more evidence-based studies of secularist practices (2010), my sociolinguistic and ethnographic analysis chronicles the polysemy (Taylor 2009) of the term “secularist,” recording its use and meaning among Anglo-American activists [atheists, humanists, brights, skeptics and universalists]. Focusing on one small part of the project’s overall findings about communication across faith and non-faith groups, this paper presents ethnographic evidence pointing to the heavy value secularists place on agonism in public discussions about religion.

**RC40-686.4**
**BRISLEN, LILIAN** (University of Kentucky, lilian.brislen@uky.edu)

*To Market We Go, but Where Are We Going? Investigating the Negotiation of Social Impact and Market Forces in Food Hubs*

Food hubs, a new form of values based food aggregation enterprise, are often positioned by their advocates as a solution to the concurrent problems of the loss of family farms, an urgent need to develop a sustainable food system, and the perplexing problem of persisting food insecurity in the global north. Noting a “skyrocketing consumer demand” for local food, United States Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack has identified food hubs as offering “critical” services to farmers, and stated that the success of food hubs “comes from … sound business sense and social impact” (May 2013). However, goals of sound business sense and social impact are not known for their easy affinity. With this in mind, this paper asks: How do the goals of promoting environmental sustainability, and enhancing food security support or detract from the goal of supporting family sized farms within both the philosophy and praxis of food hubs? This paper also provides preliminary investigation into the variable role of market forces, and the necessity of developing a financially viable enterprise, in shaping the institutional goals, policies, and practices of food hubs. Towards this end I will present preliminary research that draws from interviews with national food hub experts and leadership, and case study research with leadership and participating farmers of two food hubs. Findings will highlight the specific ways in which goals of social impacts (environmental, economic, social) are both achieved and inhibited when implemented in a market based programmatic context. I will conclude by suggesting needed next steps in food hub (e.g. values based supply chain) research.

**RC08-150.1**
**BRISSON, THOMAS** (University Paris 8, thomasbrisson@hotmail.fr)

*Circulation of Social Sciences Between the West and Asia: A Contemporary Assessment*

The paper aims to introduce some of the findings of the Interc-SSH survey on the international circulation of Social and Human Sciences (a European Union project under the supervision of Giselle Sapir - EHESS Paris). Albeit this survey
has primarily dealt with intra-European knowledge exchanges, an additional grant has allowed to broaden the focus and to take Asian-European relations into account (mostly from Japanese, Chinese and Korean case-studies). Two sets of empirical/theoretical questions will be tackled. The first one deals with the patterns of intellectual and scholarly exchanges: taking an historical approach, the paper analyses both what authors, theories, books or concepts have been circulating between Asia and Europe, as well as what kind of students/scholars migrations have taken place. Given the asymmetrical nature of the scientific relations between the West and Asia in the recent decades, the paper’s primary focus is on the European authors and texts that have been translated in Asia and have impinged on the various scientific fields. Yet, in a second moment, the paper also deals with the consequences of the contemporary political and economic rise of Asia in terms of scientific shifts. This new balance of power has already resulted in the growing influence of Asian universities as well as in significant changes in terms of academic migration, Funding for new theories and notions to emerge? What credit, in other words, should be given to counter-hegemonic attempts at creating social sciences in Asia that bypass their European origins? Due to the broadness of the scope, both in terms of historical approach and inter-national comparisons, the paper will engage with only a limited number of case studies, which accurately illustrates the main theoretical problems at stake.

RC21-364.1

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Water Governance and Climate Change: Perspectives for Reduction of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Vulnerability in Rio De Janeiro Metropolitan Area

This paper presents part of a collaborative research, which integrates Brazilian and French universities, in sustainable water management in urban areas. Our study is located within the interface of the so-called water resources management, that refers to the activities of use, conservation, protection and recuperation of crude waters, in quantity and quality, and water and sanitation services management (water supply, wastewater sewage, rainwater sewage). Thus, we start from the hypothesis that water governance in Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area faces two impasses: the preservation of water resources and the universalization of access to water and sanitation for all urban dwellers. Climate change adds a new challenge: adaptation and adaptive process in relation to water governance.

Even if there are still doubts about the incorporation of climate change scenarios into engineering projects for future water supply and sewage systems, due to uncertainties, this issue is becoming more and more important for planners. Different studies discuss the impacts of climate change in water supply system and in sanitation systems shows that Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area systems present a series of social, environmental and institutional characteristics that renders them particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and change. On this basis, this paper first aims to investigate policies that are being introduced, by River Basin’s Committees and by state and municipal agencies that are responsible for water resources and water services planning and governance, questioning if they are able to tackle climate change and to make urban water management more sustainable. This research is still in progress, utilizing, above all, resources of a qualitative nature: bibliographic reviews, elaboration of specific studies, conducting interviews and questionnaires among the key actors.

WG03-913.6

BRITTON, DERE* (State University of New York, Dee.Britton@esc.edu)

Picturing Dark Tourism: Mostar

The words tourism and disaster seem to be intrinsically paradoxical, yet visits to sites of disaster and death have grown exponentially during the past four decades. Lennon and Foley note that “dark tourism” packages disaster into an economic product that provides interpretation of the event as well as potential economic opportunities for communities. The community of Mostar, Herzegovina is a postmodern disaster tourism site. Once a symbol of Yugoslavian multiculturalism, Mostar became a battleground in the Bosnian wars of the 1990s. Stari Most, a sixteenth-century bridge that was the largest single span masonry arch bridge in the world, crashed into the Neretva River on November 9, 1993 after being shelled by local Croatian forces. A collaboration of nations, NGOs, and transnational groups rebuilt the bridge; the Stari Most is again an iconic image of the city. Twenty years later, ‘Old Town’ is surrounded by former business districts that are filled with bombed buildings and signs warning of unexploded ordinance. These buildings are another element of the photographic Mostar tourist experience. This paper examines the construction and use of photographic image in the dark tourist experience.
rates. The concept emerged out of progressive think tanks and has since been taken up by a range of political actors including Republican state governors and leading figures in the Christian right in the USA.

Its origins lie in an attempt to combat the extreme racial disparity in imprisonment rates, captured in the notion of ‘mass imprisonment’, where imprisonment is so widespread that it disproportionately affects whole (usually racial) communities. Recent critiques from some of its leading proponents suggest that this aim of Justice Reinvestment to redress the effects of mass imprisonment has been lost in the emphasis on recidivism and post sentence supervision.

Using the example of over representation of Aboriginals in Australian prisons, this paper will explore the extent to which Justice Reinvestment as a concept and as a practice and program, is capable of redressing historical and contemporary inequalities and discrimination in criminal justice outcomes.

RC52-842.3

BROWN, PATRICK* (University of Amsterdam, P.R.Brown@uva.nl)

**Exploring Chains of Trust and Mistrust Across Mental Health Services: Towards an Understanding of Virtuous and Vicious Circles of Trust within Organisations**

Levels of trust bear decisively upon the nature of healthcare practice. Trust relations between professionals and patients, as well amongst professionals and managers, create certain dynamics which can be supportive or obstructive for ethical care provision. Existing research denotes the mutual influence of different trust relationships across healthcare organisations, although the interdependencies between these different relations have not been explored in significant depth. This paper begins to fill this gap through analysis of trust relations in the context of mental health care provision within the English National Health Service. Developing from an initial conceptual framework, qualitative data from interviews with service-users, professionals and managers involved with three services providing care for people experiencing psychosis are analysed. The analysis points to interwoven chains of trust-building or trust-eroding dynamics across the different relations: managerial-professional relations, inter-professional relations, and professional-user relations. Overarching policy frameworks were especially active in shaping experiences of management vulnerability and corresponding working demands at the local-organisational level, in turn influencing professional relations with other professionals and moreover with service-users. Changing dynamics within one form of relationship often relieved or intensified experiences of vulnerability and uncertainty amongst involved actors. These shifting vulnerabilities and uncertainties resulted in modified practices which impacted upon other relationships in terms of trust. Considerations of time and communication, as both necessary for, and products of, trust, were also vital to virtuous or vicious circular dynamics within trust relations within the organisations. The erosion of time, communication and therefore trust has important implications for ethical practice within mental healthcare contexts.

RC36-627.2

BROWN, CRAIG* (University of Sydney, craig.browne@sydney.edu.au)

**Contemporary Reification and Second Order Abstractions**

My paper proposes that contemporary forms of reification are increasingly conditioned by second order abstractions. The distinction between first and second order abstractions is initially analytical; because many of the same mechanisms are involved in the latter’s constitution. However, second order abstractions involve a peculiar kind of reflexivity or doubling. The mechanisms of abstraction are increasingly becoming the objects as well as the means of abstraction; for example, global trade in currencies objectifies monetary exchange. Yet, this objectifying alters aspects of the experience of reification, since the first order processes of abstraction come to operate with reference to these second order developments. Further, second order abstractions do not just affect the relationships that subjects have to their own practices and those of other subjects, they generate new modes of reification in mediating institutions, like that of the state. One result of second order abstractions is greater distortion of the value system of first order commodity exchange. This distortion conditions the contemporary belief that action in relation to major effects of capitalism, like the ecological crisis and the pandemic, is likely to have unpredictable outcomes and cascading consequences, which may contradict the intentions of agency. My analysis suggests that the implications of the major contemporary conflicts of capitalist society should be understood in terms of second order abstractions and this will be demonstrated in relation to recent instances of contestation, like anti-austerity protests and riots. Although my conception of second order abstraction has significant continuities with the major theories of reification, the sense in which it is necessary to revise other conceptions of reification, like those of Lukacs, Habermas and Honneth, will be explored.

RC16-279.2

BROWNE, CRAIG* (University of Sydney, craig.browne@sydney.edu.au)

**Modernist Visions and Contemporary Modernities**

My paper argues that the nexus between history and the subject is central to modernity. I suggest that this modernity is one of the autonomous constituting of society and that this social imaginary forms modern oppositions to heteronomous social relations. It is with reference to this social imaginary that sociological theory has, in my opinion, sought to comprehend processes of social reflexivity and the possibilities for society to act upon itself. In particular, the modernist vision involves an extension of the idea of autonomy beyond the institutional domain of the political order and an appreciation of its social grounding. Significantly, modern perceptions of the limits to autonomy are based on the assumption that society derives from the action of subjects and that social relations of domination are amenable to change. However, as Castoriadis contends, modernity has been shaped by another imaginary, that of the rational domination and control of nature and society. The presumption that these two modern social imaginaries are interrelated and reinforcing has tended to be undermined by processes of social modernization. Jürgen Habermas once described comparable processes as resulting in modernity being ‘at variance with itself’. I suggest that modernity remains a critical diagnostic category concerned with disclosing the immanent potentials of the present development of society and the distortion of these potentials. My analysis seeks to demonstrate this through an analysis of the changes in theoretical conceptions of the tensions and contradictions that pervade modernity and its dominant institutions, focusing especially on depictions of contemporary conflicts and dynamics of transformation. It concludes that influential perspectives, like those of multiple modernities and successive modernities, can be demarcated in terms of their interpretations of notions of collective self-determination and that this reveals differences in their conceptions of the relationship between history and the subject.

RC55-882.5

BRULÉ, GAEL* (Erasmus University of Rotterdam, brule@ese.eur.nl)

VEENHOVEN, RUUT (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

**The ‘10-Excess’ Phenomenon In Responses To Survey Questions On Happiness**

Happiness in nations is typically measured in surveys using a single question. A common question is ‘All things considered, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life as-a-whole these days?’ on a scale from 0 to 10. The distribution of responses typically follows a uni-modal distribution with highest frequencies typically between 5 and 8. Yet in some nations, and especially in Latin America, the percentage of 10 responses stands out and is higher than the percentage of 9 responses. This paper explores the prevalence of this ‘10-excess’ pattern and checks some possible explanations.

RC25-452.4

BRUM, CERES* (Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, cereskb@terra.com.br)

**The Invisibility Indians In Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil: An Ethnography Of Roundness Narratives Between Myth, Law and Education**

The issue of indigenous invisibility in Rio Grande do Sul is based on a set of elements that permeate the story of the Guarani, and kaingang Plow different ways. Among these stand out narratives produced by non-indians and have recurring visions and idealized whose elements relating gauchó folklore. One example is the set of representations produced on the Indian missionary Tiaraju Sepe, from the late eighteenth century to the present. Throughout this text we wish to reflect on the interplay between myth, law and education through an analysis of the impact caused by the presence of indigenous students in Higher Education Institutions (made possible by the policies of racial quotas since 2007 UFSC), a context stretched by the relationships established between the invisibility of indigenous narrated in different ways, the plurality of cultural dynamics of the groups mentioned above and individual memories of some Indian students involved in this process forward to the new scenario we consider also invisibilizador Federal Law No. 12,711, 29/08 / 2012 and Decree No. 7,824, of October 11, 2012, governing the policy of social and racial quotas in Brazil.

RC02-47.4

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**RODRIGUEZ, JUAN (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)**
Local Environment, Innovation and SMEs in the Spanish Vocational Training System

This paper presents the results from the FPInnova project, ‘Vocational training and innovation system: the role of intermediate workers in industrial SMEs’ innovation processes’ (CSO2011-29410-C03-01), funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation. The aim of this research is to analyze the relationship between the training system and the regional innovation system of six Spanish industrialized regions. In the current context of economic crisis the study of the processes about the institutional and social construction of the economic model becomes necessary. Education and innovation are part of the answer to the current challenges. This research wonders how are the relationships between the training system and the regional innovation system, and what aspects could be improved.

Particularly, we want to study the relationship between the vocational training system and industrial enterprises of intermediate and high technology sectors in Spain, with special attention to its influence on innovation processes companies. Methodologically, we have studied six Spanish regions with the combined use of qualitative and quantitative techniques. We have put the focus on VET centres and their relations with local SMEs. This approach, linked to the Regional Innovation System perspective, allow us to study the relationships between these actors and how these relationships shape the local environment. Here is an analysis of these relationships for two of these regions studied.

RC14-253.1

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Movilización Social y Populismo En América Latina. Una Aproximación Tipológica a Traves De Casos Paradigmáticos: Chile, Argentina, Bolivia y Venezuela

La comunicación explora el tipo de relación que se viene estableciendo en los países de América Latina en la última década entre los tipos de reconstitución del poder político/mercado que en la región se han formado, y la movilización popular. De acuerdo a la literatura especializada, existen tres modelos típicos de vinculación entre Estado/sociedad que son dominantes en diferentes países de la región: el neoliberal, el neo-desarrollista y una variante más radicalizada, con diversas denominaciones y que asume un discurso ligado a la reactualización latinoamericana del socialismo. ¿Qué vínculos existen entre dichas variantes y las movilización populares, teniendo en cuenta las redes sociales y los avances TIC, desarrolladas en los diferentes países? Para explorar esta relación, en base a la bibliografía especializada, analizamos casos nacionales representativos de las mismas: Chile, en la variante neoliberal, Argentina, en la variante neo-desarrollista, y Bolivia y Venezuela en la variante radical.

RC33-857.6

BRUNO, LINNEA* (Uppsala University,
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Financial Oppression in the Context of Parental Separation

Financial oppression in the context of parental separation is a well-known phenomenon among professionals who work in the violence against women domain and among women’s shelter organizations. In research, however, the issue is to a large extent unexplored. Concepts such as ‘financial abuse’, ‘economic violence’ and ‘economics that are abusive towards partner and children’. These actions are nevertheless seldom in forefront of the analysis. How do victimized mothers and children cope with financially (and often in other ways) abusive fathers? Which parts of the separation process seems to open up for financial oppression from one parent towards the other and children? Further, how is this kind of abuse interpreted and handled by the court in disputed family law cases? In this paper, I present and comment on empirical examples from my ongoing dissertation project. The dissertation deals with professional and ideological discourses and practices around children who are exposed and/or subjected to violence in the context of parental separation and family law proceedings in the Swedish welfare state. The empirical base for the preliminary analysis consists of interviews with ten mothers who have experienced financial oppression in the context of separation and of a review of all court orders in disputes on contact, custody, residence and maintenance, from three districts courts in Sweden during 2010 and 2011. Theoretically, I draw foremost from feminist and intersectional perspectives on domestic violence and from childhood studies.

RC33-581.2

BRUNO, LINNEA* (Uppsala University,
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Kinship in Intersectional Analysis

Kinship is an established and extensively used concept in anthropology. In sociology including intersectional analysis, however, the term is nearly absent, despite its obvious connection to various dimensions of inequality. Previous sociological research on adoptions and on implementation of family law in disputed custody, contact and resident cases suggests that two disparate discourses on kinship compete; one that emphasizes biological kinship and another that draw from a constructionist perspective (Andersson 2010, Eriksson 2003, Otto 2006). Using the same data set, this dissertation aims at distinguishing these discourses and possible implications of using kinship in intersectional analysis together with age, class, gender, ethnicity and sexuality. Empirical examples from my ongoing dissertation project are used as illustrations of how such an analysis could look like. The dissertation deals with professional and ideological discourses and practices around children who are exposed and/or subjected to violence in the context of parental separation and family law proceedings in the Swedish welfare state. A central issue is how these discourses and practices are shaped by intersections of some of the abovementioned axes of privilege and oppression. The present paper draws from a review of all court orders in disputes on contact, custody, residence and maintenance, from three districts courts in Sweden during 2010 and 2011. A sample of in total 224 children who were present in cases with information on violence or some form of abuse was selected and further analyzed.

ADH-995.1

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Skill and the Capability Approach at Work

This paper briefly surveys how the capability approach originally conceived by Sen has been adapted and applied by different disciplinary perspectives for a range of purposes. Then, using data from the workplace, we explore the potential of skill, and the paper explores how a sociological viewpoint might contribute to the operationalisation of the capability approach.

Skill, in and for the workplace, is a significant plank in the economic growth strategies of many governments. Political economy views tend to dominate skill debates focusing on quantifying and comparing the outcomes of different policy regimes. Sociology, along with economics and political science, is a key contributor to political economy analyses. The paper outlines how using the capability approach to analyse high skills policy prescriptions highlights flaws in these visions. By drawing on a holistic view facilitated by the capability approach, this paper may better accommodate overlapping policy agendas and thus overcome issues of policy fragmentation. The paper then argues that sociology can augment and improve such discussions with a return to its core concerns for social processes and norm construction. Flowing from this it proposes that illuminating conversion processes may be the most important contribution of sociology to the practical and theoretical development of the capability approach. The paper then draws on workplace research to illustrate the importance of understanding and addressing conversion factors in order to enable opportunity freedoms (capabilities) for individuals, groups, communities and societies. Conclusions are drawn on the questions that sociology asks, the research methods that sociology employs, and the potential contribution to the development of the capability approach as an analytical tool and as a process of engagement with others.

RC04-80.1

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Widening Access to Higher Education – Social Inequality and Routes to Universities

German education policy aims to widen the access to higher education by raising the permeability of the German educational system. Yet the quota of so-called non-traditional students, which do not have a general qualification for university entrance, is still very low, pending at about 2 percent. Despite some research on non-traditional students in the 1980s there is neither a decent knowledge about their study practice, nor about barriers in their studies or their way to universities.

Our presentation focuses the routes of non-traditional students to universities. Inspired by the work of Bourdieu we analyze effects of social, cultural and economic capital on the duration from school-leaving until start of studies by comparing non-traditional students with those holding a general qualification for university entrance. Using event history analyses we show how social inequality influences individuals’ routes to universities and approach reasons for underrepresentation of working-class students.

Our study “Passages from Employment to Studies – PETS” is a solid basis for analyzing this question as it focuses passages of students at the Department of Socioeconomics of the University of Hamburg. By comparing traditional and non-traditional students, data allow to analyze effects of different types of capital on routes to universities. Findings indicate that for traditional students higher social capital accelerates the process of entering university, while higher cultural
Definitions of what it means to be a ‘good’ father are changing. In the mid-twentieth century fatherhood was defined in economic terms and emphasised men’s responsibilities as ‘providers’. More recently, greater weight is placed on men’s involvement in day-to-day family matters and their hands-on roles in mentoring and providing physical and emotional care to their children. Despite this, evidence still shows that romantic partners take the primary responsibility for childcare, in particular when children are young. Previous research has found that key life-course events, such as the birth of a child, a marriage or divorce or completing education, may change an individual’s gender-role attitudes. Understanding how attitudes towards the role of a father change with life course transitions, in particular the birth of a first child, is integral to gaining better insights into what motivates fathers to increase their participation in childcare, as well as understanding the stability of attitudes within individuals over the life course. We examine how the birth of a first child influences attitudes towards fatherhood amongst men and women using panel data from the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey. Our results indicate that gender-role attitudes are not fixed over individuals’ life courses and thus provide support to intra-cohort theories of attitudinal change. In particular, we find that after experiencing a first birth women become less likely to agree that a father should be as heavily involved as in the care of his children as the mother, and men become more likely to question the capacity of a working father to have a good relationship with his children. We argue that these changes reflect the primary identities of men and women as ‘providers’ and ‘carers’ following a first birth.

RC28-487.2

BUCHLER, SANDRA* (Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg, buchler@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

The Influence of Gender on Pathways out of Secondary School: Evidence from Australia

The motivation for this research is twofold. Women’s increased education, economic participation, relative to that of men, is expected to give women greater access to favourable and good quality positions on the labour market. Second, the growth of the service sector (and the reduced importance of the production sector) in post-industrial societies have been predicted to increase women’s employment opportunities (and decrease those of men). Despite these changes women’s disadvantage in the labour market is persistent. A common explanation given for these gender differences is women’s greater responsibility for child care and unpaid household labour. However, differences in family responsibilities between men and women at the age when young people leave education and transition into work are largely negligible. This suggests that the gender phase where gender differences can be examined when young people are already in the labour market, but before the gendered division of familial roles is expected to restrict women’s participation in paid employment. Using data from the Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY) collected from 1995 to 2006 this study examines gender in the school-work transition in two stages. First we examine the most common educational pathways and the distribution of men and women in these pathways. Second, we explore the characteristics of an individual’s first significant job and how this is influenced by gender, education and a range of background variables (such as socio-economic background, language spoken at home, educational achievements and school characteristics) that may play a substantial role in shaping the educational pathways and first significant job outcomes of young people in Australia. This research comprises the Australian country study for the second phase of the Education as a Lifelong Process – Comparing Educational Trajectories in Modern Societies (eduLIFE) project.

RC08-161.1

BUCHLOC, MARTA* (University of Warsaw, buchlocm@is.uw.edu.pl)

Fragmented Translation: Case Study of Max Weber’s Reception in Poland

Fragmented Translation: Case Study of Max Weber’s Reception in Poland

Fragmented translation is what happens when there the unity of the original is not preserved in the work of the translator. In fragmented translation, a body of ideas is misinterpreted as just a text. A text, unlike a body of ideas, can be cut, safeguarded, abridged, but most importantly it can be read as it was in the company of other texts.

I want to discuss the conditions and effects of fragmented translation on the reception of classics. I know the translator’s work of my own experience: I have translated Max Weber, Norbert Elias, Charles Wright Mills, Mary Douglas and many others. In this talk, I will use the case of Max Weber.

Terminological, conceptual and stylistic decisions of the translator working on a text are circulated and create an illusion of completeness, even if the text itself is just a fragment. Such was the case with Weber’s *Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft* and *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft*. The phrase *Unternehmungsführung* is translated as ‘Management’ or ‘Entrepreneurship’ by many translators, but it has the same meaning as the English word ‘company’ which is not translated. Incidentally, this made original works look uneconomically verbose, once they finally appeared in Polish several years ago. Another case is *Die protestantische Ethik* itself: it is currently

RC06-122.4

BUCHLER, SANDRA* (Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg, buchler@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

 Becoming a Dad: First Births and Attitudes Towards Fathering

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
available in three different Polish translations, only one of which is full. Differences between them show that translator's decisions largely go uncontested as far as meaning is concerned. Double responsibility for meaning and for readability is universally accepted, but it is rarely mentioned that meaning is seldom controllable beyond a circle of most fastidious readers. Finally, where some parts are chosen, some are omitted and sometimes hardly read at all. This was the case of Weber's Rechtssoziologie.

Fragmented translation creates an area of shadow in which the body of ideas is lost, leaving behind just a loose collection of texts.

RC08-159.2

BUCHOLC, MARTA* (University of Warsaw, bucholcm@is.uw.edu.pl)
The Protestant Ethic In Poland: A Book That Failed To Make Sociology

There is hardly any debate as to Max Weber's status as a classic of sociology anywhere in the world, and the Protestant Ethic is probably his best-known work. Nevertheless, there are contexts in which the best known and the most referenced book may not play a role adequate to its apparent significance in the making of sociology. Weber's reception in Poland provided one of such contexts. The failure of Weberian inspiration may be succinctly summarized as follows: instead of providing historical, comparative and interdisciplinary insight for explaining the subtle link between culture and social action, it was used as a prop in scientific quest after a good footing for capitalist economic practices in a post-communist society.

In my presentation, I will substantiate my contention that Weber's book did not make sociology in Poland despite its popularity as a reference source. Among the most important factors which determined the state of reception of The Protestant Ethic I will address the following: (1) presentism of reading, (2) narrow interpretation lacking the background of Weber's greater sociological project, and (3) overestimating religious factor in Weberian model. I will discuss the development of sociology in Poland, including its historical, social and cultural aspects, in order to provide a tentative explanation why The Protestant Ethic failed to make sociology in Poland not only in the early 20th century or under communist rule until 1989, but also after the passage to democracy and free-market economy. In each of this periods, Weberian sociological imagery marked by a combination of a sense for history and culture failed and was replaced by a day-to-day reactive research, which did not make sociology, despite giving work to a large number of sociologists.

RC55-881.5

BUDOWSKI, MONICA* (University of Fribourg, monica.budowski@unifr.ch)
VERA, DANIEL* (University of Fribourg, danielverarojas@gmail.com)
Household Wellbeing and Health in Two Types of Welfare Regimes: A Comparison of (Lower-) Middle Income Households Chile and Costa Rica

The aim of this paper is to elaborate to what extent the logics of the opportunities as shaped by welfare regimes (the interplay of markets, the state, communities and households) play out for wellbeing. Health is crucial for wellbeing. Different welfare regimes provide different opportunities to deal with health issues. Chile and Costa Rica's organization of health care reflects the logics of their welfare regimes: liberal and social-democratic. We look at how households deal with health issues and what repercussions this has on their other life domains and wellbeing. We focus on households belonging to (lower) middle-income households. These are heterogeneous, as they belong to those having been heaved out of poverty over the past decades due to economic growth or to formerly middle-income households having experienced an increase in insecurity and downward mobility due to the changes in the model of Social Security linked to the change in economic model (abolishment of the Import Substitution Industrialization model).

Such households struggle to maintain or improve their level of wellbeing and to avoid slipping downwards into even more precarious positions; they do not have sufficient financial means to cushion unforeseen events and are generally not target of social policies. Recent research has highlighted the socio-economic volatility of these households, yet little is known what this means for their wellbeing. Our research looks into the everyday life of (lower) middle-income households by means of qualitative interviews with the same households in 2008/09 and 2013 in Temuco and San José. Results suggest that the households in Chile were constantly preoccupied with how to deal with health issues and the consequences. This furthered anxieties and worries in other life domains. In Costa Rica, the basic security provided by the national heath system of sufficient quality limited the spillover of worries into other life domains.
young adults to fit into parental expectations. They are supported in this endeavor by the national educational system and its representatives. While doing so, adults refer to legitimizations which they take to be given by "religion" or "ethnic tradition".

Based on children's and young people's view of the demands of these generational orders, we can identify positive and negative implications of the generational asymmetry for children and young people. What is taken positive or negative is thereby depending on children's age, but not necessarily on gender although the burdens of the generational order normally weigh heavier on girls than boys.

We operate with a notion of "self"/"good life" in the interpretation of our results. While it may easily be objected that such notion is culturally and historically contingent, we can clearly show that children and young people themselves refer astonishingly enough to such notion while judging about the various qualities of the generational demands and the opportunities they offer to them or while trying to organize their lines of actions. We conclude that the really "other" perspective is the one of the child and the young people. It is a methodological challenge to grasp this perspective and to make this "otherness" available for theorizing and practice. The paper will give empirical evidence for both countries supporting such conclusion.

RC53-857.1
BUEHLER-NIEDERBERGER, DORIS* (University of Wuppertal, buehler@uni-wuppertal.de)
EISENTRAUT, STEFFEN (Bergische Universität Wuppertal)
ALBERTH, LARS (University of Wuppertal)
Where Is The Child In Child Protection? Professional Proceedings Beyond Victims

The paper is based on the results of a project on professional interventions in cases of child maltreatment. More than hundred interviews with professionals (social workers, physicians, midwives) were carried out in five communities in Germany. In this way a data set consisting of 93 cases of suspected child maltreatment was collected.

Our results show that children are generally excluded from child protection proceedings and their voices are ignored. Therefore the rules and ways of this exclusion are analysed:

1. The exclusion of the child works via two main principles: (a) Child protection law addresses the restitution of parental competences and the conservation of the family. (b) The different professional programmes involved in child protection will eliminate children's point of view while focusing other perspectives. Social work is concerned with the relationship between professionals and parents. Physicians and midwives do only partially include the child, as they either take notice of the child's body as a 'corpus delicti' (as a bearer of traces for the physician's gaze) or as an object of parental care.

2. Against such background, traces of the children can only occasionally be found, as some social workers show empathy for the child's position. Institutions like kindergarten or day care serve as amplifiers of the child's need.

3. The information disclosed by children shows that they have a sense for the harm and disrespect as a person they are exposed to. All in all, the children articulate claims for a personal self being respected by others.

4. Furthermore, specific cases show how occasional appearances of the child's agency are silenced by the professionals in the further proceedings. Children's agency were only not reproducible in cases, when they were able to raise their voice at places/institutions outside their homes or when their behaviour continuously disturbed.

JS-89.2
BUFFEL, TINE* (The University of Manchester, tine.buffel@manchester.ac.uk)
Experiences Of Neighbourhood Exclusion and Inclusion Among Older Residents In Manchester, UK: Developing Age-Friendly Neighbourhoods

Developing environments responsive to the aspirations and needs of older people has become a major concern for social and public policy. This paper explores conceptual and empirical aspects of the age-friendly cities debate, with a particular focus on issues of place and space in urban settings. Exploratory find- ings are reported from an empirical study in a neighbourhood in Manchester, which sought to examine experiences of social exclusion and inclusion among people aged over 60. Drawing on a mixed-method approach consisting of questionnaires, focus groups and interviews, the paper identifies four issues in relation to the neighbourhood dimension of social exclusion/inclusion in later life: experiences of community change; feelings of security and safety; the manage- ment of urban space; and strategies of control. The article concludes by discuss- ing conceptual and policy issues raised by the research, particularly in relation to the issue of developing age-friendly communities.

RC11-213.2
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Experiences Of Place and Community Among First Generation Turkish Immigrants Living In Brussels, Belgium

This paper aims to explore experiences of everyday life among first generation Turkish immigrants who are ageing in place. The data for the present research are derived from a qualitative study in inner-city neighbourhoods characterized by intense deprivation. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with 23 Turkish people aged 60 and over, the paper addresses experiences of ageing and quality of life in their neighbourhoods; the variety of ways in which a sense of place is constructed; the constraints and environmental pressures which may pre- vent people from developing a sense of home; and the meaning of transnational ties for the experience of place. The results suggest that neighbourhoods, and the attachments older Turkish immigrants maintain with (multiple) place(s), have a significant influence on shaping the experience of exclusion and inclusion in later life. The article concludes with a discussion of three key themes: first, the importance of place for the quality of older Turkish immigrants' daily life; second, the idea of inclusiveness in everyday life among ageing immigrants living in disadvantaged communities; and third, the need for developing social policies that address the transnational interactions, the social needs and health care demands of a growing and increasingly diverse ageing population.

RC15-266.4
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The Association Between Work Type/Status and Mental Health Care Use, before and during the Economic Recession in Europe

Studies have examined the relationship between socioeconomic determinants and mental health care use. However, to date, little research has investigated whether these relations have changed over time and vary across socioeconomic structures and gender. Between 2005 and 2010, a global economic crisis changed Europe's economic situation, with economic instability and rising unemployment rates as a result. Recent research has found that in several countries, the recession has increased the frequency of mental health problems particularly among families experiencing unemployment. The fear generated by this Based chance of unemployment, which may depend on type of job, is also associated with poor mental health. Despite the greater demand for mental health care, there is a risk that austerity may impact adversely on health care provision.

We have investigated the relation between unemployment, type of job and mental health and medical mental health care use in 2005 and 2010. By using the repeated cross-sectional data of the Eurobarometer 248 (2005-2006) and 345 (2009-2010), we have performed gender differentiated multilevel logistic regression analyses.

Preliminary results suggest that compared to 2005, the average mental health status in Europe is worse in 2010 and the percentage that contacted a GP is higher, while in contrast, specialized care use is lower. Only unemployed women in 2005 have a higher general care use, irrespective of mental health. Contrastingly, in 2010 the unemployed men and women are more likely to contact a psychiatrist, also when we control for need for care. For men, this relation is stronger in countries with a lower unemployment rate. In addition, we found that male manual workers are in 2010 more likely to contact a psychiatrist than white collar and that the male self-employed have a lower general care use than the manual workers and white collars, both irrespective of mental health.

RC22-396.2
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Faith-based Organisations and Welfare Provision for Asylum Seekers in Australia

Religion operates in multiple ways as it shapes the experiences of forced migrants. It is often a causal factor in migration, and may either facilitate or impede integration in the country of settlement. Religious identity also plays a significant role in responses to asylum-seeking, with faith-based organisations, or FBOs, providing significant support to asylum-seekers in Western countries. FBOs are ideal service providers because of their strong local contacts, their public legitimacy, theological motivations for service and material resources. In Australia, the state has developed significant contractual relationships with FBOs to deliver welfare services, particularly to refugees and asylum seekers.

This paper examines the role of FBOs in welfare provision to asylum seekers using fieldwork conducted in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. Within each city, interviews and participant observation were conducted with practitioners at FBOs.
who provide services to asylum seekers. The study sought to understand the way that religion shapes the organisational structure, ethos and motivations of the FBO and its practitioners. It also explored the way in which FBOs use religious resources in the construction of settlement programs, how they addressed the cultural specificity of asylum-seekers in program delivery, and how they negotiated their role as ‘neutral’ state-contracted service-providers while maintaining religious identity. The results of the study find that religion is often an important and explicit motivator for practitioner action. Results indicate tensions between practitioners who understand the work in a “human rights” frame and those who may narrate or understand their work theologically. The study also revealed multiple understandings by practitioners of the importance of religious practice to asylum seekers. Finally, the results of this study point to tensions that increased government contractualisation poses for FBOs who deliver government services to asylum seekers, as FBOs have traditionally been strong critics of government policy on asylum seekers.

The Quest for Global Environmental Justice, Healthy Communities and Human Rights

This paper utilizes an environmental justice lens to critically analyze the socio-historical connection between the global exploitation of land and the exploitation of people. The environmental justice movement has expanded beyond its initial challenges to environmental racism and advancing civil rights in the United States to become a global movement advancing human rights, sustainability, health equity, food sovereignty, equitable development, clean energy, and climate justice. Climate change is viewed as one of the single most important environmental issues of our time. The idea of the human right to a healthy environment is gaining momentum worldwide. In recognition of this, the United Nations has created the Global Human Rights Council to oversee a new global protocol that seeks to integrate the human right to a healthy environment into all relevant human rights frameworks.

 Increased globalization of the world’s economy has placed special strains on the eco-systems in many marginalized communities in the global North and South. Globalization makes it easier for transnational corporations and capital to flee to areas with the least environmental regulations, best tax incentives, cheapest labor, and highest profit. Despite significant improvements in environmental protection over the past several decades, millions of people largely in developing countries still suffer from the “Big Three” environmental problems: contaminated drinking water, untreated human excrement, and air pollution.

Loopholes in international conventions and treaties still allow transboundary shipment, export, and trading of banned pesticides, hazardous wastes, questionable toxic products, and “ risky ” technologies. Economic extortion extends to the exploitative work environment of migrant farm workers, garment districts sweatshops, building construction trade, dirty low-paying industrial jobs, and the micro-electronics industry. Workers who suffer under substandard occupational and safety conditions have few rights protected by government. Globalization has complicated the movement of people in and out of countries still suffering from “ the Big Three ” environmental problems: contaminated drinking water, untreated human excrement, and air pollution.

Parallel/Alternative Orthodoxy in Russia: Inside Church, out of Doctrine

Current Russian Orthodox Church situation is unprecedented: during soviet period church was constrained by the regime; at pre-soviet time official Church status did not conduce a free contention of theological ideas. Post-soviet time gives us unique situation: ultra-liberal and ultra-conservative frictions took shape and play out but serious official (both church and state) pressure inside the Church. Both ultra-liberals and ultra-conservatives found formation andodoxy allowable in orthodoxology theological latitude. Ultra-liberal fraction is not large, but ultra-conservatives are really numerous. So, authors focus concentrates on them.

There is no ideological unity in this fraction, but we can notice a few common features. First, hierarchy neglecting patriarch and bishops has no respect in this community, withal mind of “ ancient ” considered as an ultimate truth. Really, we has a situation of forming another Holy Tradition. Second, widespread of apocalyptic moods, expectation of alarming “ properties ” (some of this “ properties ” did not come true yet). Third, monarchy minds, often linked with “ tsar-God ” heresies, where the Christ place occupies the last Russian emperor, whom they call “ redeemer ” of Russia. And last, but not the least, new technologies, especially in information sphere, phobias. Objects of these phobias are bar codes, internet, mobile phones, credit cards and gadgets at all, electronic passports, individual tax number etc. Special sort of phobias – phobia of total state electronic invasion state regulation of religious sphere.

Parallel/Alternative Orthodoxy in Russia: Inside Church, out of Doctrine

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the researcher as a neutral observer toward a more participatory role that entails becoming critically engaged with the research field and moving the application of theory, methods and practice toward action and activism.

RC05-106.24
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The paradox of Roma people’s identifications varying from strong assertions of Roma identity to complete negations of it triggers this paper’s inquiry into the reasons why Roma identifications are so heterogeneous. The argument unfolding through the analysis of multi-sided ethnographic data is that the heterogeneity of Roma identifications is not random, but that it follows certain context-specific patterns. For example, at local level in a multi-ethnic locality in Transylvania, one could observe that within the same hetero-identified Roma group there is a tendency for differentiated and fragmented self-identifications; while at state level (e.g. in Romania) and at international level there is a tendency that blurs differentiations and that emphasizes a more homogenous collective identity of the Roma. This paper attempts to uncover the reasons for the large array of Roma identifications through the combined method of “thick description” (Geertz, 1973) and “multi-sided ethnography” (Marcus, 1995). The conjunction of these methods offers a contextual understanding of the complex dynamics of Roma collective identity formation at three analytical levels: the local, the state and the international.

The findings indicate that Roma identifications are contextual and more often than not they represent means in the struggle for resources available within different structural contexts. In such instances, Roma identifications become forms of agency in negotiating a better standing vis a vis other (often more powerful) actors encountered in the process of social interaction. The instrumentality of identifications and identification discourses of the Roma does not entirely dismiss the possibility of a genuine feeling of belonging to certain categories of self-ascription in the moment of identification. Such feelings could suggest an internalization or solidification of some self-identification practices as habitus (Bourdieu, 1992) or structural content.

RC24-432.8
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MAGALLONES, OSCAR (Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Siquijor, Philippines)
Goverance of Ethnobotanical Resources in Siquijor, Philippines

The study focused on mobilizing the tambalans and mangangolaps (faith healers and herbal collectors respectively) to take the lead in formulating a Community Based Ethnobotany Resources Conservation Framework Plan, hence, leading the conservation of medicinal trees and shrubs they have been utilizing. The methods included an organizational meeting, personal interviews, participatory field survey and identification, focus group discussion (FGD), and integrated consultation workshop with the tambalans, mangangolap and other local stakeholders. The Siquijor Herbalists Association (SHA) was organized. Most of the tambalans and mangangolaps in the two barangays thought that ethnobotany resources are important source of income. However, since there has been no conservation effort, they realized that the resources are getting scarce.

The project initiated the creation of a Community Based Ethnobotany Resources Management Committee that formulated and developed a conservation framework plan. As an initial intervention to conserve the subject resources as embodied in the said plan, they established a Barangay Ethnobotany Resources Nursery through a collaborative effort by the local DENR, SHA, and concerned LGUs. Additionally, a database of ethnobotany resources was established comprising a total of 63 species showing photographs, local and official common name, family name, scientific name, parts utilized, intended cure, and method of preparation to serve as source of information on ethnomedical practices in the island. Overall, the conservation framework plan formulation was a participative approach ensuring that needs, aspirations and culture of local communities, the concern of the LGUs and national government’s policy and technical framework are duly considered.

JS-21.7
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ANCOCG, RICO (UPLB)
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Preferences in Leisure Activity As Affected By Gendered Choice

A review of the 10 year enrolment to both martial arts and dance classes was done to establish a trend. The study sought: 1) to determine if gender gap exists, 2) evaluate students’ motivation in their leisure preferences, and 3) to establish whether gender orientation is salient in students’ choice. A questionnaire was distributed to a total of 250 students currently enrolled in martial arts and dance classes. An in-depth interview was also conducted to randomly selected students. With regard to motive in their preferences, result showed that ‘challenge of their body’ and ‘self protection’ ranked first for the male and female enrollos in martial arts respectively. On the other hand, the dance enrollos noted that ‘self expression’ for the female and ‘trying a different field’ by the male students were reasons in their leisure choice. In addition, the interview notes revealed that the idea of femininity and masculinity were almost identical such as soft and gentle meant feminine while masculine were rough and persistent. Now that students enrol a leisure course because they want to, would pave the way to better learning that would actually benefit the physical body and lead to wellness and quality life.

PRES-1.7
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Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology

PRES-1.1
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HASEGAWA, KOICHI (Tohoku University)
TORIGOE, HIROYUKI (Waseda University)
HAYASHI, FUMIKO (Mayor City of Yokohama)
Welcome Addresses

RC22-384.2
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Multiple Secularities and Cultural Memories in Québec

Contemporary contestations over secularity in Western liberal democracies frequently take shape as politics of memory in which accounts of the past are mobilized to legitimate privileges of Christian Churches in the public domain. Such mobilizations meet with legal challenges as there are increasing pressures to bring such privileges into harmony with fundamental rights (equality, freedom, non-discrimination).

This paper addresses the politics around cultural memory and laïcité in Québec and specifies three distinct accounts, carried by civil society protagonists, that feed into institutional responses to religious diversity (heritage secularism, sceptical secularism, ‘open secularism’). Using exemplary cases, it shows how these three accounts are brought to bear on judicial dynamics and civil society activism. The paper is based on archival research and qualitative interviews carried out in 2012 and 2013.

RC44-729.4
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Invisibility As a Barrier to Collectivity: Argentinian and Indian Homeworkers

Two, key and probably interlinked characteristics of homework are gender and the invisibility of homeworkers. However, invisibility in homework has received scant attention from scholars. This paper explores invisibility in relation to women homeworkers: its links to their work experience and recognition as workers, and its interface with unions, NGOs, corporations and government. At the same time, it documents and compares relatively unknown instances of homework in Argentina and India to make a contribution to knowledge about homework, which is still an under-researched area.

Homeworkers are often portrayed as unorganised, and have been labelled ‘unorganisable’. We argue that homeworker invisibility is linked to a lack of representation and agency at the grassroots, which presents a particular obstacle for homeworkers. Corporate responses to reports of poor labour conditions, such as child labour, focus on risks to the firm rather than the work conditions of homeworkers. Rendering homeworkers as invisible allows firms to make sub-
Collective Practices and Appropriation of Knowledge By Three Figures of Knowledge Workers

We propose to analyse three figures of knowledge workers: art and entertainment workers, and salaried-entrepreneurs and makers, of three points of view.

Firstly, we present the institutional framework. All of these workers are out of regular rules of employment. But their activity is framed by different institutional architectures. Art and entertainment workers are formally salaried but really quasi-independent. Salaried-entrepreneurs are formally salaried but really quasi-entrepreneurs. Makers make autonomous spaces out of employment relationships.

Secondly, we analyse these figures not as professional groups, but through their practices of appropriation of knowledge. For art and entertainment workers, the discontinuous employment relationships constitute a precarious condition but at the same time, it is the condition for autonomous artistic and cultural production. For salaried-entrepreneurs the singular enterprise, Business Employment Cooperative is the space for production of common knowledge. Finally, for makers, free knowledge and co-production are the “core business”.

In all of these experiences we can show how collective practices invent singular forms of resistance to the neoliberal model of “self entrepreneurship”.

Social Policy for Improvement of Standard of Living in Thailand

Social Policy entails the study of the social relations necessary for human well-being and the systems by which well-being may be promoted. It’s about the many and various things that affect the kinds of life that people can live. This paper presents the results from Citizen Survey on social quality in Thailand by using the ACSQ (Asian Consortium for Social Quality) standard questionnaire conducted by King Prajadhipok’s Institute during the end of 2012 to explain the important factors affecting the public satisfaction on standard of living in Thailand and what kind of social policy should be formulated to enhance the wellbeing of Thai people. Since Thai present government concentrate mostly on so called “populist” policy which is considered to be different from welfare policy and there are a lot of controversies in Thai society. A lot of money has been spent to support the wellbeing of the people in rural area and the group of the poor. The results show that accommodation, employment, financial status and family life have positive impact on satisfaction on standard of living, whereas political participation shows negative impact. Therefore, the social policies that are appropriate for Thailand should be the strengthening the socio economic security that is related to those mentioned factors.

Historical Perspectives On Risk and Morality

Anthony Giddens argued that the 'risk society' presupposes the 'evaporation of morality'. But like other aspects of the sociology of risk, this proposition has never been empirically substantiated. This paper will historically explore the inverse relationship between risk and morality, focusing on the language of policy debates in the UK on contentious social issues. The balance between arguments grounded in more straightforward ‘right’ and ‘wrong’ and those based in risk and harm reduction will be analysed, focusing on four particular periods: the late Victorian, the liberalising legislation of the 1960s, the Thatcher-Major years, and current Coalition policy language – in view of Cameron's intent to 'remoralise' discourse. The intention is to cast new light on contemporary debates such as around drugs policy and 'policy-led evidence', where the tension between probabilistic calculation and moral judgement is marked, and to direct new theoretical attention to the useful contrast of risk to morality.

Rational for Widening the Research Paradigms in Defence Environment

To date, a large amount of the research conducted within defence organisations has been restricted both in terms of the research paradigms employed and the content areas covered. The paradigms have been predominately positivist and the content has tended to privilege investigations of actions carried out by uniformed military. This paper will argue that the imposition of the neoliberal agenda on most defence organisations has resulted in a civilisation and privatised agenda on most defence organisations has resulted in a civilisation and privatisation of defence. The consequences of this imposition have been so profound as to have altered the very way in which the military can conduct war. As will be demonstrated in the paper these changes in turn also warrant a change in the nature and frequency of the research paradigms used. The present reality is that the pace of reforms has outstripped the ability of researchers to stay abreast of these developments let alone to engage in sound, explanatory, theoretical development. Researchers have been further hampered by the predominance of research paradigms and methodological approaches ill-suited to investigating the complexity of these developments and in particular the social systems involved.

Examples drawn from Iraq and Afghanistan will be used to demonstrate the limitations of existing research approaches to meet the current and future challenges associated with the ongoing nature of defence reforms and transformations. Emerging topics which are explored to justify a change in research approaches include the blurring of boundaries between military and its suppliers; the increased dependence on contractors to generate military capability in the battlespace; and the raft of unresolved moral and ethical dilemmas as well as the jurisdictional nightmare that has followed as a result. The overall aim of the paper is to demonstrate why different topics require different research approaches.

Supporting Family Farmers, Small Traders and Micro Entrepreneurs: Brazilian Local Experiences of Income Redistribution

The inequality in Brazil remains huge. In 2012, the richest 10% concentrated 41.9% of total national income. Although improvements were made in recent years, the country’s Gini coefficient in 2012 was 0.498, which still situates the country as one of the most unequal in the world. Social policies of the federal government such as the Programa Bolsa Familia, the minimum wage increase and the reduction of unemployment have been able to reduce poverty and extreme poverty in the country. However, to reduce inequality is necessary that local governments also formulate and implement public policies aiming to reduce inequalities. This article discusses and analyzes four municipal experiences which are facing these issues. The field research was carried out between 2012 and 2013 and in methodological terms, there was documentary analysis of the legal instruments that have created programs, analysis of quantitative indicators and interviews with government experts, representatives of the legislative power, members of opposition parties, small businessmen, traders, family farmers and the general population. Two of them, in Dracena (State of São Paulo) and São João deイラis (Piauí), are related to family farmers and deal directly with the issue of poverty in small rural municipalities. The third, Cubatão (São Paulo), deals with the stimulation to local trade, through a new kind of social currency. And finally, the fourth case is Cariacica (Espírito Santos), an experience to stimulate local entrepreneurship, accompanied by a public procurement program directed to micro and small entrepreneurs. The effects of the four experiments on inequality are heterogeneous, but the results show that, at different levels, these policies have succeeded in stimulating local economic development and reduce inequalities in cities. They can therefore serve as interesting examples to reflect on the role of local governments in building a fairer society.

The Brazilian Challenges for Effective a Sport Public Policy

The Brazilian Challenges for Effective a Sport Public Policy

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
With the upcoming of the two biggest sporting events in the world - the FIFA World Cup 2014 and the Rio de janeiro Olympic Games in 2016 - Brazil is experiencing a unique moment and fomenting the discussion of sporting infrastructure in the country and the necessity to build a national sport public policy committed not only in winning another world championship in football or guarantee a better classification in the medals table in the next Olympics, but also a policy that ensures the practice of sports to all citizens. This article presents the determination of sport public policies by the federal government in recent years that aims to contribute to the further development of the sport nationwide. The issue consists in the analysis of programs that encourage physical activity and sports, the payment of stipend for athletes (Bolsa-Aleatla), tax relief to companies that support sports initiatives (Sports Incentive Law), improvement in national sports infrastructure and the science support for this area.

The results show that the federal government has been increasing the incentive for high performance sport and ensuring better training and participation of Brazilian athletes in international competitions. Nevertheless, the sport practice is still a result of isolated initiatives. The challenge is to harness the moment that sport has in Brazil to foster discussion and seek to consolidate a national public policy for sport in the coming years.

RC47-769.9
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'Big Brother For People With Degrees': Interpassivity In Contemporary Activism

Since 2011, there has been a resurgence of activism across the globe in an attempt to resist what has come to be seen as an unjust and unfair approach to the global financial crisis. One of the largest movements being managed to spread across 951 cities and 81 countries in a matter of months following the initial call to camp at Zucotti Park, New York (near Wall Street). This paper is based on interviews that took place with Occupy: London in May 2012 (just before they were evicted).

Mark Fisher has suggested that, interpassivity – when "the object itself takes from me, deprives me of, my own passivity" (Žižek 2006:24) – can be seen in examples of resistive culture (such as the film ‘Wall-e’ which "performs our anti-capitalism for us" (Fishier 2009:12). In this way, the current paper suggests that we could apply this to some forms of activism to explain why some people feel like they are part of such movements without ‘properly’ joining them on the ground. Analysing some of the interview data, we find evidence that some people might be allowing the other to ‘relieve them of their passivity’ towards resistance and turning it into a kind of privatised rebellion rather than any real action against the system.

References

RC11-206.6
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Transnational Grandparenting By Minority Ethnic Groups Living in England and Wales

BACKGROUND: This paper examines the transnational grandparenting activities of middle aged (40-54) and older people (55+) from six ethnic minority groups living in England and Wales (Black Caribbean, Black African, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Chinese). Within the sample of 1206 people, there were 1408 transnational relationships (dyads) with relatives overseas. Of the 1408 transnational relationships with relatives only 88 were between grandparents and grandchildren.

METHOD: Frequency and methods of contact (letter writing, telephone calls, ICT, visiting and receiving visitors, sending and receiving gifts, sending and receiving one of gifts of money, sending and receiving regular remittances) were used in exploratory latent profile analysis to identify transnational relationships for all relative dyads. A four-class model was selected as the best fit to the data. The types of transnational relationships were characterised as: Infrequent Digital Communicators; Infrequent Telephone Communicators; Highly Connected Regular Benefactors and Occasional Bilateral-Bounteous-Visitors. Thereafter, our analyses focus on the 88 grandparental transnational relationships. We explore differences between ethnic groups and the gender of the grandparental dyad (e.g. grandmother-grandson, grandmother-granddaughter, grandfather-granddaughter, grandfather-grandson).

RESULTS: Although the numbers are small, trends are observed with regard to differences in grandparental transnational relationships between ethnic groups. A majority of transnational relationships between Black African grandparents and grandchildren were characterised as Infrequent Telephone Communicators (85%); whereas a majority of relationships between Indian grandparents and grandchildren were characterised as Highly Connected Regular Benefactors. Pakistani and Bangladeshi grandparents were more likely than grandparents in other ethnic groups to be Occasional Bilateral-Bounteous-Visitors. With regard to gender dyads, all transnational relationships were with grandsons and there were no significant differences in relationship types between grandmothers and grandfathers.

IMPLICATIONS: The implications of the findings for intergenerational transmission of cultural values between grandparents and grandchildren are discussed, taking into account the location of the grandchild.

JS-41.5
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Cross-Border Social Security Coordination, Mobility Of Labour

This paper analyses the mobility of labour forces between two European welfare states and its impact on earnings of residents-pensioners and mobile-pensioners. It examines the case of frontier workers in Luxembourg and Belgium. The results of the analysis show that structural differences in pension systems (e.g. retirement age, waiting period, benefit levels) affect mobile pensioners. The case of frontier workers in Luxembourg and Belgium illustrate that current legislation produces uneven effects on the earnings of former mobile workers. Labour mobility plays an increasing role in welfare policies and demands a new approach in national welfare states.

RC07-132.8
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Mobility Of Labour and Pension Outcomes: An Analysis Of The European Cross-Border Social Security Coordination

Pension systems were designed in a time characterized by stable labour markets and limited cross-border mobility. As the labour market becomes increasingly flexible, upcoming generations will be faced with challenges of differences in income taxation and social security systems, as these generate discrepancies in income. We argue that changes in life-cycle due to mobility of work to another country are happening and welfare state objectives need to address these changes.

Labour mobility plays an increasing role in welfare policies and demands a new approach in national welfare states. This paper analyses the impact of mobility of labour between the states, in the European context and questions whether the welfare state attains equally achieves its objectives on domestic and frontier workers. Despite accessibility of pension from different countries, due to differences in welfare objectives, the welfare of mobile pensioners can vary a lot. The results of the analysis show that structural differences in pension systems (e.g. retirement age, waiting period, benefit levels) affect the welfare of mobile pensioners. The case of frontier workers in Luxembourg and Belgium illustrate that despite legislation on coordinating the pension outcomes is in place, this produces uneven effects on the earnings of mobile pensioners and will in the future lead to more obstacles for the welfare of the upcoming mobile generation.

RC30-519.3
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Lean Production : An Erroneous Conception of Work ?

In the 1990s, Lean production concerned automobile factories. Since it has spread to service facilities, hospitals and public services. French government has gone further by promoting and partially financing its implementation, especially in smaller firms in order to develop their competitiveness. However, it has progressively become a topic of public debate. Various experts and trade unions criticize its effects on working conditions, showing that the health of workers is sometimes more affected in context of Lean production than in traditional scientific organizations.

On the basis of about ten case studies, we point out a big diversity in firms that have resorted to Lean production. Its relevance depends on their own issues, the way changes were conducted or the characteristics of the initial organizational context. In consequence, it’s difficult to provide a very strong opinion. However, we put forward that, on the one hand, Lean production has ability to introduce two fundamental aspects which clearly go over Taylorism: the value-added of the ground as a key factor of success in performance's firms and the necessity to pay attention to workers by getting them involved in a continuous improvement of customer satisfaction. But, on the other hand, Lean production doesn’t work into account seriously enough. Work is always standardized and the participation of workers is limited to find a solution to problems in a

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
binding framework. Finally, working conditions remain at the service of productive requirements and are not considered at the strategic level. Lean production doesn't truly question the scientific division of labor, which would suppose to completely redefine the conception of performance including social issues.

RC27-467.4
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Sport As a Thread in the Life of the Destitute

A critical lens on the value and meaning of sport in the lives of what has become known as “high risk” populations. Boasting together to justice to a thoughtful understanding of the value of sport in the lived realities of people. In a study conducted over a five year period (2007-2011), tracing the impact of the G2YZF sport-for-development programme in nine different African countries, 101 comprehensive case studies were compiled. Of these, 45 were selected based on the extensiveness of material available per case. The thematic analysis of life-integrated experiences three main themes was identified. These themes projected differential degrees of integration of sport-related experiences in the lives of participants and implementers (e.g. managers of NGOs, coaches, peer-educator and volunteers). The first theme relates to sports-related experiences as “encounters” which could be interpreted as an initial phase in the socialisation process, where it stayed at a relatively superficial level of engagement. A second theme demonstrates an increased entanglement underpinned by experiences of relative success, acceptance and recognition. This type of engagement proliferated into a myriad of associations and various degrees of sport-role integration. The third theme shows a deepening of commitment which happened by choice and/or socio-economic realities profiling the process as a viable option for survival. The differential depth and role-assignments are analysed to identify the mechanisms in sport and society.

RC08-165.18
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Career and Profession As Subversive Concepts at Mid-20th Century

Mid-twentieth century sociologists showed great ingenuity applying the hegemonic concepts of career and profession to subvert commonplace ideas of success and progress. These concepts of career and profession in overlapping but different ways formed part of a cluster of modernising narratives distinguishing ‘advanced’ western nations from underdeveloped nations; they also distinguishing middle-upper sections of modern technological societies from uneducated parts of the labour market. These ostensibly descriptive uses of the concepts of career and profession were highly normative in two senses. First, they embedded a prescriptive idea about what individuals should do or what constituted a worthy occupational focus. Second, such aspirations embraced by middle-class individuals was naturalised as the desirable modern route to success and fulfilment. Pioneering work by scholars such as Goffman and Becker re-purposed the notion of career as a tool to subvert everyday hegemonic assumptions, delineating instead trajectories of inequality. Similarly, Freidson and Johnson’s re-framed profession-trajectories in particular. This approach suggests that through the accumulation of formal or socio-economic realities profiling the process as a viable option for survival.

TG04-955.3
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Risk Knowledge Versus Uncertainty: Insights from Research on Health Issues

Today dominant forms of risk management illustrate the central role of scientific knowledge in the organization of society in general and in public health activities in particular. This approach suggests that through the accumulation of formal knowledge, greater control over health can be gained. However, the ambivalent consequences of relying on abstract knowledge are more and more apparent. The increasing dependence of – lay and professional – individuals on mediated knowledge (for example screening or epidemiological results) discredits first-hand, experiential knowledge. Furthermore, the definition of health on abstract knowledge (for example screening or epidemiological results) discredits first-hand, experiential knowledge. Furthermore, the definition of health on abstract knowledge (for example screening or epidemiological results) discredits first-hand, experiential knowledge.

RC36-618.3
BUSCH, MELANIE E L* (Adelphi University, bush@adelphi.edu)

Stories of My America: Race and Nation in the Contemporary US

This paper will explore findings from research done to understand contemporary perspectives on belonging and nationalism in the United States. It will explore the meaning of “America,” what is unique about its character and possibilities, and its claims to being special in the history of nations on this planet. These intertwined issues are widely conceptualized in both lay and scholarly discourse as the spirit of American exceptionalism. Just more than one century after its creation, the nation-state expanded to become a global power, including a pattern of territorial expansion deemed by many to be imperial. By mid-twentieth century, the United States was the number one world power.

As the hegemonic power within the world-system, the U.S. was forced to reckon with contradictions within its own borders and how they reflected on its position as the world leader. Anti-colonial struggles that occurred throughout the globe were frequently viewed as aligned with movements for social change among marginalized populations within its borders. The nation struggled with the question of how they would be positioned and perceived in this new era of imperialism. How could the rhetoric of democracy be rationalized as interventions around the globe intensified? The Reagan era provided narratives of benevolence and leadership that justified these actions in the eyes of many people in the U.S. By George W. Bush’s Presidency, nationalism and patriotism were generally assumed virtues that trumped all else. Participant reflections are thoughtful, though often contradicting their words providing their realms of deep internal struggles about how the ideological narratives that people ascribe to sometimes explain but more often disregard the challenges they face in everyday life. These “Stories of My America” provide insight into the everyday struggles engaged to reconcile the rhetoric, revers and realities embodied in the notion of an American Dream.

JS-3.1
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Land Governance and Its Influence on Institutional Development in Santiago Del Estero, Argentina

Over the last decades the rural landscape worldwide has been undergoing major changes. Vast tracks of land are appropriated by different (global) actors for diverse purposes. In Argentina, this ranges from investments for soybean cultivation, cattle farming, nature preservation and ecotourism. The impact of this phenomenon on the livelihood of rural communities in this area is enormous. These populations, who have been living on the land for many generations, often do not possess legal titles to the land and are threatened to continue to live as they did before. Although by law their rights are acknowledged when living on the land for over 20 years, these rights are often not respected. Land appropriation and land grabbing lead to marginalization of rural communities and create inequality. By means of combining literature on governance, socio-ecological systems, and social sustainability, this paper looks at how rural communities in the province of Santiago del Estero, Argentina cope with the challenges arising from increasing land use and acquisition and how they advance their mobilization. The focus of this paper lies on multi-level governance processes within this socio-political conflict of rural communities. The challenges the communities face in terms of new boundaries, land management and use, cooperation and participation and ecological restrictions are central for evaluating the sustainability of the system. Major findings presented in this paper are that negotiations over land take place between actors with an unequal distribution of power, meaning that the rural communities are further neglected and political measures overrule local inhabitants rights. This conclusion calls for more recognition of the conflict by the national and provincial governments but furthermore, improved access to information for the rural communities to advance justice and equity in the governance of the commons.

RC31-524.1
BUSSE, ERIKA* (University of Wisconsin River Falls, busse.erika@gmail.com)

Land Governance and Its Influence on Institutional Development in Santiago Del Estero, Argentina

Over the last decades the rural landscape worldwide has been undergoing major changes. Vast tracks of land are appropriated by different (global) actors for diverse purposes. In Argentina, this ranges from investments for soybean cultivation, cattle farming, nature preservation and ecotourism. The impact of this phenomenon on the livelihood of rural communities in this area is enormous. These populations, who have been living on the land for many generations, often do not possess legal titles to the land and are threatened to continue to live as they did before. Although by law their rights are acknowledged when living on the land for over 20 years, these rights are often not respected. Land appropriation and land grabbing lead to marginalization of rural communities and create inequality. By means of combining literature on governance, socio-ecological systems, and social sustainability, this paper looks at how rural communities in the province of Santiago del Estero, Argentina cope with the challenges arising from increasing land use and acquisition and how they advance their mobilization. The focus of this paper lies on multi-level governance processes within this socio-political conflict of rural communities. The challenges the communities face in terms of new boundaries, land management and use, cooperation and participation and ecological restrictions are central for evaluating the sustainability of the system. Major findings presented in this paper are that negotiations over land take place between actors with an unequal distribution of power, meaning that the rural communities are further neglected and political measures overrule local inhabitants rights. This conclusion calls for more recognition of the conflict by the national and provincial governments but furthermore, improved access to information for the rural communities to advance justice and equity in the governance of the commons.

XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology
to achieve their project of migrating to Brazil to find job. We draw on fieldwork conducted in Peru where we followed Haitians going through to cross the Brazilian border—where Haitians are granted refugee status since 2012. We combine it with the analysis of the state policies, and the programs international organizations have set up to serve (or control) Haitian migration. In particular, we pay attention to the frames used by international organizations and states (e.g. “victims,” “refugees”) and how migrants themselves draw on them to achieve their migratory project. We want to highlight the mismatch (or decoupling) between how migrants are framed at the international level, and how their see their own migration. Focusing on the latter, we highlight that rather than passive actors, migrants navigate the frames to accomplish their goal that is finding a job in a new country.

RC31-531.7

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The Legal-Illegal Nexus: Haitian Citizens in Their Transit Migration through Peru

The nexus legal-illegal is more fluid than migration literature indicates. Thus far, research on legality/illegality (Carling, Menjivar and Schmalzbauer 2012; Golsen-Boza 2012) has focused on the experiences of families with members with different migratory statuses and/or how migrants from the same country enjoy different migratory statuses depending on the country of destination (e.g. Somalia). There is little on how migrants of the same nationality experience moving back and forth between these categorizations in their trajectory to a destination. We analyze the case of Haitian migration to Brazil to shed light on migrants’ agency and the colonial constraints they face. We argue that migrants themselves do navigate successfully (mostly) the fluidity of the nexus legal-illegal due to their “migration capital.”

After the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, Haitian migrants to Brazil through Peru have called the attention of media, local populations, authorities and security forces. Ever since, changing approaches and ad hoc stipulations in the migration policies of Brazil, Peru and Ecuador regarding “administering” the flow, have created “illegal-legal” scenarios for Haitians. Concurrently, Peru requires visa for Haitians, and Brazil grants refugee status (1/12/2012). In this context, Haitians are both treated as migrant bodies (Chavez 2009) assuming almost passively the events caused by actors who take advantage, abuse them or profit on their needs (Peruvian Police, coyotes, others). Simultaneously, they “master the local legal logic” in order to avoid “restrictions to their projects” (Fonseca and Jardim 2010). We draw on a multi-method and multisite research conducted in 2013 to illustrate this case.

RC31-528.4

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Rethinking Lowrider Artistic Representations: An Aesthetic Response to Social Exclusion

This paper examines ethnographically the construct of the lowrider vehicle as part of the barrio aesthetic. The central argument is that the display of lowriders can be better understood as an artistic response to institutional exclusion – an identity mechanism of resistance used to contest institutional oppression. The principles of the Borderlands theory provide exceptional insights into the analyses of aesthetic manifestions and social exclusion. We use this approach to theoretically frame lowriders’ artistic representations as mechanisms of resistance to social exclusion. This study employs a qualitative triangulation method that includes participant observations, photo documentation, and ten semi-structured interviews. Between winter 2006 and summer 2007 data were collected from two lowrider car shows in the state of Michigan. One site was in the city of Lansing and the other was in South Haven. This study found that lowrider art works as a source of stability and structure for Chicanas/o young adults who live on the margins of society. Isolated by the racial/ethnic larger order from mainstream space, the lowrider aesthetic represents an identity-building component introduced through family and friends – consciously or unconsciously – to question institutional exclusion.

RC21-362.4

BUTCHER, MELISSA* (The Open University, melissa.butcher@open.ac.uk)

Creative Disturbances in Urban Space

A role for politics in urban space is to make seen that which is invisible in the relationships and structures of the city; to offer alternative thoughts on the use of space as well as question topographies of power that underpin it. Creative disturbances in urban space have held a place in the forms of politics yet recent debates on political and urban geographies has demarcated differences between political and cultural uses of public space, questioning claims of the utility of ‘small’ everyday creative interventions as opposed to Big P political acts.

This paper will argue that the efficacy of cultural politics can be theorised in terms of: In contrast to a politics of presence, imagination and transformation. A politics of presence incorporates into creative interventions that which is not seen in the official discourse of the global city including ethnicity, age and gender. A politics of imagination centres on generative processes, that is, the instantiation of alternative conceptions and uses of urban space. This aspect of creative interventions is working within established fields of what is resistance and ‘who has the right to the city’. Finally a politics of transformation is embedded in narratives of scale. A criticism of the effectiveness of creative interventions is that they are often unable to rise above the locality in which they are centred. This paper will argue through case studies of creative acts from Sydney (car culture among young men), Delhi (multi-media labs in marginalised communities) and London (graffiti knitting), that creative interventions can in fact generate a process of public pedagogy and reconfigure urban engagement that emphasises ‘community’, temporal alternatives, bodily engagement in production, and the aesthetics of public place-making.

RC06-126.4

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BIELECKA-PRUS, JOANNA (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University)
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Migration As the Process of Care Exclusion

In Poland, alike in other eastern and central European countries, caring functions are played by families and particularly by women. Women who work abroad exclude themselves from direct care of their children and elderly parents. Then their children and elderly parents are left on their own and tent to be excluded by the State as a result of such a situation. In this way they must look for strangers’ help. Cultural norms make both parties (migrants and their families) notice the discrepancy between the obligations and execution of care duties. The presentation quotes the results of quantitative research (N=400) in Polish women migrating to Norway. It shows examples of care deficits and attempts to solve the problem.

JS-2.3

BÜCHELE, JULIA* (University of Basel, l.buechele@unibas.ch)

“Becoming Expatriate” Foreign Assignments and the Role of Accompanying Spouses in Kampala

Foreign assignments and expatriate lifestyles drew the attention mostly through publications coming from the field of Human Resources. Here the focus lies largely on the risks and costs of premature returns. It is claimed that expatriate assignments often fail and are in most cases caused by marital problems or family issues rather than work environment or poor performance of the employee. Therefore the foreign assignment apparatus of professionals and their families is not only tailor-made to support families but also creates perceptions about how to “live abroad” as expatriates. Spouses are seen as a crucial factor to guarantee the stability of family life and work performance abroad. Scholars have pointed to the influence and constructivist nature of preparation training and the importance of the ‘deploying organization’ in shaping expatriate identities (Hindman, 2007; Mense-Petermann 2012). Until today the aspired stability through support of expatriate spouses rests on a heteronormative perception of family and marriage. Furthermore, transnational companies through global assignment policies, especially through high wages and incentives create differences between expatriates and their colleagues and between expatriates and the local population (Mense-Petermann, 2013). By the same token, Fechter (2007) highlights the notion of privilege and detachment of the expatriate communities from the ‘host society’ and draws a link between colonial and contemporary expatriate lifestyles in non-western countries. This paper examines the role of accompanying spouses in the foreign assignment process and poses questions about how the relationship between the ‘deploying organisation’ and spouse is conceptualized. In addition I will draw attention to the relationships that derives from (economic) privileges on the one hand, and on the other marital dependency created by the “single breadwinner” who is the contract holder. For this purpose I will utilise the findings of my PhD research on the European expat community in Kampala, Uganda.
BYFIELD, NATALIE* (St. John's University, byfieldnm@stjohns.edu)
Targets: The Existential Crisis of Black Male Youth in the U.S

This article uses intersectional analysis and critical race theory to investigate how race, age, and gender intersect in black, male youth in urban areas in the United States to create life outcomes that likely represent an existential challenge for people in this social location. The prosecution of the federal-based War on Drugs in the 1980s led to a moral panic that categorized black, male youth in urban areas as the new “folk devils.” The continuation of the War on Drugs has prolonged the “folk devil” status of black male youth over the course of the last two decades. This contributed to the tendency in this society for dominant forces to construct young black males as criminals. Their status as criminals has shaped their interactions with representatives of the state as well as with other individuals. It has made them targets, at a disproportionate rate, of laws intended to curb criminal behavior such as the New York State Stop and Frisk law being enforced by the New York Police Department (NYPD). This status also contributes to the racial profiling they experience from individuals, who deem them dangerous, particularly in non-black spaces and react to their presence with deadly force as in the case of Trayvon Martin. This paper examines significance of marginalization in these contexts to their future as members of that society.

JS-50.4
BYRNE, ELLIE* (Cardiff University, byrnee@cardiff.ac.uk)
Analysing and Interpreting Participants’ Photographs of a Mental Health Hospital

In this paper I reflect upon the analysis and interpretation of 377 photographs taken by research participants in my PhD study. Service users and staff in a mental health hospital were asked to use disposable cameras to show what they thought of their surroundings. The aim of the study was to explore the contribution of photography to understandings of the mental health hospital environment, in terms of both the research process and as visual data. I began with a detailed methodological review of studies where research participants took photographs as part of the research process. This informed the iterative cycles of data collection which followed. Some participants took photographs on their own and did not take part in any form of interview (6). Others took part in follow up interviews where we talked about the photographs they had taken (7). Some participants took part in mobile photo-interviews where I accompanied them as they took their photographs, collecting interview data concurrently (4). In addition, two focus groups took place with people not connected to the hospital. The focus groups produced individual and group responses to a sample of images.

The focus of this paper is on the techniques of data analysis and the interpretation of visual images from different standpoints (e.g. researcher, photographer, third party) I found that certain images produced stronger reactions than others and I will use Roland Barthes’ concepts of ‘studium’ and ‘punctum’ in order to theorise this. I will also discuss the possibility that, by unpicking of the content of a large number of photographs, ‘thin’ yet ‘rich’ descriptions of the hospital environment can be produced.

RC23-414.1
BÜSCHER, CHRISTIAN* (KIT, buescher@kit.edu)
SUMPF, PATRICK (KIT)
Patterns of Trust and Distrust in Energy System Transformation

Energy systems around the world are in transition. The need for renewable energy sources and – in some cases – devastating experiences with dangerous technologies has triggered public debate in favor of changing the dominant sociotechnical regimes of energy supply. In question are existing technological, organizational and governmental paradigms. We can observe a lack of trust in technology (nuclear power), in organization (technocracy of experts), and in processes of liberalization, as well as in non-transparent relations between governmental actors and private stakeholders. All of this influences the overall confidence attributed towards the energy domain.

However, we cannot assume that the result of this transformational process yields trust and confidence in the “new” system. In case of the German “Energiewende”, a growing discomfort already leads to a lack of confidence in reliability and security and, partly, to doomsday scenarios of expected major breakdowns. People start to prepare for the worst case.

With reference to the visions and goals of system transformation we have to expect a qualitative change of the relationship between the general public and the energy system. Particularly in vogue are ideas of “smart” technologies (smart grid, smart markets, demand-side-management) in order to implement multiple alternative energy sources and to increase distribution efficiency. The transformation into smart grid energy systems is now likely to cause a shift of modes from confidence to (system) trust among consumers who are supposed to take a more active role as “prosumers” despite intransparent technologies and markets.

Therefore, the sociological problem arises in a probable shift of disappointment attribution from external references (e.g. politics) to self-reference (own decision), making smart grids primarily a problem of increased choice between decision alternatives. This future outlook might entail the paradox experience with technology: A situation of empowered but distrustful users faced with uncertainty and decisional risk.

JS-58.2
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PONG, SUET-LING (Penn State)
Cultural Capital and Academic Achievement in Hong Kong

Participation in high-brow culture (e.g., visits at museums or art gallery, attendance at an opera or classical symphony concert) has been of particular interests to sociologists of education in many Western countries as it has been widely used as a measure of cultural capital. In recent years, this high-brow cultural participation increasingly draws the attention of sociologists of education in other parts of the world: East Asia. Unlike evidence showing the positive effect in most Western countries, however, evidence in some East Asian countries suggests that excessive cultural participation may have negative consequences for academic performance. Yet more research is needed to establish the relationship between high-brow cultural activities and academic achievement in East Asian educational systems. In this study, we address this issue by studying the role of cultural capital in Hong Kong. Hong Kong provides a very unique setting of studying cultural capital because of its Chinese history and British colonial experience, which is often referred to as “a meeting place of East and West.” In other words, Hong Kong’s educational system has many similarities with those of other East Asian societies, for example, in terms of a highly competitive school setting and a heavy reliance on shadow education due to the high-stakes exams, while having many Western cultural characteristics influenced by the British Empire. Indeed, our analyses of 2000 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) suggest that cultural capital defined as high-brow cultural participation has a diminishing return for math achievement. We discuss a broader theoretical and empirical implication of this result beyond and above the context of Hong Kong.
WG05-927.2

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Results On Public Policies Against Poverty In Mexico: 1990 - 2012

Results on public policies against poverty have not been successful to diminish it. In 1990, 21.4% of people in Mexico didn’t have enough money to eat, 29.7% of people didn’t have enough money to improve their capacities, and 53% of people didn’t have enough money to have better conditions of life. Twenty years later, in 2010, 18.6% of people didn’t have enough money to eat, 26.7% of people didn’t have enough money to improve their capacities, and 51.3% of people didn’t have enough money to have better conditions of life. Therefore, it is concluded that the public policies against poverty haven’t been able to attack the causes of it, that’s why it is necessary to review the design, conception and implementation of them. This situation is the result of changes in the relationship between state and society and of course in the design of public policies against poverty.

In order to understand what happened with the public policies against poverty it is necessary to take into account the historical context in which they are designed and implemented. Nowadays, public policies do not fight against the process of pauperization, with changes in the economic model since the late seventies; all the countries have been involved in a competition to offer the best conditions to the investors, but not for population. Therefore, implementation of structural reforms has had a huge social cost. The challenge is abandon the assistance policies and design policies that give more alternatives to people to achieve better life conditions.

RC11-212.1

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E-Inclusive Active Aging: Citizens and Senior Volunteers in Telematic Society

ENGLISH

This paper analyze the roles that represent the elderly in our society as citizens who participate actively in social and political processes. Similarly, it intends to dignify the elderly, and thus demystify negative stereotypes and prejudices of this life stage, what they symbolize elderly people not only as social achievement of our time by medical advances, nutrition or friendly policies general welfare, but social capital also usable for their knowledge and life experiences to the generations who share the same context.

To achieve these objectives, it examines the social participation through associations and senior volunteer, as phenomena of social empowerment, digital inclusion and intergenerational solidarity in aging societies by demographic changes, and telematics by technological advances that affect progress, growth and modernity.

The fieldwork was made in a Spanish region with demographic ageing where public and private institutions develop actions to achieve e-inclusion of citizens +65 years (17% of the population); so that reducing the digital gap and promoting the use of ICT to improve quality of life, social participation and cohesion.

SPANISH

La comunicación analiza los distintos papeles de los adultos mayores en la sociedad actual, como ciudadanos que participan activamente en los procesos sociales y políticos, desmitificando visiones negativas y estereotipos sobre esta etapa vital. Para ello se analiza su participación a través del asociacionismo y el voluntariado sénior, como fenómenos de empoderamiento social, inclusión digital y solidaridad intergeneracional en sociedades senescentes y telemáticas.

El trabajo de campo se ha centrado en una región española fuertemente envejecida en la que instituciones públicas y privadas desarrollan acciones para lograr la e-inclusión de la ciudadanía de 65 y más años; reduciendo así la fractura digital y promoviendo el uso de las TIC para superar la exclusión y mejorar la calidad de vida, la participación social y la cohesión.

RC24-432.18

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Who Learns from Whom? Environmental Intergenerational Relations

The communication is a contribution to knowledge of social and environmental intergenerational relationships, specifically the role of grandparents and grandchildren in the acquisition and transmission of values, habits and environmental attitudes.

In advanced Western societies older people have regained some influence on the learning of their grandchildren. The lengthening of life expectancy, medical and health improvements and economic security guarantees due to the performance of the (increasingly reduced) welfare state, allow these groups to reach old age in good physical, economic and emotional. This allows them to devote their time to training activities, leisure and sports, but also help your children in all aspects, especially in raising their grandchildren, going with them a large number of hours per day due to long working double shifts and parents.

This common time they share grandparents and grandchildren can be used to transfer knowledge and new learning from each other. Much of today's grandparents have lived through times of scarcity and have learned to conserve and effectively manage scarce resources available, having generated habits generally keep still. Meanwhile Grandchildren were born in times of plenty and much of their education is based on consumption, comfort and opulence, but also have been influenced by their teachers and media in exercising habits that could called sustainable.

Our work, based on surveys and focus groups, aims to contribute to knowledge of how interact grandparents and grandchildren in the mutual transfer of environmental attitudes and habits; what kind of sustainable habits between generations reproduce. In short, try to know who learns from whom.

RC04-78.29

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Para Qué Estudiar Un Posgrado? El Valor De La Educación Ante La Falta De Oportunidades

A los 25 años de edad las personas que han seguido una trayectoria escolar regular pueden inscribirse a estudios de posgrado, sin embargo esta posibilidad aumenta o disminuye de acuerdo con las condiciones socioeconómicas presentes y los valores atribuidos a la educación se corresponden con estas condiciones.

De acuerdo con indicadores de la OCDE (2011) México presenta una falla estructural en la educación pues en la primera década del siglo XXI, 29.5% de jóvenes que se encuentra en el rango de 25 a 29 años de edad no estudian ni trabajan y el porcentaje aumenta a 47.3% si se considera sólo el caso de las mujeres. Esto significa que casi la mitad de las mujeres que se encuentran en este rango de edad no participan en procesos de formación ni cuenta con un trabajo digno.

En la ponencia se analiza por qué los estudiantes optan por inscribirse en alguno de los posgrados de la Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas. Se parte del supuesto que la decisión para estudiar en estos posgrados está mediada por la imposibilidad de encontrar trabajo o acceder a otro programa que, aunque les resulte de mayor interés, no pueden solventar económicamente.

RC15-264.2

CADA, KAREL* (Charles University, kcada@centrum.cz)

Public and Private in Transition: Debating Choices in Health Care Reforms in the Post-Communist Czech Republic

The paper examines a public discussion on health policy reforms in the Czech Republic between 2006 and 2008. After the fall of communism, the first period of transformation focused mostly on basic market oriented reforms such as setting up a pluralistic insurance model, decentralizing through privatization and setting up a public/private mix for the provision of health care. Although health care changed significantly in the two following decades, the biggest reform plan was proposed after the parliamentary elections in 2006 when the right-wing government prepared several new proposals aiming both at the privatization of large hospitals and health insurance funds and the cost containment of health care provision.

The reform was presented both as a way to save public funds and as an important step toward a health care system based on diversity and choices. The plan corresponded with a general shift towards a neoliberal paradigm in healthcare...
focusing on consumer-oriented services accessed via the market and patients as self-responsible and rational actors in Central and Eastern Europe. While similar processes have attracted some sociological attention in the context of Anglo-Saxon world and Western Europe, little has been said about the post-communist countries. Using a discourse analysis of parliamentary speeches, TV debates, and media articles the paper examines how health consumers and boundaries between private and public in health care provision were constructed and negotiated. The paper describes the contradictory rhetorics of both enhancing choices and steering choices in the proposed policy programme. In 2006 the Czech public perceived those rhetorics. Health care is strongly considered by the Czech public to be a public good, which should be covered by the state. According to public opinion surveys, the public does not sympathize with market liberalism in the area of health care, even though it has accepted these principles on housing and employment.

RC22-393.17
CAHYADI, ANTONIUS* (University of Indonesia, ombo_2000@yahoo.com)
Religions In Indonesian Public Sphere: Its Role and Relation With The State

Indonesian public sphere has not ever been secular. It becomes a space of religion for actualizing itself. The debates among Indonesian founding fathers and mothers during State Constitution drafting had established such account. The Islamic faction supported Syariah law for the new independent state; on the other hand the secular or the nationalist groups preferred secular law. The compromise was achieved in the constitution. Indonesia was neither secular nor Islamic state. Under Suharto’s dictatorship, Islamic state supporters and also pro-democratic exponents were all suppressed. The 1998 Reformulation opened a space for all groups and movements that had been silenced before, to sound their voices. Since then Islamic groups seems to have louder voices than secularists and non-Muslim groups. However it was quite surprising, in 2006 the Government in Indonesia officially recognized Confucianism as official religions of the State together with Islam, Protestant, Catholic, Buddhism and Hinduism. Furthermore, in the same year, the Government and the House of Representative stipulated the Law that acknowledged local belief adherents in state administrative system. It shows that religion plays significant role in Indonesian public sphere. It influences legal and political deliberation. The paper will discuss the existence and the role of religion in Indonesian public sphere. The politics of legal identity, in which religion has been used as identifying category of individual in public sphere, will be elaborated in expounding this account. Because of such politics, public sphere has been a contestation arena between official religions and other religions such local religions. In such space, religion has been constructed by dominant power, defining the existing power relations.

RC12-221.7
CAHYADI, ANTONIUS* (University of Indonesia, ombo_2000@yahoo.com)
Sex According To Law: Socio Legal Study On Local Regulation Proscribing Prostitution In Indonesia

In Indonesia, prostitution is explicitly only proscribed in Local Regulation (Peraturan Daerah) level. It is prohibited in local level. In national level it is implicitly regulated. The Local Regulation proscribing prostitution is only post-Reformation 1998 phenomenon. It appears together with the fever of Syariah Local Regulation stipulation by the local Government that obtains its autonomy after the Reformulation. Motivation for proposing such Regulation is blurred with political interest, financial motive and popularity gaining endeavor. Syariah Law becomes promising project gathering people’s sympathy and money. In National level there are Penal Code and Law on the Eradication of Human Trafficking. However the Laws are implicitly proscribed the prostitution. Hence it is only several local regions and not all regions have regulations that make prostitution illegal. This paper offers qualitative description about the prohibition of prostitution in Indonesia. The Politics of legal identity, in which religion has been used as identifying category of individual in public sphere, will be elaborated in expounding this account. Because of such politics, public sphere has been a contestation arena between official religions and other religions such local religions. In such space, religion has been constructed by dominant power, defining the existing power relations.

RC33-571.4
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NINO, MICHAEL (University of North Texas)
A Modeler’s Choices for Missing Not at Random Scenario

Missing data are a common problem in longitudinal studies. For example, respondents may refuse to participate after the first wave of data collection was completed. It is well known that restricting analysis to complete cases may produce biased and less efficient estimates. Generally, there are three main approaches for accounting missing data in longitudinal studies which include, weighting, imputation, and likelihood. As a modeler, the key concern is whether the estimated parameters using any of the three approaches are different from their true values. If the missing cases do not have strong effect on the estimation, then it can be ignored. If the missing cases are not at random; however, modeling the missing and the responses as a joint distribution must be considered. However, testing the ignobility of missing data is difficult and complex. Therefore, the choice between using a missing-at-random (MAR) model and a missing-not-at-random (MNAR) model should be based on results of sensitivity analysis. Although over the last decade a variety of joint models and methods to test sensitivity have been proposed, applications of such models in sociological research are still uncommon, partly due to the computational complexity and technical difficulties of implementation in regular commercial packages such as SAS, and STATA.

In this study, taking advantage of newly updated procedure PROC MCMC in SAS, we implement two MNAR models-- the selection model and the shared-parameter model with various indicators for sensitivity analysis. In addition, we also extend the two above models to nonlinear outcomes, such as Binary, Poisson, and zero-inflated Poisson. To evaluate the performance of our model, simulation studies are conducted with various setups. We also reanalyze the result published by Guo et al. on delinquency. The example provides a comprehensive modeling strategy for dealing with missing in longitudinal studies.

RC41-689.2
CAIN, VIRGINIA* (National Center for Health Statistics, vcain@cdc.gov)
CAIN, VIRGINIA* (National Center for Health Statistics/CDC, cainvs86@gmail.com)
Mortality Differentials Among Asians and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders (NHPI) in the U.S

Vital statistics provide opportunity to examine the health of diverse racial/ethnic groups within the U.S. Previous analysis using 1992 data demonstrated the importance of separating the Asian/Pacific Islander (API) category into component subgroups. Subgroup analysis found age-adjusted death rates ranging from 298.8 per 100,000 population for Japanese to 907.7 for Samoans. When examining smaller ethnic subgroups in the U.S., data from a single year can result in questions regarding the reliability of the estimates, as occurred in the 1992 analysis. Preliminary analysis of pooled mortality data from 2004, 2005, and 2006 from states collecting detailed race/ethnicity data found a significant difference between the age-adjusted death rates for Asians and NHPI.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 by Race, Selected States 2004-2006

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>White</th>
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Age-specific death rates of Asians compared with NHPI show higher rates for NHPI at each age except for those 85 years and older.

This analysis of the death rates confirms the need to separate the Asian and NHPI groups when studying their health. Since the number of the NHPI in the U.S. is relatively small compared to Asians, the substantially higher death rates for NHPI are not reflected in data when combined with Asian populations.

These preliminary results include only deaths where a single race is reported on the death certificate. The present study extends and updates the analysis to include the mortality of people for whom multiple races are reported. While multiple race was reported for only 5 percent of the population, significant differences exist by racial group with NHPI most likely to have been reported as multiracial (49.2 percent).

This paper also discusses a national survey underway that will greatly expand the social and behavioral factors associated with health outcomes for the NHPI in the U.S.

RC41-689.2
CAIN, VIRGINIA* (National Center for Health Statistics, vcain@cdc.gov)
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This paper also discusses a national survey underway that will greatly expand the social and behavioral factors associated with health outcomes for the NHPI in the U.S.
Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author.
RC12-219.1

CALLEGARI, JOSÉ ANTONIO* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, calegantion@yahoo.com.br)
PEREIRA DE MELLO, MARCELO (Universidade Federal Fluminense)

Parceirização Trabalhista: La Cooperación En El Sistema Judicial

Las sociedades complejas producen alto grado de litigiosidad. El aumento significativo de la contingencia y del riesgo genera situaciones no normatizadas, para las cuales el intérprete necesita de parámetros innovadores para toma de decisiones. En este contexto, se analiza el proceso de acercamiento entre los jueces y procuradores que trabajan en lo que Enoque Ribeiro dos Santos llama percepción jurisdiccional de acercamiento. En este sentido, la comunicación entre dos sistemas (Poder Judicial y Ministerio Público) tiene el potencial de reducir la complejidad y formular juicios socialmente comprometidos. La reconstrucción de la manera de observar y reducir la complejidad del sistema de trabajo sigue la tendencia mundial en la búsqueda de soluciones jurídicas innovadoras. El juez y el procurador trabajan en nivel horizontal con un fuerte apoyo institucional. Dotados de un gran poder de acción, pueden contribuir para creación de fórmulas jurídicas innovadoras en sintonía con el movimiento de producción de reglas jurídicas transnacionales, ya que las normas de protección de la persona humana están fundamentadas en el sistema de protección internacional (ONU, OEA, Comunidad Europea, etc.). Considerando que el sistema de protección de los derechos humanos y fundamentales posee fundamentación transnacional, podemos intuir que la aproximación entre jueces y procuradores puede marcar el comienzo de una nueva fase de interpretación y aplicación de la norma jurídica, basada en una hermenéutica abierta a la orden jurídica transnacional. Con estas reflexiones, descendentres de nuestro proyecto de doctorado, pretendemos contribuir al debate sobre las acciones de cooperación institucional en conformidad con el derecho internacional centrado en la protección de la persona humana como un bien cosmolopolita.

RC55-873.5

CALLENS, MARC* (Research Cntr of the Flemish Government, callensmarc@gmail.com)

Long-Term Trends in Life Satisfaction in Europe Explained (1973-2012)

In our earlier research based on Eurobarometer micro-data (1973-2012) for eight European countries/regions we have found that in Flanders net time trends are more important than life cycle or generation effects. The results for Flanders also seem to indicate (1) u-shaped life satisfaction levels in the long run and (2) short-term life satisfaction fluctuations being dependent on economic booms and busts. But these results are not representative for other regions/countries considered.

With each of the three temporal dimensions considered (trend, birth cohort and life cycle), one can associate different economical and/or sociological explanations. In this paper we focus on the explanation of long-term life satisfaction trends (Easterlin-paradox, absolute income hypothesis, social trust, ... across Europe.

We do so by enriching Eurobarometer micro-data (1973-2012) with appropriate macro-level time series such as unemployment rates, GDP, changes in survey methods, ... and applying Multilevel Hierarchical Age Period Cohort analysis techniques to explain the variances associated with the clustering of survey respondents by survey year and by region or country.

TG03-937.3

CALLEROS-RODRIGUEZ, HECTOR* (El Colegio de Tlaxcala, hcalleros.coltlay@gmail.com)

Homo Sacer: The American Indian Experience in the United States of America

This research aims to study the relationship between indigenous peoples and the State. By using the concept of homo sacer/ homines sacri (Giorgio Agamben 1998), the study interprets the relationship of the American Indians with the United States of America. Based on a revision of the literature on the American Indians, the study aims at highlighting how the struggles of indigenous peoples over territory and natural resources relate to rights recognized by the international human rights frameworks: the Inter-American Human Rights System and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). In this way, the argument of this study is that international human rights law upholds the rights of the American Indians. This argument is tested against three cases: the recognition and protection of indigenous land rights on the basis of traditional tenure (The Dann Sisters’ case before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights), human rights violations (the case of Leonard Peltier, activist of the American Indian Movement) and the issue of indigenous nationalism (the case of the Hawaiian sovereignty movement).

RC24-436.1

CALLEROS-RODRIGUEZ, HECTOR* (El Colegio de Tlaxcala, hcalleros.coltlay@gmail.com)

Managing Conflict in Indigenous Lands and Protected Areas in Mexico

This study analyses indigenous land tenure disputes within protected natural areas (Montes Azules Biosphere Reserve and others). It does so by analysing the case of the Comunidad Zona Lacandona (Lacandon Community, Chiapas, Mexico) and the land tenure disputes in which it has been involved during the period 1972-2012. The study argues that the Lacandon Community (LC) has a micro-corporatist relationship with the state and that its creation has brought its beneficiaries ( comuneros) into an ongoing dynamic of conflict and cooperation with the state, fellow indigenous landed communities, social and non-governmental organisations and guerrillas. By analysing its relationship with the state and the forty-year long conflict, the study presents the way in which the LC has defended its land rights within institutional channels as well as by means of contentious action. The study also shows how conflict has been dealt with within a political process and contributes to the theoretical understanding of the categories of micro-corporatism and political process as they are employed in those cases where indigenous peoples enter into conflict over land. Data for this study comes from interviews, agrarian archives, public information requests, newspaper articles, and ethnographies on the case study and its wider region.

TG04-946.1

CALNAN, MICHAEL* (University of Kent, M.W.Calnan@kent.ac.uk)
HASHEM, FERHANA* (University of Kent, f.hashem@kent.ac.uk)
BROWN, PATRICK* (University of Amsterdam, P.R.Brown@uva.nl)

Managing Uncertainty in Public Health Service Regulation: The Case of Nice Technological Appraisals

This paper examines the 'technological appraisals' carried out by NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) as it regulates the provision of new drugs within the English NHS on cost effectiveness grounds. Regulators must assess and manage risk in order to ensure the effective functioning of the transactions which occur under their jurisdiction. Recent studies have argued that this role is more one of managing uncertainty than managing risk, but few investigations have explored how uncertainty is dealt with at the micro-level. In the context of our study, probabilistic data is derived from existing studies into the effects of a drug and modelled into quality adjusted life years (QALYs) as a means of comparising the cost per QALY of the particular drug for specific patient groups. Oftentimes this is a highly rational process by which the regulatory process absorbs uncertainty. In practice, and as found in a scoping study, things are far more complex and uncertain. This paper draws on ethnographic data – interviews with a range of stakeholders (including clinical and patient experts and representatives of the drug manufacturers) and decision-makers (n=40), observations of public and closed regulator meetings, and documentary analysis – of the decision-making process around three very different pharmaceutical products. The study explores the various ways in which different forms of uncertainty – epistemic, procedural, relational and others – are perceived, considered, presented and tackled within these drug appraisals. Special attention is paid to various techniques through which uncertainty and complexity are reduced and/or bracketed-off and how these techniques manifest themselves at the micro-interactional level. We also explore how broader organisational pressures and relations are translated into features of decision-making and how actors co-construct and cope with uncertainty.

RC24-436.3

CALVIMONTES, JORGE* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, jorge.calvimontes@gmail.com)

Are There Bandits at Serra Do Mar State Park? Conflicts, Strategies and Multiple Uses of Natural Resources in the Atlantic Forest, São Paulo, Brazil

The history of the relationship between inhabitants and managers of the Picungua Administrative Nucleus in the Serra do Mar State Park (SMSP) is characterized by conflicts related to the rights to permanence and to the use of natural resources. The SMPS is located in the northern coast of São Paulo State, the richest and more developed state of Brazil. Created in 1977, the park remained on paper until the beginning of the 1980s decade. At this moment, these inhabitants, rural workers and fishermen, were delegitimized and lost their rights to work and to continue their cultural and productive activities. Since then, the inhabitants were considered illegal or, on their own words, “bandits”, due to the Brazilian law prohibiting the presence of inhabitants inside the Protected Areas with strictly...
Swedish Retirement Migrants To Spain and Migrant Workers: Interlinked Migration Chains and Their Consequences To Work and Care In Ageing Europe

In Swedish public discourse, retirees born in the 1940s are considered a growing cohort of relatively wealthy consumers, with more cosmopolitan preferences and habits, and different demands compared to previous generations. Swedish retirees are part of a growing stream of Northern Europeans who migrate to Southern Europe to retire in the sun. This paper presents the preliminary results of an ongoing research project on the conditions of Swedish retiree migrants in Spain and of the workers who provide care and services for them.

We found that social networks, intermediaries and subcontractors are crucial to the organization of migration as well as for the provision of work and services in IRM destinations. In the private sector there are Swedish migrant workers, entrepreneurs and service providers offering the “trust” and “security” of a shared culture. In addition, there are Spanish workers hired by Swedish businesses as well as migrant workers from third countries. At the public and non-profit side, there are Spanish National Services, Town Council “foreign resident offices”, voluntary interpreters, NGOs and charities surrounding the Swedish IRMs. Thus, Swedish IRMs, with little knowledge of Spanish language and institutions, are strongly dependent on intermediaries.

Spaniards and third-country migrants that provide work and services for Swedish IRMs have little direct contact with Swedish IRMs, partly due to language issues, and partly due to not being hired directly by them. They normally occupy low skilled jobs that are not considered acceptable by Swedish workers and entrepreneurs in the area.

Exploring the relations between streams of migrants who meet in Spain, and their intermediaries, this project explores issues of mobility and the globalization of care/service, of crucial importance to welfare states and the future of work, elderly care and retirement conditions in Europe.

RC11-213.3
CALZADA, INÉS (Spanish National Research Council)
GAVANAS, ANNA* (University of Linköping, anna.gavanas@liu.se)

Swedish Retirement Migrants To Spain and Migrant Workers: Interlinked Migration Chains and Their Consequences To Work and Care In Ageing Europe

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RC11-213.3
CALZADA, INÉS (Spanish National Research Council)
GAVANAS, ANNA* (University of Linköping, anna.gavanas@liu.se)
quenía habilitadora, social y material transformation the country has experienced.

The goal of this paper is to analyze and compare the patterns and dynamics of residential habitation of three cohorts of young people around of time they start their marital and/or reproductive life. The central questions are: Have these patterns changed in recent decades? If so, in what sense? Other topics of interest are: to what extent young married (or in consensual union) have residential independence? How much remain in the parental home or in-laws or other relatives? How many cohabit with their conjugal partner? With their children? How much do they return to the parental home after an early marriage/unión dissolution?

To answer these and other questions we analyze life history data of a nationally representative sample of three cohorts of men and women born in 1936-1938, 1951-1953 and 1966-1968. The longitudinal and retrospective data come from the Mexican Retrospective Demographic Survey carried out in 2001.

The analysis will be conducted from the perspective of the life course and cohort analysis, with a focus on young people up to thirty years of age.

**RC34-597.6**

**CAMARENA-CÓRDOVA, ROSA MARÍA** (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, rcamaren2001@yahoo.com.mx)

*How Do Mexican Young Perceive Their Well-Being?*

The purpose of this proposal is to approach the well-being conditions of Mexican youth from the perspective of their own point of view, that is, taking into account how they see themselves to report to feel, perceive and evaluate all the different aspects of their lives, mainly in the areas of education, family and work. We look to answer questions like: Which is the evaluation that young with different socioeconomic characteristics and life backgrounds make about educational opportunities they have had and the level of education they have achieved? How much are they satisfied with their job and labor activity? How do they feel about their family life? What about making their own decisions? and, more generally, How do they perceive their present and future life chances and life conditions?

The contribution is conceptually and methodologically guided by the notion of subjective well-being, which assumes that well-being depends not only on objective and material elements, but also on the assessment of them made by individuals over the base of their personal circumstances and experience. Accordingly, the interest topics will be analyzed and compared taking into account issues such as sex, age group, education, occupation, marital status and urban/rural residence.

Data comes from a survey applied in 2012 by the Mexican National Statistical Institute (INEGI) to a representative sample of individuals 18 years and over. In that survey, called Self-reported Welfare Module (BIARE) respondents were asked to evaluate by themselves different aspects of their own lives. For the purposes of this paper we focus on young aged 18-29 years.

**RC11-212.1**

**CAMBERO RIVERO, SANTIAGO** (University of Extremadura, scgmriv@unex.es)

**CABALLERO, MANUELA** (University of Extremadura, manuelacaballero@unex.es)

**CENTELLA, MIGUEL** (University of Extremadura, miguelcm@unex.es)

*E-Inclusive Active Aging: Citizens and Senior Volunteers in Telematic Society*

**ENGLISH** This paper analyzes the roles that represent the elderly in our society as citizens who participate actively in social and political processes. Similarly, it intends to dignify the elderly, and thus demystify negative stereotypes and prejudices of this life stage, what they symbolize elderly people not only as social achievement of life and having a good retirement, but also as a human resource for the future activity, and as a resource for society. The paper analyzes the role of the elderly in our society as citizens and activists, the importance of the elderly in the development of new social and political processes.

**SPANISH** La comunicación analiza los distintos papeles de los adultos mayores en la sociedad actual, como ciudadanos que participan activamente en los procesos sociales y políticos, desmitificando visiones negativas y estereotipos sobre esta etapa vital. Para ello se analiza su participación a través del asociacionismo y el voluntariado sénior, como fenómenos de empoderamiento social, inclusión digital y solidaridad intergeneracional en sociedades senescentes y telemáticas.

El trabajo de campo se ha centrado en una región española fuertemente envejecida en la que instituciones públicas y privadas desarrollan acciones para lograr la e-inclusión de la ciudadanía de 65 y más años; reduciendo así la fractura digital y promoviendo el uso de las TIC para superar la exclusión y mejorar la calidad de vida, la participación social y la cohesión.

**RC15-259.1**

**CAMBROSIO, ALBERTO** (McGill University, alberto.cambrsio@mcgill.ca)

**BOURRET, PASCALE** (INSERM, UMR912)

**KEATING, PETER** (University of Quebec, Montreal)

**NELSON, NICOLE** (McGill University)

*Reassembling The Cancer Clinic: Genomics, 'Actionability' and Emerging Diagnostic Configurations*

In social studies of diagnosis, genomic approaches have often been conflated with risk-based genetic testing and discussed in the context of expectations about how they will transform healthy individuals into at-risk patients. The development of high-throughput technologies in oncology, in particular of clinical sequencing programs, highlights a different side of genomic diagnosis in action, one that is focused on creating new plans of clinical action for cancer patients, rather than computing statistical risks for asymptomatic patients. The paper will analyze how genetic results in cancer diagnosis are made ‘actionable’, and in particular how the sequencing of genomic approaches has led to new systems of classification and new venues for deliberating on diagnostic actionability. The implementation of the new genomic diagnostic platforms mobilizes clinical research consortia, regulatory agencies, biotech companies and patient advocacy groups, and requires more than the mobilization of existing structures and arrangements. The data collected by high-throughput technologies necessitates the development of new statistical tools, the establishment of standardized registries and databases to ensure their reliability, and a redefinition of the biomedical division of labor as manifested by the emergence of new lines of work and shifts in the traditional interfaces between clinicians, biologists, pathologists and patients. They have also led to the establishment of a public genetic diagnostic infrastructure as exemplified by the Stratified Medicine Initiative in the UK or the Molecular Testing Platforms in France. In this paper we examine recent developments in this rapidly changing field, focusing on the tension between clinical research and routine services, and between qualitative and quantitative diagnostic judgments, which in turn refer to different modalities of regulation and objectification of clinical practices.

**RC44-726.6**

**CAMPBELL, IAIN** (RMIT University, iain.Campbell@rmit.edu.au)

*Labour Regulation and Casual Work in Australia*

This paper examines the history of ‘casual’ work in Australia from the nineteenth century to the present. It explores the way in which the consolidation of protective labour regulation in the twentieth century, structured around a norm of full-time ongoing work (FOW), still preserved space for a category of casual work. This space has been enthusiastically colonised by employers in several industries, initially small employers in the low-wage service sector, but then more widely throughout the economy. This in turn functioned as a lever for broader demands for labour deregulation and increased labour flexibility. The result has been an expansion of precarious work in a diverse range of forms, within the framework of a markedly fragmented employment structure and a porous regulatory regime. The paper looks in particular at the implications of the expansion of casualised part-time work, based predominantly on the labour of students and married women, in the retail sector. It examines employer labour-use practices and trade union responses, focusing on the period from the 1980s.

**RC30-517.1**

**CAMPBELL, IAIN** (RMIT University, iain.Campbell@rmit.edu.au)

**BOESE, MARTINA** (RMIT University)

*Two Temporary Foreign Worker Programs in Australia: An Intra-National Comparison*

Australia is conventionally regarded as a land of permanent settlement, but temporary migration has become more important in migration flows in recent years. Two main temporary foreign worker programs (TFWPs), structured in different ways both based on restricted rights to residence and social benefits, are currently in operation. The first is nominally aimed at skilled workers, but it extends to less skilled groups in industries such as restaurants and construction, while the second is a smaller, newer program designed for semi-skilled workers, predominantly in horticulture. This paper draws on a current research project on temporary migrant work and precariousness to describe the two TF-
Selective universities.

The paper focuses on the everyday construction of domesticity 'away from home' in a large and isolated condominium, called Hotel House, primarily inhabited by migrants (95% of the residents) and situated in a small Italian city (Porto Recanati, Mac).

It firstly analyzes home-making practices as forms of spatial appropriation strongly related to emotion and nostalgia, as well as to pragmatic needs and material resources. Migrants living in Hotel House re-territorialize themselves inside the condominium, breathing new life into their own memory, flavors and smells. They create new domestic spaces imbued by personal and collective identities looking for a sense of continuity and 'comfort'. As comfort we intend a back-ground mood of well-being, trust and confidence and the 'fit' we experience in relation to the space we inhabit and the practices we perform' (Noble 2005: 114).

The paper secondly outlines "at-home"ness practices (Seamon 1979) of people coming from different countries and related to different patterns of house ownership and analyzes "home" not as an essence but as a process of production, reproduction and construction of space, bearing in mind the importance of the socio-spatial dialectic (Soja 1980).

It thirdly highlights how these practices often break the boundaries between private and public spaces creating new "parochial spaces" and how these uses of spaces are frequently perceived by autochthonous people as unfamiliar, strange and disturbing.

In conclusion the paper intends to outline how people's relationships to their own domestic places are an ever-changing, dynamic phenomenon and how these re-territorialization dynamics are a central part of the human being-in-the-world.

**RC43-719.3**

**CANCELLIERI, ADRIANO**

(UNIVERSITY IUAV OF VENICE, adriano.cancellieri@iuav.it)

"Hotel House Is My Home", at-Homeness Practices in a Multiethnic Condominium

The paper focuses on the everyday construction of domesticity 'away from home' in a large and isolated condominium, called Hotel House, primarily inhabited by migrants (95% of the residents) and situated in a small Italian city (Porto Recanati, Mac).

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**RC28-490.5**

**CANALES, ANDREÁ**

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Class Differences in Graduation Rates in Selective and Non-Selective Universities in the UK

Rational choice scholars widely use Boudon's (1974) distinction between primary and secondary effects to explain social class differences in educational attainment. Boudon (1998) posits that 'secondary effects' refer to the effect of social class on educational decisions, net of academic ability. On the other hand, scholars who study the impact of institutions on educational outcomes point out that institutional selectivity has a differential impact on students from different social-economic backgrounds. However, there is no clear consensus regarding the direction of these effects. Whereas some scholars predict lower (1) graduation rates for students from lower class backgrounds who attend highly selective institutions (Arkes 1999; Amo and Neathery 1999; Pell 2003; Deer 2005; Kieffer and Reimer 2008), others predict that the likelihood of graduating increases as the selectivity of the institution attended rises (Alon and Tienda 2005; Bowen and Box 1998).

Using student-longitudinal data from the Higher Education Statistic Agency in the UK, I assess in this paper through multilevel and matching techniques, whether the likelihood of completing a degree for students from different social-economic backgrounds increases as the selectivity of the institution rises. The findings reveal that students from lower class backgrounds who attend highly selective universities have higher chances of graduating than their counterparts who attend less selective universities. In addition, the results show the existence of class disparities among students of comparable academic ability at the most selective institutions.

Among this group, we find those who support the mismatch hypothesis. These scholars claim that there is a mismatch between minority students' academic preparation and the scholastic requirements of their institutions. Due to their lower academic credentials, students from minority groups have lower graduation rates than their counterparts with similar characteristics who attend less selective institutions.
Divine Love in Roma) and in Japan (the pilgrimage to Ise) which have been studied through comparative analysis.

The empirical data will be analysed and the two examples (Japanese and Italian), each totally different from the other, will be compared. The distance between them, geographically, is enormous - as are the social conditions: historical, cultural, religious, etc. However, notwithstanding these differences, the motivations, the states of mind and the spirituality (the religious capital), which drive the pilgrims to set out on their journey, are essentially the same. Faith in itself is already reason enough to undertake this journey and to try to approach and to remain a sacred place.

Key words: pilgrimage, inequality, religiosity, religion, capital

RC22-397.1
CANTA, CARMELINA* (University Roma Tre Italy, canta@uniroma3.it)

Religion In Public Space: Laity and Religious Pluralism In Italy

The role of religion in the public sphere is growing in the last years (J. Habermas, J. Casanova, etc.). The face of religion in the public sphere (laity) in Italy is very complex. This paper wishes to analyse the conclusions of the research, carried out by C. Canta, which explored the various forms of Italian laity.

Laity in Italy is declined in different forms in relation to the migratory process, to the phenomenon of ‘de-secularisation’ and ‘post-secularisation’, the emergence of a new consciousness of citizenship, the phenomenon of democracy, the growth of cultural and religious pluralism and the construction of new ‘scenarios’ of cultural and religious pluralism in the social institutions.

The arguments about this theme in Italy are very lively and are connected to questions which are becoming ever more important in the public debate: every day there is a dialectic between believers and non-believers, between different churches and religious denominations and between science and faith. It continues between those who assign to the politician a role limited to dialogue and mediation and those who would want, instead, its presence in the ‘political sphere’, between those who are the spokesmen of the relational instance and those who, instead, propose a separatist and ‘ideological’ prospective.

The subjects of the research were the accredited representatives and protagonists of society: intellectual, politicians in the Italian Parliament, leaders of the religious communities in Italy and young people belonging to religious associations. Thus there are four social and different worlds which influence each other (not always directly and consciously) and which bring with them various instruments to form the common images of laity in its different concepts and in its many narrations.

RC19-341.3
CANTILLON, BEA* (university of antwerp, bea.cantillon@ua.ac.be)

Minimum Income Protection, Poverty Reduction and Social Security: Cracks in a Policy Paradigm

Poverty reduction rests on the mechanisms of horizontal and vertical solidarity and on prevention and repair of social risks... In this contribution, we argue that in contemporary welfare systems perceives inherent limitations. Focusing on Belgium, we present and discuss empirical indications of a persistent (over a period of at least 30 years) decline in poverty reduction through social transfers, particularly among households who are highly dependent on such transfers... (Hobsbawm, 1983), this paper will shed light on the new ways disenfranchised individuals... "competed" for identity for and were assigned their new identities; (iv) and a final prayer, bringing up issues of language reconstruction and the blending in of Christian tradition. Drawing from literature on the creation of performance as a political act of resistance (De Bord, 1959) and the invention of tradition (Hobsbawm, 1983), this paper will shed light on the new ways disenfranchised members of society attempt to contest and create new identities.

Performance As Resistance: The Taino Show

This presentation will show footage and analyze a ceremony organized to report on the results of mitochondrial DNA analysis to determine Taino (original inhabitants of Puerto Rico) ancestry on the population of Vieques, Puerto Rico in June 2012. Using a set of different techniques, the organizers, participants and the public performed the ‘Taino Show’: a game-show-like ceremony that served to resist imposed notions of identity, to re-imagine and invent traditions (Hobsbawm, 1983) and to assign a new racial hierarchy. The ‘Taino Show’ consisted of four different sections which will be analyzed and coded: (i) the selling of Taino artifacts; (ii) a lecture on Taino history; (iii) a game-show-like performance, with the use of suspense, audience interaction where contestants ‘competed’ for identity for and were assigned their new identities; (iv) and a final prayer, bringing up issues of language reconstruction and the blending in of Christian tradition. Drawing from literature on the creation of performance as an act of political resistance (De Bord, 1959) and the invention of tradition (Hobsbawm, 1983), this paper will shed light on the new ways disenfranchised members of society attempt to contest and create new identities.

RC20-353.2
CAPISTRANO, DANIEL* (Nant Inst Educational Research, danielcapistrano@gmail.com)
CASTRO, HENRIQUE CARLOS (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)

The Future Of Leviathan: Value Change and Attitudes Towards The Role Of The State

Several studies have observed a syndrome of value change among different cultures during the last decades. This project investigated whether these changes
It is true that the internet age and Web 2.0 technology has enabled the shift from one-to-many to many-to-many communication, which provides support for the heterogeneity of communicational content and activities. It brings the advent of more multidirectional forms of participation as well, which is very important for democratic societies. But, what happens when technology is used for digital activism which final goal is not democratic, when it violates human rights, when it promotes national or ethnic exclusiveness? What happens when digital platforms like Wikipedia.org or Metapedia.org are used to spread propaganda?

We define digital activism as the practice of using digital technology for political and social change, for promotion of different ideologies, for social mobilization towards promotion of democracy and tolerance, or exclusiveness and hate.

This presentation focuses on how political groups in Croatia are taking the opportunities offered by new media for digital (civil and political) activism, to promote ideology of Croatian nationalism.

RC15-267.6

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Health Care Access Inequalities Among Pregnant HIV Positive Women

The aim of this paper is to analyse the production of some health care inequalities and the capacity of the health system to mitigate them.

In order to do so, it focuses upon the unequal social relations that decrease the adherence of some pregnant HIV women to antiretroviral medication.

It is based upon a study that was led in French Guyana (South America) in 2009: semi-directive interviews were conducted with 10 HIV positive women and 33 health care and social workers following them.

The study reveals that, although the French social system allows all pregnant HIV positive women to get free antiretroviral medication, the adherence of many of these women is far from optimal, leading to a relatively high rate of infection among their new-borns. These women suffer indeed from a diversity of unequal relations that make it difficult for them to achieve an optimal adherence to medication.

Most of these women are altogether:
- Immigrants without a residence permit: they are afraid of attending institutional health care centers because of the risk of permit control
- Struggling with harsh living conditions that make medication not a priority
- Concerned with the stigmatisation of their disease: they must hide infection, pills and hospital follow-up from sexual partners (from who they are economically dependent) and people around (to avoid social isolation)
- Not familiar with biomedical conceptions of HIV infection and treatment: some misunderstand the principles of biomedical treatment

The paper presents health care professionals’ tips to help women with each of these difficulties and then improve their adherence. It suggests finally that professionals also enhance the self-dignity of the women when they offer them the possibility to give life and to actively preserve their child from prenatal infection (thanks to their adherence to medication).

RC02-61.3

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How They Rule Latin America? Comparative Analysis of Corporate Interlock Networks in Several Latin American Countries

Research on corporate interlock networks around the world has revealed different network configurations across nations: cohesive networks in e.g., Italy and France, and dispersed networks in e.g., United Kingdom and Japan. Studies carried out showed that cohesive and dispersed networks are produced by different institutional contexts, which correspond to varieties of capitalism (Windolf 2002; van Veen and Kratzer 2011; Cárdenas 2012). However, this hypothesis seems not to fit in Latin America since institutional context (or capitalism) is similar (Phillips, 2004; Schneider, 2009), but corporate interlock networks differ between countries.

This communication will test the possibility of different network configurations across nations: cohesive networks in e.g., Argentina (Paredes 2011; Salva) and Brazil (Almeida and Uchic 2012). The present research analyze, compare and explain the corporate interlock networks across Latin American economies in order to comprehend why corporate elites are interconnected by cohesive networks in some countries, and by dispersed networks in others. Research on corporate networks in Latin America has studied national economies, a systematic cross-national analysis is lacking in Latin America. Results obtained are also compared to previous research on corporate networks in developed countries. This paper contributes to methodological debates on: corporate elite cohesion and economic organization (or variety of capitalism) in Latin America. At the methodological level, comparative social network analysis to examine network configuration, and fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis, QAP regression and structural equation models to analyze the factors that influence network configuration. Findings reveal the impact of family ownership, protectionist laws, revolving doors and business group structures on corporate networks.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

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RC16-294.3

CARLEHEDEN, MIKAEL* (University of Copenhagen, mc@soc.ku.dk)

On the Theoretical and Social Conditions of Critique in Contemporary Society

On the Theoretical and Social Conditions of Critique in Contemporary Society

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It is often claimed that critique is in a crisis. But, what kind of critique would be possible in contemporary society? The point of departure of the paper is that the theoretical conditions of critique must be internally related to the social conditions of contemporary society. Thus, conceptions of critique must be related to the epochal transformation of modern society. In order to grasp social change, I will use Boltanski’s and his co-authors’ distinction between critical sociology and sociology of critique, on the one hand, and their theory about the transformation of the spirit of capitalism (inspired by Peter Wagner), on the other. On the basis of this theory of social change I will discuss two of the most influential schools of critique; the Frankfurt school of critical theory (Horkheimer & Adorno, Habermas and Honneth) and the Foucault version of critical theory (Foucault, the governmentality school and Judith Butler). These schools of critical theory have their different weaknesses and strengths, but my overall claim will be that the former lacks a developed theory of social change, while the latter’s conception of critique is undertheorized. Boltanski’s own concept of critique is also still rather sketchy and lacks a strong tradition. In order to work out a conception of critique for today I use the best parts of these three theoretical traditions - the Frankfurt school, Foucauldian critical theory and Boltanski’s French pragmatism - and work out a consistent suggestion.

RC16-292.5

CARLEHEDEN, MIKAEL* (University of Copenhagen, mc@soc.ku.dk)

On Theorizing: C.S. Peirce and Contemporary Social Science

Social theory is generally seen as a necessary part of social science. It is institutionalized as a specialized area of research competence (e.g. conferences, working groups and networks, journals and positions) and plays an important role in the education of students (compare the amount of textbooks in social theory). However, the issue about how to theorize is only rarely explicitly addressed in the academic community. Social scientists discuss the content of theories, on the one hand, and empirical research methods, on the other. They only seldom discuss theory construction, that is, the logic or the methods of theoretical research. This paper aims to answer questions like: What do social scientists actually do when they theorize? How do they proceed when they construct theories? What does theoretical research involve? What makes theorizing scientific? Do we need methods in theoretical work? Is there a specific logic of theorizing on which such methods could be based? In the first part of the paper, Peirce’s theory of scientific inquiry - in which he distinguishes retrodiction from both induction and deduction - will be used as a point of departure. The conception of retroduction will be seen as especially relevant for understanding the logic of theorizing. In the second part, some influential schools of social theory – Critical Theory, Critical Realism, Poststructuralism, Cultural pragmatics, French Pragmatism and the Social Mechanism Approach – will be investigated and discussed from the Peircean point of departure in order to answer the above mentioned questions.

RC02-51.4

CARPENTIER TANGUY, XAVIER* (University of Luxembourg, xtanguy@gmail.com)

Diplomats of Ideas and Networks of Norms: How European Think Tanks and European Foundations Are Shaping the Policy-Making

The Paper aims to examine the production and circulation of ideas (as norms and values) across networks of non-state organizations (Think Tanks, NGOs, Foundations) spanning the Brussels policy-making areas and all European countries. The main idea, here, is to present studies and researches presented at several conferences (IPSA, ISA, ECPRT) through Panels I have been organised and also through seminars specifically designed to gather academic informations on european think tanks. As such, it could be at first a kind of mile-stone regarding europaean think tanks als tools for observing the circulations of ideas/elites/norms and how a global governance is possibility emerging.

TG03-932.4

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THESEE, GINA (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Democracy, Social Justice and Education

There is general agreement that democracy is, or should be, an important component to the educational project. However, it is difficult to ascertain what democracy is, and how it should be understood, developed, cultivated and implemented. The research in the paper takes the posture that how educators experience democracy themselves, especially in and through education, may have a significant impact on how they actually do democracy in schools. Based on studies of teacher-education students in Canada (English- and French-language samples), the USA and Australia, the presenters highlight the potential for transformative, critical, democratic educational change. We argue that extending critical engagement toward thicker democracy is still a possibility, despite the strictures of neoliberalism, globalization and colonization, which are formidable obstacles. This paper: a) discusses the meaning of democracy in and through education; b) examines how teacher-education students experience democracy in education; c) interrogates the potential for democracy in and through education; d) develops models and analysis to highlight thicker forms of democracy that are informed by critically-engaged and epistemologically diverse concerns. The same instrument and methodology were employed by the researchers, seeking to understand how participants experienced democracy during their own educational experiences, how they understand democracy at present, and how they feel that democratic education should be cultivated within students and schools. The instrument includes open- and closed-ended questions, with the analysis having qualitative/narrative and quantitative components. The findings include an often extremely thin democratic educational experience for teacher-education students, and a relatively narrow definition of democracy as well as serious concerns related to social justice, addressing controversial issues, and the ability to align democratic educational work with educational reforms that seem to favour neoliberal objectives. The paper engages with sociological theory and concepts to further tease out the potential for education for (thicker and more critical) democracy.

RC53-848.3

CARRA, CÉCILE* (PRES Lille Nord de France, cecile.carra@espe-lnf.fr)

Du Problème Social De La Violence à L’école à L’expérience Enfantine


L’expression des violences apparaît par ailleurs fortement différenciée selon les écoles, les inégalités sociales et scolaires pesant sur l’expérience de violence des élèves. Elle varie également en fonction des pratiques professionnelles. On est bien loin des explications mondialisées de la violence à l’école. Loin d’une violence générée par le seul individu, qu’elle relève d’un défi de socialisation, ou d’une pathologie, le contexte socio-scolaire et les pratiques professionnelles sont à interroger.

Aborder la violence à l’école en s’inscrivant dans une sociologie de l’enfance conduit ainsi à une redéfinition des catégories dominantes (et adulte-centrées) et des problématiques.


Implementing a vignette treatment within an online survey of dual-earner couples and judgments and behaviours. Therefore we adopted an experimental approach implicitly interconnected. Further, there is also a problem of reverse causality between

is difficult to disentangle the effects of various factors that are usually strong causing a division of domestic labour that is considered unjust by one of the partners.

labour; 2) who and at what conditions is entitled to ask for a re-negotiation of the work and money can be exchanged in order to have a just division of domestic

perceived fairness and the gendered division of labour: 1) how paid work, unpaid work and money can be exchanged in order to have a just division of domestic and

looking role classical books perform in disciplines like sociology, even if retrospectively only? What do we gain from analyzing The Souls not only as a text with certain intrinsic qualities, but also as a book whose materiality includes the circumstances of its production and commercial edition in the turn of the century America, the geography of its circulation (namely, its translations and re-editions) and its material forms? Who were the social agents involved in this process – from commercial editors and professional translators to academic committees that marketed them? How is the reading of Du Bois by major contemporary race theorists, such as Patricia Collins or H. Winant, shaped by the history of this particular book? More generally, what are the implications of this genealogical exercise for the ways in which teaching and research are undertaken in the social sciences today?

RC08-159.4

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BRITO VIEIRA, MONICA (University of York)

“Du Bois’ the Souls of Black Folk: A Retrospective Classic?”

Nowadays a sociological classic, W.E.B. Du Bois’ 1903 The Souls of Black Folk, was virtually absent from sociology reading lists, let alone theoretical debates, until very late into the twentieth century. By that time, however, cultural studies on race and ethnicity had already become a well-established domain, with its own theoretical approaches, and a wealth of empirical research.

Yet this situation was soon to suffer a dramatic change. Between 1990 and early 2000, The Souls earns its place in the canon, virtually all major race and ethnicity textbooks identifying it as one its founding texts. This paper is a first attempt at tackling this puzzle. Against prevailing theories of disciplinary canonization, which suggest books to inspire practitioners in a certain direction of research, the dissemination and subsequent canonization of The Souls occurs decades after the emergence and consolidation of cultural studies on race and ethnicity. Specifically, we ask: What does the history of this book tell us about the legitimizing role classical books perform in disciplines like sociology, even if retrospectively only? What do we gain from analyzing The Souls not only as a text with certain intrinsic qualities, but also as a book whose materiality includes the circumstances of its production and commercial edition in the turn of the century America, the geography of its circulation (namely, its translations and re-editions) and its material forms? Who were the social agents involved in this process – from commercial editors and professional translators to academic committees that marketed them? How is the reading of Du Bois by major contemporary race theorists, such as Patricia Collins or H. Winant, shaped by the history of this particular book? More generally, what are the implications of this genealogical exercise for the ways in which teaching and research are undertaken in the social sciences today?

RC32-563.24

CARREIRAS, HELENA* (ISCTE-IUL, helena.carreiras@iscte.pt)

Negotiating Gender in the Military and in International Peacekeeping Operations

This paper addresses the process of women’s gender negotiation in military contexts, comparing the garrison environment to multinational peacekeeping missions. It builds on knowledge about the military as a gendered organization, military women’s integration strategies and the gendered negotiations of their presence in complex, multifunctional and multinational peacekeeping missions. It draws on empirical information from two decades of research on gender integration and identities in western military forces as well as on data from a field research with a mixed battalion in Kosovo.

RC06-129.10

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TODESCO, LORENZO (Università di torino)
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Gendered Division of Labour and Perceived Fairness

Perceived fairness and the gendered division of labour

Research on perceived fairness about the gendered division of labour often showed that equity does not coincide with equality for most couples. Evaluations of justice depend indeed on various factors. According to social exchange theorists, perceived fairness arises when partners’ relative contributions to paid and unpaid labour balance each other, regardless who does what and how the balance is achieved. According to the social-psychological framework elaborated by Thompson and Major, the sense of fairness depends, among other factors, on comparison referents, i.e. the standards against which the division of labour is evaluated. Finally, gender ideology perspective emphasizes the role of gendered social norms in shaping ideas about what is to be considered as just in the division of labour.

In this communication we investigate three aspects of the relationship between perceived fairness and the gendered division of labour: 1) how paid work, unpaid work and money can be exchanged in order to have a just division of domestic labour; 2) who and at what conditions is entitled to ask for a re-negotiation of the division of domestic labour; 3) the effect of interpersonal comparisons in changing a division of domestic labour that is considered unjust by one of the partners.

Studying these topics with standard survey data is problematic because it is difficult to disentangle the effects of various factors that are usually strongly interconnected. Further, there is also a problem of reverse causality between judgments and behaviours. Therefore we adopted an experimental approach implementing a vignette treatment within an online survey of dual-earner couples with children. In depth interviews were conducted as well, in order to verify the adducted arguments.

RC10-195.3

CARRILLO GUACH, HANS* (Universidade de Brasilia, hanscarrilloguach@gmail.com)

Municipals Government and Participation in Cuba: A Critical Review

Ante la necesidad de movilizar dinámicas gradualmente participativas en los gobiernos municipales cubanos, sobre la base de una construcción permanente del Socialismo, este material tiene el objetivo de analizar cómo estos gobiernos se configuran de manera participativa, desde una perspectiva estructural, subjetiva y política.

De manera general, ofrecemos elementos que ayudan a comprender las lógicas que en materia de participación hacen parte de este estrato gubernamental en el país, contribuyendo a repensarlas con vistas a una transformación, por lo menos legislativa, que impulse las dinámicas antes mencionadas.

Este análisis está basado en la aplicación de métodos cualitativos (estudio de caso único, análisis de contenido y entrevista en profundidad y observación no participante), mediante los cuales se pudo concluir que, estructuralmente, los gobiernos de los municipios cubanos se configuran a partir de un enfoque de participación esencialmente pasivo; lo cual, en el caso estudiado, coincide con la dimensión práctica de las formas de gestión gubernamental a nivel local, así como con los componentes subjetivos construidos por un gran número de actores en torno al funcionamiento de estas entidades.

RC07-133.3

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South-South Cooperation Under Analysis: Toward a New Pattern of International Relations?

If till the mid 1990s, the North-South International Cooperation (NSIC) model, based on an idealized notion of progress and legitimized by the incontestable technical superiority of Central countries, remained hegemonic, after the end of the Cold War it would change. The increasing financial pressures over the traditional donors, their failure to assure the development of the underdeveloped countries associated to the consolidation of the New Economically Emerging Countries (NEEC), such as Brazil, India, Russia, China and South Africa, were factors that contributed to the consolidation of a South-South International Cooperation (SSIC) model. Characterized by: noninterference in internal affairs; respect for national sovereignty; absence of externally imposed conditionality on the country for receiving aid, as well as respect for its historical and cultural singularities.

The present article examines to which extent the implementation of a Technical Cooperation Agreement established between Brazil, an emerging economic power, and Cape Verde, deemed as a peripheral country, in order to set up a Masters Program of Public Administration, in this latter country, has met the theoretical guidelines assigned to the South-South modality of International Cooperation.
more comprehensive perspective on the processes and mechanisms demanded for successful aid policies and, also, with the difficulties presented by the Least Developed Countries (LDC) to meet the Millennium Goals, have led traditional forms of North-South Cooperation (NSC) modality (Carrión, 2012).

2. Assess how varying roles and regulatory regimes for private health insurance (PHI) potentially affect health inequalities.

Methods
Policy data on the financing and provision of diagnostic services in Australia, Canada, England, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, and Portugal were extracted from the Health Insurance Access Database (HIAD), a dataset of policy indicators characterizing the relationship between public health insurance coverage and private expenditure regulations since 1990. The HIAD data were collected through focused literature reviews of legislative and academic sources. Data quality was verified using a multi-stage content review procedure. Key policy indicators of the legality and regulation of private service delivery between 1990 and 2010 were extracted and analyzed in a spreadsheet to facilitate interpretation.

Results
Private provision of diagnostic services was legal in all 8 OECD countries between 1990 and 2010. A ban on purchasing PHI was only found in Australia where private services are financed out of the patient’s pocket. Among the remaining 8 countries, notable heterogeneity was found in the extent of private market regulation affecting access to care via: levels of coverage, types of PHI plans, regulatory regimes for alternative modes of private service delivery between 1990 and 2010. In addition, several forms of such expressions of ignorance, including: the intentional bracketing out of unknowns (e.g. as an ‘ignorance is bliss’ strategy for avoiding anxiety); awareness of lack of information that was considered unimportant (e.g. as a strategy for distributing attention to other concerns); and dynamic mindfulness that further knowledge may be dangerous (e.g. both because ‘knowledge’ may make daily decision making impossible and as a strategy for living with the perceived inevitability of new, emergent dangers).

Conclusion
Greater PHI regulation to counter inequitable financing and access to services, exists in health systems where it is widely used and an established means of covering the cost of care. Conversely, where PHI exists but plays a limited role, regulation is minimal. Our findings suggest the function and regulation of PHI over time are appropriate indicators to examine inequalities in health systems.
portance of gender identities and their intersection with social class and country of origin.

To do this, I adopt a three-fold approach, linking the materialist feminism to the life course perspective by using an intersectional approach. My hypothesis is that the configuration of social class and country of origin systems modifies pupils’ attachment to gender identities, and creates a new set of rules. These in turn define which teenagers may target gender-atypical professions.

I use data from a survey carried out in Switzerland among a sample of more than 3300 pupils between the ages of 13 and 15.

RC51-829.2
CASAJUS MURILLO, LOURDES* (Universidad de Zaragoza, lcasajus@unizar.es)
DEL OLMO VICÉN, NURIA (universidad de zaragoza)

Justice Ecosocial and Buen Vivir: New Enfoque De Desarrollo Social Comunitario Integral e Integrador

En vistas a explorar modelos y actuaciones de desarrollo comunitario ligados al territorio y de expansión, el congreso acuñó el nuevo enfoque que incorpora la dimensión ambiental, sociocultural, comunitaria y el contexto ecológico, se trabajará, desde una perspectiva micro y macrosociológica, tendiendo puentes hacia nuevas nociones de justicia ecosocial y “buen vivir” como vías de reflexión, prestando atención al universo de riesgos globales y la dependencia del ser humano y su cultura con el entorno físico-natural, y reflexionando acerca del sentido comunitario de la vida en relación con la naturaleza, proyectado desde el paradigma de “buen vivir”. Tomando como referencia el centro de desarrollo a escala humana de Manfred Max Neef (1986, 2010, 2011) y las aportaciones de diversas escuelas Latinoamericanas, con la finalidad de encontrar elementos que configurén enfoques vinculados a dicho paradigma, que hagan converger principios de austeridad, justicia socioambiental, y su proyección al ámbito urbano. Nuevos modelos de prosperidad vinculados al concepto “buen vivir” inspirados en culturas ancestrales, pues cada vez más estudios nos muestran que formas de vida mayoria no pueden resistir, ni sobre vivir a gos que emergen de una sociedad sin límites, egoista, consumista y medioambientalmente empobrecida.

Se profundizará sobre dicho concepto, en contraste con el de desarrollo sostenible de la Unión Europea, centrado exclusivamente en la dimensión medioambiental y su afectación a la economía, intentando en ocasiones justificar y manipular la dimensión ecosocial aquí aportada. Un contraste, con especial atención al sentido comunitario de la vida y en relación con la naturaleza proyectado desde el concepto de “buen vivir” en América Latina, reflexionando sobre otras formas de vida que lleven a reconstruir el modelo de prosperidad, tras el fracaso del modelo consumista imperante, e indagar acerca de qué podemos aprender de esas tradiciones comunitarias y cómo se están teorizando estos conceptos.

RC07-142.2
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Social Positions, Inequality and the Relation with the Future in Lisbon (Portugal)

Social positions, inequality and the relation with the future in Lisbon (Portugal)

Despite the spread of the belief that man can control nature and its own life, and the development of rational action, man continues to be a victim whose collective future was minimal for long time. Ecological movements and institutions, and the social and cultural struggle for sustainability changed this picture. Nevertheless, these trends remain fragile, lacking connection to the population in general – after all, the necessary condition for its maintenance. It’s, then, relevant to ask: are people worried and working towards to control their collective future? Which factors explain differences in the relation with the future among persons? Do inequalities of condition or opportunities matter for these differences? Which social positions and dispositions display a stronger orientation to the future?

These questions were introduced in sociology by authors like W. Bell, P. Bourdieu, A. Giddens and B. Armoogam. In general, they sustain that the cultural relation people develop with the future goes along their social characteristics, reflects on their behavior, and after on social structure. The counterfactual nature of the orientation to the future constitutes, then, an essential aspect of reflexivity and modernity. But this work lacks a developed empirical test.

This is the framework for a recent survey on a representative sample of Lisbon. The main goal is to observe people’s relation with the future through its values, social representations and practices, according to social composition. This includes analyzing practices of future planning, saving, ecologically guided consumption, and support for sustainability movements, among other aspects. What do we know about who masters the future, personal concern about the future of life on earth and climate change, and attitudes towards the next generations?

In this paper we will present the first results of this survey.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC25-448.3
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Exploring the Construction of Moroccan Emigrants’ Cultural Identity through Their Social Interaction with LOCAL People in Spain

Moroccan emigrants in Spain can be considered as a stigmatized institutional category. From a social constructionist perspective, we assume that all social categories are constructed and negotiated in interaction. In this social context, the purpose of this study consists of exploring the cultural identity of Moroccan emigrants living in Spain. In particular, it aims to examine the content of their cultural identity as expressed by them in their interactions with local people of Spain, and also to analyse the social processes underlying the construction of their cultural identities.

To fulfil these aims we use the Social Identity Approach (Haslam, 2004), which has been traditionally applied to a broad array of topics that explore social categories and associated phenomena such as prejudice, stereotyping, negotiation and language use.

We in-depth interviewed 20 Moroccan emigrants living in Spain using purposeful sampling and trying to diversify at most our sample by gender, age, education and socio-economic status. Our qualitative analysis highlights a strong cultural identity in Moroccan emigrants and sense of belonging to their country and culture of origin. However, the characteristics that they most emphasise as main attributes of the social category “being Moroccan” are very heterogeneous. This heterogeneity is explained by their social interactions, in particular by their perceptions of “the other” Spanish local people that provoke the salience of certain attributes of their cultural identity rather than others. Some important theoretical and practical implications arise from these findings.

RC10-184.3
CASEY, CATHERINE* (University of Leicester, c.casey@leicester.ac.uk)

More Decent Work: Radical Participation In Organizational Life

he challenges facing workers in the world include new forms of uncertainty, heightened competitiveness, and spectres of austerity. These global challenges stimulate new analytical approaches, re-theorizations, and a search for innovative socio-cultural visions, and practices, for work and workers. The International Labour Organisation’s (ILO) promotion since the turn of the 20th century of a core agenda of “Decent Work” gives international voice to aspirations for just economies and fair standards of work for all workers. Its pursuit of “decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity” have enduring relevance to virtually all dimensions of human productive endeavour and in diverse economic and national contexts. Yet advances toward the accomplishment of decent work continue to be slow, erratic and, moreover, frequently coercively opposed.

Amid readily visible economic concerns there arise further questions in regard to quality of work life and employment relations. Research reports deterioration of cultural qualities – of non-wage aspects – of work in many sectors including professional occupations in developed countries. In response, many call for a renewal of business and organizational ethics and a revitalization of employee participation in organizational life and in substantive decision-making. This paper particularly adds to discussions of substantive worker participation and organizational democracy. Crucially, it proposes that deep obstructions to the development of decent work and substantive, collaborative participation may lie in more than economic injustice and material inequalities. Drawing on Aristotelian, phenomenological and feminist philosophies it sketches a radical, extra-materialist, inter-subjective conception of quality of work and participation. That conception poses a substantive challenge to policy development and responsibilities for the qualitative organization and practices of work and workplace life.

RC10-189.2
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Trade Union Interests In Corporate Governance In Anglo-American Firms

Abstract

The participation of labour in corporate governance is institutionalized in a small number of countries, especially in European Union states, and variably constrained or systematically precluded everywhere else. Notably, the dominant model of corporate governance in Anglo-American contexts in recent decades exhibits a high prioritization of shareholder interest maximization. Much anglophone business, economics, corporate and labour law literatures typically as-

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
sume that workers do not have, or warrant, a voice in governance. Workers’ voice, where acknowledged, is expected to be expressed at the level of workplace decisions and employment relations, or through their shareholding interests. That assumed normative exclusion of workers’ representation from high levels of firm decision-making has powerfully subordinated the valuation of workers’ interests and their political expression. In Anglo-American contexts, financialization has prevailed in corporate governance decision-making. However, since the financial crisis of 2008 and its aftermath the centrality of finance and shareholder sovereignty is now called into new question. Corporate governance is being brought into a political economics agenda of interest and regulation.

This paper addresses critical questions in regard to workers’ and trade unions’ interest in, and voice aspirations toward, corporate governance and high-order decision making in Anglophone contexts. The paper is part of a larger comparative empirical study of corporate governance in four Anglophone countries (United Kingdom, United States of America, Australia and New Zealand) conducted 2012 – 2014. The paper specifically addresses Anglophone trade unions’ interest in corporate governance. It discusses findings that indicate significant and various interests among national trade union bodies. It finds that lack of salience or lack of effectiveness of labour interest expression in corporate governance cannot be assumed as lack of interest in participation across Anglophone countries.

RC17-306.7
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PIERIDES, DEAN (University of Melbourne)
Strategic Models and the Response of Government Agencies to Extreme Emergencies

Government agencies that are tasked with responding to extreme emergencies are constantly battling with the tensions and trade-offs of centralized control versus decentralized decision-making. Many of today’s emergency management organizations are a product of World War II and as such they have a military legacy which continues to shape their day-to-day operations well after their migration to the civil sphere has been effected. Since the post-War years, these organizations have grown in size and adopted models which were developed in the business schools for the needs of private industry. Driven by the growth of managerialism, these models attend to very different organizational realities from those of the military and of public service. This is overlaid and absorbed by the reduction of specificity within management and organizational theories that already characterizes them.

In this paper, we focus on strategy and address how military and strategic management models organize the response of government agencies to extreme emergencies whilst also failing to address their core organizational problems. We are interested in the relatively recent creation of centralized organizations like the US Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as well as the practical life of strategic organization in front-line emergency management. To address how strategic models lacking specificity take on specificity in a practical domain of organization other than the one for which they were developed, we look at changes made to emergency management in the Australian State of Victoria after the catastrophic 2009 ‘Black Saturday’ bushfires. In the public inquiry into the disaster, centralization became an important antidote for previous shortcomings in ‘command, control and coordination’, eventually leading to the creation of a State Control Centre (SCC) which gives specificity of organizing during extreme emergencies to continue to demand decentralized decision-making.

RC25-440.1
CASILDE, STÉPHANIE* (Centre d’Études en Habitat Durable, stephanie.cassilde@cehd.be)
Sociological Studies of Language When Language Escapes: Some Challenges?

This paper deals with inequalities regarding from whom discourses are considered and analysed. Notably, the aim of this paper is to critically discuss to which extent these inequalities might be methodological and theoretical challenges for sociological studies of language. The overall context is a research on sustainable housing, more specifically about how people define “sustainable housing”, and to put the collected meanings into perspective regarding the established institutional language. Regarding the challenges that came across, I moved the interviews forward to focus on those challenges themselves.

This paper is based on two specific contexts, where the challenges emerged. The first is related to adults who suffer from heavy epilepsy and mental disorders, with an extended minority status. Discourses exist about them but less from them. I wonder how to collect their discourses, and then analyse them as a sociological material. I also wonder how to consider the boundary line between sociology of language, psychology, and speech therapy. The second context consists of an organization that combats poverty, including homeless situations and inadequate housing. On one hand, the participants directly challenged the sociologist regarding the use of their discourse as a sociological material. On the other hand, the participants clearly underlined that they want the sociologist to focus on the smallest common denominator they choose for their communication, i.e. without taking into account the individual variability of their discourses. I wonder how to deal with this mise en abyme of language under a sociological perspective.

RC16-279.15
CASTAÑEDA SABIDO, FERNANDO* (UNAM, sabido@unam.mx)
Is It Possible to Have a NON Modern Sociology?

Is IT POSSIBLE TO HAVE A NON MODERN SOCIOLOGY?
From its origin sociology has been well aware that it has a constitutive paradox. Its main object is modern society, but at the same time sociology is the product of modern society. There has been given many solutions to this problem, as many as sociological theories have been developed.

This paradox goes by side by side with another paradox, modern rationality always implies its counterpart, irrationality. This idea is also and old argument as well, from romantism to system theory.

Both paradoxes had have solutions in the way they interpret modern society. Although they are not very successful.

The developments of sociology in postcolonial societies, have made their interpretation of this paradox trying to reinterpret this history. But I dont think they have a solution. The paper is aim to reconstruct some of the arguments of these paradox and to analye how is reinterpreted by poscolonal sociology.
CASTAÑOS, FERNANDO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, zuno@унam.mx)

(De)Coupled Identities: Some Theoretical Reflections and a Few Empirical Observations on Exclusion and Inclusion Discourses

Upholding (or opposing) power relationships implied by event models used in a discourse means accepting (or rejecting) social categorizations employed in referential expressions therein are two potentially linked language games. Validating (or overcoming) the communicative roles presupposed by the discourse is a third one.

Although, in each game, player and move definitions can be set in the game’s own terms, and thus form an autonomous system, they can also be construed as mappings of the other games’ players and moves, and they are often so conceived. That is the art of the games, to reframe their own domains and to project their own range of action. For such reasons, coupled player dichotomies often function as subjection or exclusion mechanisms, and decoupling them can contribute to equalize conditions.

Analyses of moves that have coupled or decoupled gender or ethnic ident- ity dichotomies with other categorizations in Mexico’s recent history support the view outlined above, which draws upon findings from various fields, mainly cultural sociology and discourse science. The main corpus consists of public interventions by and about actors of cases that have made the country face contradictions between different laws, between law and tradition or between law and aspiration (such as the revoked and the effective elections of Eufrosina Cruz).

The moves include subsuming one of the coupled dichotomies (as a whole) under a new superordinate or subdividing one of its poles into new hyponyms, which make the dichotomy less relevant. They also comprise ironically denounc ing the consequences of the opposition or simply deconstructing it by introducing co-hyponyms or clines.

Comments on the argumentative and rhetorical resources used to effect the moves lead to identification of key problems in current conceptions of discourse and context interaction.

CASTAÑOS, FERNANDO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, zuno@unam.mx)

(De)Dicthomatizing Speech Situations, Semantic Fields and Power Relations: Some Theoretical Reflections and a Few Empirical Observations

Given that a discourse presents a configuration of the possible, the valid and the desirable, accepting or questioning the communicative roles it presupposes often becomes a terrain of dispute. Subscribing production and reception condi- tions is one preliminary move in the game of approving the discourse. The same is true of the semantic relations implied in labels of social agents the discourse refers to. Who is seen to do what is modeled and how they are categorized entail the desirable, accepting or questioning the communicative roles it presupposes.

Furthermore, since communicative roles and social categories tend to be cou- pled at the onset of a discursive exchange, their association is itself a matter the discourse has to deal with. If inconvenient, power relations assumed by the use of social categories will have to be contested once the social categories are upheld by the very occurrence of speech. That is why discussing a discussion’s setting is often as important as, and sometimes more important than, the dis- cussion itself.

Hence, opening up a dyadic situation (constituted by an addressee and an addressee) by allowing witnesses, mediators or judges, or reducing a polyadic one by excluding third parties, are potential challenges to given social semantics and to established power arrangements. Conversely, (de)dicthomatizing meaning or power are latent questionings to conventional communicative engagements.

Such view draws upon findings from various fields, mainly cultural sociology and discourse science; I claim it overcomes ontological and epistemological prob-

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Transition Town Initiatives. Possible Pathways Towards Urban Sustainability?

Topic of this contribution is Transition Towns movement as an example of a possible top-down and bottom-up integration in creating sustainable development at the urban level.

Transition Towns initiatives are experiments in the re-location of resources on a micro scale. The goal of Transition Towns is to build resilient communities putting in place local practices aimed at environmental, food and energy sustain- ability, i.e. growing vegetables in urban context, self-production of energy and the use of complementary local currency. At the same time, the movement promotes a moral and cultural renewal of society, unfettered by promises of continued growth. Following the theories of Beck and Giddens, Transition Town movement sets up as a new sub-political actor (it was born between 2005 and 2007 in the UK and now has more than thousands of initiatives around the world), a risk society’s offset that build its own identity and goals from two global alarms: climate change and peak oil. In this sense, the Transition Towns can be taken as the exception. Yet, since the 2000s, this practice has been gradually spreading in some newsrooms.

The gradual use of the signature pertains to a context of progressive transfor- mation of the profession. The Japanese journalism experiences a transition from an organizational pattern symbolised by affiliation of journalists to a newspaper company with long career and authoritarian interm mobility, for instance, to a professional pattern symbolised with careers that are not limited to one company.

By giving the journalists visibility beyond their organization, the practice of signing articles symbolizes the latter of these patterns. The main hypothesis of this chapter is that a sociological approach focusing on the signature can high-

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RC05-111.2
CASTRO-VÁZQUEZ, GENARO* (Nanyang Technological University, genaro_castro@ntu.edu.sg)
Enclaves Of Foreigners and Multiculturalism In Japan

This paper analyses the relevance of the construct of 'celebration of diversity' to understanding the creation of enclaves of foreigners in Japan. Official policies that have permitted the geographical distribution of foreigners in the country have been largely underpinned by an understanding of multiculturalism that tends to celebrate diversity. Such policy-making acknowledges the existence of a full range of differences between locals and outsiders that results in the 'colonization of diversity' (Blackmore and Sachs 2007: 227) and leaves aside issues of equality and citizenship of non-Japanese people living in the country.

The paper contends that celebration of diversity entails a veiled form of colonization. Enclaves of internal others result in an efficient method to manage diversity by ignoring differences within the borders of a particular geographical location. Assimilating into Japanese society appears to be a matter of 'personal choice' because foreigners do not have to take on any Japanese cultural characteristics and can enjoy and preserve their language, religion and habits within the margins of an enclave.

However, enclaves of foreigners become a real teaching device that permits Japanese citizens observe a display of the rich tapestry of human ethnic differences and fully appreciate the uniqueness and 'ascendency' embedded in their Japanese identity. Expressions such as ‘coexistence’ (kyōsei) and ‘multicultural co-existence’ (tabunka kyōsei) help justify the existence of territorial divisions where different cultures can express their cultural and ethnic differences. As Kibe (2011) contends, the Japanese understanding of multiculturalism tends to present locals and foreigners ‘harmoniously’ sharing the same country.

In conclusion, the paper highlights that multiculturalism à la japonaise presents an intriguing parallelism with the multicultural approach mirrored in Disney films. This form of multiculturalism conveys a 'conflict free image of society' (Kellers 2001) that sanctions historical memory and minimises and simplifies class, race as well as gender differences.

RC02-56.4
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EU Responses to the Financial Crisis: Marginalizing Gender Equality?

The European Union boasts a history of championing gender equality and a developed suite of policy commitments to gender mainstreaming (GM), embedded in multiple recent Treaties. These commitments to gender equality coexist awkwardly however with the economic and market-making imperatives which have formed the EU’s raison d’être - the EU has a long track record of subordinating or co-opting gender equality aspirations into the service of economic ones (Pollack and Hafner-Burton 2000, Rubery 2003), particularly in the ‘technocratic’ areas of economic policy, such as competition, de-regulation and Broad Economic Policy Guidelines (Hoskyns 2008, Pollack and Hafner-Burton 2000). Research has documented how policy makers often use economic imperatives to argue either the irrelevance of gender (Caglar 2008, Cavaghan 2013) or to justify their ignorance of how gender might be relevant (Schmidt 2005).

Given the EU’s central importance as a champion of gender equality and the increased salience of economic policies after the financial crisis, this paper argues that feminist researchers must develop a fuller understanding of how the EU’s policies cohere to the financial do, or do not, respond to the EU’s normative gender equality/GM imperatives. Using methods which drawn on the sociology of knowledge and interpretative policy analysis, this paper presents analysis of policy documents and processes with the EU Commission to explore normative commitment to gender equality, or the lack thereof, embedded within the EU’s policy responses to the financial crisis, focusing on the methods of thinking and the gendered normative values and assumptions or ‘gender knowledge’ (Cavaghan 2012) which dominate amongst policy makers in these fields.

This kind of investigation enables an examination of the particular challenges which the increased dominance of economic and/or neo-liberal or logic pres- ent to gender inequality and the resulting reconfiguration of normative priorities within the EU.

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RC52-844.4
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Non-Standard Professional Workers and the Demand of Representation: Do Knowledge Workers Need Collective Organizations?

Since at least 30 years, the processes of economic and social change in industrialized countries have been weakening the collective dimension of working conditions. This is especially the case for young non-standard workers experiencing a more individualistic relation with work and labour market. Indeed, the decreasing participation to unionism can be partly explained by the individualization of work. Italy is a particularly interesting case at this regard, as several labour market reforms took place since the end of the 90s pushing high-skilled young workers into non-standard contracts and positions.

The aim of the paper, based on a qualitative survey involving 75 young professionals living in Milan (Italy) and 16 organizations, is to understand whether high-skilled non-standard professional workers express a specific demand for representation, and what kind of answer traditional and innovative organizations are likely to offer.

Our leading hypothesis is that, as a consequence of a general disappointment towards politics and unionism and of the change of workers' social identity, young professionals do not refer to unions but pursue individual strategies to solve their conflicts within the labour market. Non-standard workers constantly refer to rhetoric on personal autonomy and freedom against the 'boring standard long life full time job' (not existing any longer in the real life).

Our results in Milan, the Italian metropolis which usually anticipate national changes in the labour market, shows a mismatch between job conditions of these workers that have strongly worsened in the last decades, and the awareness that these conditions are shared by a large part of non-standardworkers, and their (in)capacity of collective representation and action. The lack of sharing a common place of work is one of the elements to understand this mismatch. Given this scenario, the possibility for unions and other associations to organize these workers is very unlikely.

TG04-958.6
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Risk, Trust and Aspirations of UK Bankers at the Onset of the Global Financial Crisis: A Case of Extremes?

Debates over the causes of the global financial crisis of 2008 have pointed at institutional and individual-behavioural causes; a methodological and conceptual dichotomy that is profoundly affecting risk research. Responsibility and also often blame for the Global Financial Crisis have been placed on banking institutions that failed to apply due diligence against a backdrop of inadequate regulation, or on individualised 'greed' facilitated by banks that incentivised excessive risk-taking.

But were bankers unique and possibly uniquely extreme in their risk attitudes and, thus, were perhaps recruited into the banking system for this reason? Or did the banking system facilitate or enhance a (latent) propensity for those entering the banking system to be or become extreme, perhaps 'money-hungry' risk-takers?

Using the British Household Panel Survey, this paper compares risk perceptions, trust and aspirations expressed by retail and investment bankers in the UK with those of the general working population at the brink of the Global Financial Crisis in 2008. In addition, using the data in longitudinal analysis, it explores whether bankers' attitudes towards risk changed as they spent more time in banking, asking whether institutions and exposure to their cultures shaped and possibly accentuated attitudes to risk taking.

The paper concludes with a discussion of the findings' implications for the study of risk and risk attitudes.

PLEN-4.1
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Inequalities and the Material Civilization's Epistemology

Due to the growing gap of inequalities caused by the current material civilization and the ecological catastrophe that tends to prevent a long permanence of life on the planet, people all over the world have started thinking about a new kind of material civilization. To think -and to build- a non-competitive but complementary economy and to radically change our relationship with nature, not considering it an object but a subject, are the main axes of this transformation that implies, first of all, an epistemic dislocation.

I propose to examine from this perspective some of the real experiences and their horizons and world visions, posing them the question of inequality and focusing the different kinds of inequalities they could be reproducing or solving.

RC31-532.6
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Dual Futures: Double Integration? a Comparative Study of Filipino Mothers and Japanese-Filipino Children's Patterns of Transmigration and Social Integration

Keywords: Filipino mothers, Japanese-Filipino children, transnationalism, social integration, life projects

The presence of transnational and intercultural families is a globalized phenomenon that ethnically diversifies societies and raises profound questions on social integration and belonging of immigrants. Over time, the first generation of migrants has redefined their socio-economic positions through acquired and enacted social capital (Bourdieu 1986), which consequently generates a range of influence on the second generation's life projects.

Filipino women represent one of the four largest groups of migrants in Japan whose intermarriage to Japanese men have produced children of both Japanese and Filipino dual ethn-cultural heritage called Japanese-Filipino children (JFC). Over the years, Filipino mothers have been reforming their image and widening their socio-economic participation in the mainstream society, although their minority status still curtails their visibility and political voice. JFC, on the other hand, are rather diverse groups of second-generation immigrant children in terms of socialization and economic experiences.

This exploratory study aims to compare and contrast Filipino mothers and their Japanese-Filipino children's pursuit of social integration by examining the linkage between their patterns of transnational migration and current and future socio-economic life trajectories. Using life vignettes obtained from in-depth interviews with (30) Filipino mothers and (30) JFC, this research analyzes the linkages between migration and parents and children's formulation of life goals and aspirations, considerations of the social, economic, and educational roles of Japan and the Philippines in their individual and family life, and levels of socio-economic participation in both societies.

The case of Filipino migrant mothers and JFC striving to build socio-economic futures both in Japan and the Philippines provides a micro-level context for examining how first generation and second-generation immigrants utilize transnationalism as a tool for (re)constructing life projects while dealing with uneven, ambivalent degree of social integration in both locations.

JS-11.1
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Circulation of 'Social Movement Unionism' Concept As a Case of Intellectual South-South and North-South Dialogue

The Euro-America centric and hegemonic development of social sciences has been widely debated in various disciplines, but not significantly in labor sociology. Hence, there is a need for studies developing recognition of the experiences of labor movements in the global South, their relevance in the global North, and their scholarly interpretations in both the global North and South. This includes a focus on how the concepts in social sciences, particularly in labor sociology circulates, the plan of any process takes account of both ‘learning from the periphery’ and a ‘mutual learning on a world scale’. The ‘social movement unionism’ (SMU) concept, which has been developed to describe labor movements in the global South in the 1980s and 1990s, and then later used as a model of union revitalization in both the North and South, sets a good example of such consideration. The paper reviews the labor movements in various countries i.e. South America, Brazil, Philippines, South Korea, the U.S.A., analyzes the scholarly use of the SMU concept, and attempts to apply the main arguments of the critiques of Eurocentrism to this case. Consequently, this paper argues that SMU can be regarded as an appropriate example of a non-hegemonic circulation of concepts in social sciences on a world scale, since it refers to an alternative trade unionism; represents cases of learning from the south; is based on local engagements and experiences; and develops through and acknowledges multiple cases.
All the Things You Are. How to Investigate Sociologically Human Dependence on Familiar Things and Places

In the last two decades, the “pragmatic turn” in French sociology brought to a radical change in the triad subject/object/representation to understanding action and knowledge. Bruno Latour’s contribution, by stressing the key-role played by materiality in accounting for individual and collective agency, was crucial to this move. In parallel, Pierre Bourdieu started to explore the relevance in social life of an infra-representational relation human beings develop with their material world. He reduces the practical sense to the non-reflexive reproduction of pre-existing social structures through embodiment. In our contribution we discuss how the concept of familiar engagement with the environment as theorized by Laurent Thevenot provides a frame to investigate practice in terms of a kind of reflexive human agency based on a specific dependency from the non-human environment, which is ensuring the human being with a fundamental sense of ontological stability. This enduring consistence assured by familiar engagement is necessary to the exercise of further capacities to engage with the world requiring to perform the separation of a subject vis à vis her environment. That is why in our opinion both analytic state and to investigate this specific dependency is a crucial task for a new-materialist approach to the study of social life. The specific human-non human entanglement of the familiar engagement gives rise to a human agent as endowed by a personality to which things and places, personally appropriated through repeated use and frequentation, are consubstantial. It accounts for human experiences such as that of being at ease, but as well of longing and belonging of becoming in terms of flourishing. However to investigate sociologically the experience of being familiarly engaged with the world raises a number of methodological challenges that we will discuss relying on our own fieldworks on political participation and environmental mobilizations.

Insurance is a core institution of modern society. Yet a sociology of insurance is still underdeveloped. Starting from the basic assumption that insurance is a way of trading uncertainty, the main hypothesis arises that the evolutionary advantage of insurance industry lies in increasing the self-produced uncertainty which can be absorbed in social systems through decisions. This implies the use of knowledge, statistics and probability theory – in order to sell insurance. Such a paradox is made operative through the premium quantification. How can future uncertainty be reduced to a certain price? Premium itself is a double-side risk: for insurers the matter is to be written or not to be written; for policy holders the matter is to be or not to be insured. And both have to combine the uncertainty of expectations towards a determinate event with the uncertainty of events towards a determinate expectation. The only solution seems to be that of getting ready to cope with surprises. Some financial instruments such as weather derivatives and catastrophe options can be seen as empirical evidence of this complex form of risk institutionalization.

In this paper I look only at one specific aspect of the movements’ failures: the movements’ internal characteristics. The movements brought together leaders and activists that came from far different social milieus. This led to considerable tensions within the camps in a very short time and to the movements’ very rapid demise. Limited by the small number of the occupiers that had relevant organizational experience and knowledge, and by the very severe internal tensions that led to ill-advised strategic choices, the movements never truly managed to widen their appeal. The empirical investigation is based official documents, on newspaper coverage, diaries as Le Progrès in France, and in The Irish Times (Ireland), and on in-depth interviews with French and Irish occupiers, organizers, civil society and alter-globalization activists, trade unionists, and political advisers.

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The Arctic region is climatically one of the fastest changing regions worldwide, as exemplified by the decreasing extent and volume of Arctic sea ice. These changes are attributed mostly to cumulative effects of consumption and production patterns in industrialized countries beyond the Arctic’s southern borders - specifically the increasing emission of greenhouse gases and Short Lived Climate-forcing Pollutants (SLCPs). Warming in the Arctic may feed back on mid-latitude weather and climate by impacting storm tracks, which in turn can increase the frequency of feedback loops between climatic and socio-ecological changes in Arctic and non-Arctic regions. The warming climate also enables a number of economic and societal transformations in the Arctic, driven by the extraction of oil and gas resources on Arctic continental shelves, Arctic shipping mostly along northern-eastern routes, and Arctic air routes.

These changes affect regions beyond the Arctic, such as Europe, North America and Asia, creating new challenges for governance. Proactive and anticipatory capabilities are required to deal with these changes, which include adapting to altered weather patterns in mid-latitude and related effects on crop production, trade and limiting air pollution from greenhouse gases, monitoring air quality, and coping with potential rising sea level resulting from a melting Greenland ice sheet.

In this paper we present an original approach taken by the Sustainable Modes of Arctic Resource-driven Transformation and Interdependence (SMART) project at the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) as a strongly transdisciplinary attempt to deal with these complex issues in an holistic way. A wide range of stakeholders are being engaged in this process using a highly integrative approach across multiple disciplines. Our focus lies on the coupled social, political, and environmental dimensions that include the governance processes and institutional needs for a more sustainable future in the mutually affected Arctic and non-Arctic regions.

In the autumn of 2011, attempts were made to set up Occupy movements in Ireland and in France. Aside from some initial displays of solidarity initially, the general public in the two countries paid little attention to initiatives and Occupiers enjoyed very limited success in mobilizing even a modest number of people. This paper argues that the reasons for the weak level of mobilization and of public support in France and in Ireland are related to movements’ internal characteristics – their focus on non-hierarchical structures, the sociological make-up of their members, their tenuous and confrontational relations with potentially key allies, etc. This led to a situation whereby despite widespread feelings of anger and frustration regarding the state of the countries’ social and economic affairs, activist failed to mobilize participation. For these reasons, they did not succeed in transforming their narrow interests into symbols that concerned society as a whole, and that they were never hailed as champions of the public good.

In this paper I look only at one specific aspect of the movements’ failures: the movements’ internal characteristics. The movements brought together leaders and activists that came from different social milieus. This led to considerable tensions within the camps in a very short time and to the movements’ very rapid demise. Limited by the small number of the occupiers that had relevant organizational experience and knowledge, and by the very severe internal tensions that led to ill-advised strategic choices, the movements never truly managed to widen their appeal. The empirical investigation is based official documents, on newspaper coverage, diaries as Le Progrès in France, and in The Irish Times (Ireland), and on in-depth interviews with French and Irish occupiers, organizers, civil society and alter-globalization activists, trade unionists, and political advisers.

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their children. Present research suggests that, realisation about achievement ver-
sus sentiments dialectic should be relieved by both parents as well as children the
children also should not miss sentimental links with the parents otherwise it cost
more to the both parents, children, human beings and society at large.

**Key words:** Alienation, Sentiments, Dialectic, Achievement, Life Satisfaction.

WG02-897.4

**CHAMARATANA, THANAPAUGE** (Khon Kaen University, ctnp@hotmail.com)

**Social Mobility Springboard: Occupational Prestige of Thai Labour Brokers**

International labour migration is one of the major issues of our time. Nowa-
days around 200 million people work outside their country of birth. This rapidly
increasing phenomenon is examined in a large number of studies on migration.
However, most of these studies focus on experiences and practicalities of mi-
grants at the place of destination. In this study, we provide insight into the other
issue of the migration study by present occupational prestige for indicated social
mobility of Thai labour brokers who were return migrant from overseas working.
The data were collected via structural interview with 321 samples by systematic
sampling from all provinces in the Northeast of Thailand during year 2010 - 2011.
Data analysis for social mobility was made by occupational prestige. The result
indicated that occupational prestige of labour brokers was 0.1934. It was higher
than their old occupational prestige both agricultural occupation and industri-
al-service occupation. Moreover, we found that social mobility of labour brokers
was upper vertical mobility type and it was "Occupational Mobility"

TG04-957.5

**CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN MARTIN** (Loughborough University, j.m.chamberlain@lboro.ac.uk)

**Images of Activism and Protest in Modern Art: Towards a Visual
Criminology of Risk?**

This paper examples images of protest in the work of graffiti street artists, such as
Banksy and Os Gemeos, as well as more traditionally documentary techniques of
photography, in relation to examples of political activism and public pro-
test in different countries worldwide.

Against the background of consideration of the criminological study of neo-
liberal forms of governance, social indicators and professional and media-driven
definitions of crime and risk, the paper examines the value of visual and ar-
tistic documents for exploring the representation of everyday life and promot-
ing an ethnographic form of narrative criminology focused on the life stories of
the socially marginalized, excluded and disposed.

The paper explores how criminology as an academic discipline has yet to em-
brace methodological pluralism. While it is arguable that the study of crime and
risk brings to the foreground the need to recognize the importance of answering
the perennial question of "whose side are we one?". In concludes how in these
high/post-modern times of globalized risks - such as the financial crisis, terrorism,
health scares and global warming - focusing on "the visual" through the median
of modern and contemporary art reinforces the need to develop a criminology
of risk and uncertainty which is both politically engaged and methodological
nuanced and robust.

JS-27.7

**CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN MARTIN** (Loughborough University, j.m.chamberlain@lboro.ac.uk)

**Medical Regulation in the United Kingdom: Challenging Old and New Orthodoxies**

This paper explores recent developments in the governance of the medical
profession in the United Kingdom. In particular, it focuses on the introduction of
the performance and appraisal tool revalidation to monitor medical practitioners’
clinical practice, as well as made changes to the hearing of fitness
practice cases by the GMC when a doctor is accused of medical malpractice.

The paper outlines how these changes have challenged several orthodoxies
surrounding medical governance pertaining to, firstly, the role of the public and
other health and social professions in the regulation of doctors, and second-
d, how social scientists have traditionally conceptualised contemporary trends in
the relationship between the medical profession, the public and the state.

The paper argues that it is important for social scientists interested in the study
of medical regulation to remember that current developments in the governance
of doctors must be analysed within the broader socio-economic-political context.
For recent reforms in medical governance are to no small measure bound up with
a broader shift in how 'good governance' is conceptualised and operationalized
under neo-liberal mentalities of rule as the state seeks to promote 'at a distance'
a certain type of citizen-subject congruent with the enterprise form within the risk
saturated conditions associated with high modernity.

The paper concludes by arguing that we currently sit at the apex of far-reaching
changes in medical regulation, the full affects of which will not be known for
at least another generation, and it is therefore vitally important to investigate
contemporary reforms in medical governance while bearing in mind the need to
challenge current conceptual orthodoxies within both professional practice and
the academic literature.

RC50-811.3

**CHAMBERS, DONNA** (University of Sunderland, donna.chambers186@gmail.com)

**Tourism Studies and Epistemological Decolonization**

In this presentation I seek to promote a decolonization of tourism studies. This
requires taking seriously the ‘epistemic perspective/cosmologies/insights of crit-
ical thinkers from the Global South thinking from and with subalternized racial/
ethnic/sexual spaces and bodies’ (Grosfoguel 2007:212). In other words, episte-
ological decolonization requires that one take into account the ‘geo-political’
and ‘body-political’ location of the speaking subject (Grosfoguel, 2007) which
has thus far been largely ignored in tourism scholarship. This concept of decoloni-
ization bears a strong family resemblance to postcolonialism which is more widely
utilised to understand tourism development in the Global South. However, decol-
onal scholars have proffered strong critiques of postcolonial theory for its heavy
reliance on poststructuralist and postmodernist approaches which are consid-
ered to privilege European thinkers such as Foucault, Derrida and Gramsci, three
of the ‘four horses of the apocalypse’ (Grosfoguel 2007:211). This privileging of
Western thinkers has not advanced the goal of subaltern scholarship and further
places eurocentricism at the fulcrum of critique. Decolonization is envisaged as a
more radical project that seeks to change both the terms and the content
of the conversation, to foster a different ‘epistemic grounding’ rather than seeking
transformation within the context of the existing dominant Eurocentric paradigms (Mi-
gnolo 2007).

I argue that there is scarcely any evidence of this kind of decolonial critique
emanating from tourism scholars and practitioners in and from the Global
South. Rather, critiques of colonial/Eurocentric thinking emanate largely from
Western researchers, who write about tourism in the Global South, often with
little interaction with, and from indigenous peoples. I argue that tourism scholars
in and from the Global South need to reject Western epistemologies about tour-
ism as representing the ‘God -eye’ view thus enabling spaces to open up for an
other way of thinking about, and doing tourism.

RC52-842.5

**CHAMPY, FLORENT** (National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), Centre de recherche Technique, Organisations,
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**The (vanishing?) Role of Phronetic Professions Faced By New
Public Management in Dealing with Political Problems: Doctors,
Architects, Magistrates**

This presentation will deal with a consequence of new public management and
more generally bureaucratization of professional work which has not been much
studied yet.

A former research shed light on the specificities of a kind of professions I
named phronetic or prudential professions, using Aristotle’s concept of Phronesis
(usually translated with “practical wisdom” or prudence). These professions deal
with singular and complex problems which put the work under an irreducible un-
certainty. Actually, any human activity can be fulfilled prudentially. But phronesis
explains some peculiar traits of “prudential professions”. The main one is a high
propensity of their members to get involved in debates or struggles to defend a
peculiar normative conception of their work (for instance liberal vs. more author-
itarian educational patterns; palliative medicine vs. curative voluntarism; a justice
for teenagers focused either on their education or on the protection of society
e.g.) This peculiar trait of some professions is a direct consequence of the large
part phronesis plays in their work. As a consequence, the concept of Phronesis
helps us to study further than usually the political commitments of professionals.
Identifying phronetic professions as a very specific sociological object makes
new issues obvious in the debate about professions, peculiarly concerning the
consequences of NPM. Professional work is or used to be an opportunity to
launch societal debates. An issue is therefore the capacity of a society to be reflec-
tive about the ways of curing and caring, building the city or educate new gener-
ations. The presentation aims at showing that the possibility for professionals to
commit in debates about their practice is jeopardized by NPM and more generally
speaking by the bureaucratization of their contexts of work. What was often (or
at least could be) a critical and ethic activity becomes more and more a
technical one.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
CEDAW and Women's Rights in Post-1997 Hong Kong

CEDAW has been applied to Hong Kong since 1996 when it was still under British rule, and since the transfer of sovereignty to China in 1997 continues to be applied to what is now one of China’s “Special Administrative Regions.” The passing of the Sex Discrimination Ordinance (1996), the establishment of the Equal Opportunities Commission (1996) and the Women’s Commission (2001) are often cited as landmarks in Hong Kong’s efforts to respond to CEDAW. However, NGOs have over the years published blow reports criticizing the inadequacies and systemic problems hindering full implementation of CEDAW’s articles. This paper discusses the Hong Kong situation in terms of CEDAW’s role as a key instrument to the promotion of women’s rights. In particular, how Hong Kong’s unique relationship with China and neo-liberalism has resulted in two glaring issues: (1) the marginalization of new migrants and migrant workers, a large proportion of whom are women, and (2) the inability for legislators and government to push forth policies which could enhance women’s situations. Firstly, the government’s attempts to speed up integration with mainland China in terms of population, economy and culture has been met with unforeseen levels of resistance from Hong Kong people, fueling exclusionary and racist attitudes amongst certain increasingly vocal sectors of the population. Secondly, the central government’s reluctance to push forth constitutional reforms to speed up the process of democratization has led to difficulties for effective governance, creating further obstacles for women’s full participation in economy and in politics. The paper concludes with insights from the Hong Kong case regarding the limitations of CEDAW, in particular the over-reliance upon the state and related central mechanisms to take up a key role to promote women’s full participation in society.

Reflected on Social Movement Unionism in Hong Kong: A Case Study of Dock Workers’ Strike in 2013

Traditionally, the trade unions in Hong Kong were politically divisive between the pro-Chinese Communist Party (Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions or HKFTU) and the pro-Nationalist Party camps (Hong Kong and Kowloon Trades Union Council or HKTUC). Following the British colonial government’s suppression of the riot organized by HKFTU by in 1967, independent trade unions have been established since 1970s. However, the independent trade union federation, Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Union (HKCTU) was not formed until 1990. Hong Kong has witnessed a political shift to promote political democracy and social justice in Hong Kong and the Mainland China, was established by Hong Kong Christian Industrial Committee (“HCIC”), a church-based NGO, and was supported by the international trade union movement. In the past two decades, HKCTU has spent huge effort to organize the marginal workers in the communities. This has given HKCTU and its affiliates the characteristics of social movement unionism. However, the social movement unionism spearheaded by HKCTU has not aroused much public attention until 500 sub-contracted workers in HIT, one of the biggest cargo terminal companies in the world, staged a 40 day long strike in 2013. This strike was organized by the HKCTU’s affiliate; it gained tremendous public support and the union’s strike fund raised more than HK$4.8 million (1.2 million USD) from the public. This strike took place in the context of dropping strike rate in Hong Kong after most of its industries were relocated to the Mainland China. By studying this strike, this paper evaluates the effectiveness and limitations of social movement unionism. However, the paper was drawn from the author’s participant observation as a core member of an activist group that supported the strike and his previous experience as a transportation trade union organizer.

Gendered Organization Perspective in Context: Female Officers in the Hong Kong Police 1950s to the Present

This paper examines the transformation of women’s roles in the Hong Kong Police Force. Since the initial inclusion in 1950. Using documentary sources, secondary data, focus group interviews and in-depth interview data, I discuss policy changes in pertaining to women officers’ roles and career development, and how they are perceived and experienced by retired and serving male and female officers. Using Gendered Organization Theory as the organizing framework, I discuss the extent to which organizational and human resources policies (e.g. male and female officers carrying firearms, training of women in the Police Tactical Unit, the replacement of the pension system with the Mandatory Provident Fund system and changes in public order policing tactics) have benefited women’s work conditions and career advancement options in the male-dominated occupation of policing. Findings suggest that the extent to which the Hong Kong Police can be described as a gendered organization has undoubtedly changed over the years, particularly in the minds of most of the officers interviewed in this study. However, gender remains a key structuring factor in shaping the work and career of male and female officers when actual organizational practices and policies are considered. In addition, organizational culture specific to particular periods also play an important role in how police officers understand and experience gendered organizational processes. The paper concludes by reflecting on the contributions of Gendered Organization Theory and its application to the case of the Hong Kong Police.

Mismatch and Distrust: Institution, Interaction, and Increasing Doctor-Patient Tension in China

On March 23, 2012, a medical resident in Harbin, north China, was stabbed to death by an angry young patient. This was, unfortunately, not an isolated incident. The statistics released by the Ministry of Health in China indicates that violent incidents resulted from medical disputes increased by 70 percent from 2006 to 2010. A survey conducted among patients in 30 hospitals in east China in early 2013 reveals that only 10 percent of the respondents said they trusted doctors. How do we explain patients’ escalating dissatisfaction with doctors’ services and the increasing tension between doctors and patients? In this paper, I argue that there are multiple factors that contribute to the poor doctor-patient relation, and among which mismatch and distrust are the paramount factors. Mismatch refers to two levels of discrepancy. First, it refers to the discrepancy between what the public expects from “public hospitals” and what the public experiences in these hospitals. This discrepancy is constituted by state policies and institutional factors, particularly the financing issues of the healthcare system. Second, mismatch also refers to the discrepancy between doctors’ expectation and patients’ expectation. While doctors are longing for a dominance model of doctor-patient interaction as it is in Hong Kong, patients are expecting a bargaining model. Their discrepancy is produced by doctors’ increased exposure to the medical world in Hong Kong in conjunction with the general public’s increased awareness of their rights in a society with conspicuous social inequalities. The two levels of mismatch result in increasing distrust between doctors and patients that shapes their interaction. A vicious circle is produced by the mutual distrust between doctors and patients in conjunction with the general public’s increased awareness of their rights in a society with conspicuous social inequalities. The two levels of mismatch result in increasing distrust between doctors and patients that shapes their interaction. To mitigate the problem, I suggest that changes have to take place at the institutional level, in particular the first level of mismatch should be eradicated.
Cross-Border Labor Activism: Hong Kong-Based Students and Scholars Against Corporate Misbehavior (SACOM)

From “Looking for Mickey Mouse's Conscience” (The Disney Campaign, 2005-present) to “Ending Slavery” (The Apple and Foxconn Campaign, 2010-present), SACOM is devoted to organizing cross-border campaigns to amplify workers’ calls for decent work in globalized China. In the summer of 2005, SACOM was born out of bi-weekly meetings of some 20 students from Hong Kong’s universities during which we discussed issues such as the rise of global capitalism, under the guidance of three professors. Over these past eight years, SACOM organizers, students (including graduate students from the mainland) and scholars have joined hands to publish first-hand investigative reports to hold Apple, Foxconn, HP, Dell, Disney, Walmart and other multinationals responsible for worker abuses in their supply chains. The “fingers eating machines” were eventually replaced at the toy factory, a labor rights training program was conducted at two large electronics plants, and a short video titled “The Truth behind Apple’s ipad” was shared among Foxconn workers and concerned global consumers through social media. International campaigning is needed to spread our message, while worker participation is indispensable if we are to creating a lasting impact at the workplace level. Challenges of capital and censorship by the Chinese state remain strong, putting direct pressures not only on workers but also our allies based in China.

Foxconn Worker Struggles in China

The Taiwanese multinational corporation Foxconn, which recently soared to number 30 in the Fortune Global 500, holds more than 50 percent of market share in global electronics manufacturing. Its 1.4 million employees at 30 factories across China far exceed its combined workforce in 27 other countries that comprise its global empire. This paper assesses the conditions of Foxconn’s predominantly rural migrant labor workforce, with particular attention to collective agency of workers and the changing character of the workforce. A new generation of Chinese workers is at the center of just-in-time mass production at Foxconn and other producers. Our research examines the working lives of Foxconn workers on the basis of the intertwined policies and practices of Foxconn, international brands (notably Apple) and the local state, and the diverse forms of collective actions workers deploy to defend their rights and interests.

Changing Intergenerational-Caring Relations in East Asia

This paper is based on both international and comparative research on intergenerational-caring relationships in which women simultaneously provide care for their frail elderly relatives as well as young children/grandchildren in East Asian societies. The ageing of population, the decrease in average number of siblings and the rising average age of mothers at the time of child bearing, all suggest that new types of intergenerational care relations may increasingly become common in developed countries. East Asian societies are not exceptions. More over such intergenerational caring relations may possibly be more prevalent in East Asia than other European counterparts as facing with acute demographic changes, different family values and carer regimes embedded in the societies. This paper will investigate how these sandwich generations experience a double responsibility of care, by analysing resources available to them from local policy configurations and from their personal and kin networks. We will extend our analysis to the influence of changing family-centred welfare regimes in East Asia on generational caring relations and experiences of women therein.
youth in India which have their impact on Indian Society. In the recent past, In-
dia has experienced Anti-Corruption Movement led by Anna Hazare in 2011 and
Movement against Sexual Abuse and Rape of Young women after the Delhi gang
rape case in 2012, in which young people have taken a lead. These movements
were not only led by Indian youth but have great influence on Indian youth as
well. Both the movements were different in nature from previous protest move-
ments as they have used information technology and modern digital devices for
various purposes. These two protest movements have used social media and mo-
bile phone to a greater extent to mobilize the youth. The present paper examines
the characteristics of these two protest movements and it tries to evaluate the dy-
namics of the movements and its methodology. The paper also explores the im-
pact of these movements on youth in particular and Indian society in general.

The present review article seeks to probe into gender considerations and
their implications for higher education in Indian context from cultural perspec-
tive. There appears to be fierce debate among the educationists and educational
planners about the persistence or otherwise of gender bias, discrimination and
the resultant gender inequalities in higher education in India. This article is an
attempt to analyse and substantiate both the arguments based on supporting
information available with various governmental and developmental agencies.
Having analysed the debate in the light of contemporary social reality pertaining
to the state and status of higher education and the major limitations and con-
straints in achieving the envisaged and aspiried levels of expansion, excellence,
quality and access for its inclusivity, the article reveals diverse ways in which
gender considerations come to condition the statics and dynamics of higher ed-
ucation, including access, exclusion, distribution and composition and even the
governance of institutions of higher education and the centres of excellence. An
alternative is made to ascertain how quantitative and qualitative shift taking to
higher education alone could be misleading and a misconception about the status
of women's education without a corresponding change in the qualitative aspects
such as relative importance and value of the courses in terms of opportunity
for employment, importance of the sector that the courses offered can open for
women, that is, the extent to which the higher education being accessed by wom-
en can empower them in true sense of the term.

Chandrasekhar, Dhammika* (University of Moratuwa, dpcha@dctiarchk.lk)
The Role of Housing and the Neighborhood Environment on the
Process of Social Exclusion/Inclusion: A Study with Reference to Sri
Lankan Plantation Worker Community
When the British colonials started the tea and rubber plantations in Sri Lanka,
the local peasantry did not show interest to work as wage laborers. This led to
the forced migration of a large number of South Indians to the plantations.
During the last 50 years, the economic, social and political context in planta-
tions has changed drastically. The management of estates have changed hands
from British companies to Sri Lankan government and then to local private com-
panies. From the original position of stateless migrant laborers, the worker
community has now achieved the citizenship of Sri Lanka.
However, the estate community remains alienated from the mainstream so-
cial, political, and economic life. The available quantitative data and the qualitative
studies point out the strong socially excluded nature of the plantation communi-
ty. Their production system, consumption patterns, educational attainments and
other social development indicators confirm this status.
The community was originally provided with estate owned barrack type shelter
called line rooms. Majority of the plantation workers still live in these compact
and dilapidated housing units. The self help detached housing project imple-
menced during the 1998-2004 period improved the living environment of around
14% families.
This empirical qualitative study carried out in a rubber estate located 40 km. to
the south east of Colombo, investigates the role of housing condition on the social
exclusion/ inclusion process of the community. It explains that the social stigma
associated with line room environments strongly contribute to the socially exclud-
ed context. The new detached shelters positively contribute to the social inclusion
of the workers. 
The study points out that the social capital of the community has a crucial link
with the housing conditions. The families with strong bridging social capital have
entered into the detached housing construction programme. It also shows that
line rooms develop bonding capital and encourage social detachment.

Chandrasekhar, Vinod* (J N Post Graduate College, Lucknow
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Gender Policy in India: A Dialogue Among BRICS Partners
More than one third of population in India falls under the category of youth and
more than seventy percent population is below 35 years of age (0-35 years).
Given to this age structure of Indian population it is quite reasonable to claim that
India is a young country. This demographic bulge of youth is expected to contin-
tue till 2030. After noticing the rise in youth population from 1981 onwards, the
Government of India has formally drafted a youth policy in 1988. It was revised in
2003 and recently in 2013. Focus of youth policy has been shifted gradually from
development of young people. The thrust of latest youth policy in India is to enhance the skills of young people so that they shall play the role
of agents in the development process. The present paper examines the National
Youth Policy in India with special reference to current youth development indica-
tors. The present policies of Indian government for young people are examined
to understand the socio-economic status of youth in India. A critical appraisal of
youth policy in India informs us that there is still a big gap in educational and
income opportunities between the upper caste youth, economically upper and
middle class youth and the socially disadvantaged youth such as lower caste
youth and economically lower income class youth. Finally, the paper also tries to
develop a dialogue among BRICS partner with special reference to youth policies
in their respective countries.

Chandrasekhar, Dr. V* (IAS (R), vanagundhisekhar@gmail.com)
Intelligent Sexism: Gender Differentials in Academics
Academics has emerged as a leading profession in India and there is increas-
ing competition for academic positions. Higher education in India has witnessed
phenomenal expansion since 1980s with establishment of large number of State
Universities, Deemed Universities, and private universities. Pay are on par with other prestigious services in public
and private sectors, rendering it highly sought after sectors of employment. It
encompasses graded disciplines and positions with differential status, recogni-
tion and rewards. It is hypothesised that, distribution of academic positions and
accession of disciplines could be determined by the social forces and extraneous
considerations among which gender is an important variable. The paper address-
s this issue in the context of Indian universities in which the number of women
faculty is on the steady rise in the last two decades. Data collected through inter-
views with women faculty in 13 Indian academic institutions reveals that,
gender segregation of academic disciplines and positions are discernible with
consciousness of women academicians in soft disciplines as well as at lower
academic positions. The core hard applied disciplines, being where the faculty
could be more visible, receive more research grants, claim consultancy and pat-
ents have predominantly male faculty. Even in terms of cadre composition, the
proportion of women faculty decreases with successive higher academic position.
Study further reveals that, even among women academicians religion, caste and
and urban background are pertinent in determining the patterns of segregation
subjecting women faculty to double discrimination.

Chang, Cheng-Heng* (Univ Illinois, Urbana Champaign, cchang23@illinois.edu)
Meaningful Aging in the Middle of Nowhere: Community,
Subjectivity, and the Elderly in Rural Japan
By ethnographic research done in 2007, 2009-2010, and 2011, this paper il-
lustrates the dreams and struggles of a group of aging residents in O town, a
remote and depopulated town in Hokkaido, Japan. While they managed to pursue
a better quality of senior life, their livelihoods have been largely damaged by the
uneven geographical development under the neoliberal regime. The neoliberal
regime has also created an urban ethics of entrepreneurialism that requires citi-
zens to organize, operate, and assume the risk for business ventures. The entre-
preneurial ethics has diffused in the countryside and formed a cultural hegemony
that constricted the development of alternative ethics.
Working with members of a local organization "ODC", I found that the aging lo-
cals, even those who encounter the challenges created by the forces of new mean-
gings in their everyday lives. Members of the ODC have worked for 8 years on a project
of local revitalization called the "Bochibochi Village" Project (BVP). The BVP aims to
attract urban retirees to settle themselves in O town by offering a "slow living"
lifestyle, cheap rent, and a communal farm. As voluntary helpers of the BVP, local
residents introduced the newcomers to the natural surroundings and delicacies
from mountain and sea. The ODC members expected the BVP to be a solution to
the resultant gender inequalities in higher education and the major limitations and
constraints in achieving the envisaged and aspiried levels of expansion, excellence,
quality and access for its inclusivity, the article reveals diverse ways in which
gender considerations come to condition the statics and dynamics of higher ed-
ucation, including access, exclusion, distribution and composition and even the
governance of institutions of higher education and the centres of excellence. An
alternative is made to ascertain how quantitative and qualitative shift taking to
higher education alone could be misleading and a misconception about the status
of women's education without a corresponding change in the qualitative aspects
such as relative importance and value of the courses in terms of opportunity
for employment, importance of the sector that the courses offered can open for
women, that is, the extent to which the higher education being accessed by wom-
en can empower them in true sense of the term.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
the participants who maintained their subjectivities against the ethics prescribed by entrepreneurialism.

RC03-70.2
CHANG, CHENG-HENG* (Univ Illinois, Urbana Champaign, ccchang23@illinois.edu)
The Rise of Vernacular Capitalism: Neoliberalized Localities in Rural Japan

This paper analyzes the formations of a unique mode of capital accumulation, vernacular capitalism, in contemporary Japan. The vernacular capitalism thrived on the basis of the uneven geographical development that dispossessed local cultures and resources to accumulate capital. Based on comprehensive survey of the literature and governmental documents, I claim that chiki(region or locality), as a crucial motif of Japan’s modernity, has been involved in the post-industrialization of Japanese society in which vernacular capitalism came into being. In the wake of neoliberal reforms, rural communities were forced to become entrepreneurs that creatively turn available cultural and natural resources into commodities to compete with each other in a cultural supermarket.

In this paper, I will first discuss the unique enthusiasm of consuming locality in contemporary Japan that implies a mode of accumulation through commodification of the local. To understand its political economic foundation, I will investigate the history of the five Comprehensive National Development Plans (CNDPs) to reveal how the state envisaged and managed localities in the postwar period of high economic growth. The transformation of CNDPs shows how Japan’s strategy of rural governance has turned from “managerialism” to “entrepreneurialism” in the process of neoliberalization. That is, government collaborates with private capitals to form a “public-private partnership” for business ventures. Finally, I will delineate the strategies and struggles of rural communities under the neoliberal regime and how their efforts construct the substance of vernacular capitalism. In the conclusion, I will characterize vernacular capitalism with its four features: serendipity, entrepreneurial community, local branding, and the discursive complex of food, health, and environment. At the end, I argue that the inter-local competition brought by vernacular capitalism has become the major principle of rural governance in contemporary Japan. Although the competition pleased urban consumers, it caused new problems and challenges to rural communities.

RC33-567.2
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Behavior Homophily and The Dynamic Network Distance In A Combination Of Friendship and Antipathy Networks

Studies have confirmed a strong tendency of behavior homophily in a social group. Prior research mainly focused on studying the association of a bunch of friendship network features and behaviors to confirm such tendency. However, interpersonal relationships are naturally managed in multiple ways, and social relationships change over time, same as individual’s behaviors. Positive, high intimate friendship can play a significant effect on promoting behavior homophily; on the contrary, negative, low intimate antipathy relationship might downplay it. Thus, in this study, we, methodologically, recognize the necessity of change and multiplexity of relationship and behaviors to redefining the tendency of behavior homophily. Thereby, we aggregate structural network effects and transform them into an index of network distance from two opposed social relationships (i.e., friendship network and antipathy networks) in a longitudinal data to redefine the association of dynamic network distance in relationship multiplexity and group members’ behavior homophily over time.

RC06-118.10
CHANG, CHIN-FEN (Academia Sinica)
WANG, HSIOTAON* (National Chengchi University, hsiotaon.wang@gmail.com)
Analyzing Public Attitudes Towards Sexual Assaults in Taiwan

Analyzing Public Attitudes towards Sexual Assaults in Taiwan
Sexual Assault
Abstract
Several laws and regulations concerning sexual assault have been passed in the last couple of decades in Taiwan. The meaning of sexual assault in the legal system has changed from offense of social morality to violation of sexual autonomy, emphasizing the importance of the consent of the involved individuals. However, the success of enforcing the reformed laws also depends on the awareness of the public about the law itself and meanings behind those stipulations. This paper utilized the data of Taiwan Social Change Survey conducted in 2011 to examine Taiwanese people’s attitude towards sexual assault and study the discrepancy between those reactions and the newly-passed laws. The statistical findings show that most respondents agree punishing husbands forcing wives to have sex and teenagers having sexual behaviors. In contrast, there are clear variations on punishments against adults involved in sexual behaviors in the nature of a reasonable consent or power relations. Among socio-demographic variables, age stands out to have consistent effects on most attitudes. However subjective variables representing individual liberalism or protectionism are more important indicators than respondents' socio-demographic backgrounds. Taiwanese seem to uphold the ideas of “individual's consent” and “self-responsibility” more than the complexity of the power relationships and quid pro quo conditions embedded in sexual behaviors. These reactions differ from stipulations of the law. Thus it is difficult to conclude if feminism hinders or facilitates the progress of gender equality in Taiwan. We discuss the implications of the discrepancy between laws and attitudes of ordinary people in the last part of the paper.

RC32-542.1
CHANG, CHIN-FEN* (Academia Sinica, chinfen@sinica.edu.tw)
The Income Effect on Men and Women in East Asia

The Income Effect on Men and Women in East Asia: Before and After the 2008 Financial Crisis

East Asian countries had known for having rapid economic growth as well as income equality during the development trajectory. The picture had become dismal in the late years of 2000 as income distribution had been favoring the rich in Korea and Taiwan. The real wages even declined in Taiwan since 2005. Globalization has made the world economies more vulnerable to external dynamics. East Asian countries are particular so as the international trade activities are crucial to the economic growth in the region. The 2008 Financial Crisis started in the U.S. and many Americans experienced immediate job and investments loss and mortgage foreclosures. In 2011 a later-on worldwide well-known Occupy Wall Street movement occurred and lasted for several months in New York City in the United States. People in other countries also experienced economic misfortunes caused by the Financial Crisis, such as Greece, Italy, Portuguese, and Spain. East Asia countries are no exceptions. The economic growth rates dropped and unemployment rate increased in Taiwan, Korea, and Japan in recent years. The author wishes to study the impact on labor income because of the financial crisis. This paper uses four waves of East Asian Social Survey (EASS), conducted in 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 respectively, to study the (possible) decline of work earnings in real values and the deterioration of income inequality in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. Specifically the paper explores if women workers suffered the most due to their vulnerabilities in labor markets, controlling for generational and class differences. Preliminary analyses show the increase of the proportions of labor in lower income categories and women being disadvantaged positions.

RC21-376.9
CHANG, FENG-SHUO* (Fu-Jen Catholic University, feng.shuo.chang@gmail.com)
The Increasing Role of Human Capital and the Decline of Institutional Factors in Shaping Occupation and Income Patterns in Market Reform: A Case Study of Five Factories in Dongguan, China

This article examines social inequality among factory employees in different household registration (hukou) categories in a rapidly growing labor market, based on concepts drawn from both migration and market transition studies. The researcher uses survey data from five factories in Dongguan, a city on the southeast coast of China, to examine the determinants of factory employees’ occupation and income. By distinguishing administrative staff and skilled workers from unskilled workers, an examination shows that rural households and individuals without political connections (but who are more educated) are increasingly competitive with urban households in the manufacturing sector. The results suggest the importance of individuals’ manner and level of commitment in the labor market, in which the low entry requirement in the manufacturing sector reduces the influence of the hukou system and Communist Party membership on job recruitment.

TG06-962.4
CHANG, HENG-HAO* (National Taipei University, henghaoc@gmail.com)
Charity and Social Exclusion in Taiwanese Education System for Disabled Students

Under Special Education Act, no school is allowed to reject students with disabilities in Taiwan. Nevertheless, lack of accessible environment and assistants for disabled students are still common. To overcome the deficiency, Schools usually encourage parent, mostly mothers, to support their children’s care needs in
school or ask classmates to be the "little angels" to support disabled students. This paper uses institutional ethnography to explore the social organizations of Taiwanese education system for disabled students and the experience of disabled students and. This paper will demonstrate that charity model in Taiwanese education institutions construct disabled students as "dependent" and "inferior." The discourse of charity will further marginalize and exclude disabled students in the regular classroom.

RC31-521.9

CHANG, HSIN-CHIEH* (University of California, Los Angeles, hsinchieh420@gmail.com)

Examining the Destination Effects on Immigrant Integration and Wellbeing: The Case of Vietnamese Marriage Migrants in Taiwan and South Korea

Literature on international migration tends to focus on how migration impacts the sending or the receiving societies. Rarely have studies contrast the effects of different destinations on migrants, because of the difficulty obtaining comparable data and controlling the effects of origin. Depending on migrants' nationalities/ethnicities and different motivations for migration, destination effects that are significant to migrants' social integration and wellbeing range from country-specific economic conditions, regional cultural traditions, to socio-political policies. This paper uses mixed-methods to compare the integration experiences of Vietnamese marriage migrants (VMMs) who migrated to Taiwan and Korea, for similar reasons and share similar sociodemographic backgrounds. Fifty-five qualitative interviews, four focus groups, and small-group surveys (N=403) were collected during a 10-month field research. Other than the differences in Taiwanese and Korean societies' manner of organizing migration, preliminary analysis of qualitative data shows that three crucial factors determine VMMs' process of social integration and wellbeing in Taiwan and South Korea: (1) how their Confucian gender systems influence domestic women's social roles/status and to what extents it applies to VMMs; (2) how these two societies fare in the regional and global economy, which affects the possibilities that VMMs achieve economic integration in the domestic labor markets; and (3) how national integration policies include marriage migrants of different ethnicities in reconstructing national identities, and specifically in addressing the integration of VMMs as they represent the largest migrant group without ethnic ties to the host societies. The paper ends with a discussion on how social welfare organizations and grassroots movements in Taiwan and South Korea may affect VMMs and other marriage migrants' integration and wellbeing in the long run. By untangling the effects of origin and destinations, this study suggests that policy adjustments can result in sustainable co-development for both the sending and receiving societies and improve migrant integration and wellbeing.

RC27-473.4

CHANG, IK YOUNG* (University of Otago, ikyoungchang@gmail.com)

Exploring the Role of Sport and Leisure in Lifestyle Migration Decision-Making: A Case Study of South Korean Migration to New Zealand

Little is known about the key lifestyle factors involved in migration decision-making. According to Benson and O'Reilly (2009) and Benson (2010), lifestyle considerations, including sport and leisure participation, may play an important role in migration decisions. Yet, there is little explicit research examining the nature and extent to which sport and leisure play in lifestyle migration. Thus, this paper explores how both macro level social structures and micro level individual choices, influence lifestyle migration decisions of South Koreans moving to New Zealand. More specifically, the paper examines how South Korean migrants consider sport and leisure activities as factors within their lifestyle migration decision-making. The findings highlight a variety of risk factors in South Korea, which influenced migration including: (1) excessive competition and inequality (2) conflicts between North and South Korea, (3) obsession with education and (4) conflicts between traditional and contemporary values. As a result, Koreans reflected on their lives with many realising that: (1) they could not live the (slow and leisurely) life they wanted; (2) they could not spend adequate time with their family; and, (3) they could not distinguish themselves from fellow Koreans who had similar social status and ability. Under such circumstances, South Korean migrants to New Zealand revealed that they were looking for a new/better/different lifestyle, and that sport and leisure activities played a role in the process of lifestyle migration decision-making.

RC04-83.2

CHANG, JASON CHIEN-CHEN* (Chinese Culture University, jchang.taiwan@gmail.com)

Parentocracy and the Life and Death of Secondary Education for All in Taiwan

Since mid-1990s, the Taiwan government has implemented a populist educational policy, which was in fact initiated by the grassroots reform movement aiming for a universal system of upper-secondary and higher education. After twenty years, the quasi-compulsory high school system is widely argued to have failed in carrying out its promise of equalizing educational opportunity among social classes.

While the “third wave” of Western educational development in late 20th century was characterized by an ideology of parentalism promoted from top-down, the current educational expansion in Taiwan has adopted, in contrast, an ideology of parentocracy formulated bottom up, i.e. from the liberalist citizens. Therefore, this paper provides a different point of view from that of Richard Pring's, according to whom secondary education for all is doomed to death due to a rigorous system of testing. Specifically, it presents, first of all, a diachronic relationship between nationalism and individualism, and then, a corresponding relationship between the state's educational production mechanisms and the class-based parenting practices. Along these theoretical considerations, this paper analyzes how a civil ideology of educational parentocracy gave birth to the state policy of universalization of senior high school education (and college education as well), and how the former might lead the latter to such a dead end that marketization, accountability, and competition are all left in education. The author instantiates empirical research findings from Taiwan to support the arguments formed in this paper.

RC04-78.11

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WANG, CHIEN-LUNG (National Taitung University)

Ethnic Identity and Gender Differences among Indigenous Youths in Two Single-Sex High Schools in Taiwan

Many quantitative studies in Taiwan showed that indigenous youths own high ethnic identity, but the relationship between ethnic identity and gender differences was not clear. Ethnic identity is constituted in every individual's living context, so it is necessary to explore the above findings in the individual context. In the article, the authors adopted ethnographic approach in two elite single-sex high schools to observe gender identity, ethnic identity and gender differences, and to answer if gender differences existed and why they had differences through students' daily experiences. The research found the boys outnumbered girls in strong indigenous identity, and there were more girls who were assimilated. The reasons were due to both of the cultural and school contexts. In the cultural context, boys belonged to the traditional age-set system in the community, and many cultural activities were still strongly related to the age-sets. Therefore, boys had more opportunities or even obligations to participate in cultural affairs, and developed their ethnic identity through participation. Girls lacked formal social organizations traditionally, so girls expressed they felt they were like outsiders or visitors in the cultural activities. In the school context, a few indigenous teachers devoted themselves to indigenous education in the boys' school. Boys could share their cultural experiences in the formal or informal school activities, and they had more chances to get acquainted with other indigenous fellows. However, there were no indigenous teachers in the girls' school. There also were stricter rules in girls' behaviors, and girls' school life was usually restricted to their classes and academic studies. The results showed that the gender differences in ethnic identity were constituted by gender stereotypes and gender segregation in the patriarchy society.

JS-31.1

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Confucianism and Discontents: The Repertoire of Disobeying in Recent Taiwan's Protests

Confucianism is like a buzzword for the discussion of East Asia cultures. And yet people disagree on whether Confucianism is just a kind of state ideology, promoted by elites, or actual civil culture prevails in ordinary life. The paper thinks that the two layers of Confucianism can co-exist intertwinedly. In one level, where elite intellectuals are prominent, Confucianism exists as a body of systematic knowledge, identity, and moral standard. In the civil level, it exists as the underlying logic of people's daily practices, with an emphasis on folk wisdom and practical rationale, helping people manage their interactions and actions in daily life.

This paper will look at the relation between Confucianism, as state ideology and as civil belief, and the repertoire of protests. By repertoire, follow Charles Tilly's definition, an ensemble of contentious performances. This paper will study two particular kind of repertoires that have public's attention in recent social movements in Taiwan. One repertoire is Guibi or Kwotou, meaning to kneel down with one's forehead touching on the ground, and the other is throwing objects, like
RC47-765.1

CHANG, PAUL* (Harvard University, paulchang@fas.harvard.edu)
Repressive Coverage In An Authoritarian Context: Threat, Weakness and Legitimacy In South Korea's Democracy Movement

While most studies on the repression-mobilization relationship have focused on the impact of the former on the latter, recent work has shown that characteristics of protest can influence state repression strategies. This article corroborates recent work on the repression of social movements and shows that both weak and threatening attributes of protest events contribute to the “repressive coverage” – the likelihood and severity of repression – of social movements in an authoritarian context. In addition, results from logistic regressions show that authoritarian states not only respond to weak status actors and situational threats but also strategically to repress social movements that challenge their political legitimacy. This article extends the scope of the repression-mobilization literature by differentiating the role of threat in eliciting repression in a non-Western democratic setting and showing the strategic dimension to the repressive behavior of authoritarian states.

RC24-432.22

CHANG, SHIN-OCK* (Jeju National University, changshinock@gmail.com)
Global Environmental Change, Fishing Community Development, and Inequality: The Case of Jeju Island

The paper aims at addressing unequal development of fishing community in Jeju Island, South Korea. For this aim the paper studies three fishing community associations in the Island. The Island's fishing community is a traditional livelihood unit consisting of fishers and women divers. The community forms along the coastal line of the island, which is about 200 kilometers long. It is organized with 100 fishing community associations (called ecohongye in Korean language), which are demarcated by regional, administrative boundaries. While the associations were originally drawing upon fishery law in 1962, the island’s membership includes 12,994 individuals as of December 2011. The unequal development of the fishing community in terms of economic output is conditioned by fishing ground difference. It is reported that fishing ground for each fishing community association differs in terms of geographical characters and diversities in marine resources. Negative marine resource changes may be an emerging factor that is likely to structure further development of the fishing community. The change has been visible particularly with stones along the coastal line having turned into white and unlivable for marine plants to grow on. The stones under the seawater are reported to exhibit the same problem. With plants being unable to grow, sea goods such as seashells and sea urchins which live upon the plants and women divers collect for their livelihood have significantly decreased. Fish has also disappeared with lack of sea plants they diet. While fishing activities by the community are getting challenged with negative marine environmental change, the activities are now increasingly turning into the objects for tourists' gaze and experiences. However the touristic development has not equally taken place across the associations. By looking into three fishing community associations, this paper clarifies unequal patterns in fishing community development in the global environmental change era.

RC06-118.17

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CHANG, HSING-YI (National Health Research Institutes)
WU, CHI-CHEN (National Health Research Institutes)
Long-Term Effect of Parental Conflict and Parenting on Adolescent Health-Related Behavior Trajectory Patterns

Objectives: To investigate health-related behavior developmental trajectory patterns in childhood to late adolescence and examine the long-term effect of parental conflict and parenting.

Methods: Data was obtained from the Child and Adolescent Behaviors in Long-term Evolution (CABLE) project. Participants included 1514 students followed from the 4th to 12th grade (2001-2009) in Taiwan. Group-based trajectory model and multinomial logit model were mainly used in the statistical analysis.

Results: In 4th-12th grade, health-related behavior trajectory patterns were found among boys (n=776): persistently low(11.1%), low to medium(11.4%), medium and declining(39.4%), and persistently high(38.1%). There are also 4 but different patterns in girls (n=738): low and declining(23.3%), low to medium(24.7%), medium and declining(22.4%), and high and declining(40.7%). Parental conflict and parenting (parent-child interaction, parental support) in childhood had significant effect on the health-related behavior trajectory pattern in childhood to late adolescence.

Conclusions: Health lifestyle in childhood and adolescence usually persist to adulthood and is difficult to change. In Taiwan, most students go to college after graduating from high school (10th-12th grade). They have less time staying in family and living a more independent life, so making good health habits before going to college is important. We found four patterns of health-related behavior development trajectory in boys and girls. After controlling parents’ socioeconomic and marital status, the long-term effect of parental conflict and parenting in childhood and early adolescence on adolescent health-related behavior trajectory still existed. Conflict with a spouse may let parents feel exhausted and invest less time to their children, thus fail to form health-related lifestyle. Based on our findings, we recommend that parents should give more support and parent-child interaction to help their children to form health lifestyle before they go into adulthood.

JS-29.3

CHANTRAINE, OLIVIER* (Université Lille Nord de France/ Gerico, ochantraine@dbmail.com)

Discourse Distortion in University Communication

Universities are led to a world standardization of their activities, management and financing; the (non-)resistible construction of a unique higher education and research system. That construction is conducted under the slogan-keywords “autonomy”, “new public management”, “excellence”, “modernity” while these words are contradictory with the reality they label. This distortion of language creates a bizarre newspeak, symptom of the double binds in which searchers, teachers and academic staffs are trapped. The more significant double bind unites and opposes the ancient institutions, still legal and justifiable, with the new forms of organisation, management and evaluation in which the state supervision as well as the numerous “partners”, in fact the new authorities enhancing new standards, constrain the academic authority to obey. This bizarre social discourse, mate of the neo-capitalistic re- framing of university, ratifies the path to extinction of university language. The paper will provide a description of some speech items and interactions specific of the new university communication.

RC14-242.3

CHANTRAINE, OLIVIER* (Université Lille Nord de France/ Gerico, ochantraine@dbmail.com)
Le Troll Et Le Club: Métacommunication Sur Médiapart

Les médias participatifs ont fait apparaître une série de personnages nouveaux, porteurs d’énonciation et de styles spécifiques de l’écriture sur support numérique. On proposera d’étudier ici, sur le site « Médiapart », journal électronique participant français qui réunit plusieurs dizaines de milliers d’abonnés, fédérés aussi bien par la discussion du « journal » que par la vie explosive du...
club, qui apparaît littéraire, politique, culturelle, poétique, philosophique, scientifique etc. Dans le cadre du « Club » - comme sur d'autres médias participatifs concurrents - se développe la négociation collective d'une éthique et, dans le même mouvement se produisent quotidiennement des infractions à cette éthique, imputables parfois à la « rédaction » mais aussi souvent à l'activité d'une catégorie de personnalités mal définies, « les trolls ». On interrogera cette catégorie de personnage médiatique, le « troll », sa définition, sa signification, ses enjeux polémiques, discursifs et économiques. Autour du « troll » et de sa gestion apparaît une concurrence entre les règles que la rédaction essaie de faire respecter par les membres de la rédaction, généralement prises en défaut par les pratiquants, et celles que divers groupes ou individus auto-proclamés défenseur de l'éthique du club essaie de faire prévaloir. Autour de ces questions, ce construit une sphère spécifique, désignée souvent comme « le méta-média » dans les analyses de systèmes de valeur en gestation et en conflit sur cette média en émergence, souvent décrit par ses fidèles comme déjà à l’agonie ».

RC44-740.5
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Employment Standards and Their Enforcement In Australia: Successes and Challenges In a Time Of Transition

Over the last six years, the Fair Work Ombudsman (FWO) and its predecessors have revolutionized regulatory enforcement of employment standards in Australia. Historically, minimum standards were enforced by trade unions and relatively under-resourced labour inspectors at the State and federal levels. Through its active, targeted detection and enforcement strategies, the FWO has been a high-visible presence in the labour market, and trade unions continue to play an enforcement role in certain industries and sectors. Nevertheless, there are areas of the labour market where both employment standards and their enforcement are inadequate, with aged care a prime example. While there has been some limited activity by the FWO in this sector, in community-based aged care, in particular, inadequate government funding works to limit the improvement of minimum employment standards and provides some pressure on employers to ‘read down’ existing entitlements. At the same time workers may be reluctant to insist on their rights—often because they are working with more vulnerable people than themselves. This paper will explore these challenges to effective employment standards enforcement with reference to the example of home care workers in the aged care industry.

RC40-678.2
CHAROENRATANA, SAYAMOL* (Chulalongkorn University, saya21@yahoo.com)

Transforming the Indigenous Farming Villages: What the Reform Policy for Food Security Brought to Their Sovereignties

Global and national level concerns over food security challenge the farming life of the indigenous communities. This paper presents a qualitative study of three indigenous villages in western forest of Thailand. The indigenous Karen people have faced conflict with government, forced relocation and farming policy. This paper will explore the challenges to effective employment standards enforcement with reference to the example of home care workers in the aged care industry.

RC45-744.4
CHARTON, LAURENCE* (Inst National Recherche Scientifique, laurence.charton@ucs.inrs.ca)

Contraceptive Sterilization: A Rational Choice?

The rapid spread of medical contraception and new reproductive technologies in Western countries complete the process of separation between sexuality and procreation started in the early 20th century. It also contributes to strengthen the body sex medicalization, conceptualized by Foucault in terms of Biopower. Contraceptive sterilization is one of the links in this process, affording the opportunity to integrate all sexual and reproduction based activities into the same field of action. It is often promoted as an effective way to control fertility, a rational action, a method that can be chosen under the guise of the individual’s autonomy. However, this method involves a number of health risks, psychological implications and concerns about the long-term impact on the individual’s health. It is important to consider the implications of contraceptive sterilization on the individual’s autonomy, bodily integrity and right to self-determination. The paper will explore the reasons why contraceptive sterilization is a rational choice for some individuals and the potential consequences of this decision.

RC31-538.5
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sion of family. In definitive, this paper will allow addressing the role of social and gender constraints underlying choices of sterilization and question the concept of rationality.

RC02-58.2

CHASE-DUNN, CHRISTOPHER* (University of California-Riverside, christsd@ucr.edu)

The World Revolution Of 20xx: Kicking Off and Changing The System

This paper describes the long-term process by which social movements and world revolutions have restructured global governance institutions over the past several centuries. It also studies the nature and causes of the rebellions and counter-hegemonic regimes that have emerged since the 1990s in order to make comparisons with earlier world revolutions and to assess the prospects for the emergence of a more egalitarian and sustainable world society within the next five decades.

RC07-144.3

CHATURVEDI, ISHAN* (Texas A&M University, ishan.chaturvedi@gmail.com)

Big Data in Indian Social Context: A Case Study of Aadhaar

In the history of Indian society, the era of big data has commenced. The data is not from secondary sources but the society’s 1.2 billion citizens themselves, in face to face situation. Collection and analysis of biometric identification of each and every one is creating a repository. This Big data is an attempt to convert Indian society into a system under constant observation of the government; which would have future use for the state, the non-government, the corporate, the media, political parties and the academic researchers. India is a highly diverse society where more than 70% people are living in villages, more illiterate and literate, the majority of urban population is in unorganized occupations and rural communities are engaged in agriculture and artisanship. This paper explores the problems of the big data through a case study of Aadhaar. The project at the moment is generating massive amounts of data popularly called the Unique Identity Card or ‘Aadhar’ literally meaning ‘the base’.

Through an analysis of secondary data, mostly from media, regarding Aadhar, the paper explores the future of this unprecedented social statistical exercise. Given the massiveness, even with pitfalls that are inbuilt into collecting, recording and distributing the social data in a society like India, the paper concludes that the identity of Indians so brought online in government records would impact the future of the democratic functioning. The marginal and traditionally deprived sections including women would hopefully be participating in their life activities and life stages consciously with a defined identity. But a question is raised that continuing updating and revising the data, even if the collection is on, would result into sophisticated statistical tools and new patterns of citizen behavior may emerge.

RC04-77.3

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Capabilities Approach for Educating Women --- A Flyover ‘MOOC’

Capabilities Approach for Educating Women --- A Flyover ‘MOOC’ Enabling of women is a concern and struggle in many cultures because of the gross inadequacy or lack of education - education in class rooms (training of skills and knowledge) on site has traditionally and currently been monopoly of men because of the lags structured by the gender construct in underdeveloped and developing societies. Several experiments by government and non-government agencies including pedagogy of capability building have been tried and despite genuineness, failed. On site education in the West (USA and UK included) is becoming exceedingly costly beyond the reach of the middle classes. Student loan is critical; the institutions departing higher education have raised their fee. Media reports indicate that the phenomenon of deserted campus is a matter of time. To overcome this enrollment crisis the regular institutions are opening up for MOOC. This paper is an attempt to find out the possibility and description of a fly over through which the migration of education through MOOC can be targeted to the women in hinterland, to underdeveloped and developing regions and contribute inculcating capabilities among them. Such capabilities will have their usefulness being global and to mainstreaming the women population and finally making themselves self dependent. This should not be left alone to busy colleges and universities as there is no reason for them to do capability building among the needy. A fly over the busy paths of education is required which a two pronged sponsorship with the government and women organization as co-participants in MOOC to combine ‘functioning’ with social policy with emphasis on local change and deconstructing the gender inequality through educating women such content which would help make them capable and dignified. Ishita Chaturvedi, Manjeet Chaturvedi

RC10-234.2

CHAUDHURY, SUKANT* (University of Lucknow, sukantkchaudhury@gmail.com)

Impact of Leisure on Quality of Life and Social Development: Reflection on Urban India

Quality of life has been vital for social development of a community. Earlier it was economic development, now it is a social development with better quality of life. Today, quality of life include safe existence, healthy life, non exploitative free thinking and good education with awareness and of course good and quality leisure. The creative utilization of leisure has been crucial to social development. Urban India has been accustomed with leisure in various manners. Traditionally people took pleasure in performing rituals, meeting kin and relatives or going for a pilgrimage. Of late things have changed. People have started combining leisure with pilgrimage, kinship with pilgrimage and so on. The present paper analyses a few cases taken in this regard in the City of Lucknow. It is clearly pointing out to the fact are in urban India the affluent section have more opportunity for creative utilization of leisure but in practice they do not avail it, whereas, the lower strata neither have avenues nor have financial support for creative utilization of leisure because they lack an average quality of life.

RC52-845.5

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Health Care Equity In Taiwan: How Are Medical Schools Educating Future Doctors?

Towards the end of the 20th century, the island nation of Taiwan had substantial gaps in health insurance and close to 50% of the population had little or no access to healthcare. Today, close to 100% of Taiwan’s 23 million population enjoys almost free access to health care with no waiting lines, and National Health Insurance (NHI), a public insurance system administered by a single entity – the Bureau of National Health Insurance – has a satisfaction rate of over 70% and is strongly supported across the political spectrum. The democratization of health care in Taiwan, the result of a decades-long process culminating in 1995 with the passage of NHI, contributed significantly to health equity by reducing utilization rate differences and morbidity and mortality differences for conditions preventable through the administration of medical care. However, no efforts were made to change the training or societal role of physicians to produce a professional type better suited to the new model of health care premised on egalitarian principles.

Curricular changes are currently underway to overcome these deficiencies and strengthen medical students’ grounding in humanistic principles. Whether these changes are also educating future physicians in an ethic of service that prepares them to contribute to Taiwan’s commitment to health care equity is unclear. The goal of this pilot exploratory study is to understand how the medical school curriculum contributes to the good fit of future medical professionals with an egalitarian ethic of service and to identify challenges and opportunities for this fit. We explore what motivates students to pursue a career in medicine, how medical education shapes their initial motivation, and how consistent are their evolving goals and professional identities with Taiwan’s conception of health care as a right. Our presentation discusses preliminary results of this ongoing investigation.

RC32-555.7

CHAUHAN, ABHA* (University of Jammu, abha1chauhan@yahoo.co.in)

Dalit Feminist Theory: A Challenge to Multiple Hierarchies in India

The early nineteen nineties in India saw the assertion of autonomous Dalit women’s organizations both at the national as well as the regional levels, throwing up crucial theoretical and political challenges. The demands by Dalit, tribal and other lower caste women were made for inclusion of their concerns in the mainstream politics as well as for analysis of the gender relations that are inflected by class and overlapping hierarchies in the form of caste, class and patriarchy. A significant shift in the feminist thought of the 1980s and 1990s at the international level was the increasing visibility of Black and Third World feminist work which stimulated and renewed national debate in India about the politics of caste feminism. The implementation of contentious Mandal Commission report in 1989. At this time, the focus on caste acquired a new meaning in gender studies with the realization that within patriarchal male domination, caste-based mechanisms of oppression needed to be addressed in a more systematic and meaningful way and through Dalit women’s own accounts of their experiences. This concern can be visualized in the contemporary democratic upsurge and the awakening of the...
self-consciousness of oppressed women backed by the growing critical feminist theoretical and ideological paradigms of protest and resistance. This paper argues that Dalit feminist theory from the Global South (India in particular), like similar theories in the world, forms an important addition to the feminist theories as it challenges the multiple hierarchies that critically impact gender relations.

RC32-563.5

CHAUHAN, ABHA* (University of Jammu, abha1chauhan@yahoo.co.in)

Work, Family and Agricultural Economy: Changing Gender Relations in Northwest India

In rural India, the percentage of women who depend on agriculture for their livelihood is as high as 84 percent. Women make up about 33 percent of cultivators and about 47 percent of agricultural labourers. Their work in agricultural economy in Northwest region of India has been indisputable. However, since a long period of time it was treated as insignificant, invisible and unrecognized as it was regarded as a mere extension of women's domestic work comprising of subsistence economy. It was the effort of women's organizations and other agencies in the 1980s and 1990s that women's subsistence work in agricultural economy began to be 'quantified' and 'counted'. This also led to the increase in women's 'work participation rate' substantially. Beyond this, it was realized that though women's participation significantly to agriculture, their control over resources remained marginal. Critical resources such as land were also unevenly distributed by gender. Women seldom enjoyed property ownership rights directly in their names. Given this scenario, their participation in agricultural work of various kinds affected gender relations within the family and kin groups. In the present times significant changes are witnessed due to globalization as this part of Northwest India is rich in world famous basmati rice. Many migrants, including women also come to this area during peak season. This paper examines the impact of agricultural work on gender relations within the family and the changes in them due to globalization in Jammu region of Northwest India. The intersectionality of caste and class is also taken into account as most of these women belong to lower castes and poorer families.

RC52-834.2

CHAUHAN, ARVIND* (Barkatullah University, drarvindchauhan@gmail.com)

Professionalization of Medicine in India: Competing Systems in the Era of Globalization

The paper attempts to examine the nature and development of the process of professionalization of medicine in India in the era of globalization. It also assesses the people's response to various forms of competing medical systems. The paper is divided into the following sections: (a) introduction; (b) the setting of profession and people's response to the competition of systems of medicine in India: an historical perspective; (iii) re-emergence of earlier existing systems and the case for alternative medicines; (iv) people's selective and careful response to different systems of medicine and; (v) conclusion. The professionalization of medicine especially the allopathic medicine started during the British rule in India, challenging the then existing systems of medicine like Ayurveda and Unani. But Allopathy succeeded in establishing its supremacy over all the other existing systems- making inroads in urban as well as in rural areas. The setting up of the AIIMS at New Delhi and decades later at a few other places like Bhopal have been a significant development to protect the people of India from some chronic diseases.

On the other hand the hitherto under-represented systems of medicine like the Ayurvedic, Homoeopathy and Unani have also made a comeback, of course with the support of the government, under the umbrella term called AVISH. India has seen a rise of re-emergence of these alternative systems of medicine with the support of various governments and thus acquiring legitimacy in the process. The patients have given a careful and selective response while going for their treatment under these competing systems of medicine for various diseases. The paper aims to understand and examine the relationship between the use of internet and youth behaviour. The paper is divided into six parts like the following: (i) introduction; (ii) the use of internet and the theory of gratification; (iii) the use of internet and the widening world; (iv) the use of internet and other systems of communication; (v) internet and youth behaviour in India-an analysis; and (vi) conclusions. In the globalizing world today the social scientists have found gratification as one of the important reasons for the use of internet. The conceptual and theoretical relevance of the notion of gratification has been found as different in the Indian society in comparison to the western societies. Some of the important conclusions have also been discussed towards the end of the paper, these are like the following: (i) the use of internet has had its impact on the cultural behaviour of the youth preferring the new relationship than kinship relations; (ii) in India instead of seeking gratification the youth has found internet as useful for their studies; (iii) the use of internet has developed a sense of freedom among the youth; (iv) the youth has been able to combine the use of internet with their mobile phones and (v) it has been found as useful for purchasing books, laptops, different softwares and seeking admissions to different universities in India and the world.

PLEN-8.3

CHAUVEL, LOUIS* (University of Luxembourg, louis.chauvel@uni.lu)

A Globalization of Extremes: The Middle Classes Facing the Return of Pareto Distributions and Power-Laws

We are primarily taught that Queetelet's normal distribution is the key of social knowledge. This could be true for the middle classes but in the sociology of the top end of the economic distribution, this is entirely wrong: wherever the concentration of socioeconomic power is observed, the Gauss distribution gives no appropriate representation and the Gibrat's log-normal as well. This is more than statistical, since the highest in the society of extreme classes where extreme variables are outrageously over-represented, CEO's compensation, wealth accumulation, position in the hierarchy of internet and fame, scientific quotations follow extreme distribution shapes. This is the realm of the Extreme value theory related also to advantage that go with the “Matthew effect” (the rich get richer and the poor get poorer), typical of hoarding processes on scarce resources. These processes going with the Pareto curve mean that the logarithm of the gains is inversely proportional to the logarithm of the rank in the hierarchy.

In the sociology of extreme classes, the Pareto law and power tail distributions are vital for representation of functioning of elite categories, of wealth concentration, accumulation and transmission. In the old industrial world, where old money (i.e. family wealth) is a central source of power, the normal distributions fail in the explanation of family structures functioning, assertive mating, homogamy, and economic power transmission. Here, the Extreme value theory reveals new reality, at the top we detect extreme concentration of wealth, ab-normal social behavior, including over-homogamy, or massive participation in the political sphere. Today, the global emergence of an extreme class means the destabilization of the Queetelet based “Golden Age middle class” and of the “wage earner middle class based society” and the expansion of the Pareto based wealthy-power-elite as a global re-emergence of the model of the European Belle Epoque capitalism.

RC28-495.5

CHAUVEL, LOUIS* (University of Luxembourg, louis.chauvel@uni.lu)

HARTUNG, ANNE* (University of Luxembourg, anne.hartung@uni.lu)

Static and Dynamic Inequalities in Europe: Intergenerational Mobility and Income Inequalities

Although static inequalities and dynamic inequality have long-standing traditions in economics and social sciences, only few studies are devoted to the analysis of both dimensions simultaneously, especially in a comparative perspective. McCall and Percheski concluded recently that “the precise social and economic mechanisms underlying the relationship between income inequality and intergenerational mobility [...] are not well understood, and changes over the period of rising income inequality have been difficult to estimate precisely” (2010: 339). This paper aims to contributing to this gap by testing if the so-called Great Gatsby curve from recent economic literature (Corak 2013) - displaying the macro relation of (a) income inequality for different countries by the Gini coefficient of the x axis and (b) the generational earnings elasticity, i.e. the degree to which (dis)advantages are “inherited” over generations, on the y axis - can also be applied to sociological conceptualisations of intergenerational mobility, i.e. occupational mobility. We believe moreover that mobility patterns differ for the bottom and the top of the parental income range and examine these thus separately.

Our empirical contribution lies in the comparative analysis of 20 European countries based on the most recent 2011 module on intergenerational transmission of disadvantages of the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). In this way, we are able to construct indicators of dynamic inequality and analyzing static inequalities at the same time (shares of incomes, percentile ratios and summary statistics of inequality). Whereas the first shows the fluidity of a society reflecting the mobility over generations (intergenerational mobility), the latter shows the socio-economic inequality at a particular point of time (hierarchy).
investigate different dimensions of intergenerational mobility: the transmission of education, of occupational status/social class and of (simulated) income (ranks).

RC47-774.6

CHAUVIN, SÉBASTIEN* (University of Amsterdam, chauvin@uva.nl)

Carnal Framings: Race, Class and Crisis in a Multi-Ethnic Labor Group

This paper uses in-depth ethnography to investigate the internal emotional effects of frame shift within a multi-ethnic labor-rights organization in the United States. The brief historical window opened by the 2006 national movement of coordinated mass street protests for immigration reform generated a sudden change in the day-labor center's opportunity structure facing the group. Within this study, a Chicagobased worker center organizing agency day laborers. Whereas the group had previously made the “day labor worker” its central mobilizing figure, it was now enrolling day laborers of multiple backgrounds into the pressing fight for migrant rights. The shift was exacerbated by a political trip to Washington where the group almost exploded along ethno-racial lines. As the giant migrant marchers had generated huge hopes among many activists and organizers concerned with reinvigorating progressive movements, a new immigrant-centered discourse threatened to dispose black members of their implicit but traditional centrality within organizing efforts for which immigration had not previously been a theme of choice. That frame shift rather than job competition, ethnoracial animosity or organizational diversity, primarily accounted for the suddenly exacerbated cleavages within the group. Based on extensive participant observation both in day-labor agencies and in the worker center, this study illustrates the discursive conditions under which emotions can travel from the sphere of employment to that of protest. It emphasizes the multi-layered scales of material, symbolic, linguistic, emotional and bodily contexts that give frames and frame shifts their political potency and intimate significance for the actors involved. It calls for further recognition of the carnality and multiple embeddedness of collective action frames, which matter to social movements not only for their external performance, but also for their internal cohesion.

RC50-806.4

CHEE, HENG LENG* (Universiti Sains Malaysia, cheehengleng@gmail.com)

Moral discourses in medical travel

Recent works that highlight the embodied aspect of medical travel have drawn on the conceptual frameworks of affect and authenticity. This paper will contribute to this line of works by drawing on interviews with medical travellers for cardiac procedures (to treat potentially life threatening conditions) and orthopaedic surgeries (for chronic and disabling but not life threatening conditions) in two Malaysian hospitals. I will focus on the discourse of moralities of these international patients in their experience of what is ‘good’ or ‘bad’ (and why it may be so) in their medical travel experiences. As juxtaposition, I will also draw from interviews with international travel intermediaries as well as hospital staff who have direct interactions with patients. The different discourses will be examined in order to tease out the tensions and collisions between (possibly) different sets of moralities, and to uncover the unspoken ‘rules and regulations’ that govern practices in medical travel.

RC02-58.14

CHELLAN, NOEL* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, chellan@ukzn.ac.za)

Historical Formation Of Social and Economic Inequalities In South Africa – A Marxist Perspective

Twenty years after South Africa achieved a democratic dispensation, it is still one of the most unequal societies in the world. Twenty-first century South Africa is still characterised by high levels of poverty, crime, HIV/AIDS, social and cultural racial polarisation, large volumes of economic wealth and land in the hands of the few, rampant corruption in both the private and public sector and high unemployment levels. August 2012 witnessed the black government of South Africa shoot and kill 34 striking miners in the township of Marikana. Whilst the relatively new democratic dispensation has delivered many new freedoms for the people of South Africa, the legacy of colonialism and apartheid is still evident in many spheres of South African life. For many decades South Africa’s gigantic problems have been largely attributed to racial intolerance and antagonism. Whilst race has been a major factor in deciding the haves and the have nots of South African society, this paper argues that a Marxist analysis of South Africa is the most appropriate conceptual framework in which to truly understand the unequal nature of South Africa and more importantly to chart a way forward for a more equal and just South Africa.

JS-30.5

CHEN, BOWEI* (Nanhuia University, chenpowei6967@gmail.com)


This study examines Taiwanese gay male masseurs and their labor practices in (simulated) service industry. Specifically, it unpacks the intersection between body, work and un-controllable (male gay) desire embedded in the labor practice. Drawing upon in-depth interviews with 15 gay male masseurs, this paper focuses on the following three facets. First, it explores variation in the performance of intimate labor caused by the intersection of the sexualized service work with the racialized and classed specific service expectations of diverse customers. Through clients/masseurs interactions, we identify how social inequalities intersect with each other and how their intersection changes what they are. Second, the body/ work relationship in massage parlors will be examined, paying particular attention to the “shadow-work” of employees and forms of aesthetic labor they embodie. By understanding how aesthetic labors are differently performed, we examine the extent to which gay male masseurs’ constructions of work identities are (not) regulated by homo/heteronormativity. Third, this paper examines how labor practice in erotic service is complicated by the production of desiring labor, exploring how gay male masseurs construct and/or distanciate their sexualities from servicing the bodies of others. Through desire/work relationship experienced by masseurs we sketch out how the boundaries between intimacy and the commerce of sex and between public and private life are redrawn. This study hopes to provide insight into not only the importance of embodiment for current understandings of work but also the centrality of (gay) desire for the study of intimate and sexualized high-touch serving work.

JS-19.4

CHEN, CHAO-JU* (College of Law, National Taiwan University, cjcyan@ntu.edu.tw)
PENG, YEN-WEN* (National Sun Yat-sen University, yenweny@gmail.com)

Women’s (no) Naming Right Under the Shadow of Patronymy: A Study of Law and Social Change in Taiwan

Patronymy is part of the cultural, social and legal mechanism of male supremacy, and a denial of women’s equal right to name the child. In Taiwan, patronymy is a long-lasting tradition reflected in and constituted by the law, as the old children’s surname law mandated that, with limited exceptions, all children shall assume their fathers’ surname. The law was revised in 2007, which stipulates that children’s surname shall be decided through parental agreement. This legislation is considered a hard-win success for women’s equal rights, but the practices it turned out to be a disappointment. Since the law came into effect, approximately 1.54% of all newborns were given the mother’s surname through parental agreement. Does this fact suggest that people’s attitude toward naming remains unchanged irrespective of the change of law? Can legal reform promote women’s naming right, or does it mostly function to reinforce patronymy? We use data from the 2002 and 2012 Taiwan Social Change Survey to answer these questions. Our study find that significant changes have occurred in people’s attitudes toward children’s surnaming. The change in people’s attitudes, however, does not translate into the change of actions. We have identified double gaps – gap between people’s attitude in general and behavior intention, and gap between behavior intention and actual action taken. We also notice gender, marital and parental status, and gender equality consciousness differences in people’s attitude, and identify the profile of people who might benefit from the new children’s surname law. Our study leads to the conclusion that a liberal children’s surname law might be accompanied by a positive change in people’s attitude toward children’s surnaming, but cannot actively promote women’s equal right to name the child.

RC04-83.7

CHEN, CHI YUAN* (Chinese Culture University, ccy88@faculty.pccu.edu.tw)

A Study Showing Research Has Been Valued over Teaching in Higher Education Based on the Theories of Neoliberalism and Academic Capitalism

Research has been valued and given priority over teaching for a long time in academia. In recent decades, the Taiwanese Ministry of Education has pursued objective and quantitative research criteria and has encouraged higher education institutions to ask teachers to publish papers in SCI or SSCI journals as part of the criteria for promotion and evaluation. This policy strengthens the concept that research has priority over teaching because teachers must devote more time to research than to teaching in order to be promoted and evaluated.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The purpose of this study is to explore the influences that cause teachers to value research over teaching. To achieve this purpose, the study will apply document analysis and questionnaire inquiry as research methodology. First of all, the study will collect and analyze the documents for teacher promotion and evaluation of ten different universities. In order to collect the differing requirements of the reward system in different areas, these ten universities' areas of specialty include general studies, education, medicine, vocational studies, and arts. Then, the study will use questionnaires to collect teachers' opinions of task priority and the time involved on research and teaching duties. The data collected from the above two methods will be analyzed and discussed based on the theory of Neo-liberalism and the regime of Academic Capitalism. Some suggestions will be proposed according to the results.

RC22-400.4

CHEN, CHIA-LUEN* (Hungkuang University, chialuen.chen@gmail.com)

Buddhism in Taiwan Under Globalization: Diversity and Hybridity

Taiwan's Buddhism has undergone significant transformations since late 1980s. Globalization has played an important role on the new constellation of Buddhism in Taiwan. In addition to the mainstream and local Chinese Buddhism, other traditions of Buddhism from the Tibet, Southeast Asian countries, and Japan have also established numerous centers and attracted many Taiwanese followers. Globalization has thus brought diversity and hybridity to Taiwan's Buddhism. In my paper, I will explore this phenomenon of Buddhism in contemporary Taiwan. I will adopt Nattier's (1998) classification of religious cross-country transmission as the analytical framework to identify how foreign traditions of Buddhism have been transported to and practiced in Taiwan. Then, I will investigate how these foreign traditions of Buddhism have influenced the landscape of Taiwan's Buddhism. Finally, I will inspect how Taiwanese monks and nuns respond to these newly converted traditions of Buddhism, which shares some common teachings and practices with the local tradition but differ from one another in certain teachings and practices. In sum, Taiwan's recent transformations of Buddhism provide an interesting case for understanding the interactions among different traditions of Buddhism and its effects on the behavior of local tradition as well as local believers in the age of globalization.

PLEN-5.3

CHEN, CHIH-JOU JAY* (Academia Sinica, jaychen@sinica.edu.tw)

Justice and Claims in Popular Protests in China

This paper studies the conceptions of justice in growing social protests in China. It examines claims made in popular protests, relying on a news database the author collected and constructed, with more than 3,000 mass protest events in 2000-13. It first describes the trends and characteristics of popular protests in contemporary China, and then analyzes the patterns of protest and the biggest category of protest claims focused on income-related issues, accounting for about half of all protest claims. The other major protest claims included administrative issues (e.g., government misconduct, specific government policy or regulations, rights issues, forced evictions, environmental issues, and student rights), and incidents events. In the rural areas the most important issue that emerged in the early 2000s and accelerated after the mid-2000s was linked to land seizures in suburban villages where local cadres underpaid or embezzled compensation due to peasants for the seizure of their lands. The second confrontational rural issue related to local government misconduct and cadres' corruption, followed by rights issues such as forced eviction, pollution and environmental protection, and so on. Then this study shows which factors were related to different protest claims in urban and rural villages, and discuss how protestors' notions of justice have affected their claiming choices and protest tactics.

RC06-118.7

CHEN, MEI-HUA (National Sun Yat-sen University)
WANG, WEI-PANG (Tunghai University)

Gendered Differences on the Attitudes and Solutions Toward Extramarital Sex in Taiwan

Although it is commonly claimed that women's status is greatly improved and women's rights are well-protected in Taiwan, extramarital sex (EMS) is criminalized in Taiwan. Taiwan indeed is one of the few countries in the world that still keep adultery in its criminal law. Moreover, the campaign on decriminalization of extramarital sex launched by Awakening Foundation is facing tremendous challenges from some other women's organizations and ordinary women in general. The debate to some extent is considered as 'women's war' (i.e. the war between the first wife and the 'other woman'), and men who engage in EMS are hardly problematized.

Using the data drawn from the 2002 and 2012 Gender Module of the Taiwan Social Change Survey (TSCS), this research intends to elaborate the gender differences on the attitudes and solutions toward extramarital sexual permissiveness in Taiwan. The following questions will be thoroughly investigated: (1) Do men and women differ in the tolerance of EMS in Taiwan? (2) Do gender differences in social-demographic characteristics and views toward gender equality explain some of the gender differences in the attitudes toward EMS? (3) Do men and women present different problem-solving approaches to extramarital sex (such as compromise, consultation, or confrontation) when he or she found out that a marital partner was having an extramarital affair with someone else? (4) Whether the EMS-related attitudes and patterns change over the past decade in Taiwan. With the scrutiny of these questions, this research is not only able to establish the extensive understandings of EMS-related patterns but also be able to examine whether the 'revealing intimacy' argued by Giddens (1992) exists in current Taiwan.

JS-44.24

CHEN, MEI-HUA* (National Sun Yat-sen University, mc153@mail.nsysu.edu.tw)

Gendered Sexual Migration Across Taiwan Strait

Globalization and the uneven development of global economy accelerated both transnational commercial sex and global sex tourism. Since late 1987 when Taiwan lifted martial law (1949-1987), every year there have been thousands of Chinese women coming to Taiwan either as marital migrants or undocumented workers, to seek a better life in a relatively richer and freer Taiwan. On the other hand, the growing economic power of East Asia, Taiwan, as a destination of sex tourism, now gradually appears as a sending country of sex tourists. Geographical closeness and cultural intimacy in terms of language and Han-ethnicity have served to turn China into a hot sex tourism destination for Taiwanese men.

Based on six years' empirical research on (undocumented) Chinese migrant sex workers in Taiwan and Taiwanese men's sex tourism in China, the paper aims to conceptualize transnational commercial sex and sex tourism as sexual migration to challenge the mainstream discourses regarding migrant sex workers and male sex tourists; i.e. the former as poor ‘trafficked sexual victims’ and the latter as sexual subjects who exploit local women. I would argue that the framework of ‘anti-trafficking’ not only implies a strong sense of criminality and thus stigmatizes (undocumented) Chinese migrant sex workers, but also fails to recognize migrant sex workers as sexual subjects who are either struggling for a better life or simply for survival. Moreover, the gendered sexual migration is complicatedly shaped by gender, ethnicity and regional economic hierarchy. It is Taiwanese men travel to China to buy sex, and Chinese women to Taiwan for selling sex. I therefore would draw on an intersectional approach to carefully examine the ways in which
the gendered sexual migration is embedded in the cultural, socio-economic and political context between Taiwan and China.

RC39-672.5

CHEN, ROGER S.* (Chinese Culture University, cscr@faculty.pccu.edu.tw)

Legislative Behavior in the Aftermath of Disaster: Estimating the Effects of Cosponsorship Networks and Adaptation Cognition

Legislation is one of the core components of policy constellation for realizing adaptation strategies and disaster management. However, compared to policy content analysis, studies examining how legislators respond and take actions in national law-making arena are limited. The present paper focuses on legislative behavior in the aftermath of Morakot Disaster of 2009 that was the deadliest typhoon to impact Taiwan in recorded history and has since stimulated nationwide debates about adaptation measures for moderating the impacts of climate change. According to conventional wisdom, positions of legislators are divided and grouped in terms of ideological proximity, party affiliation, and local interests. However, risk perception awakened by natural disaster may transcend such segmentations and forge a viable consensus in legislative chamber. It is assumed that bill sponsorship and cosponsorship networks of Taiwanese Legislature Yuan had formed a web of supports leading to more successful environmental legislations in the aftermath of Morakot. Based on these networks, the study employs network analysis to clarify the linkage between the network configurations of cosponsorship and the effects of adaptation cognition of legislators, in comparison with personal attributes effects. The expected contributions of the study are two-fold. It methodically applies network analysis to gain deeper understanding about legislative behavior in relation to disaster, and theoretically verifies the degree to which adaptation cognition upholds successful legislative actions.

RC19-338.4

CHEN, TAICHANG* (Renmin University of China, taichang.chen@gmail.com)

The Changing Patterns in Living Arrangements and Their Impacts on Intergenerational Transfers of Older Chinese

Recent studies have claimed that coresidence with children in China has declined over time. It raises the concern that whether or not changes in such living arrangements will undermine traditional support mechanisms for older adults. Literature suggests that China does not have a clear aged society. This study attempts to fill this gap by investigating current understanding of living arrangement dynamics among older Chinese people from the Chinese Person Survey. The study examines the associations between living arrangements and the financial well-being of older adults in China. The study employs network analysis to examine the impact of a normative regime. Data from the 2004-2009 World Value Survey indicates a substantial idealational gap between men and women across countries. Controlling for individual socio-demographic characteristics through hierarchical linear modeling techniques, results show that most likely the more men are in their gender attitudes, the higher the level of women's life satisfaction. In contrast, women's overall egalitarian tendency has the opposite effects. When the two effects are taken together, the larger the Venus-Mars differences at the country level, the lower the subjective well-being of women in that country, regardless of their personal ideological positions. Interestingly, this macro-level gender gap has a negative effect on men's perception of their own well-being, as well. This negative effect of gender discrepancy is even stronger for older men. Although existing literature has shown a universal up-turn in gender egalitarianism, men's persistent reluctance of catching up in gender egalitarianism would significantly limit improvements in both men's and women's subjective well-being.

RC55-878.4

CHEN, TZUNG-WEN* (National Cheng-chi University, twchen@nccu.edu.tw)

Developing Indicators for Biocapital in an Era of Bioeconomy

This paper aims to explore the frontier of developing indicators of biocapital, an emerging health-related notion with the rise of bio-technoscience. Different from other forms of capital, biocapital corresponds to a biocoeconomy, in which the biotechnology contributes to a large portion of economy. According to policy agenda proposed by OECD, elements of the bioeconomy include biotechnological knowledge, renewable biomass, and integration across applications, which are regarded as basic dimensions of the biocapi. As a concept tout neuf, biocapital is still too ambiguous to spread wide in the sociological community. However, it has been a trend for many countries to include the bioeconomy in their policy agenda, blueprints or visions for the coming decades. Like other forms of capital, such as social, cultural, human, and symbolic capital, biocapital is useful for sociologists to observe resource distribution in a society. To cope with potential problems associated with its even distribution, it is necessary to make the biocapital measurable. Several obstacles prevent it being measured. First, it is a multi-level concept ranging from individual, organizational, societal to national level. Second, it involves networks of heterogeneous workers, hence disciplinary boundaries. The paper suggests several possible approaches for overcoming the obstacles. First, experiences of developing intellectual capital are inspiring, as the biocapital consists of the bio-technoscience. Second, also known as external control of organizations, a resource-dependant perspective of organizational study is heuristic for developing indicators associated with heterogeneous networks of bio-technoscience. Finally, in the aftermath of Morakot Disaster of 2009 that was the deadliest typhoon to impact Taiwan in recorded history and has since stimulated nationwide debates about adaptation measures for moderating the impacts of climate change, it is assumed that bill sponsorship and cosponsorship networks of Taiwanese Legislature Yuan had formed a web of supports leading to more successful environmental legislativen in the aftermath of Morakot. Based on these networks, the study employs network analysis to clarify the linkage between the network configurations of cosponsorship and the effects of adaptation cognition of legislators, in comparison with personal attributes effects. The expected contributions of the study are two-fold. It methodically applies network analysis to gain deeper understanding about legislative behavior in relation to disaster, and theoretically verifies the degree to which adaptation cognition upholds successful legislative actions.

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CHEN, TZUNG-WEN* (National Cheng-chi University, twchen@nccu.edu.tw)

Developing Indicators for Biocapital in an Era of Bioeconomy

This paper aims to explore the frontier of developing indicators of biocapital, an emerging health-related notion with the rise of bio-technoscience. Different from other forms of capital, biocapital corresponds to a biocoeconomy, in which the biotechnology contributes to a large portion of economy. According to policy agenda proposed by OECD, elements of the bioeconomy include biotechnological knowledge, renewable biomass, and integration across applications, which are regarded as basic dimensions of the biocapital. As a concept tout neuf, biocapital is still too ambiguous to spread wide in the sociological community. However, it has been a trend for many countries to include the bioeconomy in their policy agenda, blueprints or visions for the coming decades. Like other forms of capital, such as social, cultural, human, and symbolic capital, biocapital is useful for sociologists to observe resource distribution in a society. To cope with potential problems associated with its even distribution, it is necessary to make the biocapital measurable. Several obstacles prevent it being measured. First, it is a multi-level concept ranging from individual, organizational, societal to national level. Second, it involves networks of heterogeneous workers, hence disciplinary boundaries. The paper suggests several possible approaches for overcoming the obstacles. First, experiences of developing intellectual capital are inspiring, as the biocapital consists of the bio-technoscience. Second, also known as external control of organizations, a resource-dependant perspective of organizational study is heuristic for developing indicators associated with heterogeneous networks of bio-technoscience. Finally, in the aftermath of Morakot Disaster of 2009 that was the deadliest typhoon to impact Taiwan in recorded history and has since stimulated nationwide debates about adaptation measures for moderating the impacts of climate change, it is assumed that bill sponsorship and cosponsorship networks of Taiwanese Legislature Yuan had formed a web of supports leading to more successful environmental legislativen in the aftermath of Morakot. Based on these networks, the study employs network analysis to clarify the linkage between the network configurations of cosponsorship and the effects of adaptation cognition of legislators, in comparison with personal attributes effects. The expected contributions of the study are two-fold. It methodically applies network analysis to gain deeper understanding about legislative behavior in relation to disaster, and theoretically verifies the degree to which adaptation cognition upholds successful legislative actions.

RC55-878.4

CHEN, TZUNG-WEN* (National Cheng-chi University, twchen@nccu.edu.tw)

Developing Indicators for Biocapital in an Era of Bioeconomy

This paper aims to explore the frontier of developing indicators of biocapital, an emerging health-related notion with the rise of bio-technoscience. Different from other forms of capital, biocapital corresponds to a biocoeconomy, in which the biotechnology contributes to a large portion of economy. According to policy agenda proposed by OECD, elements of the bioeconomy include biotechnological knowledge, renewable biomass, and integration across applications, which are regarded as basic dimensions of the biocapital. As a concept tout neuf, biocapital is still too ambiguous to spread wide in the sociological community. However, it has been a trend for many countries to include the bioeconomy in their policy agenda, blueprints or visions for the coming decades. Like other forms of capital, such as social, cultural, human, and symbolic capital, biocapital is useful for sociologists to observe resource distribution in a society. To cope with potential problems associated with its even distribution, it is necessary to make the biocapital measurable. Several obstacles prevent it being measured. First, it is a multi-level concept ranging from individual, organizational, societal to national level. Second, it involves networks of heterogeneous workers, hence disciplinary boundaries. The paper suggests several possible approaches for overcoming the obstacles. First, experiences of developing intellectual capital are inspiring, as the biocapital consists of the bio-technoscience. Second, also known as external control of organizations, a resource-dependant perspective of organizational study is heuristic for developing indicators associated with heterogeneous networks of bio-technoscience. Finally, in the aftermath of Morakot Disaster of 2009 that was the deadliest typhoon to impact Taiwan in recorded history and has since stimulated nationwide debates about adaptation measures for moderating the impacts of climate change, it is assumed that bill sponsorship and cosponsorship networks of Taiwanese Legislature Yuan had formed a web of supports leading to more successful environmental legislativen in the aftermath of Morakot. Based on these networks, the study employs network analysis to clarify the linkage between the network configurations of cosponsorship and the effects of adaptation cognition of legislators, in comparison with personal attributes effects. The expected contributions of the study are two-fold. It methodically applies network analysis to gain deeper understanding about legislative behavior in relation to disaster, and theoretically verifies the degree to which adaptation cognition upholds successful legislative actions.
RC11-199.5

CHEN, XU* (Wuhan University, cxsw1986@126.com)

Research on the Potential Age Discrimination to the Senior Citizens in China

Background: The "Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Elderly" has forbidden the discrimination and insults to the senior citizens in China. However, in daily lives, the elderly still have to confront various forms of discriminations.

Method: This is a qualitative research, using intensive interview research method. 28 senior citizens were interviewed in Beijing and Wuhan City.

Result:
1. There are three different types of age discrimination: Positive, negative and "side-effect" discrimination. The positive discrimination is a behavior that directly insults the elderly such as scolding the elderly. The negative discrimination is the ignoring of the appeal of the elderly. The "side-effect" is a byproduct when helping the elderly. For instance, the deaf elderly may be grounded due to safety reasons. The negative and "side-effect" discrimination make up of the potential age discrimination.

2. The family, community, society and policy are all involved in the potential discrimination. On the aspect of the family, the excessive care given to the elderly is a form of discrimination to their self-care ability. On the aspect of the community, those living high in the apartments or disabled are often not invited to the community activities. On the aspect of the society, the media and press reinforce the frail stereotypes of the elderly. On the aspect of the policy, the existing defects contribute to the discrimination of the elderly.

3. In order to solve the problems of the potential discrimination to the elderly, the policy, media and press need a relevant change. The effects of the social work should be emphasized, too. This will be a hard and long-lasting task.

RC06-118.1

CHEN, XU* (Wuhan University, cxsw1986@126.com)

Research on the System of Long-Term Family Support for the Disabled Elderly in China

Background: The long-term family support is widely used by the disabled elderly in China. As the group of the disabled elderly expands, the problems of long-term family support become obvious.

Method: Both quantitative and qualitative methods are used in this research. It combines the original data of Beijing of the "Second National Survey on the Disabled" with the records of indoor intensive interviews with 28 disabled senior citizens in Beijing and Wuhan city.

Result:
1. Family support is of vital importance for the disabled elderly in China. There are five characteristics of the family support: family-orientation, structure of grade, complexity, concentration and long-term.

2. The "family-orientation" depicts that most disabled senior citizens prefer family support due to the reason of income, filial piety, and the distrust of the non-family members. The "structure of grade" defines the relationship between the caregivers and the disabled elderly. The caregivers are mainly spouses, sons and daughters. The "complexity" means the family support is characterized by the core of "disability". Thus, we have to take various patterns of the family support due to the complexity of the disability. The "concentration" depicts the contents of the family support for the disabled elderly, which can be summarized as the basic support, daily living support, mental support and so on. The "long-term" means the family support is a hard and long lasting task.

3. The defects of the family support are low-level quality, instability, negative influences on the children and so on. In order to solve these problems, we have to develop other forms of support, such as community and institution support.

RC24-438.11

CHEN, YANYAN* (Doshisha University, ein1003@mail4.doshisha.ac.jp)
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The Formation of Environmental Consciousness: From Conscious of Money to Conscious of Environment

According to the The East Asian survey on people's sense of culture, life and environment (2010-2011) which was conducted by Doshisha Research Center for East Asian Studies, a relative high percentage of proenvironmental behaviors stem from the motivation of save money (Japan, 38.7%; Korea, 61.0%; Beijing city of China, 50.3%). While from this data we draw the conclusion that the environmental consciousness is not high, it is also valuable to focus on another consciousness, the frugal consciousness. The present study based on the theory of balancing of interest, takes Beichen village of China as the research object, and aims to clarify the collapse process of frugal consciousness and the formation process of environmental consciousness in this village. The hypothesis in this paper is that people's behavior intention is the result of interest balance in one's mind. Frugal consciousness comes from the helplessness of the life but also is a rational choice when facing the reality. It is the result of interaction of production mode, life style, social norm and personal norm. These factors which play critical roles in frugal consciousness also supply some benefit on the formation of environmental consciousness. This paper divides the frugal consciousness into different types and discusses the ways that how to transform them into environmental consciousness respectively. The result of this paper indicates that in the formation process of environmental consciousness, balancing of interest plays a fundamental role and social norm is also an important driving force.

RC55-876.3

CHEN, YI-FU* (National Taiwan University, yifuchen37@gmail.com)
CHOU, CHIEN-JU (National Taiwan University)

Early Family Financial Stress and Adulthood Quality of Life: An Investigation of the Mediating Process

Past research has shown the salient influence of early family financial stress or poverty on behavior adjustment and quality of life during adolescence and young adulthood (Conger & Elder 1994; Conger, Conger, & Monica 2011). On theoretical level, both family stress model (Conger et al. 1994) and life history theory (Belsky, Schlomer, & Ellis 2011) address that early adversity operationalized by low family SES, unstable family environment, and unpredicted social environment in late childhood and early adolescence contributes to involvement in crime and delinquency, excessive use of substance, and risky sexual behavior in later adolescence and early adulthood. However, little is known about the factors mediating the early adversity and later adjustments.

To address this question, current study is set to investigate this early-later link using a prospective panel study, Taiwan Youth Project (TYP). Using data spanning across 8 years (from age 13 to age 20), in this paper we plan to answer two research questions. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with tests of mediation will be used in data analysis and hypothesis testing. First, to establish the early-later link, we will explore the association between family financial stress at age 13 and happiness, self-report health, and depressive mood at age 20. Second, based on Côté's idea of identity capital (Côté 1996, 2002), we explore two possible factors (family cohesion and self-esteem) during adolescence that mediate the aforementioned early-later link. The results of current study can help developmental researchers better understand the mechanisms of the long-term effect of early adversity.

JS-26.8

CHEN, YI-LING* (University of Wyoming, ychen8@uwyo.edu)

Housing Low-Income People in Globalizing Taipei

The idea of "becoming a global city" has strongly influenced the urban policies in Taipei, since the 1990s. The Taipei City Government has implemented several mega projects in the city; claiming to improve Taipei's global status, such as building the highest building in the world and creating a new financial district. Meanwhile, the government has improved social welfare policies. This paper will firstly examine the status of low-income housing in Taipei's urban affairs. Second, based on the motives of the government, this paper will examine the status of low-income housing in Taipei's urban affairs. This paper will firstly examine the status of low-income housing in Taipei's urban affairs. Third, based on the motives of the government, this paper will examine the status of low-income housing in Taipei's urban affairs. Then, it will explore the status of low-income housing in Taipei's urban policies. This paper will draw on several theoretical concepts, including the right to the city, neoliberalization in East Asian cities, and worlding cities, to discuss the problem of low-income housing in globalizing Taipei.
on communities’ networking. Networking is hypothesized as associated with performance. Two forms of networking, within and beyond community, are defined according to types of social capital. Two traits of performance include effectiveness of carrying out the services and innovation regarding the long-term service development. Key organization factors are leadership, community capacity, and funding sources. The direct and moderating effects of these organization factors are included and examined.

Studied are 640 community development associations (s) in Taiwan, a probability sample of a secondary face-to-face survey in 2011. The results of multiple regression analysis show that networking beyond community enhances a CDAs’ effectiveness and innovation. Networking within community is found negatively associated with the overall performance probably because of the potential tension between a CDA and political entities in the same neighborhood. Additionally, the study finds the desirable effects of organization networking vary by certain organizational factors. Networking beyond community enhances effectiveness of a CDA; such effect is strengthened by leadership and weakened by community capacity. Within-community networking leads to effectiveness improvement only for CDAs having mixed funding sources. Implications about applying a social capital perspective on community organizations and none-European-American societies are discussed.

RC48-786.2

CHEN, YIN-ZU* (National Taipei University, chenyz@mail.ntpu.edu.tw)

Bridging Differences: Feminist Alliance Framing of Peruvian Women’s Health Movement

How do divergent social groups build and maintain their alliances for collective action is the central question in this paper. To explain the networking and cooperation between social movements groups or even different social movements the resources mobilization theory and the political process approach emphasized on the external factors of the movement building. This paper attempts to argue the long-term alliance between divergent social groups can make the communication in alliance difficult. Emphasizing the role of life-world experiences that intermediate the contextual change and the we-ness construction in an alliance, I argue the long-term alliance between divergent social groups can not be explained without considering their different oppression experiences that make the communication in alliance difficult.

The collaboration experiences among participants. To outline this argument, I study the experiences of Peruvian women’s health movement from 1980 to 2000. The collaboration between women from different social classes – NGO-feminist and the grassroots women- suffered tension and conflicts as their activities extend from self-help groups to medical institutions. From an intersectional perspective I analyze the experiences of both groups, and show the dynamic framing strategy of feminist NGOs to bridge these different experiences and to maintain their alliance with the grassroots women.

RC32-548.5

CHEN, YIN-ZU* (National Taipei University, chenyz@mail.ntpu.edu.tw)

How to Become a Feminist Activist after the Institutionalization of the Women’s Movement: Young Feminists in Mexico

The institutionalization of the women’s movement in civil society (in such organizations as feminist NGOs) and the academy (for example, gender studies majors at universities) offers a new context for the development of feminism. The main question of this paper is: how do today’s young women develop their feminist consciousness and become activists within this new context? This study investigates the consciousness building and political activities of young feminists in Mexico City through qualitative analysis. The results reveal that the feminist institutions established in the academy and in civil society are crucial references for the development of young feminist activists in a controversial way: on one hand, they provide the field for feminist consciousness building, but on the other hand, they don’t offer sufficient space for young feminists to play leadership roles in organization and political action. The inter-generational tension in the background of this context is also discussed. La presentación oral puede ser en ambos idiomas, inglés o castellano.

RC06-125.5

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LIN, CHIAO-JOU (National Taiwan University)

Intergenerational Transmission of Family Formation: Socio-Economic Differentials in the Timing of Marriage and Childbearing Among Young Taiwanese Adults

Previous studies on marriage and family have consistently explored the familial and parental influences on the development of adolescent sexuality, mate selection, union formation, and eventual childbearing, either through family trajectory models or life-course developmental models. However, recent changes in social and economic inequalities for women’s adoption of adult roles, with main focuses on two life events including the timing of first marriage and following childbearing. Data are taken from the Taiwan Youth Project, which is a longitudinal panel study of 2660 students in junior and senior high schools since the year 2000. Since part of respondents has been married, it is an adequate time to analyze their disparity on sexual attitudes and mate selection practices and major trends in the timing of entry into first marriage. We also compare the tendency to young adults to different social and economic backgrounds to choose partners of specific characteristics, and childbearing intentions and outcomes. Based on these results, we are able to examine the relative effect of perceived parental influence on their adult children’s mate selection, union formation, and reproductive behavior in contemporary Taiwanese society.

RC04-83.5

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A Study On The Educational Policies On After-school Programs and Educational Equity In Taiwan

Since the year of 1960, the educational policies started to focus on the issues of disadvantaged students and their schooling. How to disenchant the struggles that disadvantaged students face during their daily school lives become the priority that educators and administrators need to consider especially the issues related to the afterschool programs. Like the Title I of ESEA in the United States and Educational Priority Area (EPA) in the Philippines, Afterschool programs have been emphasized to examine the relative effect of perceived parental influence on their adult children’s mate selection, union formation, and eventual childbearing, either through family trajectory models or life-course developmental models. The principal investigator collects the theories related to disadvantaged students and school including Flawes, Coleman, Sen, and Young to figure the possible solution of afterschool programs and conducts a survey on the questionnaires on disadvantaged students and afterschool programs. Furthermore, the researcher host three focus group discussions to provide useful reflections from the quantitative findings. As the results, the author provides conclusions and suggestions to the further discussions, research, and policy making.

Keywords: Disadvantaged Students, Afterschool Program, Educational Equity, and Educational Policy

WG02-909.3

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Culture and Defensive Modernization in Thailand, 1855-1932

How can “Siam/Thailand” be brought, as a new non-western case, into the corpus of comparative-historical sociological cases without falling into the trap of methodological nationalism (which glorifies its own agency behind its ‘success story’ of independence) and globalism (which sees its as a periphery within the capitalist world-system)? This paper traces the unfolding course of defensive modernization in Siam/Thailand through a critical (re)examination of four discourses and their accompanying sites of practice, i.e., the political economy, the discourse of civilization, the humanitarian discourse, and the postcolonial discourse. Situated within the overlapping spheres of the British and French imperial expansions and encroachments, Siam/Thailand (from 1855 to 1932) has been considered as one of the exemplary cases in which the modernization occurred as a direct response to the Western imperialism. Such form of modernization, nonetheless, still lacks a conceptual basis and theorization. This paper attempts to go deeper into the case of defensive modernization in Siam/Thailand by integrating relatively recent case studies by Thai revisionists about Siam/Thailand in this period and by providing a new theoretical angle to analyze those cases. The main argument of this paper centers on the constitutive role of culture in the construction and elaboration of the programs of defensive modernization by the Siamese/Thai ruling elite. The three contributions that this paper gives are: 1) bringing empire, imperialism, and colonialism into historical sociology; 2) providing a new non-western case to the comparative-historical studies of modernization (beyond the old-fashioned paradigm of the “modernization theory”) as well as state and imperial formations;
and 3) creating an ongoing dialogue with the macro-social theories that choose to walk a tightrope between the methodological nationalism and globalization.

RC04-97.6

CHEREDNICHENKO, GALINA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, galcher50@mail.ru)

Young Workers: Accumulation Of Educational Resources and Professional Trajectories

In 2009 thousand young workers of industry (processing, hi-tech productions) at 13 regions of Russia were polled; in 2010 a part of them were interviewed. Accumulated educational resource (school education, professional training and training during work) has a direct influence on demand for renewal and size of salary. However, growth possibilities are limited by technological possibilities of production. It stimulates an exit of a part of youth from working profession. Among those who became workers having a large educational resource (full secondary school or secondary professional college) intensively accumulate a human capital and achieve higher qualifications; about one third of them are not stabilized in this status and aspire to leave working profession, this position is transit for them. But two thirds of such workers remain in production. However, the highest stability of working profession belongs to workers, having a small baggage of school education, preparation at technical college or at the courses - and to whom this base education prevents to move upwards on educational and qualification levels.

Typical trajectories “Horizontal” (57 % of a massive): low school education, training of working professions at technical college and at a working place leads to mass and low qualifications. Those not stimulated to professional advancement and study make the most stable personnel satisfied with a low salary work. Here stability is sooner forced - few alternative possibilities.

“Progressing” (27 %): large volume of school capital, intensive accumulation of educational-professional resources, achieving high qualifications. Partially “transit” workers are formed.

“Vertical” (16 %): base secondary education or secondary professional college, intensive improvement of qualification, most qualified personnel. Big educational ambitions are expressed in getting higher (or secondary professional college) education (by correspondence course) that leads to achieving positions of a technician or an engineer.

INTE-18.5

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MANSUROV, VALERII (Russian Academy of Sciences)

Social Justice in a Changing Society

The BRICS states have different recent histories. Some of them, like Brazil, have been developing as market-based economies and emergent societies. Others, like Russia or China, came to development from the incipient stage of state socialism. The supposed difference between them underlies the main hypothesis of the study of social justice: former socialist societies tend to embrace the idea of distributive justice, the market-based are habituated in a market environment and therefore are more tolerant towards meritoric forms of inequality. The results of the survey based on an All-Russia sample show tend to put the above hypothesis in doubt. The Russian population tends to endorse the idea of equity as the primary principle of social justice rather than the idea of equal distribution. In later stage of their evolution the socialist societies stress the idea of equity and procedure much more strongly than the idea of equality. The Russian society is inclined towards the logic of accepting the difference in income if it relates to education, skills, work input and entrepreneurial skills. Procedural justice is viewed as an important guarantee of the equity principle. The difference in income must be linked to the measurable criteria such as the level of education credentialed by education institutions, the quantified amount of work, or skills confirmed officially as the grades or other occupational standards.

The perception of justice varies according to class or other social conditions. While evaluating their income as just or unjust the Russians tend to rely on the standards of their community or their social group rather than on some general principles. The general principles of equity are more salient in the groups dependent on the macro-context such as pensioners or students.

RC28-482.5

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School-to-Work Transitions before, during and after the Global Financial Crisis in Australia

School-to-work transitions are becoming more complex as labour markets restructure due to technological innovations and closer economic integration between nations. Entry into the labour market is becoming increasingly contingent upon having appropriate educational credentials consequently, leaving some workers completing secondary education may experience multiple experiences of precarious employment. Although the Australian economy weathered the recent Global Financial Crisis (GFC) better than many other advanced economies, in August 2009 the combined unemployment and underemployment rate for young people was double the rate for the working age population. During economic recessions, young people tend to delay entry into the labour market preferring remain in school until the economy rebounds and jobs are easier to secure. The flexibility of the Australian education system coupled with the availability of welfare payments for full-time students allows young people to transition between education and employment multiple times and provides a refuge from harsh economic conditions. This paper presents the results of analyses of the first 12 waves of the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia data tracking the fortunes of three cohorts of young Australians: those who completed school prior to the GFC; those who completed school during the GFC and those who completed school after the GFC to examine the effect of the crisis on school-to-work transitions.

RC15-258.2

CHEUNG, PUI YIN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, bencheung@cuhk.edu.hk)

Cross-National Income Disparity and Life Expectancy

This study examines cross-national relationship between income inequality and population health. It has long been speculated that income inequality is detrimental to population health due to material and psychosocial deprivation, given the robust relation found between income and individual health. Though test of this thesis initially corroborated a negative relation across counties and countries, whether the relation is causal in nature remains in question. During recent years, the thesis has brought under a more careful scrutiny with the use of more robust methodological tools due the increased availability of longitudinal data and prevalence of corresponding statistical models. Most of the longitudinal studies reported null finding. However, longitudinal studies are also plagued by lack of comparable data and hence many of them can only examine the relation across limited number of countries and/or time period. In this study, a more comprehensive dataset, Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID) with wealth range of countries and time period together with improved comparability is analyzed. Given previous findings concerning the thesis, three hypotheses are tested: (a) income inequality has detrimental effect on life expectancy, (b) income inequality has a more detrimental effect on life expectancy if household gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) but not net income inequality is used, and (c) income inequality’s effect on life expectancy is not stable across different years. With the improvement of data coverage, fixed-effect analyses with Huber-White sandwich estimators are carried out to examine the thesis across about 150 countries and...
Western Christianity on this discipline. This paper, therefore, examines the role of ritual by analyzing the development of Taiwanese folk religion, paying particular attention to how traditional belief competes with, if not replaced by, religions in modern Taiwan. In response to the crisis of the religious legitimation, Taiwanese temples produce cultural capital by emphasizing the cultural value of their rituals. The ‘culturalized’ ritualistic activities further create for the people a modern connection with folk religion. It is through ritualistic participation that the religious taste of folk religion is reproduced and maintained in the popular. This study will analyze why bodily technique is essential to the construction of religious taste, and how its practices contribute to the participants' traditional belief.

**RC32-564.12**

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**Sustaining The Women's Ghetto: Gendering, Masculinization and Feminization Of Newspaper Organizations**

This paper aims to explore the reasons why women are still unable to escape from marginalized, belittling and disadvantaged positions at work. Previous studies on gender and women's employment have acknowledged that the gendered construction of labour has either excluded women from the labour market or restricted them to the middle or bottom of the power structure within work organizations.

Using NotTDaily as an example, I argue that, apart from using the 'gendering' process, the organization may at the same time be attempting to feminize some particular units to intensify the gender segregation. In so doing, the organization may still appear to be segregated by gender, but the nature of the horizontal gender segregation is different from what it was before. To explain the differences, we have to employ feminization as an explanatory tool. In other words, to understand the way in which organizations are gendered, we have to examine the processes of both 'masculinization' and 'feminization', in order to acknowledge more clearly the difficulties women are confronting in the labour market.

In this article, I suggest that the women's page was feminized by two means: isolation and normalization. The women's page was isolated spatially. It was also isolated in terms of professional practices. The isolation reified the unimportance of the women's page in the sense that the women's page was a neglected and dead-end sector. The organization then normalized the labour process of the women's page to render the working routine of the women's page compatible dead-end sector. The organization then normalized the labour process of the women's page in the sense that the women's page was a neglected and dead-end sector. The organization then normalized the labour process of the women's page to render the working routine of the women's page compatible dead-end sector. The organization then normalized the labour process of the women's page in the sense that the women's page was a neglected and dead-end sector. The organization then normalized the labour process of the women's page to render the working routine of the women's page compatible dead-end sector.
sociopolitical change, the possibility of widespread and long-term psychological well-being should not be overlooked.

**RC06-125.10**

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*How Different Are the Young Women with Forced First Premarital Sex in Their Romantic Relationships? A Life-Course Perspective from the Taiwan Youth Project Surveys*

Studies have well established the negative relationship between forced first sex before marriage and a wide range of family, social, and well-being outcomes in non-Asian young women. However, due to the data inadequacy, surprisingly few studies have examined this relationship among Asian young women, and even less has been analyzed on the long-term consequences. Based on the life-course hypothesis, this study contends social norms prescribe the appropriate timing for important transitions and sanctions apply to non-followers which may produce long-term negative consequences. In East Asia, particularly in Chinese societies, collectivistic orientation has been proposed to be a salient social trait. Adolescents situated in this particular cultural context are exposed to strong normative influence. Conservative social norms expect Taiwanese youth to be well-behaved and not to practice non-standard behaviors in adolescence such as engaging in active sexual behaviors before marriage. Hence, forced sexual initiation in adolescent romantic relationships becomes a serious concern and it implies adverse public health and social consequences such as risky behaviors, psychological distress, and a higher probability of intimate violence or divorce after marriage.

Building upon Bronfenbrenner's ecological model (1979) and life-course theory, we use the longitudinal panel surveys of Taiwan Youth Project (2000-2011) and examine Taiwanes young women on a wide range of family, social, and well-being outcomes. Young women who experienced forced premarital sex are compared with those who did not. Results show that, consistent with theoretical expectations, forced premature sex adversely influences psychological and relational well-being and has increasing consequences over time. A focus on the long-term consequences should be emphasized and future research should examine the complex co-occurrence of different types of victimization and their interpersonal consequences.

**RC18-319.6**

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*Globalization and Nationalism at a Crossroads: The Identity Politics of Competing Imagined Economies Across the Taiwan Strait*

Even before the implementation of the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) between China and Taiwan in 2011, the increasing rate of cross-Strait economic integration and the potential volatility of Taiwan's ambiguous international status has been the subject of intense political debate and academic research. The island's shift away from an imagined community of 'One China' to part of an 'imagined economy' inextricably linked to mainland China is not just a projection or re-geotyping of national sovereignty onto the global scale, but rather an ongoing process of the re-imagining of space and scale, in which both concepts are mutually constitutive of one another. While the symbolic act of closer economic integration between two parts of a divided nation bring justication and legitimacy to a priori definitions of globalization as a project, at the same time, the process continues to stretch the traditional confines of national sovereignty. The aim here is to analyze how through the act of selection, specific historical periodizations have been reframed to form a dominant narrative of the relationship between national identity and the spatial limits of economic possibility for current contexts.

Specifically, this paper provides a discourse analytical perspective on the social forces and ideas that have sought to dominate the narrative of harnessing an externalized concept of globalization on the one hand, and harmonizing regional security and prosperity as a crucial cornerstone to national development on the other. Particular attention is made to the framing of post-2008 cross-Strait economic integration as a source of national economic uplift in the context of Taiwan's increasing economic integration. It is argued that ideas of the imagined economy heavily influence the framing the possibilities of political action.
Following Chalmers Johnson (1982) seminal analysis, Japan is known and debated as prime example of a developmental state and state-led capitalism. However, a closer look to its historical development shows that Japan’s industrialization is not a simple case of state-directed capitalism, but much more complex and marked by turning points. Already before its full reintegration into the world体系 of Western technologies, Japan experienced a proto-industrialization primarily driven by private entrepreneurs. During the late 19th century, this proto-industry was the economic foundation, which allowed Japan to embark on a modernization and industrialization path and to withstand colonization pressure by Western powers. The industrialization effort was embedded into the introduction of a nation state including modern administrative, educational, juristic and military institutions and was initiated by the state, but quite early key industries were privatized. Accordingly, the role of the state in economic development was surprisingly limited in Japan as a late-comer and up to the 1930s the economy followed a liberal model. This changed fundamentally during the years of war (1937-1945), which saw the introduction of an increasingly state-managed economic system oriented towards the war efforts. The developmental state not only survived the years of U.S.-occupation (1945-1952), but after fierce social conflicts in the early postwar era state-led developmentalism became from the 1960s onwards the central piece of Japan’s new social contract. Since the collapse of the bubble economy in the early 1990s and the following decades of economic stagnation, the model of Japanese capitalism is increasingly questioned and submitted to structural reforms. Abenomics is just the latest attempt to lead Japan back to developmentalism. This paper will analyze the driving forces behind the turning points of Japan’s capitalism(s) and discuss its consequences for our understanding of the variety of capitalism.

RC52-835.5

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Making One Health Experts: The Formation, Reinforcement, and Transformation of Epistemic Communities

This paper explains how an international One Health epistemic community was gradually assembled and shaped through the interventions of international agencies. In response to H5N1 avian flu outbreaks, the international community has gradually developed a “One World, One Health” approach, which was endorsed by multiple international agencies. These international agencies include the World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), and other agencies. For the purpose of deliberating and defining One Health strategies, the WHO, FAO and OIE mobilized experts from their research laboratories and collaborating centers, international agencies, researchers, public health workers, and other actors. This paper argues that the emergence of the One Health community has been intentionally constructed by international agencies, instead of simply growing out of shared understandings and goals. The study therefore challenges and extends Haas (1990, 1992)'s theory of epistemic community by revealing how an epistemic community co-evolved with global policy formation. In addition, I illustrate that although international agencies have attempted to expand the networks, experts affiliated with their laboratory networks are still crucial participants to define and fulfill One Health.
As a complex problem requires the investigation of interdisciplinarity, the causes that lead to the development of a research instrument that measures the relationships and their effective emergences. The EIA is a base of data that in case of observatories, does not mean a "Huella Significativa" that is constructed and related to:

- La Epistemología Genética. - This helps to explain and explain the construction and the development of the lineages of cognitive representations in a formal environment.
- Sistemas Complexos. - It is a set of elements / relations heterogéneos e interdefinidos that are managed as a total reality. La Cibercultura. - It is completely dedicated to the cultivation of different types of information, Culture of Knowledge and Culture of Communication.
- Sociocultura. - It is a set of objects that provide the auto organization of whom we integrate.
- Investigación Interdisciplinaria. - It is established by elements of interdisciplinary that interact in practical integration / differentiation in a constant synchronization dialectical.

This can be seen in other bodies: in order to conform the "Fases Dinámicas Solidarias", these are: Lev Yotsky with the Objeto Mediatizado and Zona de Desarrollo Próximo, Engstrom with the Teoría de la Actividad Ampliada and Ausubel with the Aprendizaje Significativo. Esto, nos permite explicar y justificar, el sistema que nos deja ver representado el cómo aprendemos, como enseñamos for living in community.

This system, permits what is captured in forms of routine, since processed systemically the Cibercultura, for that it can be observable from where to sociocentrism, pursuing the interaction of the sciences, the cultures and the technologies.

CHITO CHILD, ERICA* (City University of New York, echitoch@hunter.cuny.edu)

A Global Look at Mixed Marriage

Mapping attitudes toward intermarriage—who is and who is NOT an acceptable mate—offers an incisive means through which imaginings of belonging—race, ethnicity, nationhood, citizenship and culture—can be critically evaluated. In particular, social constructions of race and difference involve discussions of purity, race identity and taboo about interracial sex and marriage. Drawing from qualitative interviews and ethnographic research in six countries on attitudes toward intermarriage, this paper explores these issues of intermarriage in a global context. Through a comparison of qualitative data I collected in Australia, Brazil, Ecuador, Portugal, South Africa and the United States, I offer a theoretical framework and provide an empirical basis, to understand the concept of intermarriage and what it tells us about racial boundaries in a global context. For example, in the United States, the issue of intermarriage is discussed as interracial with less attention paid to inter-religious or inter-ethnic, to the point that those concepts are rarely used. Similarly in South Africa, despite the end of apartheid decades ago, marriage between Jews and Moslems is still highly problematicized and uncommon. Yet globally there is less consensus of what constitutes intermarriage—sometimes intercultural, interethnic, or any number of words with localized meanings. In South America and Australia, the debate seems to revolve more around indigenous status, citizenship and national identity such as who is Australian or who is Ecuadorian? As indigenous populations rally for rights and representation how does this change the discourse on what intermarriage mean? Looking globally, what differences matter? What boundaries are most salient in determining the attitudes of different groups toward intermarriage? How are various communities responding to intermarriage, particularly if there are a growing number of "mixed" families? This research on attitudes toward intermarriage adds to our understanding of constructions of race, racism and racialized, gendered and sexualized beliefs and practices globally.

CHI, HUA-MEI* (National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan, fschiu@gmail.com)

Taiwan’s Anti-Nuclear Movement after Fukushima Nuclear Disaster

Two years after Fukushima nuclear disaster, the revitalized anti-nuclear movement in Taiwan has gained an unprecedented momentum. On 9 March 2013, 220 thousand citizens attended demonstrations in four cities. The turnout has shown a great leap in two years. In Taipei, the number of protesters has grown from 5 thousand in 2011 to 120 thousand in 2013. The activists are no longer limited to the green groups, and the veteran campaigners but include many new faces such as young people and various celebrities. However, living in a small island country with three nuclear powers plants in operation and the Fourth Nuclear Power Plant (NPP4) under construction, plus sharing similar geographic conditions with Japan, Taiwanese people seem to belatedly response to great nuclear risk. Besides, the urban and rural veterans are active stand for the policy, but a certain amount of the protesters in 2013 demonstrations claim that they are ‘not anti-nuclear but anti-NPP4 only’. This divergence has never been found in the three-decade-old anti-nuclear movement. How can we explain the revitalization of Taiwan’s anti-nuclear movement after Fukushima disaster? Why does the stand for ‘Anti-NPP4 only’ appear? It seems that the accidents and problems newly discovered in the nuclear power plants and the political responses from the government and Taiwan Power Co. also play a role in stimuliing or cutting back the movement. The paper will, first, explore the formation and strategies of the movement in order to understand how the movements gain its strength and challenge the nuclear-addicted government. Second, the authors will focus on why certain groups have focused on the goal of stopping the construction of NPP4 while other some organizations have made efforts to develop discourses to compete for the legitimacy over no-nuclear energy policy, energy democracy and alternative development. Finally, some predicaments of current movement will be discussed.

CHI, HUA-MEI* (National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan, fschiu@gmail.com)

Irrelevant or Interconnected?—the Environmental and Labour Movements Against Electronic Industry in Taiwan

Since the early 1980s, the development of Taiwan’s Science Parks where the electronic industries cluster has been seen as a model of the developmental state’s capacity to hatch a strategic national industry through a process of upgrading and modernisation. The leading industries in Science Park, computer and peripherals, semiconductor and optoelectronics, have been successfully promoted by the government and the corporations as a clean high-tech industry, which is ideal to replace the high pollution one. The industry has been depicted as golden-hen of the national economy because of its economic success and hence Taiwanese society witness a significant expansion of electronic industry and the model of high-tech Science Park. However, the negative environmental impacts, hazardous consequences and social injustice, and the repression of labour right in the industry have gradually emerged since the late 1990s. As a result, the environmental movement activists, community neighbourhoods, farmers and fishermen and farmers’ right campaigners have collaboratively worked in the movement against electronic hazards and the expansion of Science Park since 2005 and the campaigns for electronic employees’ working rights have gradually emerged during 2008 economic crisis. Despite of relating to electronic industry, the two movements have seem remained irrelevant in the beginning, but the growing awareness of the impacts of high-tech industry, especially on environment, community and environment, and the lack of social and environmental responsibilities of electronic capital seem to provide the potential interconnected relations between the two movements. This research concerns the relations between the environmental and labour movements in challenging the electronic industry in Taiwan. The author will explore the composition of activists and the trajectory of the two movements, and discover the difficulties and potentials for the formation of environmental-labour alliance challenging the electronic high-tech industry in Taiwan.
RC02-48.10

CHIU, WEI-CHENG* (Louisiana State University, pceeric@gmail.com)

Social Capital, Mobilized Information Networks, and Risky Investment

This study reviews several Taiwanese researches that relate to the behavior of participating in risky investment from the view of social capital to the view of sociology of knowledge, and attempts to bring extant quantitative data into conversation with extant qualitative research. After comparing the former studies, I construct a model emphasizes on typology of mobilized information networks to explain the behavior of participating in risky investment. Since this paper focuses on how investors get information, I use the data of Taiwan Social Change Survey period 5th time 3rd (2007) and classify sixteen types of investors by distinguishing mobilized information networks into sixteen types. These types of mobilized information networks indicate each of the sixteen groups of investors has different "information-knowledge" social ability, by which investors recognize the reality of financial market. Without knowledge foundation, investors can just understand very limited information; without special information channels, investors cannot form complete information-knowledge. I argue that mobilized information networks can explain risky investment behavior better than general social capital capacity.

This paper controls several important social and economic status variables, and controls risk acceptance degree of investors as well, and then run following models separately: (1) use social capital variable as independent variable on risky investment behavior, (2) use social capital variable as independent variable on sixteen types of mobilized information networks in each group, gauge students' opinions on their desired number of children in the contexts of "ideally", "likely", and "realistically" number of children desired. Students are currently enrolled in primary schools, middle schools, high schools, and universities in the four communities. The data also touch upon the students' current size, parents' family size, families' Socio-Economic Status (SES), Parents' occupations, educational levels, as well as parents' place of birth.

The crisis is clear: the independent union movement is losing its strength in traditional manufacturing sector and failing to represent workers in emerging industries such as electronic and service industries where in particular the irregular employment is prevailing. Several students of labour studies have identified the specific institutional and cultural constraints on Taiwan's union movement. However, the recent development of labour movement, regarding to how the movement breaks through the predicaments, is worthy to take a closer look. The author will first illustrate the efforts and crisis of the labour movement in the hostile institutional and political environment. Second, without a strong and solid national union federation, the role of local federation, industrial federation, and labour NGO will be discussed. Finally, the amendment of Trade Union Law in 2010 removed several rigid regulations on union formation and has encouraged a plenty of organising campaigns in largely unorganised industries. In final part the author will focus on these new organising strategies and evaluate their effect and possibilities.

RC27-469.3

CHO, JUZAN* (Meiji University, renfeng@com.home.ne.jp)

A Value Organization With The Sports - As a Candidate That Face Up With The Nation States And The Corporations Under The Global World-

IOC claims that IOC is not a sport organization but a value organization with the sports. Although it is a fascinating idea, not well supported by the people out of the sports stakeholders. This idea is investigated from the organizational sociology approach. Religious community and Regional community were well recognized as the value organization in the history. Both of them could invent tradition and were the main bodies of the imagined communities. They still claim themselves as a value organization, however, the power and influence to the public are keep decreasing under the globalization world. The global world prefers a value that set over the boundaries and not by God. Hence, the necessity of a value that can pick off an extreme nationalism and capitalism is well recognized and discussed as the quest for ideal value system, but not as an ideal organization that embody the value. Firstly, currently existing major organizations and groups based on Family, Ethnicity, Religion, Army, Party, Union, Kingdom, Nation State, Corporation, NPO and Sports organization are compared for their nature and character by Purpose, Economical situation, Membership principle, Internal rule and governance, Invention and Share of a value and several other points. Secondary, by comparing the organizations that put God, Region or Sports as the core value, the necessary conditions to be a value organization under the global world is discussed. This investigation discovered that the organization with the sports as the core value has the similar nature and character with that of Religion and Regional community. Besides, an organization with the sports is more adaptive for a free membership and value diversity. Such nature and character are summarized as “Sports rationality” against “Economic rationality”. The sports rationalism will naturalize the nationalism and capitalism, and then bring better harmony into the society.

RC44-739.11

CHIU, YUBIN* (National Pingtung Univ Education, wobbilies@gmail.com)

Taiwan's Labour Resistance and Organising in the New Millennium

The research aims to explore the recent development of organised labour in Taiwan where has shown astonishing degradation of wages and working conditions in the new millennium. The independent labour movement has emerged from the democratic transition in the second half of 1980s. However, unlike the stories in South Korea and Hong Kong, since the late 1990s Taiwanese society has witnessed a continuous decline of union density and union influence at workplace as well as national politics. The crisis is clear: the independent union movement is losing its strength in traditional manufacturing sector and failing to represent workers in emerging industries such as electronic and service industries where in particular the irregular employment is prevailing. Several students of labour studies have identified the specific institutional and cultural constraints on Tai-wan's union movement. However, the recent development of labour movement, regarding to how the movement breaks through the predicaments, is worthy to take a closer look. The author will first illustrate the efforts and crisis of the labour movement in the hostile institutional and political environment. Second, without a strong and solid national union federation, the role of local federation, industrial federation, and labour NGO will be discussed. Finally, the amendment of Trade Union Law in 2010 removed several rigid regulations on union formation and has encouraged a plenty of organising campaigns in largely unorganised industries. In final part the author will focus on these new organising strategies and evaluate their effect and possibilities.

RC46-753.3

CHOI, JIN YOUNG* (Sam Houston State University, jyc002@shsu.edu)

Impacts of Immigrant Health Care Policy: Micronesian Immigrants in Hawaii

The immigration policies of the host society and their foreign country relationships contribute to changes in the influx and composition of immigration populations, and the social context of the host society influences the integration of new immigrants. Hawaii has been one of the primary destinations for Micronesian immigrants due to its geographic proximity, as well as the unique social entitlement and benefits endowed by the United States due to the Compact of Free Association between the Federated States of Micronesia and the United States. The friendly state health policies and exhaustive efforts of community health workers toward Micronesian immigrants, in particular, have helped them gain access to health care services in spite of their low socio-economic status and the cultural and linguistic barriers. However, in 2009 the State of Hawaii attempted to restrict access to the state's comprehensive Medicaid (pub. no. 144) coverage for Compact citizens. This study examines differences in incorporation and integration in health care access of Micronesian immigrants in Hawaii before and after 2009. The interview and brief survey data were collected with Micronesian immigrants and the ethnic community leaders, as well as local health care providers in 2005 and 2013. The results show the notable decrease in securing professional health care services and increased perceptual barriers (e.g. fear and frustration) to health care access. Suggestions and implications are discussed.

RC16-286.3

CHOI, JONGRYUL* (Keimyung University, jrchoi@kmu.ac.kr)

2012 Naggomsu-bikini Event as a Social Performance

This paper aims to approach ‘2012 Naggomsu-bikini event’ not from an existing perspective of social movement but as a social performance proposed by Jeffrey C. Alexander. When a problematic situation occurs, members of society try to resolve it through a social performance. Analytically, a social performance consists...
of systems of collective representation (background symbols and foreground script), actors, observers/audience, meanings of symbolic production, mise-en-scène, and social power. This paper demonstrates how the fusion and defusion of these components of social performance characterize the '2012 Nagomosu-bikini event'. The data demonstrates that the foreground scripts for '2012 Nagomosu-bikini event' were constructed from Korean traditional cultural structures and '2012 Nagomosu-bikini event' as a social performance evolved through five stages along with the fusion and defusion of all components of social performance. The methodological merit of this paper lies in the fact that it shows how cultural structures guide social actions in concrete historical events instead of remaining in the textual analysis of cultural structures.

**WG03-918.1**

**CHOI, KIMBURLEY** (City University of Hong Kong, smkim@cityu.edu.hk)

**Hong Kong Family Play, Childhood Culture, and Social Reproduction**

Scholars have established that ethnography of family consumption practices is a fruitful way of analyzing parental beliefs and practices, meanings of buying to children, the commodification of parent-child intimacy and peer connections, and the reproduction of social class and gender differences and hierarchy. Post-developmental early childhood education scholars argue that the ethnography of children's play shows differences in children’s capacity and involvement of play due to social and cultural differences. Power, as consumption practices, is integral to play. There is a convergence that scholars from different disciplines study consumption and play in context. Nevertheless, no one to date has used visual ethnography to examine the relationship of family play, social reproduction and market, although play is increasingly commodified in recent years.

In Hong Kong, people generally regard family as the most important component of human life, and children's status has changed from economically worthless to emotionally priceless. Emphasizing on academic achievements, scholars argue that Hong Kong parents are instrumental to children's play. Parents worry play may divert children's attention to study, but they increasingly ask children consume commercial eduplay and enrichment activities for alleviating parental anxiety and serving parents' hopes and aspirations for class mobility and maintenance.

This paper examines the labour market experiences of migrant agricultural workers in the Republic of Korea. In 2003, the Korean government institutionalized a flexible foreign labour importation system, labelled the Employment Permit System (EPS), to address labour shortages in certain sectors of the economy, such as manufacturing, construction, agriculture and livestock and fisheries. The EPS serves as the foundation and framework for the admission of foreigners into low-paid jobs shunned by local job seekers. For this reason, the EPS intends to tie migrant workers with their employers. In principle, an EPS worker is required to work at the workplace s/he was initially placed. Mobility in the labour market is highly restricted. The Korean government regulates the supply of EPS workers in each sector, and mobility between sectors is prohibited. However, EPS workers employed in the agricultural sector choose to become undocumented to seek better-paying jobs in the manufacturing sector. While the EPS is designed to use foreign labour to maximize economic benefits, it has created tension between EPS workers and Korean farmers. The EPS also resorts to the principle of rotation; EPS workers must leave the country after the completion of their contract. While this paper draws attention to the precarious status of migrant agricultural workers in South Korea, it also highlights resistance strategies employed by these migrant agricultural workers. Both qualitative and quantitative methods are used to analyse the experiences of migrant agricultural workers in Korea. Questionnaires and surveys are currently being conducted among both migrant agricultural workers and their employers across the country.

**RC06-120.1**

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**CHEUNG, ADAM KA-LOK** (National University of Singapore)

**Age Differences or Socioeconomic Disadvantages? Factors Shaping Negative Marital Outcomes in Cross-Border Marriages**

Cross-border marriages, sometimes referred to as international marriages, between women from less developed countries and older men from developed countries have increased rapidly in the last two decades. Women from Mainland China have joined the trend and married out to places such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Japan. Being one of the most popular destinations for marriage migrants from China, this type of marriages have now constituted nearly 35% of newly registered marriages in Hong Kong in 2011. The marital quality of cross-border marriages have started to attract scholarly attention because age and cultural differences between the marital partners seem to be built into their union formation (the difference thesis). Furthermore, the mechanism of self-selection often means that men from lower socio-economic backgrounds are more likely to have a foreign wife because their economic disadvantage inhibits them to find a partner locally. Marrying a husband with a disadvantaged background also means that foreign wives may experience more financial stress compared with other women (the disadvantage thesis). Using couple data collected in Hong Kong, this paper compared the negative marital outcomes, measured by marital conflict and psychological aggression, of local and cross-border couples and tests the difference and disadvantage theses. Our analysis showed that foreign wives’ financial stress, husband’s traditional gender role attitude, and a 6-9 year old age gap between husband and wife significantly increased the probability of marital conflict and psychological aggression in cross-border marriages, thus providing some preliminary support to both the disadvantage and difference theses. We, however, did not find significant differences between local and cross-border couples in terms of factors that shaped their marital outcomes, hence providing some evidence that a large age difference and socioeconomic disadvantages may affect the marital outcomes of local and cross-border marriages in similar ways.

**JS-69.2**

**CHOI, YOON KYUNG** (Ewha Womans University, yune20@gmail.com)

**CHO, YOUNG JU** (Korean Division-Post division Center, Dongguk University)

**How to Historicize the Invisible and Inaudible Women's Experiences?: Thesaurus Construction of Women’s Oral History and Gender Politics**

Women's oral history has a distinctive nature in that these are based on the daily experience and women's life history. Generally women have tendency to narrate their life histories focusing on birth, marriage, childbirth, illness and death of family members. Researchers also have paid attention to interpret and analyze women's subjective experience and the character of women's narratives. So we are developing thesaurus of women’s oral history in the light of the attribute of women’s oral discourses. This will shed light on exclusion and marginalities of women’s experience considering the implication of gender and sexuality, family and labor in women’s life history.

This thesaurus will not only contribute to more specific date search for women’s oral history researchers, but confront with existing classification and category in which it prescribe what is important and significant in history. The thesaurus construction of women’s oral history in the feminist perspective will critically reflect on patriarchal prejudice, male-dominant norms, and the ideology of normative nuclear family embedded in classification and categorization itself.

**RC19-327.3**

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**CHUNG, MOO-KWON** (Yonsei University)

**CHANG, JIEUN** (Korea Labour Institute)

**Uncomfortable Compromise Between Developmentalism and Welfarism?: Politics of Social Investment in South Korea**

While South Korea (hereafter Korea) has been experiencing unprecedented social risks together with the weakening stability of family and the labour market, a comprehensive set of social protection schemes has been introduced and expanded during the past two decades. In the process of building the welfare state, one of the noticeable aspects is the emphasis on social investment policies and social services, less favorable to cash-providing schemes such as pensions. Free childcare services, a range of active labour market programs, and the long-term care insurance are the significant outputs of the policy trend. The recent development of the Korean welfare state, however, leaves many interesting research
questions in comparative perspectives. The questions that this paper pays attention to are about the politics of social investment policies and also whether these policy developments are functional outputs against increasing social risks or political outputs in the course of emerging welfare politics. The Korean welfare state has revealed the vulnerability of its income maintenance schemes against ‘old social risks’ such as the highest old-age poverty rate among OECD countries. Comparing to other ‘developmental’ welfare states in East Asian region, one could easily notice that social investment policies and politics have been much more visible and stronger in Korea than any other countries. This paper will trace the origin and the development of social investment discourse in Korea and discuss why and how these social development policies and politics have been possible. In so doing, it will explain ‘developmentalism’, the important legacy of the Korean welfare state, and discuss how this legacy has been transformed in the waves of socio-economic-political changes. It will argue that it is crucial to analyze social investment politics to understand the dynamics and the identity of the Korean welfare state.

RC40-678.4

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Livelihoods On The Move: Understanding The Linkages Between Migration and Household Food Security In India

Using the Sustainable Livelihood approach, this paper aims to highlight the role of migration as a livelihood strategy in influencing the food security outcomes among rural households in India. Food security is a key global challenge and India accounts for nearly a quarter of the world’s 870 million undernourished people. A large majority of India’s food insecure population resides in rural areas that is either landless or own small agricultural holdings and thus, excessively dependent on wage labour to meet their income and food needs. However, the undeveloped rural labour markets imply that they have to seek the wage income in the distant labour markets. The traditional importance of migration in the livelihood systems of rural poor notwithstanding, recent years have witnessed an unprecedented surge in rural outmigration in India. It is important to note that the most dominant pattern of rural outmigration involves migration by relatively younger males while the other household members stay behind. From the perspective of food security, this pattern of migration implies that through channels such as remittances and changes in gender roles, migration can have a potential bearing on household food security outcomes. Drawing from the primary survey of 400 rural households in the eastern Indian state of Bihar, this paper attempts to highlight these linkages. The findings suggest that despite the distressed-induced nature of rural migration from Bihar, remittances contribute positively to household food security and food diversity outcomes. Not only migration income helps improve the ability of household to buy food from the market, it also provides additional resources to invest in agriculture which in turn, improves the own-production food entitlements of migrant households. The findings warrant policy attention to remove the barriers to mobility which could foster the food security outcomes of rural households in India.

RC52-834.4

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A Sociological Study of Nursing Profession: A Case Study of Baroda City of Gujarat State in India

The role of sociology in the field of nursing profession continues to cast new light on many aspects of health and illness in society. Over the last 20 years, nursing profession has seen sociological knowledge as a valuable clinical tool, both in the diagnosis of a wide range of illnesses and long-term conditions. The study of health and illness and of the professionals and other organizations devoted to health care is one the most fascinating fields. Health is an important factor in assessing the quality of a society’s life. Medicine and health are not only dependent upon the biological and physical sciences, but also on health service organizations, medical profession, and social organizations. By social organization, it is meant the interdependence of parts. Interdependent parts consist of some of the following tasks, roles and activities which are being undertaken by individuals in hospitals. Adopting a sociological approach, this paper tries to bring light to the role of nurses with others in role set in hospital as an organization. Paper also tries to examine the socio-cultural and economic background of the nurses from where they come and what factors motivate them to join this profession. The paper also focuses on aspects of role performance and interpersonal relationship among the para-medical staff. The paper also delves into the professional problems of nurses. The present study is based upon the primary data collected from 100 nurses working in the public and private hospitals of Baroda city in Gujarat state of India.

ADH-992.3

CHOPRA, RADHIKA* (University of Delhi, radhika choopra@gmail.com)

Is This Our 9/11 Moment? Young Men and Gender Violence in India

The December gang rape in Delhi has become India’s 9/11 moment. It galvanised people around the country to come together in mammoth vigils. In Delhi, street protests so completely unnerved the police and the administration that roads to the iconic India Gate, where protestors of all hues had gathered in the heart of the city, were blocked. For once, people said, gender violence became a central concern. Despite the compelling magnitude of the rallies around this specific event, we need to trace the political history of outrage and we need to ask if, like 9/11, the 2012 event of the gang rape stigmatised a group. ‘Reform the boys’ has become a battle cry. We also need to step back and ask if collective protest has unfortunately resulted in a form of colonial regulation of young working class men as objects of reform emanating from above. The particular instance of the December gang rape is the terrain for discussing issues of larger concern – mainly the way hegemonic and subaltern masculinities are produced. Popular responses to awaken state responsibility across the globe are linked with the production of regulation and control of young men. It is immi- grant has a special exposure tension between the goal of social development and the goal of economic growth because scholars assume that the efficient provision of affordable social services would have to come at the expense of local industry. Based on extensive interviews in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, I this paper I show that, under certain conditions, this is not necessarily the case. I find that three conditions are particularly essential for imports to contribute to local production: (1) that the ‘social development’ market – the one nowadays often funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and by the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) – does not a-priori exclude local manufac- turers, (2) that the drugs purchased are effectively monitored, and (3) that local manufacturers can gain access to technological know-how even when this technology is not easily provided by the market. All three countries show that it is only the presence of these conditions that allow for industrial upgrading to follow social development but a comparison between Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda is particularly useful because companies in these countries had access to technol- ogy through different means and different degrees of government support.

RC19-332.11

CHOTIM, ERNA* (Universitas Nasional, ernochotim@yahoo.com)

Reconstruction of Opposition Norms and Social Inclusion in Indonesian Urban Poor: A Study of Street Vendors Restructuring in Jakarta

The study discusses the implementation of policy on the street vendors restructuring in some strategic traditional markets in Jakarta. The implementation applies a new different approach which attempts to involve strategic stakeholders in planning of arrangement. The approach encourages stakeholders’ participation in the whole stages of process. The approach creates debates of pros and cons among the stakeholders in the area of the market. The debates reflect a hidden structure of the market. The existence of actors such as thugs (preman) in various level forms an opposition norms which regulates the urban economic activities. The Jakarta local government, through the policy, has forced and reconstructed the existing opposition norms. Consequently, the policy results in resistances.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The local government accommodates the actors of the hidden structure into the restructuring process. The consistency of local government has reconstructed successfully the integration of hidden structure and opposition norms into the structure of state formal policies. The direct impact of such policy is the social inclusion of small scale urban economic actors who are also the urban poor groups. The pro-poor policy becomes a contrasting policy amidst the neo-liberal economics policy that tends to benefit the large scale capital. The study applies qualitative method by interviewing the economic actors and the policy makers. It is also supported by the secondary data collected from the Indonesia printed news media. The context of the study is Tanah Abang Market as one of the largest Southeast Asian Traditional Market.

RC40-673.2

CHOW, SUNG MING* (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, chowsungming@hotmail.com)

Reenergizing Fair Trade through CSA: A Sharing Economy Perspective

Sharing, obviously, is an indispensable component of human history. But as the market economy became dominating over the past 200 years, production and consumption became highly atomized. People seemed to lose instincts of sharing and habitually adapted to “either private or public”—a dichotomized view of goods, which is apparently an ideological myth. In real life social context, a large number of quasi public goods like club goods or common pool resources (Ostrom, 2010). The recent revitalization of the sharing economy is gaining popular attentions (The Economist, 2013). It is largely a result of the IT revolution but currently further going offline, promoting various experiments in daily lives. The defining characteristic of the sharing economy lies in ownership transformation. Comparatively, the existing social economy, including fair trade, is still private property based, aiming at the internalization of social costs and benefits. For instance, the stress on environmental and labor standards, in the language of economics, is to achieve a comprehensive accounting of external costs, and reflect the “genuine prices” of commodities. Under the current study potentials of reenergizing the fair trade movement through its integration with community supported agriculture, an alternative economic activity that not only moves from “fair” to “cooperation”, from “trade” to “co-production”, but also carries a greater touch of the sharing economy, will be explored.

JS-73.3

CHOWDHURI, SAHELI* (University of Calcutta, chowdhurysaheli@yahoo.in)

Girl Child, Leisure and Outdoor Sports in Kolkata: An Intersectional Enquiry

The social institution of sport reflects a society that presupposes the values, mores, norms, and standards of the majority and subsequently determines who can participate in sport and who can be identified as an athlete. Sport Sociologists consider sports as an important leisure activity which facilitates intellectual, physical and moral development of the young generation, especially children. Consequently, more and more girls and women are increasingly participating in outdoor sports and physical activity from the late 1970s. Sport sociologists have attempted to bridge women and sport by bringing women into the sport. Women athletes in India, however, are still a minority of sports population and remain an uncharted territory for sociological analysis. The ‘secondary’ or ‘inferior’ status of Indian women athletes which centres on the overriding importance of femininity is furthered by the complex union of class and sexuality, language along with gender intensify their subordinate experiences within varied spheres of social institution including sports. Susan Birrell advocates that ‘sports’ should be conceived as a critical arena for divulging multifaceted nature of discrimination on women athletes, influenced not by gender alone but also by their multiple social identities which are inextricably linked. In fact, a new proliferation of researches in North American and European societies adopting intersectional approach within sports sociology has brought to the fore the ‘multiple oppression’ of women athletes. Conversely in India, the interrelationship of sports and gender and more specifically of sports and other social variables has remained an uncharted territory for sociological analysis. The ‘secondary’ or ‘inferior’ status of Indian women athletes which centres on the overriding importance of femininity is furthered by the complex union of class and sexuality, language along with gender intensify their subordinate experiences within varied spheres of social institution including sports. In real life situation, the “inbetween” women运动员s have participated in sport and who can be identified as an athlete. Sport Sociologists consider sports as an important leisure activity which facilitates intellectual, physical and moral development of the young generation, especially children. Consequently, more and more girls and women are increasingly participating in outdoor sports and physical activity from the late 1970s. Sport sociologists have attempted to bridge women and sport by bringing women into the sport. Women athletes in India, however, are still a minority of sports population and remain an uncharted territory for sociological analysis. The ‘secondary’ or ‘inferior’ status of Indian women athletes which centres on the overriding importance of femininity is furthered by the complex union of class and sexuality, language along with gender intensify their subordinate experiences within varied spheres of social institution including sports. Susan Birrell advocates that ‘sports’ should be conceived as a critical arena for divulging multifaceted nature of discrimination on women athletes, influenced not by gender alone but also by their multiple social identities which are inextricably linked. In fact, a new proliferation of researches in North American and European societies adopting intersectional approach within sports sociology has brought to the fore the ‘multiple oppression’ of women athletes. Conversely in India, the interrelationship of sports and gender and more specifically of sports and other social variables has remained an uncharted territory for sociological analysis. The ‘secondary’ or ‘inferior’ status of Indian women athletes which centres on the overriding importance of femininity is furthered by the complex union of class and sexuality, language along with gender intensify their subordinate experiences within varied spheres of social institution including sports. In real life situation, the “inbetween” women athletes in India: A Tale of Intersectional Inequalities.


This retrospective feminist analysis focuses on a series of thinking circles, action research and feminist networks that trace their roots back for over several decades. It could be argued that an initiating group was a network of activists from the Economics of Women in a Non-Economic World (EWWN). Alternatives with Women for a New Era. DAWN was clearly one group who held a leadership role, convincing people such as me to participate in the series of UN Conferences that came to be known as the UN Conferences of the 1990s. The key focus of Environment and Social Justice Network also took on such a role. We started in Rio in 1992, and this reflection will focus specifically on the World Summit for Social Development. Its alternative thinking, such as the idea of conceiving of economics as “an enabling environment,” came from our participation at its “PrepComs” and surrounding meetings of the 1995 Summit. The paper reflects on organizational models, process and content of these alternatives and explores the types of relationships within and between these and other networks.

RC03-76.1

CHRISTMANN, GABRIELA* (Regional Develop & Structural Planning, christmann@irs-net.de)

Creatives As “Urban Pioneers” – Towards the Empowerment of Socially Disadvantaged Neighbourhoods

By the example of socially disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Berlin and Hamburg suffering from manifold social problems and from persistent negative images I will report from a research project investigating initiatives which are mobilised by “urban pioneers”. These activists are creative people from arts and culture interested in places providing opportunities to try out ideas. They are fascinated by the atmosphere of wear and tear, see the potentials of places and work at helping residents “to find their feet within this system”, as one urban pioneer put it. Hence, empowerment is an integral goal of these pioneers. Some of the initiatives are short-lived, the most of them, however, are long lasting and well-organised. While it is clear that the actors are unable to solve complex (social) problems in the short or medium term, their projects—such as the organization of innovative
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Local Perceptions of Vulnerabilities in Times of Climate Change
How the German Cities of Luebeck and Rostock Construct Potential Threats

The paper reports from a research project studying coastal cities of the southern North Sea and Baltic Sea pursuing the research question of how local sociomaterial practices in colonies and the dynamics of international relations in Asia then, 1. Analyze how Japan's colonial agricultural policies and its fruit crop was conditioned by the material enforcements in colonies, such as population, climate, crops, rice varieties and so on, and, on the other hand, constrained by the western imperialists who competed to grab East Asia from the late nineteenth century. Based on this I argue that, while Developmentalist State scholarship provides an effective framework, especially exemplified by the comparison between Japan and the newly industrialized economies and Southeast Asian or Latin American countries, to demonstrate the significance of the state and its administrative measures in post-war prosperity, it requires more attention to the pre-war historical conjunctures which allowed the genesis and function of Japan-styled statecraft which should not ahistorically be assumed. The exploration of the spatial-temporal background of Japan's colonial statecraft helps avoid the conventional dualism to evaluate Japan's legacies, as shown in the fierce debates among Japanese and Korean scholars about whether Japan contributes to the post-war economic miracles in its colonies. It also sheds light on the methodology of the comparative study of East Asia and other regions with a holistic comprehension of their respective dynamic. The focus on food will as well steer reconsideration toward the future challenges facing East Asia that may not be resolved anymore solely by developmentalist ideology and statecraft.

Rostock – only 100 km away from Luebeck and confronted with the same disaster scenarios – surprisingly, such a mode of interpretation does not play any role in the perception of climate change. The East German city perceives climate change much more as an opportunity. Long periods of warmth might help to make the region more attractive to tourists which will have a positive effect on the job market and will make the city resilient compared to its precarious economic situation. Against this background, it will here argued that the concepts of "vulnerability" and "resilience" which have been strongly influenced by ecology and natural hazards research need to be widened. A theoretical concept will be suggested that is enriched by cultural dimensions and particularly by the aspect of the social construction of reality implying that actors may develop different perceptions of potential threats as well as of precautionary measures – even though from the perspective of scientific scenarios the endangerment seems clear and proven. This does not mean, however, that materiality should be neglected which is why considerations from actor-network theory will be taken into account.

Social and Labor Market Integration Processes of Young People during a Continuous Economic and Financial Crisis

The proposed presentation research intends to focus on Greek Youth social and labour integration process, based on analysis of two important factors, namely, social and cultural capital on one hand, youth agency on the other. Strong social bonds constitute an important integrative factor for youth, in conjunction with prevailing traditional social and cultural values. Public education (secondary and higher), as well as employment in the public sector, constitute, in this context, a private mobility strategy, which is mainly formed by medical classes, family members and sustained by the Greek public education system. However, given the current global economic crisis, and more particularly the Greek one, there is enormous liability to state finances, provoked by the accumulation of a staggering public debt and an increasing budget deficit. This has caused not only an imbalance but also a radical transformation of the current social setting. Rising unemployment, drastic decline in state employment, as well as social and employment risks push for an emergency rearrangement of both individual and family strategies. Youth's social capital is undergoing a deep transformation, characterized by an expansion of social networks on one hand, and a proliferation of loose social ties on the other, resulting in a boost for professional and geographical mobility. On the other hand, we observe groups of young people that tend to adopt social disobedience practices, as well as an active oppositional stance against the established social and political order, in the framework of their reaction to social risk and economic crisis. This may result in promoting a new form of social mobility, improved communication capabilities and, at the same time, has offered new opportunities for spontaneous mobilization of anti-government protesters.

Social Justice on Sale in the Globalized Education Supermarket

This paper is aimed at enquiring into the very demanding idea of social justice against the impacts of marketization and globalization on education. In order to do so the consequences of injustices resulting from the effects of global capitalism and the influences of education markets will be briefly firstly. Then the mission and myth of social justice relating to education reform will be detailed. Since the achievement of justice in a certain society often entails an injustice done to other societies especially in the era of globalization, the barriers and borders of social justice should not be neglected. As regards globalization, the competition and cooperation of both domestic and international senses represented in higher education have shown relationship with the market principle. Educational systems, especially universities, facing the era of global economy characterized as “knowledge-based” have been required to “produce a workforce more adequately prepared to meet the challenges of globalization” (Rizvi and Engel, 2009). Under these circumstances, education policies for social justice will be challenged against their societal borders, not to say their practical barriers from within.

In this paper the idea of “global democracy” proposed by some authors such as D. Archibugi (1998), I. M. Young (2000, 2007), N. Fraser (2009), D. Held (2008, 2010) shall be borrowed and reconceptualized to help go beyond social justice. In doing so, some cases of education reform or education policies pertaining to social justice together with a few international conferences focused on the issue of education and social justice are to be analyzed to reveal the central problem of taking social justice as granted.

Keywords: social justice, global democracy, education markets, globalization.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
RC09-167.4
CHUIG, ROCK* (Freelance, rockchugg@hotmail.com)
‘Racist Friend: Consequences of Privatization Creep in Australia’

In this paper, the privatization of Australian Federal, State and Local utilities is juxtaposed to the classics of aboriginal literature (Pritchard’s Coonardoo, Gere’s Fringe Dwellers, and Mudrooroo’s Wild Cat Falling), and an evolving sociological canon (Goldmann’s Sociology of the Novel, Green’s Literary Methods and Sociological Theory, and Bourdieu’s Rules of Art). For instance, Local participation in political decision-making has dried up like the well in Coonardoo, since the Council amalgamations of Australia’s three tiered government paradigm. An abolition of Federal run Job Networks generates the dual labour market of Fringe Dwellers. And lastly, the State suburban Rail grid sell-off imposes a Northern Ireland style paramilitary regime upon an anonymous commuter population, like the protagonist of Wild Cat Falling. In contrast to official views of friendly Reconciliation during the age of indigenous Land Rights, Mabo, and a Stolen Generation apology, in an opposition that includes the UN some see the Northern Territory Intervention as the low point of a newly established Apartheid system in Australia. I argue that the plight of aboriginal peoples is becoming a model for wider repression of Australian citizens in general, exemplified in these three case studies of privatized essential public services. While a sociology of literature can point to the fetishistic (Goldmann), semiotic (Green), and capital (Bourdieu) factors in a theoretical discussion, in practice this new White Australia Policy, just as covert and unjustly inserted as the low point of a newly established Apartheid system in Australia. The third volume explores, in the author’s own words, “homecomings—the ways people recover and renew their roots.” In essence, it represents an attempt to bridge roots and routes, or the local in the global, in ongoing negotiations of traditional futures. The proposed paper will be an adaptation of a larger review essay on Clifford’s trilogy, to appear in the journal boundary 2.

RC16-284.2
CHUN, ALLEN* (Academia Sinica, achun@gate.sinica.edu.tw)
Situating the Multipositionality and Cultural Circuity of James Clifford

The recent book by James Clifford, Returns, claims to be the third of a trilogy that began with The Predicament of Culture (1987) and continued with Routes (1998). The first volume marked a certain postmodern intervention into anthropological writing by invoking multivocality and authorial imagination. The second volume probed the changing transnational context of culture by emphasizing fluidity of borders, cultural spaces and identities in the ongoing process of becoming. The third volume explores, in the author’s own words, “homecomings—the ways people recover and renew their roots.” In essence, it represents an attempt to bridge roots and routes, or the local in the global, in ongoing negotiations of traditional futures. The proposed paper will be an adaptation of a larger review essay on Clifford’s trilogy, to appear in the journal boundary 2.

RC44-725.3
CHUN, JENNIFER JIHYE* (University of Toronto, ji.chun@utoronto.ca)

The Affective Politics of the Precariat

What are the consequences of the new field of precarity on the political possibilities of collective transformation? In his influential 2011 book on the Precariat, Guy Standing argues that the lived experiences of chronic and pervasive insecurity for precarious-employed workers has undermined the collective politics of resistance and solidarity. Not only does the process of precaritisation deprive workers of the affective ties and associative bonds associated with clear occupational and labour union membership, but the low wages, insecurity, and the perceived nature of precarious jobs intensifies the felt and embodied experience of “being rootless,” denied the relations of trust, accountability, empathy and solidarity that characterized the previous era of industrial jobs that defines the class condition for the precariat. In this presentation, I will reflect on the relationship between precarity and solidarity by examining concrete efforts by precariously-employed workers to challenge the process of precaritisation. In doing so, I pose alternative conceptual frameworks for identifying the political possibilities of solidarity and collective transformation in the age of global precarity.

RC47-769.4
CHUNG, CHULHEE* (Chonbuk National University, chulchng@chonbuk.ac.kr)

Lenin and Wine: The Birth of “Civil” Movement Sector As a Institution

This paper investigates the birth of the field of “civil movements” in South Korea, focusing on the rise of the Citizens’ Coalition for Economic Justice that established its own niche in the movement field that used to be overwhelmed by revolutionary “Minjung” movements. Drawing on the perspective of the New Institutionalism, this paper examines the role of entrepreneur of the movement organization in creating the field of “civil movements” as a new institution. The success of the Citizens’ Coalition is due to its two-stage strategy in the movement development. In the inception stage, the Citizens’ Coalition chose a reserved strategy by presenting itself as non-political and oriented to the public good. Once the organization became stabilized, it launched hegemonic struggles against the Minjung movements shifting instant classification of democracy/anti-democracy to that of safe movements/dangerous movements, us/them, people/citizen, liberalism, social democracy/ radical leftist. This study has implication to the reestablishment of the relationship between the state and civil society in South Korea after the democratization in 1987.

RC08-149.4
CHUNG, KAWOL* (The University of Tokyo, kawol.c@gmail.com)

Development of Social Research in Japan from 1945 to the 1970’s

This study examines the originality of social research in Japan from 1945 to the 1970s. During this period, Japanese sociologists initiated social research adopting the framework of American sociology. This research was conducted in order to understand the sociologist’s approach to research, which was necessary for the reconstruction of sociology subsequent to World War II. I will take a historical approach to this issue by considering the development of Japanese sociology.

Most studies deal with this era of social research mainly in the context of American sociology being adopted in Japan. However, this study refers to not only American sociology but also German theory of ideology because the development of social research in Japan was closely linked to Japan academia prior to 1945. This approach may also contribute to understanding the history of the sociology of culture in Japan.

This study first discusses the development of social research in relation to American sociology. It explains that the process of social research development partly depended on the course of quantitative research based on positivism. The study then analyzes the investigations of collective mentality, including the results of working-class studies and mass communication studies. This analysis reveals that some Japanese sociologists adopted the American sociological approach critically; furthermore, the results suggest that they introduced the German theory of ideology, from a historical perspective, to their work. As some Japanese sociologists applied both American sociology and the German theory of ideology to Japanese sociology, this study concludes that Japanese social research developed during this era had some originality.

RC40-674.2
CHUNG, YI-TING* (National Cheng Kung University, yiting.jiun@gmail.com)

Protest Repertoires As Expressive Cultures: Reconceptualizing the Struggles of Informally-Employed Workers in South Korea

Dramatic acts of resistance and solidarity are a mainstay in South Korea’s public landscape, especially among the many precarious- and informally-employed workers in the country. Whether opposing the labour repression of authoritarian industrialization between the 1960s and 1980s or the market-driven policies of neoliberal democratic regimes during the 1990s and 2000s, workers and their advocates have relied on an array of protest acts to challenge the legitimacy of ruling authorities — from workplace strikes and occupations to hunger strikes and worker suicides. While many labour and social movement scholars have examined the instrumental, organizational and structural factors that promote strategic forms of worker collective action, much less attention has been paid to the expressive, embodied and aesthetic dimensions of workers’ protests. This paper focuses on the characteristics of a new pattern of popular contention in Korean workers’ already radical repertoire of collective action: the prolonged embodiment of emotional, physical, and financial hardship. In particular, we seek to better understand why workers and their advocates choose to express their collective opposition through corporeal resistance and bodily sacrifice, and explore what such protest performances reveal about the expectations and aspirations of dissenting political subjects.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The Taste and Politics of Rice: Understanding the Construction Process of Quality Food in Taiwan

Concern about the meaning of rice in Taiwan has been increasing in the recent decade. Meanwhile rice has become a product that satisfies more than the subsistence demand. The question of what constitutes demand involves the food choice of people; that is to say, by which criterion people decide to consume what food? This paper analyses the processes of constructing the quality of rice in order to understand both, the coding mechanisms and the struggles around the shaping of taste.

Through the concept of “qualification” the interaction between consumer and product can be understood; therefore, we can examine the active and passive actions of consumers in the process of constructing quality, and the formation of taste. Accordingly, we adopt the cultural economy approach to examine the transformation of the consumption of rice in Taiwan, especially the experiences and the recognition of rice in the sphere of exchange, in which the stable appreciation system has been shaped.

This paper suggests that the quality of rice has changed in history. The state and scientists have dominated the “qualification” of rice for a long time. During the recent decade this influence was bypassed. The change, including the “qualification” state, has moved from the sphere of production to the sphere of marketing, including the more influential process of aestheticization and ethnicization.

We examine the accounts of selected linguistic properties of three families of the North American Indian languages, i.e., Algonquian, Iroquoian and Eskimo, as a result of which the evolving interpretations reflect the evolution of the main frames of reference to these accounts in academic research contexts throughout the last four centuries, and consequently they will be accounted for in terms of the historically changing conceptual and theoretical frames of reference.

Changes in the Social Understanding of Quality of Life As a Result of the Economic Situation

This presentation aims at describing some selected trends of changes in the social understanding of quality of life. The trends were identified in a program for monitoring the quality of life in one of the Polish cities. The program “Indicators of the Quality of Life in Poznań” was initiated in 2001, as one of the projects aimed at streamlining the work of the Town Council, maintaining contact between the authorities and the residents of the city and building up the image of the city.

The program is based on the idea of measurement of the most important domains of life, such as life situation of residents, communal infrastructure, health condition of residents, social exclusion, standard of living, social security, public security and crime rates, natural environment, leisure, work and income, education and population processes. The essence of the project is the simultaneous investigation of the actual situation by means of objective statistical data as well as the level of satisfaction with particular aspects of life. The ten-year program allowed us to identify changes in the social understanding of quality of life. The most fundamental changes include:

1. changes in the significance of particular domains of quality of life for the general perception of quality of life
2. changes in the criteria of quality of life in particular domains of quality of life.

The presentation involves two major aims. It intends to show the changes in the perception of significance of particular domains of quality of life in opinions of respondents. It also aims at demonstrating the evolution of the significance criteria of particular domains, depending on the perception of changes in the economic situation, particularly with respect to the recent economic crisis.
Every form of society contains several types of stratification, of a political and economic, artistic and cultural, professional and religious nature. Therefore, religious phenomenology too is subject to these socio-experiential factors. Differentiation of functions, roles, aims and modes of action is also produced, directly and through example, inside the constellation of movements and the composite religious experiences that characterize the vast panorama of Christian and other religions. Were we to limit ourselves to the socio-territorial context of Italy alone we would soon discover that the Muslim like the Sikh, Buddhist and Hindu and the various other religions practiced here, all contain within their folds a variety of structures, rituals, customs, rules and beliefs and that Christianity, the country’s numerically prevalent religion with its Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox congregations, is certainly no exception to the rule and that it too also contains a truly broad spectrum of forms.

CIPRIANI, ROBERTO* (University of Roma 3, rcipriani@uniroma3.it)

Origins of Italian Sociology

How come Italian sociology, which contributed to the development of the very first studies of social sciences in Europe, lost ground and did fall behind other national European sociologies? Can a sufficient explanation be that the fascist movement was in power from 1922 to 1945? Or other reasons are at the origin of the impossible continuation of such a scientific approach? Are there subtle links between a quite promising starting phase of studies and the new steps which occurred by the middle of the twentieth century, after the slow down during the period between the two world wars, in the 1920s, 30s and 40s? Or shall we say that there was an interruption, a hiatus which separates the first moment, far off now, and a second moment, relatively more recent? Probably the past dynamics and those acting now are much more complex than might apparently seem without a deep investigation.

CIVELEK, CANSU* (University of Vienna, civeleckansu@gmail.com)

Natural Disasters Discourse As a Profit-Making Mechanism of the Turkish State: A Case Study in the Karapınar Regeneration Project in Eskişehir

Serious worldwide natural catastrophes lead scientists, governments, and civil society to intensify the research on prevention of disaster risks and provision of disaster relief. On the other hand, in the era of neoliberalism, natural catastrophes might provide political authorities to create a discourse on their forthcoming “fatal” risks in order to push profitable urban strategies which result in state expropriation of land of local populations, and apply on a huge scale urban projects. In the last years in Turkey there has been a broad and fashionable campaign to regenerate 40% of the Turkish cities against the destructive effects of natural disasters. Especially after the Van earthquakes, killing 544 people in 2011, the government and its supporters found the justification for urban regeneration activities which they present as the “salvation” of the country, whereas, the lack of government’s earthquake relief supplies and recent hunger strike of the earthquake victims, who were forced to leave their container houses, created large public debates.

Similarly, the Karapınar regeneration project in Eskişehir, which is applied by the public-private partnerships under the same campaign, is claimed to be the “remedy” for poor housing qualities of the quarter that is located under the “zone of risk”. Yet, my ethnographic research reveals the enormous economic profits of the partners which they gain through the construction of luxury villas, a five star hotel, commercial and shopping centers, while forcing locals to move in new 10-11 story buildings which will be given in return of monthly payments depending on the size and legality of their previous houses. However, the locals are already worried about the payments and the new living conditions in the multi-storey buildings next to rich newcomers while some have already decided to move elsewhere at the outskirts of the city.

CLAUEYS, CECILIA* (Aix-Marseille Université, cecilia.clauys@univ-amu.fr)

Photographic Monitoring As an Interdisciplinary Tool to Confront Objectified and Perceived Levels of Use within Protected Natural Areas: Methodology and Deontology

This communication proposes a reflexive presentation of an interdisciplinary case study crossing sociology and oceanography. The recent creation of the National Park of the Calanques (April 2012) has raised debates regarding the increasing impact of leisure massification on biodiversity conservation. In this context, our research program has developed innovating tools to confront objectified levels of use and perceived levels of use on the one hand, and on the other has evaluated the pressure and the impact of anchored boats on a protected sea grass, Posidonia oceanica and gathered the social discourses of users regarding their awareness about biodiversity conservation and their acceptance about related policies. To do so, we were associated a qualitative (44 interviews) and a quantitative (133 questionnaires) field surveys and a one year photographic monitoring focusing on two hot spots in terms of overuse and conservation: The Sormiou bay and the Frioul island. The results reveal a gap between objectified and perceived levels of use, due to cognitive processes, socioeconomic and cultural factors (habitus effects and territorial identity). The photographic monitoring and the prioritering of the sociological samples reveal a significant scale effect on both objectified and perceived use. This communication focuses on the interests and limits of the photographic monitoring as in interdisciplinary tool. The methodological implementation of the monitoring as well as its deontological implications will be discussed.

CLAMMER, JOHN* (United Nations University, johnclammer@gmail.com)

The Refugee Body: Reconstructing the Body in the Context of Extreme Social Change

The sociology of the body has tended to look at the “glamorized body”, whether in sport, fashion or popular cultural activities such as body building. Losing from these studies is a concern with the suffering body in the context of drastic and unchosen social change and displacement, and how individuals who experience such traumatic changes re-imagine and re-create their body images. This paper looks at such a case: the refugee body. Two principle issues are raised. On the one hand the experience of the body in situations of deprivation, crowding, forced contact with strangers, mixing of religions, boredom, and often hunger and physical insecurity. On the other, strategies of reconstruction of the body image in these conditions and/or when undergoing resettlement, being “stuck” indefinitely in camps, or when photographic monitoring and the prioritering of the sociological samples reveal a significant scale effect on both objectified and perceived levels of use and perceived levels of use on the one hand, and on the other has evaluated the pressure and the impact of anchored boats on a protected sea grass, Posidonia oceanica and gathered the social discourses of users regarding their awareness about biodiversity conservation and their acceptance about related policies. To do so, we were associated a qualitative (44 interviews) and a quantitative (133 questionnaires) field surveys and a one year photographic monitoring focusing on two hot spots in terms of overuse and conservation: The Sormiou bay and the Frioul island. The results reveal a gap between objectified and perceived levels of use, due to cognitive processes, socioeconomic and cultural factors (habitus effects and territorial identity). The photographic monitoring and the prioritering of the sociological samples reveal a significant scale effect on both objectified and perceived use. This communication focuses on the interests and limits of the photographic monitoring as in interdisciplinary tool. The methodological implementation of the monitoring as well as its deontological implications will be discussed.

RC15-268.5

CLAMOTE, TELMO* (University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL), telmocostgclamote@gmail.com)

Medicalization to and Fro: Informational Trajectories Around Performance Consumptions

The stretching of the boundaries of medical intervention encompassed not only a growing catalogue of phenomena, but the functional span of that intervention. Expanding from treatment, backwards to prevention, and forward to enhancement, medicalization can be said to have logically paved the way for a commodified management of human performance, which pharmaceuticalization dynamics furthered still. However, ultimately that process also eroded the medical markers of normality that signaled those functional distinctions and, with it, the control of the agents that regulated the legitimate use of therapeutic resources for those purposes. In that sense, a medicalized genealogy of performance management through therapeutic resources does not entail a continued medicalized regulation of that phenomenon. Therefore, that arena constitutes a privileged site to observe to what extent and in what planes is medicalization still a driving and regulatory force in the expansion of a therapeutic plasticity in the management of our lives and bodies. With the professional, institutional and national borders of regulation of the production, distribution and access to therapeutic resources also eroding, this field could potentially represent a social reinvention of the use of therapeutic resources beyond medicalization. To assess whether that is the case, drawing on extensive and qualitative data from a study on youths’ therapeutic consumptions for performance purposes, in this paper, we focus on the informational trajectories through which individuals organize those consumption practices. These trajectories will enable us to ascertain: i) to what extent and in what planes are medical sources present in the social organization of performance consumptions, ii) what new roles they may take on there, given the displacement of their centrality in expanding infoscapes, iii) whether the rationales that govern informational flows and articulation of different sources of information to assess and access these resources may retain and prolong in new ways structural elements of their medicalized genealogy.
RC39-669.2

CLAY, LAUREN* (University of Delaware, lclny@udel.edu)
GREER, ALEX (University of Delaware)
KENDRA, JAMES (University of Delaware)

Then and Now: A New Look at Methods and Findings from the 1974 Xenia, Ohio (US) Tornadoes

As part of a project constructing a Community Resilience Index (CRI) intended to predict community resilience pre-event, we undertook a series of historical case studies. The goal of the case studies was to explore elements of community resilience from disaster events. We used field study data from the E.L. Quarantelli Resource Collection at the Disaster Research Center. This article focuses on the 1974 Xenia, Ohio, USA tornadoes. This case study was the most fully developed with 23 boxes of thin and faded paper. It was also challenging in making sense of the data, given the shifts in terminology and theoretical orientations between 1974 and the present. This was especially relevant for this case study due to the focus on mental health. Disaster mental health policies and guidelines changed significantly since the 1970s. Nevertheless, this data set presented several advantages. We discovered that, while the data available was delicate and fraught, there was more primary data available than some of the more recent studies. We hypothesize that this may be due to the influx of technological advances between 1975 and 2005. Since much material is now generated electronically, serendipitous field discoveries may be impeded, even as other data is widely available.

TG04-943.4

CODEREY, CÉLINE* (National University of Singapore, celhoa3@yahoo.io)

Coping with Uncertainty in the Field of Health in Arakan (Burma)

Based on fieldworks conducted in Arakan (Burma), in a Theravada Buddhist context, my paper describes the approaches used by Arakanese people to cope with uncertainty in the field of health. According to the local conception a person’s state of health stems from a complexity of factors such as the person’s karma, his mind, the relationship he has with the community and the spiritual world, the climate, the food and the planetary influence. Because of the unstable nature of these factors and the complex relationships uniting them, people never know for certain whether they are well protected against diseases or not and thus live in a permanent state of uncertainty. The effort to maintain the harmony at all levels and be protected by dangers is a matter of the daily ritual through prayers, offerings, good deeds, etc. Moreover, there are occasions where the risk of danger is higher and more concrete, whether because has been predicted by an astrologer or because the person or the community lives temporarily in a vulnerable state (during childhood and pregnancy or when the karmic and planetary situation is adverse). In these cases, people resort to short-time protections focused on the vulnerable factors: they wear amulets, avoid specific foods, etc. Despite these precautions it happens that they face diseases and thus try to restore a certain state of well-being by acting on all the factors they consider involved: they buy medicines, consult an astrologer to positively orient the planetary influence, ask their doctor to prescribe this or that, contact a feng shui expert, etc. Although these recourse intentions are intended to cope with uncertainty they also involve a part of uncertainty. The choice among different practices and healers and the relationship people have with them is always imprinted with a complex interplay between trust and mistrust, risk and hope.

RC48-791.1

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VANDEGRIFT, DARCIE (Drake University)

Subjective Action As Utopia: Horizontality and Autonomy In Youth Politics In Latin America

Young people’s political action in contemporary Latin America can be characterized by two key qualities: horizontality and autonomy. Horizontality and autonomy are not altogether new in Latin American political action. These qualities are reflected in the region’s persisting aspirations to find alternatives to authoritarianism that has characterized both civil and military governments alike since independence until contemporary times. And these qualities have been fostered by social movements that emerged in the 1980s that sought to challenge longstanding social hierarchies sustaining authoritarian politics, including feminist, indigenous, environmental and urban neighborhood.

Yet, young people today give new meanings to horizontality and autonomy in their political action due to new conditions created by the dominance of the market and media, individualization, consumerism and globalization. Youth choose forms of political action that allow them to be directly involved in decision-mak-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
ing and to have freedom – personal and collective – from others’ control. And young people see their own subjective action, rather than government action, as the solution to their demands and problems. By constructing their own action as utopia, not as a goal to work towards but rather as an inspirational starting point from which to act practically in the present, young people challenge longstanding notions of an ideal future society that have historically sustained political action in the region.

Drawing upon our own empirical studies as well as a systematic review of secondary literature, our presentation/paper will explore how young people in Latin America understand horizontality and autonomy in their political action, where these understandings come from and what the consequences of these are.

RC32-556.9
COELHO, LINA* (University of Coimbra, lcoelho@fe.uc.pt)  
FERREIRA-VALENTE, M. ALEXANDRA* (University of Coimbra, mfvalente@gmail.com)

The Economic Empowerment of Portuguese Women at the Crossroads: An Accomplishment Facing the Tourniquet of the Crisis

The gradual integration of Portuguese women in the labor market has enabled remarkable levels of economic autonomy, producing profound transformations in their economic and social roles. In the 1960s, Portuguese women still shared the backward position of Southern European women. The evolution observed since then has brought Portuguese women closer to the status of their Scandinavian counterparts, while Italy, Spain and Greece have evolved at various and disparate rhythms (Maruani, 2000, pp. 25, Travail et Emploi des Femmes, Paris, La Découverte).

The economic crisis is threatening the sustainability of that process. On the one hand, new generations of graduated women are facing more and more difficulties in entering the labor market, particularly in sectors more favourable to female employment, such as the public sector, including the education sector, which is also being severely affected by the sharp decrease in birth rates. On the other hand, the failure of many SMEs in traditional manufacturing and services sectors is generating high levels of unemployment and inactivity for many middle aged and low-skilled women.

Moreover, the government priority given to the elimination of state budget deficits in a short period of time is causing abrupt wage and benefit cuts and a general decline in public services with a very detrimental impact on the middle classes. The reduction of women’s purchasing power is, in turn, damaging numerous domestic jobs traditionally performed by less educated women (housework, catering, care for children and other dependents, etc.).

In this communication we intend to characterize and discuss the on-going multidimensional processes that are threatening Portuguese women’s achievements in terms of economic autonomy and empowerment.

RC34-598.3
COFFEY, JULIA* (University of Melbourne, jecoffey@unimelb.edu.au)  
WATSON, JULIET* (Victoria University, Juliet.Watson@vu.edu.au)

Towards an Embodied Sociology of Youth and Identity

The body has become a key sociological theme of academic study. However, while the body has emerged as a central focus of much theoretical work, in youth studies the physicality and materiality of the body is more often than not taken for granted, or is an ‘absent presence’. This paper contends that questions of identity and subjectivity, fundamental to youth studies, are connected to understanding bodies as sites of experience through which young people embody and actively respond to their socio-cultural and historical context. As such, young people’s bodies are a contested site particularly regarding where the ‘naturalness’ of the body ends and the ‘sociality’ of the body begins. Nevertheless, the body often remains implicit, or as a site upon which societal inequalities play out, rather than directly addressed in the study of youth, it is that warrant much closer attention.

This paper is submitted for: ‘Theme VI - Other Methodological and Theoretical Advances’.

JS-34.4
COHEN, DANIEL ALDANA* (New York University, aldancohen@nyu.edu)

How Global City Labor Markets Are Undermining Low-Carbon Policymaking

Climate thinkers from across the political spectrum have long argued that cities are uniquely suited to tackling climate change. But now, scholars are pausing to consider what Harriet Bulkeley calls a gap between rhetoric and reality in cities' low-carbon policy. I offer a new explanation for this gap by focusing on the way that polarizing labor markets in global cities subtly shape the urban politics of climate change so as to undermine potential alliances between middle and working-class constituencies, alliances necessary for any government to push through far-reaching reforms. Based on 18 months of fieldwork, including over 100 interviews, in New York and São Paulo, and on secondary data on labor markets, wage levels, and consumption, I argue that well-meaning environmentalists have often ignored working class demands for collective consumption—including housing, and transit—while foregrounding those of middle- and upper-middle-class city residents. This despite the fact that working class political projects frequently make similar demands for liveable, compact cities—albeit it in a different language. I argue that evolving labor markets associated with Saskia Sassen's global city thesis offer the best explanation for this divergence. And I close by suggesting that the rise of Occupy Wall Street and Occupy Sandy in New York, and the explosion of protests sparked by transit price hikes in São Paulo, demonstrate that it may be possible to build a rapprochement between working and middle class urban political projects on the basis of resisting the growing inequalities bolstered by global city strategies.

RC21-365.6
COHEN, DANIEL ALDANA* (New York University, aldancohen@nyu.edu)

The Hidden Protagonists of the Low-Carbon City: A Social Backcast Approach to Urban Climate Governance

How can we understand where contemporary urban politics are going in a warming world in order to find the best path forward? More specifically, why are cities struggling to slash carbon emissions despite widespread consensus that there are ample co-benefits to be had in doing so (Bulkeley 2011)? Increasing, social scientists interested in how thinking futures can influence the present are using the backcasting method first pioneered by Robinson (1982) and now discussed extensively in journals like Futures and Technological Forecasting and Social Change. To grapple with contemporary climate politics, I revise the policy-centric backcast and develop a social backcast approach. Since we know that the compact city is not low-carbon urbanists advocate requires radical changes to housing, transit, and land-use policy, I study not just urban climate policy entrepreneurs (the norm in urban climate studies), but also conflictual housing and transit movements that rarely (if ever) speak of climate change, but who advocate a similar transformation of the city (this group is much larger than the relatively small environmental justice community). Based on 18 months of fieldwork in New York and São Paulo, including over 100 semi-structured interviews with green policy entrepreneurs, housing movement activists, and state actors (both political appointees and career bureaucrats), I argue that prevailing accounts of urban climate governance have left out the most successful grassroots movement fighting, substantively, for a compact city; I explain why the policy-centric focus of urban climate policy entrepreneurs has blinded them to potential, poor people’s allies; I demonstrate that absent a rapprochement between middle-class environmental and lower-class social justice activists, eco-apolitie is the most likely outcome of contemporary green politics; and I point to emerging examples of collaboration in both cities that warrant much closer attention.

JS-81.3
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BOETSCH, GILLES (UMI 3189 “Environnement, Santé, Sociétés”)  
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CHAPUIS-LUCCIANI, NICOLE (UMI 3189 “Environnement, Santé, Sociétés”)

The Social Construction of Body in an Urbanization Context in Senegal

The Senegalese lifestyle mutation by an urbanization process associated with the combined effects of demographic, nutritional and epidemiologic transitions (Popkin, 1997), has consequences on body conceptions: evolution of body size standards, new perceptions of sickness-death, food and sexuality (Thomas, 1990)
and emergence of a more demanding bodily appearance (Cohen, 2012), which need to be clarified.

To do this, we employed a cross analysis of qualitative and quantitative data (40 semi-structured interviews and two Factorial Correspondence Analysis – FCA 1 and 2 – on 593 subjects) by a comparative study implemented in a representative sample of Israeli adults from Dakar and a village from the Kaolack region.

The qualitative study shows that sickness-death is less associated with per- cutaneous from supernatal entities, widely questioned by more prominent Islamic and modern values (Fassin, 1992). The food gradually loses its status as scarce resource and as a symbol of affection and care. Between generations, the reproductive sexuality is gradually replaced by Islamic and modern guilty quests of pleasure (Biaya, 2001). Then, the FCA 1 shows an association between the rep- resentation that human cannot control the sickness (1), the food has a sacred status (2), the sexuality is restricted to the reproduction in marriage (3), the desire to use one's body for the group (4) and the rural area (5) (p<0.001, n=111).

This has implications in the relationship to health, diet and aesthetics which fully reconfigure the relationship to the body (size) – the big person is no longer associated with well-being (sickness-death/health), wealth (food/diet) and fertility (sexuality/aesthetics), but with dysfunction, idleness and sexual un- desirability (Fischler, 2001). 

RC09-168.5

COHEN, MARK* (New York University, mark.simon.cohen@gmail.com)

The Late Nineteenth Century As Critical Juncture: A Comparison of Russia and Japan

Around 1850, Russia and Japan were economically undeveloped countries with quasi-feudal political institutions. In subsequent decades, both states undertook programs for economic development and military buildup in order to compete with the capitalist powers of the west. This paper will compare the trajectories of these parallel state-led projects. While pre-existing domestic institutions and geo-economic relations had some influence, the outcome in each case was substantially determined by domestic political processes. In Russia, top-down reforms adjusted but fundamentally reproduced an essentially pre-capitalist structure of agrarian relations, generating political and economic pressures that would explode in the revolutions of 1905 and 1917. In Japan, the interaction of strategies of state officials, rural elites, and peasants generated a fundamental transformation in its agrarian economy—to an extent that political accounts of the Meiji state often do not do justice to. Comparing Japan's trajectory with that of Russia, instead of with an idealized conception of western European develop- ment, leads to the conclusion that state elites in Japan were able to secure a stable domestic base for their ambition to extend Japan's military power into northeast Asia not because agrarian social relations remained "semi-feudal" but instead because they became basically capitalist. The paper will thus discuss that the late nineteenth century was a critical juncture in which political actions and struggles had long-term consequences for the historical trajectories of not just Russia and Japan but also East Asia as a whole, because of the long shadows cast by both the Bolshevik Revolution and Japanese imperialism.

RC28-484.2

COHEN, YINON* (Columbia University, yc2444@columbia.edu)
BURYAK, MICHAEL (Tel Aviv University)
MASKILEYSON, DINA (Tel Aviv University)

Immigration from Israel, 1980-2010: Has the "Brain Drain" Intensified?

The paper focuses on changes in the selectivity of immigrants from Israel to the US over time. Rising inequality (a proxy for returns to skills) in the US since the 1980s implies that the incentives for high skilled Israelis to immigrate to the US have increased. They thereby increase the brain drain from Israel. To test this brain drain hypothesis, we analyze both Israeli and US data. The Israeli data, Labor Force Surveys from 1980-2010 tell us the characteristics of the population from which the immigrants were drawn. The U.S. data, 5% PUMS Census data for 1980-2000 and 1% ACS data for 2006-2010, are informative of the size and charac- teristics of immigrants from Israel to the US during this period. We focus on "recent" immigrants, namely, those arriving to the U.S. in the 5-year period preceding the census year (namely 1976-80, 1986-90, 1996-2000, and 2006-2010).

The education and income of recent immigrants are indicative of the skills with which they have arrived in the U.S., before any meaningful economic assimilation has occurred. Comparing the gaps between the education and income of recent immi- grants in Israel and their counterparts who immigrated to the U.S., we find no major changes in the educational selectivity of Israeli immigrants over time. By contrast, cross sectional quintile regressions estimating the incomes of recent cohorts of Israeli immigrants in the US provide some support for the brain drain hypothesis, but only until 2000: they show that the income advantage of recent immigrants over demographically comparable US natives has increased over time among those at the top 25% of the distribution, but not among immigrants located at lower percentiles of the income distribution. This suggests that the unobserved, productivity-enhancing traits of the most skilled Israeli immigrants to the US have increased between 1980 and 2000.

RC09-175.1

COHN, SAMUEL* (Texas A&M University, s-cohn@tamu.edu)
Development, Globalization and The Gendered Division Of The Work World: How The Logic Of Employers Shaped The Demand For Female Labor From Victorian Britain To The Contemporary Global South

A persistent weakness in the Sociology of Development has been its under-at- tention to gender dynamics. However, there is a parallel weakness in the Sociol- ogy of Gender and Development of under-attention to the capitalist logic that motivates the decision to employ either men or women for particular jobs. The much-needed drive to restore women's agency to narratives of development has had the ironic effect of producing insufficient attention to capitalist agency and the discretionary choices involved in opening up economic opportunities to wom- en.

This paper presents a demand side theory of occupational sex-typing. Male employers are conflicted between the dual imperatives of seeking the cheapest possible labor, which generally implies hiring women, and maintaining patriarchi- cal preserves of male privilege, which implies reserving jobs for men. The struc- tural forces which shape this decision have changed profoundly over time due to the dual (and conflicting) dynamics of development and globalization.

The author begins with a case study of two large Victorian British white collar employers to lay out a theoretical model of how cost structure and buffering from labor competition economically facilitates or hinders the introduction of women- to traditionally male occupations. The findings from Victorian Britain are then contrasted with those from the twentieth century United States, and from the shifts in demand on female employment in the Global South. The differential distribution of global wage competition and protection from such competition, the rise of commodity chains, the rise of education and its complex effects on the availability of adolescent labor, differential pressures to conform with either tradi- tional gender systems or Western gender systems, and the increased importance of organized female employment have led to family enterprises that combine economic and patriarchal utilities – have led to a profound trans- formation of the occupational sex-typing process beyond what was observable in nineteenth century Britain.

RC09-181.6

COHN, SAMUEL* (Texas A&M University, s-cohn@tamu.edu)
Late Victorian and Early twentieth Century Economic Forward-Leaps and Collapses – How to Select a Small Population of Nations Escaped Their Destinies for Better or for Worse

Recent scholarship by Salvatore Babones and James Mahoney provides strong evidence that the relative ranking of nations in terms of economic development and modernity has changed relatively fixed over periods of time. Nations that were rich in 1600 tend to be still rich in 1800 and 2010. The same holds for nations that were poor. The advantages that pernated to rich nations in the era of the Reformations have reproduced themselves up through the present day de- spite changes in modes of production and dominant technologies. There are a handful of exceptions, but they are just that – exceptions.

That said – these exceptions are of fundamental analytical importance, be- cause they identify the key to what was essential to obtaining or maintaining core status in the various eras of capitalism. This paper identifies nations that had disproportionate high or denominator-low growth from 1870- 1950 – disproportionate given their level of development in 1870. Autocorrelation levels are high – and only a small set of nations show non-trivial differences in ranking from their 1870 position. Most of these tend to be nations that do NOT remove all of attention in traditional "grand macrosociological" histories of the evolution of the world system. England, France, Germany and Japan – traditional centerpieces of historical comparative sociological discussions make no appear- ance. Venezuela, Switzerland, Finland, Egypt and India all have stories to tell. What seem to be the common themes? The rise of petroleum was extremely important. Not all former colonial powers were able to make use of its resource base – but those who did saw dramatic forward leaps. Debt crises were devastating. Some nations never recovered from the international debt crisis of the 1870s. The addi- tional roles of arbitrage, war and colonial administration are considered.

RC31-541.2

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Employment Success and Long-Term Aspirations of the First and Second Generation of Recent Refugee Arrivals: Evidence from Australia

This paper focuses on the employment and social inclusion of humanitarian arrivals in Australia (for brevity, ‘refugees’ in further text). Previous research shows that refugees, in the context of a sharply skilled-focused Australian immigration program, suffer from lower employment outcomes of all immigrant categories. They suffer from higher unemployment, as well as under-employment and under-utilisation of their formal qualifications. The employment woes are not always due to a lack of human capital (skills and language proficiency) but often to employment discrimination and channeling of refugees into undesirable ‘employment niches’ where labour shortages continually exist. The paper is based on an initial analysis of a survey of 500 refugees from South Sudan, Somalia, Congo, Iraq, and Burma, currently settling in Brisbane. The survey asked about current employment experiences and long-term occupational aspirations of recent (with a minimum of one year residence in Australia) refugee arrivals in Australia. In this context we also collect data on the ways in which parents communicate employment aspirations to their children. This collaborative project, funded by the Australian Research Council, started from the premise that appropriate employment is a key to successful settlement and social inclusion of immigrants, and that refugees, in most cases visibly different minorities in the Australian context, are especially vulnerable to social exclusion. As experiences of main Western immigration countries show, this is especially critical in the second immigrant generation. We therefore also explore the intergenerational communication in the refugee family and how it is affected by migration and acculturation in Australia and how this, in turn, may affect the educational and occupational chances of the second generation.

**JS-17.2**

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BERNT, MATTHIAS (Leibniz Institute for Regional Development)

FOERSTE, DANIEL (Leibniz Institute for Regional Development)

**Financialization in the Backyard: Shrinkage, Welfare State Restructuring and New Housing Investments**

The paper discusses the interplay of local planning policies, welfare restructuring and global financial markets in the “making” of social segregation. It builds on an empirical study in Halle-Neustadt, a shrinking New Town in East-Germany and uses a mix of survey data, interviews and document analysis as well as fieldwork.

In Halle-Neustadt, the paper argues, different developments come together: First, Neustadt has experienced dramatic population losses, which stimulated large scale demolition programmes as well as planning policies which aim to transform parts of the neighbourhood to a green space. Second, Neustadt has experienced two waves of privatisation in the last two decades, leading to a complete change of ownership structures. Thereby, municipal and cooperative owners have been largely replaced by national and international financial investors which hold their stock as an asset and aim on short-term gains, rather than long-term development. Third, welfare cuts have put more pressure on welfare-recipients to accommodate in cheapest housing available on the local market which led to a “business-model” profiting on low, but state-subsidised, rents in peripheral estates. The paper discusses how these developments work together to produce new concentrations of poverty households in a prototypical shrinking city. With this, we expand on the already fairly developed debate on the financialization of urban development and provide new insights on (a) financialization in shrinking, low-demand markets, and (b) the relation between planning, state-restructuring and financialization in a German context. We demonstrate that the political economy of housing follows different dynamics here which are owed to both the weak-market situation and the path-specific restructuring of the German planning and welfare system. We conclude that research should put the state more into the centre of explanations and take different paths of state restructuring as well as different socio-economic contexts more seriously.

**RC21-365.5**

**COLINI, LAURA** (ENEC Sorbonne Paris IV, laura.colini@gmail.com)

**Financing European Sustainable Urban Development: (un) Intended Policy Breakdowns?**

The paper critically discusses the financialization of sustainable urban development projects with Jessica instrument introduced by the European Investment Bank during the Cohesion Policy 2007-2013. We argue that the normativity of the concept of sustainability, as used in Jessica, is instrumental to entrepreneurial market behaviour, which has little to do with expected outcomes in terms of green policies in cities. Using quantitative and qualitative data from a recent Study (Ramsden, Colini, 2013), the paper focuses on two cases London Green Fund and Poznan urban regeneration in which Jessica has currently invested for the creation of holding funds.

The main criteria for Jessica financial investment, is that it must be applied in European cities in relation to integrated plans for urban regeneration in which public participation is strongly encouraged. The analysis of these two cases in this paper highlight three main potential policies breakdowns. First, the creation of highly complex financial mechanisms (which ostensibly have high transaction costs, lack of transparency, legitimacy and accountability) serve the purpose of excluding civil society, and undermining public debate around public moneys. Second, the accessibility to these financial investments imposes new forms of multi-level governance whose criteria of sustainability shape planning decisions at local level. Third, that new entanglement between state, civil society and the private sectors are created under the conceptualization of sustainability, but whose sole scope for relation is mostly driven by strategies for accessing public funding. Building on current debate around financialization of the urban, the paper concludes that the neoliberalization of sustainability principles must be studied as multi-level phenomenon: with this the ultimate scope of the paper is to unveil the intrinsic tensions and contradictions of sustainable urban development by stressing its financial mechanisms as main drivers of the reproduction of inequalities.

**RC42-706.1**

**COLLETT, JESSICA** (University of Notre Dame, jicollett@nd.edu)

**It's Not Just (Her) Personality: Structural and Cultural Foundations of Impostorism**

The sense that one is an impostor—undeserving of one’s successes or accolades—is a pervasive problem among high-achieving individuals from traditionally lower-status groups (e.g., women, first-generation college students, and members of many historically disadvantaged racial and ethnic groups). Described as an offshoot of the ‘intellectual puzzle’ of why individuals from lower-status groups (e.g., women, first-generation college students, and members of traditionally ‘visible minority’ groups) are underrepresented in fields that require high aptitude. However, we find that the more vague a conception about what makes a good father is, the more these ‘impostors’ fear that their true incompetence will, at some point, be uncovered. Although this fear is almost always unfounded, it has tangible adverse effects including vulnerability to both psychological distress and job burnout and may lead to a relatively limited academic or professional career aspirations, influencing occupational sex segregation.

There is relatively little agreement on the origin of impostorism or why it is more pervasive in particular social groups. Because, to date, impostorism has been studied almost exclusively in psychology, research tends to treat it as a person-level construct and focus almost exclusively on antecedents related to family background (e.g., family dynamics, childhood environment) and fixed personality characteristics (e.g., neuroticism, perfectionism). However, the fact that there are high rates of impostorism among high-achieving, lower-status individuals suggests structural factors may play a role. This paper draws on work on social psychology (e.g., status characteristics, double standards) to posit a more sociological explanation to account for increased incidence among particular groups and to suggest a research program to test structural and culture accounts for impostorism.

**RC42-707.4**

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**MILLER, KELCIE** (University of Notre Dame)

**BOYKIN, OLEVIA** (University of Notre Dame)

**“They’re Doing Their Own Things”: Identity Processes in Fatherhood**

In this paper we explore the disconnect between “culture” and “conduct” of fatherhood. We are specifically interested in why changing ideas about fatherhood have had such a minimal influence on men’s actual parenting. Our explanation lies in theories of self and identity. We argue that key to this disconnect is the unique way that fathers’ performances are evaluated because the definition of fatherhood is in flux. There is no standard to live up to. The lack of a widely-accepted and realized standard of a “good father” influences behavior in two distinct ways. First, it gives men little specific role direction or guidance in how to be a good father. Second, it allows fathers flexibility in choosing their reference group. Furthermore, when something keeps fathers from living up to their idealized vision, there is forgiveness and accommodation because fatherhood is about ultimately about articulating commitment and intentionality, even if they are unable to carry out those intentions.

We draw on social psychological theories to demonstrate the different effects of conditional versus clear definitions of fatherhood for both men’s contributions to the household and their sense of self. Using data from in-depth interviews, collected as part of the Time, Love, and Cash in Couples with Children (TLC3) study, we find that the more vague a conception about what makes a good father is,
the more difficult it is—for either the fathers themselves or their partners—to evaluate a father’s performance. By contrasting fathers who have abstract or conditional definitions of fatherhood with fathers who have clear, specific definitions, we demonstrate the negative effects of vague definitions and the importance of identity standards for caretaking behavior, relationships, and positive self-conceptions.

**RC05-112.1**

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**Abstract**

*Intercultural Opening*.

**Abstract**

Even when interviewees seek to deconstruct fixed identities in their practice of discourse, they seem to be strongly shaped by the interviewees’ perception of culture and the accompanying forms of identity work. Postcolonial and critical whiteness studies are merged with institutional work, a concept routed in organization theory, to theorize upon how de racializing identity work reproduces or disrupts racism as a societal institution.

The findings show that the interviewees’ perceptions and implementation of Intercultural Opening strongly correlate with their position towards racism in Germany: a critical stance towards racism goes along with a broad perception. The concrete implementation and the accompanying forms of (de)racializing identity work seem to be strongly shaped by the interviewees’ perception of culture and their self-positioning. Ethnic minority employees constantly have to negotiate role aspirations and their identity work. Some proudly claim for themselves the role of an ethnic minority representative, while others only strategically apply it. Dominant ethnics are mainly busy masking their white identity. In some cases the identity work of dominant ethnics and ethnic minorities coincides. The paper discusses the ambivalent effects of certain forms of identity work that emerge even when interviewees seek to deconstruct fixed identities in their practice of Intercultural Opening.

**RC15-264.3**

**COLLYER, FRAN* (The University of Sydney, fran.collyer@sydney.edu.au)**

**To Choose or Not to Choose: Questions about the Role of Gatekeepers in the Australian Healthcare System**

Since the 1990s and the spread of neo-liberalism across many of the world’s healthcare systems, patient ‘choice’ has increasingly become a central topic of debate. One focus in the emerging literature concerns the capacity of patients to make choices about their own healthcare services. This paper examines whether the implementation and the spread of the influence of wealth, education, and geographical location on the production of greater levels of choice for some social groups of patients. Of less concern to date has been a focus on the role of ‘gatekeepers’ - health professionals, hospital administrators, policy researchers and policy-makers – whose actions directly or indirectly have an effect on patient ‘choices’ and thus shape patient trajectories as they make their way through the healthcare ‘maze’.

This paper reports on a study, funded by the Australian Research Council, of gatekeepers in the Australian setting: a highly regulated, semi-market context where patients ‘must’ engage with private or public services and practitioners. Drawing on qualitative, in-depth interviews with a selection of private and public sector gatekeepers located in both low and high socio-economic areas, and employing Pierre Bourdieu’s concept of the ‘field’, results point to the way the perspectives and actions of the gatekeepers are structured not only by their habits and forms of capital, but their location within a specific social arena and its social rules of engagement. The study therefore reveals the particular salience of institutional and market location on the views and actions of both public and private sector gatekeepers, avoiding the tendency, well-established within medical sociology, to focus on professional self-interest as the sole explanation for the behaviour of doctors and other health workers.

**RC37-638.5**

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**BANUS, ENRIQUE (Universitat Internacional de Catalunya)**

**Prgramme Articulation As a Communication Strategy Element on the Theatre Field in Spain**

Throughout their programme, cultural institutions express their outlines and their vision of culture, selecting what is considered essential and adequate for their audience. On this situation could be considered that the programme is part of the mission and definition of these institutions and should be reported as such.

Nowadays, on Spanish cities, some cultural institutions develop a certain specific role on the society; as social and cultural centres; as elements to identify socio-cultural attitudes; as well as educational centres and entertainment infrastructures. Therefore theatres are playing a special role on several cities in Spain, so that they are decisive in creating a theatre and culture experience and in influencing the culture consumption of the immediate society.

On a globalised world the proliferation of communication strategies of different kind of cultural institutions are basically essential on a contemporary crisis of the cultural sector. Spain and its theatre field is not an exception. Actually, throughout their programme, theatres express their outlines and their vision of culture, selecting what it is considered essential and adequate for their audience. The model proposed for the analysis is based on three different aspects: the first one is the cases selection criteria; the second one is the analysis of the programme and the third one is based on the analysis of the communication done in each case. A comparison between programming strategies – based on the analysis of the documents but also on some in depth interviews - before will provide insights on whether the programme is influencing the theatre field not only in terms of the look specific performances but also in the content priorities and, therefore, in the message. Hence this paper focuses on the actual controversy about public theatres and their audience, relating the programme structures with theatre communication strategies.

**RC14-251.3**

**COLOMBO, ALBA* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, acolombo@uoc.edu)**

**Social Media As a Key Element for Cultural Global Events**

Events have become an important channel for the exchange of cultural symbols at global level, with sporting events such as the Olympic Games, cultural events such as the European Capital of Culture and business forums such as the Cannes Film Festival helping to generate and circulate symbolic value. In doing so, many of these events help to configure the fields and the consumption in which they operate, either at global, regional or national level.

Actually most events, as well as cultural events, are taking place on several places around the globe transforming the uniqueness of one events developed on a certain time on a certain place, to be global events.

Social media, is a clear element used by these kind of events, but are this media used in the same way? This research is focused on the analysis of social media use by one of the most global music festival in Spain, The Barcelona International Advanced Music and Multimedia Art Festival, Sónar. Some previous results underline the importance of these media to be connected not just with audiences then with collaborators, partners, artists and other stakeholders.

**RC05-106.13**

**COLOMBO, ENZO* (University of Milan, enzo.colombo@unimi.it)**

**Who Is a (good) Citizen? Who Is Italian? Rhetoric Of Inclusion, Exclusion and Belonging Among Young People In Italy**

The paper aims to explore the mapping of belonging and identification representations among both autochthonous children and those of immigrants in their later years of secondary education in Italy. It aims to analyse how specific articulations of ethnicity and nationhood contribute to define the social boundaries between ‘Us’ and ‘Them’.

The analysis is based on qualitative data (narrative interviews) gathered among 118 young men (18-22 years old) attending Italian higher secondary school in Milan (Italy). While 74 of them have Italian parents, the other 44 are children of immigrants.

Discussing the criteria for obtaining citizenship, emphasis is placed on the participative dimension rather than on the dimension of attributed belonging. Citizenship remains an important formal question but requires an active attitude in order to be deserved. The ‘honest life’ then becomes the main criterion for granting citizenship. Citizenship has to be deserved, showing ourselves as respectable, economically-independent, observant of the law citizens. Differently from Marshall and his classical analysis, it is possible to note a marked shift of emphasis from rights to duties, undermining the inclusive and universal meaning attributed to citizenship. In fact, despite the apparently universalistic character of duty rhetoric, specific intersections of ethnicity, race, class and gender are important to fix the quantity of duties necessary for being recognized as ‘good’ or ‘appropriate’ citizens. In this way, “Italianness” is represented as a ‘natural’ characteristic...
of the dominant group and ethnic and racial issues remain crucial when identifi-
cation is the main contend.

Institutional elements – first of all a citizenship law strictly based on jus sangui-
nis, that considers children of migrants born and grown up in Italy as foreigners
and migrants, refusing them full citizenship – contribute to transform ethnic or-
igin, kinship and political features into tools for differentiation and division be-
tween 'us and them'.

RC39-667.1

COMPANION, MICHELE* (University of Colorado, mcompani@uccs.edu)
Liveliness Survival Strategies: The Commodification of Cultural Objects During Disasters

This study examines the commodification of culture as an adaptive strategy
among local street vendors. As migration from rural to urban zones occurs as a
result of disasters, competition in market areas increases. These forces produce
constraints on the market's ability to absorb new vendors, but also create new
opportunities. Vendors are forced to alter their offerings in order to compete.

One adaptation has been to commercialize aspects of traditional culture to pro-
duce items specifically for the tourist trade. In parts of Ethiopia, this has includ-
ed specializing in making traditional toothbrushes. While some are marketed to
recent émigrés, others are carved more elaborately and marketed to tourists in
the region. Some vendors have focused on creating new niches within traditional
tourist items. In Mozambique, wood carvers have adapted a traditional tourist
item, the three monkeys or "starving men" representing "hear no evil, see no evil,
speak no evil," to include a fourth: "do no evil." This represents the impact of HIV/
AIDS in local communities. These markets developed in areas heavily frequented
by missionaries and NGO activity. This study tracks the trend of expansion and
adaptation of marketed items and provides vendor impressions of adaptation to
disaster conditions.

RC49-797.6

COMPANION, MICHELE* (University of Colorado, mcompani@uccs.edu)
Sexual Vulnerability Among Internally Displaced Woman in Northern Mozambique: Livelihood Options and Intervention Opportunities to Break the HIV/AIDS Chain

This talk examines the prevalence of sexual harassment and of predation upon
female street food vendors and other internally displaced women in Northern
Mozambique. As a result of economic marginalization, women engaged in the
informal sector of the economy are subject to additional risks and hazards then
some of those engaged in the wage labor system, including sexual predation and
HIV infection. This talk examines the social construction of working zones, the eco-
nomic forces, and cultural practices that put these women at greater risk. Issues
such as migration status, length of time in the area, and the need to engage in
resource scavenging contribute to women's vulnerability. Findings demonstrate
that internally displaced women's vulnerability is amenable to policy intervention
that could reduce risks associated with street food vending and reduce the need to
for women to engage in more risky livelihood options, such as prostitution or
engaging "patrocinadores" ("sugar daddies"). This talk provides suggestions for
policy makers.

RC26-465.2

CONIL DE BEYSSAC, MARIE LOUISE* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, mariel7@terra.com.br)
DAVILA NETO, MARIA INÁCIA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)
Global-Local Internet Activism in Brazil: Campaigns, Online Petitions and Action Organization As a Borderline Movement

This paper examines the relation between the local, national and global sphere
relations within the communication process occurring within Avaaz, a global plat-
form for migrants' petition, with respect to Amazon deforestation and public policy
definition in Brazil, such as Forest code, among others trend environmental top-
ics. Avaaz (meaning "voice" in several European, Middle Eastern and Asian lan-
guages) is a website platform started in 2007 with the purpose to operate globally
from its office located in the US and it's 16 language platform content customi-
ization, it has acquired millions of members spread in 194 countries, even if it do
not have local formal representations in them. From its launch to nowadays
the online platform has been able to implement a series of actions from campaigns
and alerts to online petitions and organization of protests and events around the
world. In their words, it is "a global web movement to bring Internet-powered pol-
tics to decision-making everywhere". By examining this case, we intend to discuss
this new form of appropriation of the political and collective action and its impli-
cations for the communication and awareness of the Convention on Biological
Diversity and the mobilization of topics related to the environmental agenda are
confronted with the theoretical perspective of the globalization critiques developed
by the Latin American authors such as Escobar, Quijano, Mignolo, that propose a
kind of politics of place that could be regarded as a sociotechnics frontier move-
ment, in which local movements are linked to continental or global movements,
composing transnational networks movements (meshworks) for democracy.

RC02-56.2

CONLEY, HAZEL* (Queen Mary University of London, h.conley@qmul.ac.uk)
Valourising Equality: Politics and Equality Legislation in Crisis

Can the cost of implementing equality legislation in organisations be calculat-
ed? Does the cost of NOT implementing the legislation need to appear some-
where in such a hypothetical equation? Is there a limit to the amount of equality
that can be usefully achieved in organisations? Should organisations that seek to
go beyond 'marginally productive' equality be discouraged or even legally pre-
vented from doing so? To a sociologist these questions seem incongruous but
they stem from a neo-liberal view of equality reflected in recent political discourse
on equality legislation in Great Britain. The new discourse signals changing social
policy on equality legitimised by the hegemonic view that austerity is the only re-
sponse to economic crisis and promised by an underlying assumption that equality
is profligate. Business case arguments for equality, which are underpinned by
a concept of 'value-added', have dominated managerial discourse for some
time but up until now they have had virtually no impact on equality legislation.
Indeed, in policy terms, the 'monetisation' of equality stands in stark contrast to a
proactive, 'reflective' approach to equality legislation that was beginning to mate-
rialise in the years leading up to the economic crisis. Interestingly, powers to de-
vote some aspects of equality legislation in Great Britain to Scotland and Wales
have highlighted the rift in these approaches. The effects of austerity measures
on the intersections of gender, class, ethnicity and disability are becoming widely
documented but little has been reported on the ability of equality legislation de-
veloped prior to the crisis to protect women from its disproportionate impact.
In a period when it is argued that little separates the main political parties in the
UK, this paper examines two quite different social policy approaches to equality
legislation separated by only a brief time period but intersected by the economic
crisis and a general election.

SOCI-980.5

CONNELL, RAEWYN* (University of Sydney, raewyn.connell@sydney.edu.au)
How Mainstream Sociology Can Now Change in a World Context

Starting from the Japanese Sociological Society's welcome initiative, this paper
will reflect on how mainstream sociology can now change in a world context. Sim-
ply, globalization of the dominant social-scientific models has produced distortedso-
cieties around the world, as those frameworks grow out of the unique social
experience of the global centres of power in Europe and North America. Different
social theories, research methods, and agendas for research are all generated
from the social experience of colonization, cultural domination and neoliberal glo-
balization, which in turn differ across the global South. For bodies like ISA, the
problem is how to bring different intellectual projects into dialogue with each oth-
er, ina context marked by global inequality and with US and European hegemony
currently being restored though new forms of hierarchy and competition in the
neoliberal university. Some recent examples of creative social-scientific work out
of the South will be mentioned, including indigenous methodology, postcolonial
gender theory, and research on neoliberalism.

RC32-543.1

CONNELL, RAEWYN* (University of Sydney, raewyn.connell@sydney.edu.au)
Rethinking Gender Theory in World Perspective

Abstract

Rich and sophisticated analyses of gender have been produced around the
postcolonial world. But the theory in this work gets little recognition in the cur-
rently predominant, economistic, and part of a world economy of knowledge
that treat like global issues adequately than it appreciates the colonization of gender, seeing the gender dy-
namic in imperialism and the significance of global processes for the meaning
of gender itself. The agendas, concepts, methods and epistemology of gender
theory can now be re-thought, as seen in formidible texts already written about
local violence, interpretation, social movements and other issues. An alternative
economic of knowledge is emerging that can re-shape the global terrain of theory
and its connections with practice.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
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Conceptualising Privacy, Securing Identity: An Information Solution

Data collection has long been a tool of nation state, ensuring accountability and informing public policy. and for the common citizen this has been crucial to the smooth running of day-to-day life. However, developments in international information politics driven by public safety, policing and national security interests have served to legitimise creeping advances in surveillance practice and the collection of personal data by those in power.

This paper confronts the problems associated with the collection and storage of personal information, the manipulation of stored identities and the socio-political impact of information and its control. Drawing empirical evidence from a selection of national cases including Ireland, it seeks to reconcile the tensions that arise, finding a new generation of understanding of the value of privacy, the nature of modern identity and the instruments we use to protect it.

The perspective draws on the liberal paradigm of privacy protection, aligning to the assumptions that privacy, and to some extent control of our private information, is important to our personal autonomy and identity (Westin, 1967).

Identity formation is closely linked to individuality, implying the existence of private space, in which one’s attitudes and actions can define one’s self (Clarke, 1994). Identity is also social and cultural and engrained in our membership and commitment to groups. As governments serve to individuate through imposed categorisation and classification, we lose hold over these freedoms. Identification processes deindividualise and the common man is increasingly vulnerable to social control and exclusion.

This paper investigates how the impact of ubiquitous surveillance practice on personal privacy and identity makes vulnerable objects of common citizens.

The paper presents recommendations for best practice for the protection of personal information, from socio-political and cultural perspective, followed by a set of case-specific recommendations for Ireland.

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The European Citizens’ Initiative: Promoting Active Citizenship in Transnational Discursive Spheres?

European Union citizenship was introduced in the Maastricht Treaty as a form of activating citizenship. It has to be seen in light of the EU’s democratic and community deficits, considering its double purpose of activating its citizens to engage in EU politics and creating a sense of awareness of European political community. Twenty years later, EU politics is still characterized by a fundamental gap between citizens and the EU institutions. The introduction of the European Citizens’ Initiative (ECI) in the Lisbon Treaty raises relevant questions as regards both the democratic and the community deficit. From the outset, the ECI has been hailed as an innovation that translates individual and the common man is increasingly vulnerable to social control and exclusion.

This paper investigates how the impact of ubiquitous surveillance practice on personal privacy and identity makes vulnerable objects of common citizens.

The paper presents recommendations for best practice for the protection of personal information, from socio-political and cultural perspective, followed by a set of case-specific recommendations for Ireland.

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Governing Agriculture Sustainability: Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives, Sustainable Intensification and Systematic Change

Efforts to increase sustainability are increasingly being promulgated using non-state forms of governance. In the United States, there are currently multiple initiatives developing sustainability standards and metrics for agriculture. These include: LEO-4000, Field to Market, the Stewardship Index for Specialty Crops, the Agricultural Stewardship Council and the National Initiative for Sustainable Agriculture. Each of these initiatives is a multi-stakeholder initiative in that it includes a variety of stakeholders and uses democratic procedures. Using the sustainable agriculture initiatives as case studies, this paper examines whether multi-stakeholder governance is producing ecological modernization of agriculture in the United States. To do this, the ways that each initiative is framing sustainable agriculture is reviewed. Second, using Paul Thompson tripartite sustainability framework, the implications of the different proposed sustainability standards and metrics for United States agriculture is assessed. In concluding, we argue that the current sustainability initiatives are advancing a program of sustainable intensification, and do not have the capacity to generate systematic change.

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Poultry Grabs, Venture Capital, and Debt Bondage: Contracting Access to the Means of Production

The paper applies a sociology of agrifood conceptual framework combined with a commodity systems analysis methodology to investigate the case of poultry grabs to inform discussion on the globalization of economy and society based on neoliberal restructuring. The topic of land grabs is a central discussion in the literature on agrifood globalization. The vertically-integrated commodity system has been advanced as the model of agrifood globalization based on flexible accumulation in production and processing. The contract model of production most common in the poultry industry is a form of sharecropping that allows the integrating firm to control the production process without incurring the fixed costs of land and buildings, as well avoiding the responsibility and liability for labor and production externalities. The processes of vertical integration plus horizontal integration has resulted in a system of monopoly opportunism whereby the poultry corporations discipline the growers through debt bondage. Companies such as Tyson Foods, Inc. of the US, JBS of Brazil, and Charoen Pokphand of Thailand are diffusing this model into developing countries. Proceeding from a financialization of agrifood regimes framework, we investigate two cases of venture capital poultry grabs, one by Goldman Sachs in China and the other by TP Capital in Australia, to illuminate the particular characteristics of the venture capital poultry grabs.
 Médias Et Pouvoir : Les inégalités Contemporaines

La « médiatisation de la vie politique » est liée indissociablement à la transformation du cadre politique des sociétés modernes situant progressivement la question des médias au cœur des débats. La relation entre médias et vie politique constitue de nos jours, un facteur important de la compréhension des enjeux liés aux pouvoirs en vigueur, un domaine idéal pour l'analyse socio-anthropologique du « politique » contemporain.

Les grands orateurs ont partiellement disparu, remplacés par des techniciens de la parole. L'utilisation de la caméra électorale se présente en tant que la plus ancienne privilégiée de construction de la réalité politique et signifie surtout l'imposition des symboles, d’images et de discours. C’est à dire les constituants d’une mythologie politique contemporaine (où la logique de la communication semble l'emporter sur les logiques politiques) qui se reflète dans la forme caractéristique importante du politique contemporain et qui consiste à la « gestion » (forme) des exigences des pouvoirs économiques. Cette transformation se trouve au cœur de l’approche du sens du pouvoir dans la société « mondialisée ».

Le politique est ainsi « vidé » de son sens étymologique. Les inégalités contemporaines, ne s’expriment plus dans le jeu politique et les pratiques de la « gestion » sur la « logique politique ») ; cette « mutation » va de pair avec une autre caractéristique importante du politique contemporain et qui consiste à la « gestion » des enjeux des pouvoirs économiques. Cette transformation se trouve au cœur de l’approche du sens du pouvoir dans la société « mondialisée ».

RC14-244.3

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Violence Domestique Et Crise : Récits Filmiques

Un des sujets préférés des séries télévisées les plus regardées (parce qu’elles reflètent des questionnements « courants » sur la vie quotidienne), a toujours été la description de la vie familiale et surtout de la violence conjugale dans toutes ses formes (ex. dans la série « Desperate Housewives »).

Les résultats des recherches confirment que, à partir du début de la crise économique, on assiste à une augmentation des demandes d’aide de personnes aux prises avec la violence conjugale. La « crise » est ainsi racontée aussi par les histoires de violence (vraies ou fictives).

Le faiteur « multiplicateur » (qui est selon les statistiques la crise économique) est-il déjà dans les films, et surtout dans des séries les plus appréciées par le public international ? Nous avons choisi de voir dans cette recherche, non pas les séries qui traitent spécialement ce sujet (comme par exemple la série « Fred et Marie » censée « sensibiliser » les publics sur la question) mais des séries qui traitent spécifiquement de ce sujet par les représentations contemporaines, dans le but de découvrir si ce facteur y est davantage présent et recensé ; plus particulièrement, on s’efforce à déjouer le « part de l’influence de la crise sur la violence conjugale récrite par la fiction télévisuelle » où elle intervient comme un facteur de prise en conscience de ce facteur par les représentations contemporaines. Dans ce sens nous procédons à des analyses de contenu des séries très regardées par tous les publics ; il s’agit souvent de séries à grande audience (abstraction faite des séries comiques) telles que : NCIS, Plus belle la vie etc.

WG03-922.5

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Youth Micro-Groups Between Offline and Online: Fulfilment Of Neo-Tribal Metaphor?

The paper proposes a photographic field research (offline and online) about some youth micro-groups: traceurs, emopunks, a crew of street artists and danchall queens. In the contribution I make some considerations about the research technique, I give a brief description of each group, using the photographs and an online inquiry on web pages, myspace, etc. of the considered subjects. Some items allow to articulate a discourse on how the components of these groups reflect the characteristics of participatory cultures (Jenks): young people - thanks to the «forms of individual mass-production» and the «structures for intermediation and distribution of contents», both allowed by CMC (Castells) - realize practices of «media belonging», «media expressiveness», «problem solving» and «flow sharing». The theoretical contribution considers the link between these groups and the Maffesoli’s theory: can they be considered as realizations of the Neo-Tribal metaphor developed for «a contemporary paradox» or «the constant “go and come back” process» established between the increasing massification and the development of micro-groups, called “tribes”? Micro-groups are like «many punctuating marks of the show of contemporary megalopolis». These are part of a discourse that interprets the social bond as tribal, which is expressed in a special way as a «succeision of ambiances, feelings, emotions». The visual techniques show that: each micro-group has a privileged place of meeting, both online and offline, where the body has a particular role in terms of physical competition and aesthetics. The “furmit – gegeneinander” is important, instead of «having a goal to be achieved, an economic, political, and social project to be realized» (Maffesoli).

RC21-366.3

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The Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on Homelessness in Spain. The Experience of Madrid

With more than three million inhabitants, Madrid is one of the largest European cities. Like in other major industrialized cities, Madrid has a significant number of homeless people. There are an estimated 2,000 homeless people in Madrid, among them roofless people without a shelter of any kind (homeless people in the strict sense of the ETHOS classification), and those people living in shelters specifically aimed at this population. This contribution analyzes the recent evolution of homelessness in the city of Madrid, paying particular attention to the impact of the global economic crisis since 2008. Data are drawn from the Survey Night of the Homeless in the City of Madrid between 2006 and 2012. In addition, the analysis presents the evolution of the profile of the homeless people from before the crisis until now. This paper discusses the emerging trends regarding homelessness on the streets of Madrid in recent years and whether there has been a real change in the magnitude and the modes of homelessness. Given the persistence of the economic crisis in Spain, it can be expected that homelessness will remain an urgent social issue to be dealt with by the city of Madrid.
of the identified research link between homophobia and suicide prevention. This also flowed on to youth work funding for youth support groups.

The NSPP coincided with gun control (although it did not directly inform the policy, which was a response to a specific mass shooting). Since tighter gun controls were introduced in the late 1990s, there has been a reduction in suicides (including youth suicides using firearms, and no increase in the use of other lethal means). The main lethal means of suicide for young people in Australia is hanging, followed by poisoning. There is still some way to go, especially in rural and remote communities, where social attitudes are more entrenched and particularly young Indigenous people are more marginalised. The programs need further development and maintenance to address these specific inequalities.

The Ambivalence Of Community: A Critical Analysis Of Rural Education's Oldest Trope

The concept of community has been central to the discourse of rural education for generations. At the same time, community has been, and continues to be, a deeply problematic concept. This paper will interrogate the idea of community and look at the way it has been used historically in rural education. In fact, rural and community conceptions confused rural images placed attachment is often held up as an example of the kind of solidarity that once existed before the advent of modernity and ubiquitous strangerhood described in the writings of many contemporary social theorists. Community is, in rural education discourse, a well-worn trope that connects pedagogical, curricular and political arguments. The educational leadership needs to problematize 'the idea of community' and develop it in ways that avoid playing into nostalgic and retrogressive notions of the rural. This argument is based on a conception of place that keeps in focus multiple and complex understandings of emerging postproductionist globalized rural spaces.


Compelling evidence over the last twenty years documents a retreat from the public especially in those societies that wholeheartedly adapted a neo-liberal agenda and promoted the economization of everyday life. In Ireland and other European countries such as Spain and Portugal, massive speculation in the housing sector brought about near financial ruin in 2008. The ensuing imposition of austerity has forced these countries to come to terms with the stark social costs of the profligacy of the past. This paper suggests that one unintended (and indirect) consequence of economic retraction and austerity has been the growth of interest in urban agriculture. As the property market deflated, incomes dwindled, jobs were lost and those in jobs had to work harder than before, a ‘grow it yourself’ movement began to take off in Dublin and other urban centres around Ireland. Similar initiatives are also underway in countries across Europe, and in particular, in Spain and Portugal. Drawing on a case study of the city of Dublin, Ireland set against the European context,[1] this paper argues that the re-emergence of urban allotment gardens in and around the city after a long period in abeyance represents a reassertion of the public realm, although this reassertion is not without its own contradictions. Allotments are perhaps best viewed as liminal spaces or middle landscapes that are mutually constituted through public and private practices which are held in tension with each other. [1] The author is grateful to David Fink on Urban Agriculture Europe made available through COST ACTION TD1106 of which the author is a member. More than twenty European countries are linked through the ACTION focusing on a range of issues from governance to public policies to spatial relations in the landscape.

The French sociologist Maurice Halbwachs was in the 1920s the founder of the Sociology of Memory and was responsible to introduce a subject that has not been considered yet. Their formulations, roughly try to demonstrate how the memory does not refer to static set of past events, but rather to systematic re-formulations shaped from the present condition. Assuming such formulations and inspired by the reflections from the chapter La mémoire collective des groupes religieux contained in inaugural book Les Cadres Sociaux de la Mémoire , this paper aims to develop an explanatory theory about the required relationship that religions (which are intended to be universal) have with their own religious memory in order to prevail their own interests and judgments over other collective memories related to others social groups - understanding social group as the halbwachian concept that represents an intermediate category between the individual and society. The central idea is that although the religious memory wishes to be timelessly valid -due to its construction of moral truth about human life- it is constructed from the pressures from the social and political interests of the present. Namely, the religious memory, in order to satisfy their political interests to maintain its position within a society, would be concerned with demands arising from others social and political groups. By assimilating, occasionally, these external interests and values, religion reconstructs its own past, incorporating them to their own religious system of values. Nevertheless, religion assumes that this new set of values is linked to the religious historical origin, thus omitting part of its historical past. To exemplify the idea that religious memory is a product of constant real re-formulations that are presented as non historical, we use some historical cases concerning to the Catholic Church.

The Sustainable Tourism Discourse - a Critical Discourse Analysis

Despite the fact that the sometimes emotive debate on sustainable tourism in tourism studies continues (McDonald, 2009) sustainable tourism will almost certainly become the mainstream within a decade (UNESCO, 2013): two powerful organizations in the world of travel and tourism that already intensely promote sustainability in tourism development are UNWTO and WITC. UNWTO defines itself as the leading organization in the field of tourism and is the agency of the UN which is responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. WITC is the forum for the hundred true business leaders in the travel and tourism industry. Both organizations contribute to the maximization of the socio-economic contribution of growth and prosperity through sustainable tourism development, while minimizing its possible negative impacts on people, planet and profit.

McCool and Moisey (2011) raise many questions concerning the current definition of sustainable tourism in theory and in practice. Moreover, Mowforth and Munt (2009) state, among others, that sustainable tourism is not more than just a new concept of Western-defined pleasure, which does not truly change former
The Role of National Member States and the EU in Fighting Violence Against Women in 10 European Countries

Domestic violence is an important source of premature mortality for women worldwide, with an estimated one in three female homicides committed by an intimate partner. Among women in high-income countries it can be even higher, with up to 1 in 2 female homicides being perpetrated by an intimate partner. The aim of this paper is to discuss the role of the National Members States and the EU in advocating, promoting and monitoring policies against gender violence; the paper will also present existing quantitative data on violence against women in ten high-income European countries (Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and UK).

In the first part, we will analyze similarities and diversities in policies to combat violence against women, and the extent to which the different Member States, as well as the European Commission and Parliament have been players in policy-making, items such as the National Welfare pattern, government funding, non-governmental actions and community responses will be considered. Is there a European Welfare pattern in this context? Or, rather, are policies against gender violence strongly influenced by national societies and local activist movements?

The second part of the paper will compare domestic violence rates between Northern and Southern European countries. Based on an updated review of existing literature and a survey of official statistics homepages, the paper will examine in-depth the latest available national or provincial prevalence figures in these ten countries. Where data allows, it will be examined which sub-populations, e.g. younger or older women, or regions have a higher risk of femicide.

Retelling Ones Life Story - Using Narratives to Improve Quality of Life

During the last years research in the field of narrative based medicine showed the efficiency of using illness narratives to stimulate coping processes. Following this we examined the utilization of the narrative approach in aphasia, a neurological language disorder. We developed an interdisciplinary approach of biographical-narrative work to improve Quality of Life (QoL). Many persons with aphasia experience reduced social participation and a loss of QoL. Although life story work can support processes of sense-making, only a few studies use a biographical-narrative approach in aphasic patients because of the impaired language abilities (Shaddern, 2005). In our approach we target identity renegotiation and social participation through an adapted biographical-narrative intervention.

The study was set in a pre- and post-test-design with a follow-up assessment three months after the intervention. Five face-to-face biographical-narrative interventions and seven group sessions were conducted over ten weeks with a sample of 17 participants with chronic but different types of aphasia.

In accordance with our hypotheses, we found a significant and stable improvement in health-related QoL. Also self-reported states of mood as e.g. “happiness” grew significantly. The results show the efficiency of working with narratives as a supplementary method for improving QoL. The transferability of this intervention to other patients is an open question for discussion and further research.

The current work is supported by a grant of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF, FKZ 17510X11)

Cooperation and Reputation in Dynamic Networks: An Experiment

We study the effects of 1) network embeddedness and 2) partner choice on the emergence of cooperation. Previous research suggests that, separately, both mechanisms can influence cooperation. Network embeddedness can promote cooperation through reputation effects, while partner choice allows ostracizing non-cooperative partners. In many social situations, however, both mechanisms are present. Such situations can be characterized as dynamic social networks. It is an open question how the combination of these mechanisms affects cooperation; both mutual reinforcement and mutual impediment can be argued. We address this puzzle by running laboratory experiments in which opportunities for partner choice and network embeddedness are systematically varied, such that the effect of partner choice and reputation can be compared, both in isolation and
combined. Results indicate that the evidence for reputation effects is limited, but that partner choice has a negative impact on cooperation.

RC18-325.10

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Brazilian National Councils of Health and of Social Assistance and the Restructuring of Political Inequalities

Fora with societal participation – such as participatory budgeting and public policy councils and assemblies – have been set up in Brazil throughout the last 20 years in nearly all governmental areas. Among these, stand out the public policy councils for being significantly spread across the country. They are present in municipalities and federation states; there are also 32 councils and two national commissions operating at the federal level of management. These fora are supposed to promote the democratization of the State and democratic governance at the different levels of government. The paper presents the results of a research aiming to verify to what extent this assumption can be confirmed, regarding the National Councils of Health and of Social Assistance. It presents an analysis of the workings of these councils, in 2010, using mostly data from the detailed minutes of their plenary meetings. It also examines councils’ legal and administrative documentation and interviews with councilors. The study concludes that institutional history and specific patterns of political inequalities, in each policy area, limit the scope of democratization they foster. Public policy councils change some aspects of the sectoral structure of political inequalities, but in doing so they help to shape new ones.

RC25-448.4

CORTES GAGO, PAULO* (Federal University at Juiz de Fora, Brazil, pggago@uol.com.br)

Co-Constructing Legal Formulations in Family Mediation

We focus on the mediator’s profession in family justice in Brazil, with a specific attention to the practice of formulation. It was originally described by Garfinkel & Sacks (1970:171) as the practice of “saying-in-so-many-words what we are doing (…)”. In the ethnomethodological tradition it is a method used by participants in interaction to create intelligibility and solve problems of indexicality in the here and now of encounters.

In professional discourse, however, we can associate it with regular performances of participants, i.e., with their roles in an institution. We have selected moments when legal issues pop up in interaction via formulations. Based on a corpus of real interactional data of three mediation cases, amounting to a total of 6 pre-mediation interviews and 12 mediation sessions (approximately 14 hours of talk), we undertook a qualitative interpretative study, within the theoretical framework of Interaction Analysis. During the first phase of data analysis we counted on a collaborative work of the mediator in joint data analysis.

The study reveals that legal formulations occur when the mediator explains her own position to participants, trying to make them adhere to the ongoing work when she furnishes legal official explanations regarding rights and duties of parents, in a consultative mode, among other uses. Particularly, one type of sequence called out our attention. A wrong initial legal understanding which emerged in a utterance of one of the parties is changed by the mediator via questions and answers, which co-construct with parties a new legal point of view, making them collaboratively change his/her mind. Legal formulations are therefore associated with the more global issue of access to knowledge and (in)equalities, as the main conference theme indicate.

RC14-245.2

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OCAZIONE JIMÉNEZ, MARÍA GABRIELA (Research Group of Socio-cultural Studies)

Cultural Industry and New Forms of Capitalism

It seems that relative agreement there is among scholars of social sciences that we are in a new period of capitalism, characterized by the rapid expansion of what Adorno and Horkheimer called as "cultural industry". Today this definition has been expanded comprising not only the phenomena linked to the mass media, from the original definition, but also find it more and more interrelated with the production of all kinds of goods and services whose "subjective meaning", to the consumer, is high in comparison with their utilitarian purpose *, as defined by A.J. Scott.

Characterization of the cultural industry is having a central impact on the definition of the new stage of capitalism that some have called cognitive and other "cultural industry". Today this definition has been expanded comprising not only the phenomena linked to the mass media, from the original definition, but also find it more and more interrelated with the production of all kinds of goods and services whose "subjective meaning", to the consumer, is high in comparison with their utilitarian purpose *, as defined by A.J. Scott.

RC41-695.2

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Socio-Demographic Portrayal of Same-Sex Couples: New Evidence from the 2011 Census of Canada and Spain

The global movement towards the recognition of same-sex couples as family units has spread out across countries with very different legal traditions and cultures (Festy and Digoix 2004), but for the moment it is circumscribed to Europe, the Americas, and Australia. Even legal recognition of same-sex marriages or partnerships implies an increasing statistical visibility, the difficulties in enumerating and portraying same-sex couples with available official data prevail (Festy 2007).

In this paper, we focus on Canada and Spain, two countries which have allowed the identification of same-sex couples in their census form since 2001. The strategy used is different: a specific item in Canada and an indirect path through the relationship between the members of the household in Spain. Moreover, Canada and Spain legalized same-sex marriage in 2005, which implies that the exposure time to marriage is the same in both countries. The joint analysis of the two countries allows comparing a) the effect of the two enumeration procedures and b) the likelihood of same-sex couples of getting married.

Using 2011 census microdata, we first analyze the socio-demographic profile of same-sex partners and spouses (age and education of the spouses; homosexuality status and distribution of the couples). Second, the article explores the differences between unmarried and married same-sex couples. Third, we focus on the household composition in order to obtain information on same-sex parenting patterns.

Preliminary results for Canada indicate that the proportion of married same-sex couples has increased importantly in this country in the last decade and currently reaches nearly one-third of all same-sex couples living together. They also show that the presence of children and educational homogamy have a strong positive effect on the probability of being married instead of cohabiting for same-sex couples.

TG03-937.1

COSTA, CLÁUDIA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, claucost@gmail.com)

DAVILA NETO, MARIA INÁCIA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

Gipsy Ethnic Invisibility In Brazil, Human Rights and Social Justice

The Brazilian Neo-Developmentism in the Canons of the Post-Industrial Era

The purpose of this communication is to demonstrate the fundamental features of the Brazilian model called neo-developmentism over the last 10 years, supported by the general increase in precarious employment and outsourcing of work, having as component intensifying the use of new information technologies (TICs) in the execution of the work and its consequent financialization. Finally, this model predicts the complementarily of economic and political relations between state and the market still in industrialization as a factor structuring the economy. The wounds created by this option societal development are strategically attenuated through the adoption of redistributive policies that aim to mitigate social conflict and ensure greater social justice and reducing social inequalities. The relative

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
success of the combination of social policies which simultaneously benefiting the poor and the destitute over the income transfer through real increase in the minimum wage, the increased supply of credit to all social classes, the scholarship program-family as the main social policy rescue of a sector called precarious, the strong incision over big capital with the maintenance of high interest rates, with the adoption of floating exchange rate policy and strict targets of inflation control and primary surplus to pay interest on the public debt markets, complement revenues from Brazilian neo-developmentism in the canons of global capitalism.

COSTA, LYGIÁ* (FGV, lyjigcosta@yahoo.com.br)

Income Inequalities in Brazil: Changes in the First Decade of the Twenty-First Century

Income inequalities in Brazil: changes in the first decade of the Twenty-First Century

Unequal income distribution in Brazil, a country that is still one of the most unequal in the world, hasn’t been news for some time now, as a number of different authors have registered. The unequal distribution rates affect families’ living conditions, especially amongst the poor. That is why it is so important to continually evaluate the impact of income inequality on current Brazilian social conditions. The aim of this study is to analyze the general determining factors implied in the changes observed in domestic per capita income or just plain domestic income in the last decade. We have taken into analysis the period between 2001 and 2011, giving special emphasis to: 1) evolution and change in domestic per capita incomes in Brazil; 2) national and international structural characteristics; 3) domestic income inequalities as characterized by sex; 3) regional aspects of domestic per capita income inequality; 4) social stratification and domestic per capita income in Brazil; and 5) the impact of socio-economic factors on domestic income. The analysis was undertaken using the results of the National Domiciliary Research by Sample – IBGE’s micro-data (PNAD). Methodologically, the study aggregates two kinds of analysis. The first kind is a description of average domestic income variables; average per capita domestic income, sex, and occupation. The second is a linear regression used to test the effects of each independent variable (sex, age, race, educational experience, International Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI), social protection, region and rural/urban, on the dependant factor, namely domestic income.

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Youth As a Complex Issue: Notes on Brazilian Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Youth as a category is tied to a complex network of relationships as occurs in any given society. According to Sposito (2000), youth may not be categorized with any sort of precision, but this imprecision is exactly what makes defining youth relevant. The concept of youth is wrapped up in a complex representation thus it is understood in different ways and varies between different regions and/or countries. With this in mind, certain definitions will be taken into consideration so as to define the group that we consider as young in our study. Youth is a category that encompasses multiple social issues and brings may challenges for any society in terms of the kind of attention given to this socially defined segment. This concern links the study of youth with debates about major social and economic problems, since society still projects its future on youth, as part of a development ideal. In this paper we aim to analyze the general characteristics of the young population in Brazilian rural and urban areas, showing the differences among them by sex, education, working conditions, as well as the rates of violence and crime that draw a specific scenario for Brazil. The National Household Sample Surveys of 1989 and 2011 provide the principal data used in our study.

COSTA, SERGIO* (Free University Berlin, sergio.costa@fu-berlin.de)

Towards a Global Social Stratification: Evidence from Latin America

Research on stratification has conventionally focused on class relations within national societies, ignoring both entanglements between national and transnational/global social structures as well as intersections between class, gender, race, ethnicity, and other categorizations. This paper seeks to challenge established scholarship by discuss stratification from a global and intersectional perspective.

In addition to a review of recent conceptual contributions interested in globalizing stratification research, the paper presents results of empirical investigations carried out within designuSdades.net (Germany) that show how global legal struc-
Implications

The data had been gotten next to the Health Department and National Depart- contrary direction, in absolute numbers, enters the taxes of homicides and taxes with Citizenship of the Ministry of Justice (PRONASCI) and another inverse one, of same direction, with the investments of the National Program of Public Security.

According to both scholars and movement leaders, the Gaucho Traditionalist Movement that emerged in mid-20th century Brazil is today one of the largest

Gaucho Traditionalism, Identity and Culture in Paraná, Brazil

Historical Series and Correlations Ethnic, Cultural and Political

Naturalized Genocide. Study of Homicide in Brazil: Analysis of

The taxes of homicides in Brazil are raised between the most of the world about fifty thousand annual deaths. In some States a significant fall in the annual number occurred in the recent years (São Paulo; Rio de Janeiro, etc.) in others the number increased annually providing in the national total a stabilization in raised platform, annual superior to the wars as of the Syrian. The biggest number of the homicides occurred in the States that had increased the number of prisoners. This work examines the behavior of the historical series of the homicides and the imprisonments searching to identify the existence of some possible correlation. The partial results suggest two strong general correlations and other relevant informations. A direct correlation, of same direction, with the investments of the National Program of Public Security with Citizenship of the Ministry of Justice (PRONASCI) and another inverse one, of contrary direction, in absolute numbers, enters the taxes of homicides and taxes of imprisonment. It is observed that the jail population and of victims have similar characteristics and in the absence of adequate policies. The data had been gotten next to the Health Department and National Department of Prisons (DEPEN) of the National Secretariat of Public Security (SENASP).

Entrepreneurial Processes in Academia

Entrepreneurial Processes in Academy
Young Academics in a New Public Management Regime and Gender Implications
Ilse Costas, Stephanie Michalczyk Céline Camus
Management techniques are increasingly used in public sectors like administra-
tion and education. In higher education managerial thinking, rationalization and commodification have transformed working conditions and the incorporate behaviour of young academics.

The implementation of New Public Management (NPM) in universities has deteriorated the situation of young academics. Reforms which should enhance efficiency as well as competitiveness of universities increase precarious work since then. Not only scientific management skills are relevant to a career, but also “self-management” for a good performance according to new rules of scientific output regimes signify new challenges for young scientists. Quantitative performance indicators gain momentum and determine competitiveness. Market-relat-
ed processes and control instruments were imported to academia, intensifying competition for higher positions. This could be detrimental to efforts to obtain gender equality in higher education and research.

Flexibility and self-management are essential criteria of a career in academia. The requirements of high flexibility and strong competition could let women be come losers of this game - a tendency that foils efforts to increase female rates in academic careers. The typical “manager” is connotated with masculine properties and stereotypes, such as leadership, assertiveness, aggressiveness, competitive behavior elements as well as risk taking. Internalizing these gendered stereotypes, discouraging impacts on female academics’ self-perception and self-image are supposed to be the result – not to mention gendered ascriptions of deci-

REINECKE, JULIANE (Warwick University)

Embodied Protest in Occupy London: Between Homo Sacer and the Biopolitical Body

In this paper we discuss the relation of embodied protest and public space in Occupy London. We draw on Agamben’s notion of the homo sacer – the excluded individuals embodied by the figure of the homeless, refugee and so forth – to analyze how in protest camps embodied protest relates to resistance against sovereign power. Drawing on primary data gathered through participation obser-
vation of and interviews with participants in Occupy London, we investigate the extent to which the camp constitutes a biopolitical space of excluded inclusion as protesters sought to position themselves as homines sacri – “bare life” challenging sovereign power. Yet, we also show how protesters struggled to navigate ten-
sions between representing such “bare life” of the homo sacer and the biopolitical body. This lead not only to various difficulties in building protest community but also to the interactions with the general public and media. Particularly, tensions become manifest as the homines sacri of the homeless people joined the camp. We discuss the implications of Agamben’s biopolitical insights for the relation of resistance, public space and community building in protest movements.

COTE, JEAN-FRANCOIS* (University of Quebec in Montreal, jean-francois.cote@uqam.ca)

The Proletarianized University Graduate: A Paradox of Knowledge Economies

The results of studies in many countries suggest that the time investment nec-
esary to earn an undergraduate degree has declined over the past few decades to the point where full-time university students need only to treat their studies as a part-time commitment and they can still obtain high grades and graduate. At the same time, other studies find that great proportions of these graduates are seriously underemployed. These trends present a paradox in societies offi-
cially deemed “knowledge economies” by their governments, which also promote

COTE, JAMES* (University of Western Ontario, cote@uwo.ca)

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COTAS, ILSE* (Federal University of Paraná, ilse.cotast@yahoo.com)

A Gaucho Tradition that emerged in mid-20th century Brazil is today one of the largest
First Nations Theatre in Postcolonial Context: Interpreting the Fusion of Premodern and Postmodern Cultural Forms in the Americas

The last four or five decades witnessed a remarkable renaissance of First Nations theatre across all the Americas. This hermeneutic artistic renaissance is grounded in a postcolonial context that challenges the modern definitions of national culture that had mostly ignored, eliminated and silenced the traditional and premodern forms of expressions of the pre-Columbian cultural traditions on the continent. Yet the renaissance of First Nations theatre shows not only that such traditions can be revived and transformed, but that the conditions under which they are performed blend easily with the most innovative experimentations of avant-garde theatre developed in the 20th century. The legacy of Antonin Artaud, Bertolt Brecht and Gertrude Stein can then be seen in the dramaturgical contributions of playwrights like Drew Hayden Taylor, Yves Sioui Durand and Monica Mojica, and theatre groups like Ondinnok or De-Ba-Jeh-Mu-Jig. The performative dimension of such a theatrical artistic renovation is also in touch with the political and legal transformations that accompany the wider cultural movement found in the contemporary postcolonial context of the Americas, and signals the presence of the transnational and transcultural processes at work in there. Using the conceptual tools of cultural pragmatics and hermeneutic theory, this presentation will focus on how the premodern and postmodern cultural forms converge and fuse in creating a hybridized theatre that reflects the transformation of the cultural hemispheric scene of the Americas.

RC16-291.1
COTE, JEAN-FRANCOIS* (University of Quebec in Montreal, cote.jean-francois@uqam.ca)
Phylogenetic and Ontogenetic Processes in Mead: A New Sociological Understanding of Self in Society

The legacy of G.H. Mead largely rests today on his conception of the self, on which most of the interpretations given to his social psychology have focussed; however, and strangely enough, his conception of society has remained in the meantime almost entirely ignored, or left unexplored in its fundamental determinations. In this paper, I want to argue that the concept of society has to be considered as the essential presupposition of Mead’s theoretical presentation of the self. By drawing attention to the concept of society at work in Mead’s evolutionary thought, I also insist in this presentation on the very core of Mead’s theoretical enterprise, it is also at stake in his reformist political vision of the (trans)formation of society by self-conscious individuals. Using schematic representations of these processes, I also insist in this presentation on both less known published and unpublished papers by Mead that establish the connexion between phylogenesis and ontogenesis in his thought.

TG03-934.4
COSTEVA, VITTORIO* (Università degli Studi Roma Tre, vittorio.costa@uniroma3.it)
Human Rights and Civilisations

In the last 30 years the Theory of Human Rights received many criticisms. The most important is the critique proposed from a civilizational point of view. This critique is advanced by many theorists from China, India and, generally, Asian countries. They said that a universalistic Theory of Human Rights is impossible without Asian Values, and demand or propose a Confucian or Neo- Confucian Theory of Human Rights.

The same critique is advanced from an Islamic point of view. The critique of a Western vision of Human Rights here is not only a theoretical question but a practical one. The Islamic world had emanated the “Islamic” and the “Arab” Declaration of Human Rights. The question now is: can we produce such theory? Which are his characters? A more and more inclusive and universal Theory of Human Rights can be two-fold: 1) this theory has to include all common values of cultures and civilisations but 2) it have to include also the diversity of cultures and civilisations. Unity and diversity: this is the main structure of a new and universal Theory of Human Rights. This Theory, for his universal characters is open to a cosmopolitan vision of citizenship.

RC15-267.10
COULOMB, LAURELINE* (Laboratoire Dynamiques Européennes UMR7367 - Université de Strasbourg, laureline.coulomb@misho.fr)
Disparities in Homeless People’s Health Care in France

The French healthcare system is reputed to be one of the best in the world. In theory, it guarantees free access to medical care to everyone by offering specific medical security scheme for each social group. However, this nationalised system has increased disparities across social groups and classes. This paper will try to understand the reasons why normal patients and homeless people are treated differently. It will propose that the ontogenetic process of the formation of the self (in self-consciousness) relies on the phylogenetic process of the formation and transformation of society. These processes have then to be considered in their interrelation if we want to get a cogent sociological understanding of the self in society. As this interrelation between these two processes stands at the very core of Mead’s theoretical enterprise, it is also at stake in his reformist political vision of the (trans)formation of society by self-conscious individuals. Using schematic representations of these processes, I also insist in this presentation on both less known published and unpublished papers by Mead that establish the connexion between phylogenesis and ontogenesis in his thought.

Universalism, Cosmopolitanism and Human Rights

The global society of XXI century there are two main shifts. The first is a commitment to universalism, human rights and, finally, to cosmopolitanism; the second is a re-affirmation of local, ethnic, civilizational identity. It is evident in the abstracts regarding human rights. A critique against human rights theory say that human rights are a Western ideology and express the Western vision of humankind, and particularly the individualism of Western society and his vision of private property. In this sense are relevant the critiques proposed by the so called African Renaissance, by Chinese neo-Confucians or by Islamic world. It seems clear that in every culture and civilisation there are Human Rights. They demand f. e. that "Asian" or "Ubuntu" values are included in a new theory or conception of Human Rights. But these critiques implicitly admit that Human Rights are the general framework in which only these values can be legitimate. In other words, Human Rights are not only a product of a single civilisation.

The question now is: can we produce such theory? Which are his characters? A more and more inclusive and universal Theory of Human Rights can be two-fold: 1) this theory has to include all common values of cultures and civilisations but 2) it have to include also the diversity of cultures and civilisations. Unity and diversity: this is the main structure of a new and universal Theory of Human Rights. This Theory, for his universal characters is open to a cosmopolitan vision of citizenship.

Moving from Ideas to Action: Community Actors’ Local Implementation of Sustainable Urban Development in the Context of Montreal

The city is a place where many environmental issues are emerging. And these issues are at the head of disputes regarding access to green space or demands for protection in the areas of quality of life and the environment. These disputes are rooted especially in the many meanings that the term sustainable development takes in the eyes of the different actors, with their differing ideological positions, and in the numerous difficulties in the implementation of sustainable development that have been discussed in the literature. Our paper focuses on the local implementation of sustainable urban development from the perspective of the discourses on many levels: political, economic, social, cultural and ecological.
and practices of community actors in the context of Montréal. The paper is based on the findings of a qualitative study that used semi-structured interviews with various community actors in the Rosemont neighbourhood of Montréal. Our objective is to understand how community actors in this neighbourhood are fostering the implementation of sustainable urban development at the local level. Our hypothesis is that these actors use the concept in a way that allows for a re-framing of the issues towards the implementation of sustainable urban development with a broader social scope by incorporating notions of justice, equity, and democracy into it. In doing so, they are positioning themselves in opposition to a neoliberal vision of sustainability, where the environment and social inequalities are seen as externalities of development.

**JS-35.1**

**COURTNEY, RICHARD** (University of Leicester, rrc16@le.ac.uk)

**QUINN, MARTIN** (University of Leicester)

**The Use of Heritage in the Age of Austerity**

This paper uses evidence from research across the University of Leicester into the use of the ‘Heritage Paradigm’ to capture cultural value at local and regional levels. Traditionally, heritage has related to the management of historical assets regarded as central to the British national story. However, in light of the Localism Act 2011 and a restructuring of the executive governance of heritage assets, the UK now views heritage as central to a) place branding, and b) community empowerment. These developments present a way for regions to redefine their populations, economic relevance, and its legacies to the ends of ‘inspiring’ future economic prosperity. On a theoretical level, the pursuit of ‘heritage value’ has opened up democratic spaces to include a greater diversity than hitherto represented in official heritage discourse. On a practical level, the paper argues that the ‘networked governance’ approach, which includes heritage organisations, local communities, local authorities, universities, and private businesses, demonstrates an entrepreneurial approach to realise cultural value. Consequently, the heritage paradigm is less about securing the past, but about capturing cultural value as an over-arching economic rationale emergent from austerity economics. However, this approach is not without criticism, and the paper uses evidence to illustrate that conflicting relationships between public and private interests often limit its successful realisation. The paper will question the extent to which it realistically generates entrepreneurialism more broadly through examples that highlight the divergent rationales of public and private interests. To conclude, the paper argues, using evidence from Leicester City’s City of Culture that this entrepreneurial approach to realise cultural value offers a legitimate means to promote cultural diversity, cultural creativity, and civic pride; but without a choreographed approach to working with the private sector these schemes can offer little to longer-term economic development.

**RC20-347.1**

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**Globalizing Forms of Elite Sociability: How Social and Service Clubs Foster Varied International Experiences**

Drawing from 50 interviews conducted in Paris and Milan, our research examines the expatriation practices, as well as the cultivation of transnational connections, cosmopolitanism and global class consciousness among members of elite social and service clubs: the Jockey, the Nouveau Cercle, The Travellers, the Automobile and the Interalliée in France; the Clubino, the Unionie and the Giardini in Italy; and the Rotary, as the main and most selective “service club”, in both countries.

Following two recent articles (2010, 2012) analyzing the multiple ways these institutions manage social capital as individual and collective resources for their members, this paper focuses more specifically on international ties. We compare how – according to their respective characteristics – various elite social clubs promote different kinds of bourgeois cosmopolitanism and connectivity, imagining as a whole from the more recent internationalism of upper-middle class service clubs such as the Rotary. Indeed, such institutional differences have a strong impact on the individual experiences of their members traveling or living abroad.

Each club’s peculiar ethos, practice and representations are related to the features of their networks through relations of mutual symbolic distinction; for example, some clubs emphasize the ‘utility’ of links while others prefer to stress their ‘genuineness.’ The varied forms of cosmopolitanism promoted by clubs partly replicate these logics of distinction, eliciting struggles over the authenticity or inauthenticity of transnational connections. Yet clubs also oppose each other according to the unequal emphasis they lay on international ties per se, potentially introducing a competing axiology within the symbolic economy of social capital accumulation.

These oppositions show that while the globalization of the upper class implies an increasing transnational mobility and the international deployment of social networks, these are not stratified homogeneously among the European economic elite, and participate in the drawing of symbolic boundaries between its fractions.

**RC21-367.7**

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**PAUGAM, SERGE** (CNRS & EHESS, paugam@ehess.fr)


How do the inhabitants of the most privileged neighborhoods of big metropolises see the poor? How do they distance themselves (both physically and symbolically) from them? Can their representations of the urban poor be analyzed as part of traditional or neoliberal repertoires of action and justification? To answer these questions, our paper will be drawing on 240 in-depth interviews conducted in 2012 and 2013 with upper-class and upper-middle-class residents of the most socially selective areas (both in the inner-cities and in the suburbs) of Paris, São Paulo and New Delhi.

The history of the forms of domination, the structure of the elites, and the characteristics of welfare policies are indeed tightly linked to the ways the upper-classes produce, perceive and justify a city’s social-spatial order. Their representations of the poor – through frames, symbolic boundaries, logics of distinction and evaluation, narratives, etc. – are strongly influenced by the specificities of their country and of the metropolis they live in.

Therefore, on the basis of an international and inter-local comparative approach, we will present the differences between the cases studied. For each of them, we will also describe the particular articulation between five themes, whose possible mobilization as subjective reasons for self-segregation has been systematically tested in the interviews. These topics are: (1) insecurity and crime-exposure, (2) hygiene and the risks of contamination, (3) the attachment to a moral order that would need to be protected, (4) the naturalization (or racialization) of poverty, and (5) the various valuations of competition and merit vs. solidarity.

Our analysis shows how the rise of a neoliberal urban model, in Europe as well as in the Global South (in contexts characterized by the on-going displacement of the urban poor from the city centers), is also a matter of collective and individual meaning-making.

**RC47-773.1**

**COUSIN, OLIVIER** (Universite Bordeaux Segalen, cousin@ehess.fr)

**Discrimination and Work**

How do individuals perceive and experience discrimination at work? Based on a qualitative survey consisting of 200 interviews and 4 sociological interventions, we distinguish four registers showing that discrimination constitutes a trial that varies according to the social context.

According to a person’s social trajectory and position, the experience of discrimination varies widely, thereby demonstrating the importance of access to equality. Indeed, whereas immigrants are objectively discriminated against, they do not feel this as discriminatory because they do not stake a claim to equality. In contrast, minorities experience the hurdles they face as being considerable sources of discrimination because they claim equal treatment. The same is true when comparing the working class and the middle class. The feeling of discrimination does not necessarily correspond to the nature of the trial one undergoes because the more people identify with society and participate in it, the greater and more unfair seems the discrimination.

According to the type of labor market, people feel more or less exposed to discrimination. In open markets such as the audio-visual sector, merit and talent are normally the only criterion. In recent years, this market has become much more accessible to visible minorities (actors, directors etc), despite their feeling a strong sense of discrimination. For each failure can be interpreted as the result of the market’s logic. According to their respective characteristics – various elite social clubs promote different kinds of bourgeois cosmopolitanism and connectivity, imagining as a whole from the more recent internationalism of upper-middle class service clubs such as the Rotary. Indeed, such institutional differences have a strong impact on the individual experiences of their members traveling or living abroad.

Each club’s peculiar ethos, practice and representations are related to the features of their networks through relations of mutual symbolic distinction; for example, some clubs emphasize the ‘utility’ of links while others prefer to stress their ‘genuineness.’ The varied forms of cosmopolitanism promoted by clubs partly replicate these logics of distinction, eliciting struggles over the authenticity or inauthenticity of transnational connections. Yet clubs also oppose each other according to the unequal emphasis they lay on international ties per se, potentially introducing a competing axiology within the symbolic economy of social capital accumulation.

These oppositions show that while the globalization of the upper class implies an increasing transnational mobility and the international deployment of social
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Peace Building, Risk and Vulnerability in Favelas of Rio De Janeiro

The city of Rio de Janeiro will host two mega-events in the near future: part of the games of the Soccer World Cup in 2014 and the Olympic games of 2016. As a result, the State and local governments of Rio de janeiro devised new urban policies for the favelas aimed at bringing public safety to the city. The most important is the program called Police Pacification Units (UPP), which has been put in place since 2008 in several favelas under the control of the drug dealers. Other important programs such as Morar Caroica (Caroica Housing) and the PAC (Program of Development Acceleration) complement the UPP, focusing on housing, infrastructure improvements, and mobility within favelas.

This paper intends to analyze the impact of these programs on the building up of resilience and adaptive capacity in some of the communities where the pacification program was put in place. The paper focuses on the dimensions of risk, vulnerability, inclusion, safety and the construction of socio-environmental sustainability within the favelas and its surroundings. The study is based on empirical evidence from four favelas in Rio de Janeiro: Comunidade Dona Marta, Morro da Providência, Vila Pavão-Pavãozinho and Complexo do Alemão. It also uses data and information from government and non-government sources and when available, from the plans and designs put forward in these communities.

The proposed analysis as well as its implicit comparative nature will point out the advances and setbacks of these programs, and will indicate possible strategies for improvement. It hopes to contribute to better planning practices and ultimately to diminish social and environmental vulnerability of less privileged communities.

RC16-281.1
COUTO, BRUNO* (University of Brasilia, bruongcouto@gmail.com)

The Relationship Between Intellectual Groups and National States in Latin America during the Nineteenth Century

This paper analyzes how the aesthetic, cultural, political and social perspectives of intellectual movements shaped the social imaginary about modernization and national development in Latin America, especially in Brazil, during the nineteenth century, contributing on the setting of a political culture that had great influence on the consolidation of the Latin American states. The main objective of this research is to analyze the formation of homologies between intellectuals and political-economic elites during those centuries.

In Latin America, this process of alliance between intellectuals and political elites has developed through various stages, but, historically, the nineteenth century was a turning point. Since this period, Latin American states began to constitute themselves as modern orders par excellence, holding administrative control and, above all, symbolic control of the territory and the peoples living there. It's precisely at this crucial moment that the intellectuals movements, especially the avant-garde movements and the European avant-garde movements and rebuild it in favor of the consolidation of Latin American states.

The proposed analysis as well as its implicit comparative nature will point out the advances and setbacks of these programs, and will indicate possible strategies for improvement. It hopes to contribute to better planning practices and ultimately to diminish social and environmental vulnerability of less privileged communities.

RC11-206.2
CRAIG, LYN* (University of New South Wales, lcrig@unsw.edu.au)

JENKINS, BRIDGET (University of New South Wales)

Grandparents Who Care for Children While Parents Work: Characteristics and Time Use Patterns

Grandparents have historically underpinned the functioning of families raising children, particularly through emotional support and guidance. Recently, maternal workforce participation has propelled modern grandparents into a more active role, with many regularly caring for children while parents work. This trend has important implications for female workforce participation, and for childcare, workplace and ageing policies.

To date there has been little examination of regular care provision from grandparents’ perspective. This paper addresses that knowledge gap, using the most recent Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Time Use Survey (TUS) 2006 (N=4,000). It investigates whether grandparents who provide regular care for grandchildren and while parents work differ demographically from other grandparents. It identifies which specific types of childcare activities regular grandparent carers undertake, and whether/how these compare with (a) non-regular caring grandparents; and (b) regular carers in other contexts (e.g. grandparents who care for grandchildren but do not provide regular care while parents work). It explores relationships between regular childcare provision and grandparents’ time in other activities (including leisure, personal care and paid work), subjective time pressure and satisfaction with the way time is spent. All analyses consider gender differences.

Gender is the strongest predictor of whether or not grandparents will provide regular care while parents are at work, but age, income, education status, being married (for men) and employment status are also salient. As for mothers, a high proportion of grandparents’ care is spent in physical, hands-on, care activities. Like fathers, more of grandfathers’ care time is spent in play or minding. Being a regular carer doubles grandfathers’ time (to about 5 hours a week) and triples grandmothers’ (to about 12 hours a week). However, grandfathers’ care composition changes most, to include a higher proportion of travel (to school or day care). Regular care provision impacts on both genders’ leisure, but only on grandparents’ housework, personal care and sleep. It doubles the likelihood grandparents will report being rushed or pressed for time.

JC-91.2
CRAIG, LYN* (University of New South Wales, lcrig@unsw.edu.au)

BROWN, JUDITH (University of New South Wales)

Weekend Work and Leisure Time with Spouse, Children, and Friends: Who Misses Out?

We explore links between weekend work and leisure time shared with partners, children, other resident and non-resident friends, and using the most recent Australian Bureau of Statistics Time Use Survey 2006 (n=4,000 households). Drawing a sample of employed persons (n=3903) we test associations between weekend work and shared leisure time on the day of work and also, to see if shared leisure time is made up on other days, over the following weekdays. We stratify analyses by family type, specifically i) couples with no minor children, ii) couples with minor and iii) singles with no minor children. For all groups, weekend work is associated with significantly less shared leisure time on days worked. Results suggest some weekend workers recoup some forms of shared leisure time over the following week (e.g. more shared leisure time with partners or men in couple families) but most do not. Indeed for some categories of shared leisure, notably with partners and with children, there were further negative associations on weekdays. There were gender differences in amount of shared leisure, but interaction terms showed that all else equal, in families with children, weekend
work limits fathers and mothers leisure shared with spouse and with children to a similar extent. We conclude that it is families with young children who are most affected by weekend work, especially Sunday work, and most especially when weekend shifts are combined with long weekly work hours.

TG03-935.2

CRAM, FIONA* (Katoa Ltd, fionac@katoa.net.nz)

Indigenous Pathways in Social Research: Addressing Inequities Part 2

Indigenous peoples are colonizing research methodology so it serves their peoples’ needs and aspirations. These needs are rooted in trauma created by colonial agendas that remove tribes from their land, break family bonds, and disrupt identity. Aspirations are about justice, the return of lands, and living as indigenous peoples. This panel of Indigenous researchers brings this agenda to life, describing how they are decolonizing research methodologies within their countries. Polly Walker is a Cree woman and Assistant Professor of Peace and Conflict Studies. Her presentation, ‘Emplooclaced Research: Reducing Epistemistic Violence toward Indigenous Peoples and their Knowledge Systems’, explores research that engages in relationship with Indigenous people, the natural world, and the spirit of the place in which the research is carried out. Juanita Sherwood is an Aboriginal woman of Australia and Professor of Australian Indigenous Education. Her presentation, ‘Complex trauma a conduit for inequity’, examines pathways to prison for Aboriginal Australians that are often about mental health dis-ease as a result of unresolved grief, loss and untreated complex trauma. Hazel Phillips is a woman from New Zealand and an independent researcher. Her presentation, ‘Kāpo Māori counter narratives’, will critically reflect on the implications of outsider research for Māori who are blind and vision impaired, and for an insider, kāpo Māori by kāpo Māori, approach to research. Sonja Miller is a Māori woman from New Zealand and post-doctoral fellow at Victoria University of Wellington. Her presentation, ‘Ma tātou doing it for ourselves’, will describe how an Indigenous tertiary education initiative is improving access for Māori to maori marine science. Simon Passingham, an Indigenous researcher in Papua New Guinea, will present on building Indigenous researcher capability through apprenticeship-style training. Fiona Cram, an independent Māori researcher from New Zealand, will provide final commentary in her presentation entitled: ‘Decolonizing and Transforming Through Research’.

RC29-505.7

CRANE, EMMANUELLE* (UNIVERSITY PARIS DESCARTES, emmanuellecrane@yahoo.fr)

Enforcing French Law and Imprisonment or Implementing Aboriginal Justice in French Polynesia?

This paper explores present day violence on women in French Polynesia and the current institutional mechanisms and responses to prevent and sanction criminal offences. Based on alarming statistics of Polynesians overrepresented in the prison of Papeete as well as recurrence of criminal activities such a sexual abuse, my paper will focus on establishing the correlation between local cultural practices, enforcement of « imported » penal institutions and the gap of resolving intrafamily violence in small polishmen communities. I will discuss what are the current discourses of gender-based violence in French Polynesia and consider if the cultural etiquette in French Polynesia cultures can be filled/replaced through the introduction of aboriginal justice as it is experienced in New Zealand or Canada. While widespread aboriginal preference tends for “peacemaker justice”, can violence towards women be lowered thanks to following community healing based on traditional teachings? Can aboriginal justice help perpetrators to take and develop responsibility for their own lives?

RC32-555.1

CREESE, GILLIAN* (University of British Columbia, gillian.creese@ubc.ca)

“I Was The Only Black Child In My School: Hip-Hop and Gendered and Racialized Identities In Vancouver

This paper examines how second generation youth with parents from sub-Saharan Africa negotiate racialization processes and gendered identities in Metro Vancouver. The study is based on interviews with second generation African-Canadian men and women who grew up in metro Vancouver, and explores the gendered impact of growing up in neighbourhoods where they, and their siblings, were often the only African/Black children. Although Vancouver is a diverse multicultural metropolis, the African/Black population is both very small (about 1%) and hyper-visible. In this context, the second generation engages with representations of Blackness’ widely circulated through American popular culture, and especially through hip-hop, which forms a central element of North American youth culture. Hip-hop constitutes the dominant frame of reference for representations of Black masculinity and femininity among non-African peers, providing spaces of acceptance for African immigrant boys who can successfully perform hip-hop culture. In contrast, hip-hop culture provides few avenues of acceptance for African immigrant girls who must find other avenues of belonging.

RC16-287.2

CREMASCHI, MARCO* (University Roma Tre, marco.cremaschi@uniroma3.it)

Re-Working Cosmopolis in Post-Colonial Cities: The Cases of Kolkata and Buenos Aires

The paper questions how memories are re-signified through the making of space. However, we adopt a specular (yet not incompatible) approach to the usual concern with the construction of space through memories. The question concerns the process of space through the elaboration of collective memories; and how places came to be a relevant part of cosmopolitan memories (Barthel-Bouchier and Min Hui 2007). Nobody questions in fact the powerful contribution that symbolic place gives to the construction of collective memory since Halbwachs. However, the re-imagining of an urban space through global concerns, and the rise of a cosmopolitan, collective memory of place is another matter. Whether this is the case or not, is matter of a broad investigation. Citizens deal with their built environment, and national history in many different ways. There are times and opportunities when the elaboration process coalesces. The paper will offer an initial exploration of the factors determining the emergence of different urban cosmopolitan places. These factors are often chosen because they have some features in common in the context of social and political changes brought about by globalization. The aim is to discuss a few general warnings about the hybrid nature of postcolonial cities (Harris 2008), which are inspirational cases for reconsidering hybridity among the general qualities of the present era (Canclini 1989). Asian and South American cities often are considered precisely because they do not fit into the role model of capital accumulation in the process of modernization, and even so in neoliberal times.

RC35-609.1

CREMIN, COLIN* (University of Auckland, c.cremin@auckland.ac.nz)

Historically Determined Apocalypse: The Struggle of Accents in a Time Born of Crisis

Unlike Biblical prophesies or the Protestant belief in predestination, the more secularised apocalyptic prophesies today offer no redemption, spur no industry: provoke no revolution. Rather, they encourage a fatalism and misanthropy. Pages that follow offer an initial exploration of the factors determining the emergence of different urban cosmopolitan places. These factors are often chosen because they have some features in common in the context of social and political changes brought about by globalization. The aim is to discuss a few general warnings about the hybrid nature of postcolonial cities (Harris 2008), which are inspirational cases for reconsidering hybridity among the general qualities of the present era (Canclini 1989). Asian and South American cities often are considered precisely because they do not fit into the role model of capital accumulation in the process of modernization, and even so in neoliberal times.

RC52-833.5

CREMIN, COLIN* (University of Auckland, c.cremin@auckland.ac.nz)

The End of Employability: Occupying the Absent Centre of Labour in Precarious Times

The most succinct definition of the reversal constitutive of drive is the moment when, in our engagement in our purposeful activity (activity towards some goal), the way towards this goal, the gestures we make to achieve it, start to function as the goal in itself, as its own aim, as something that brings its own satisfaction.


It has been said that being exploited by capital is preferable to not being exploited at all. Utilising psychoanalytic concepts, the paper offers a theoretical account of the current dynamics of the labour market with regard to a subject increasingly ‘surplus’ to the needs of capital but compelled to ‘improve’ their employability. Describing employability as a master signifier, the paper argues that employability operates at the level of drive in that satisfaction lies in the aim (there is no object to attain) rather than the outcome (an actual job). Irrespective of whether we have a job, we cannot get rid of employability and we cannot get enough it; there is no end to employability because there is no job that can end dissatisfaction or be materially secure in duration and no movement currently able to force a more stable compact between capital and labour. The lack in the
specific employer symbolised by the job vacancy can be filled, it is the void of Capital that necessitates constant adaptation and renewal in which drive is located. The paper considers the consequences of this for the individual and the possibility of reframing the injunction for political purposes.

**RC32-555.8**

CRESPI, ISABELLA* (University of Macerata, isabella.crespi@unimec.it)

Gender Identities and Cultural Values in Multiethnic Families in Italy

Living in a multiethnic family is a challenge that implies that the couple, the families of origin and the broadest social context allow and facilitate the possibility of combining differences and negotiation as best as possible. These families are a micro example of what is the meaning of living in a multicultural society nowadays at the macro level. Differences and similarities are played everyday in the life-course of the couple and their families and requires the entire family group itself (including previous generations) redefines the overall arrangement of cultural equilibrium: it becomes necessary to rethink relational dynamics, but especially to reconsider the hierarchies of values, both individual and familial, due to the different cultural belonging of the partners. Negotiation, therefore, is also about compromise, recognition and respect of differences, openness to dialogue and communication. The family dynamics of mixed couples are based on a continuous negotiation of the partners' historical and cultural differences. Identity is perceived as a set of "experiences of recognition, which allows each individual to recognise themselves over time and which no individual can disregard. They also require the creation of a new gender culture, able to transform difference into a valuable asset, which helps promote open minds and acceptance of the other. The paper shows the results of a research project which investigates 35 multiethnic families (with life stories collected for each partner 70 in total) living in the centre of Italy. In particular, the paper focuses on some specific questions: what connections can be identified between negotiation and conflict of reciprocal identities in the family life of multiethnic couple? How do cultural and religious values affect family and personal identity? What is the relevance of cultural and familial belonging for the partners when they begin their life together? How and if this changes during life-course?

**RC52-843.2**

CRESSWELL, ADELE* (Nottingham University Business School, adele.cresswell@btinternet.com)

Structural Interests and the General Practitioner in the English National Health Service

In England the responsibility for commissioning most health services has transferred to groups of general medical practices known as Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs). Interagency partnerships, called Health and Well-being Boards (HWWBs), have also been introduced. The paper presents the findings of an empirical study based in an urban area serving more than 500,000 people. The study took place between November 2012 and November 2013. It develops Robert Alford's theory of Structural Interests, which modelled the relative pattern of interests between doctors, managers, and patients, arguing that a dynamic of dominance, challenge, and repression exists between them. This study re-examines the patterns of complementary and conflicting interests that exist between these groups, with a particular focus on the implications for the general medical practitioner. It presents a nuanced definition of interests, recognising that these differ between types of General Practitioner. Karl E. Weick's sense-making theory is used to provide insight into how different legacies create different types of general practitioner, and that this in turn affects the formation of interests. It also argues that the interests of general practitioners and managers are often blurred associated with the spread of clinical leadership, and the emergence of the hybrid doctor-manger.

The study traced commissioning activities at three levels. Level one commissioning was at the level of the general practice and its approach to managing referrals and drug budget spend. Level two commissioning was those activities that doctors did in collaboration across an area to secure contracts for services from hospitals and others. Level three commissioning was those activities to commission and provide services in partnership with non-health agencies. All three levels included the commissioners' interpretation of a policy known as "Any Qualified Provider" designed to open the English NHS to the competitive market.

**TG07-969.3**

CRESSWELL, TIM* (Northeastern university, t.cresswell@neu.edu)

Assembling Place in a Chicago Neighbourhood

This paper approaches the area around Maxwell Street, Chicago as a rich urban place. The chapters utilizes ‘place theory' and the approach of assembling theory developed by Manuel De Landa to explore how Maxwell Street has been brought together and torn apart through a focus on ‘tax increment financing’. It focuses on three key dimensions of place as assemblage – materiality (a place is made of objects), meanings (place as represented and as representational) and practice (place as lived).

**RC23-408.5**

CRETZAVON ROTEN, FABIENNE* (Obs Science, Politique, Société, Fabienne.Cretzavonroten@unil.ch)

Who Finds out and Contributes to Energy Decisions in Switzerland after Fukushima?

Switzerland has a turbulent history with energy and nuclear energy in particular (i.e. many public demonstrations, popular initiatives on the subject, a ten-year moratorium accepted in 1990, etc). After the Fukushima accident, the Swiss Federal Council opted for withdrawal from nuclear energy in the horizon 2035. The issue of energy was intensively addressed in the media after the accident, following mainly four frames for science-related policy debates: the frame of governance and public accountability, of scientific and technical uncertainty, of alternative path, and, less frequently, of economic development (Cretzavon Roten, 2013). Surveys after the accident reported that public opinion were negative about nuclear energy. Is there a long-term effect of the accident on the population, or does the wider pattern of concerns (such as economic crisis, climate change) push into the background the energy issue?

This presentation aims to answer those questions by examining a survey realized on energy in a big town of a French-speaking part of Switzerland in 2013. Is the political decision, which occurred after little public consultation, accepted by the population two years after? What is the public affective imagery of nuclear power? Does the population continue to inform and debate on the subject? Do we find that trust relationships towards various stakeholders have been modified?

**RC39-667.4**

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ERRAZURIZ, TOMAS* (Universidad Católica del Maule, terrazur@ucm.cl)

The Reappearance of Public Matters: Housing Experiences during the Post Earthquake Period

Since the early XIX century, both house and domestic space have gone through a series of technological, programmatic and typological transformations in accordance with the changes in dwelling practices. These range from their progressive connection to utility networks (water, telephone, gas internet, etc.) to the change in number and proportion of places, in their relation with street space or the integration of new devices and technologies. One of the main consequences of this transformation has been the emphasis in private and intimate space as scenario for domestic matters with detriment to different ways of dwelling, which are more permeable to public space.

This presentation intends to understand how the nonuse of these spaces caused by the last earthquake that shook Chile on February 27th, 2010 questioned this compact, autonomous and multipurpose housing condition forcing its dwellers to (re)discover more spaces and practices that depend on the public sphere. In the outbreak of public/private categories after the earthquake and destruction of entire zones in the city as in Concepcion or Talca, urban conducts and their related spaces also damaged and tumbled down causing a new and transitory urban order where apparently contradictory situations cohabit. Because of the obvious enclosing of neighborhoods by residents, the fear for pillage and the privatization of streets, this presentation is focused on the counterpart of this situation that took place in the same place and nearly same geography. It is about the appearance of the idea of a “house” that is more permeable to the public sphere than in a domestic context, forced to shared uses, eradicating traditional boundaries (established, in fact, by law) that divide citizens.

**RC34-584.1**

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WYN, JOHANNA* (The University of Melbourne, johanna@unimelb.edu.au)

CUERVO, HERMAN* (The University of Melbourne, hicuervo@unimelb.edu.au)

The Persistence of Gender Inequalities in Australian Workplaces: An Analysis of Two Generations

Drawing on the two-decade Life Patterns longitudinal study that follows the lives of two generations of Australians (popularly known as Gen X and Gen Y),
through their transitions from education into the workforce, this paper investigates the factors contributing to gender equality in workforce participation and in the labour market. Focusing on female participants in the Life Patterns study, we draw on qualitative and quantitative data to examine the micro and macro explanations that underpin this phenomenon. Firstly, we briefly analyse the impact of social and cultural values in the development of egalitarian approaches to the field of education that have contributed to the expansion of the participation of women in tertiary education and, subsequently, the workplace. Secondly, we focus on neoliberal sensibilities and values underpinned by the concept of choice to understand the egalitarian values that exist alongside persisting gender inequality. Finally, we argue that while institutional arrangements are needed to address persistent inequalities around women’s roles and participation at work, there is also a need to scrutinise social and cultural beliefs about work and gender to achieve greater equality.

JS-56.1
CROMPTON, AMANDA* (University of Nottingham, amanda.crompton@nottingham.ac.uk)
CURRIE, GRAEME* (University of Warwick, graeme.Currie@Warwick.ac.uk)

Constructing and Maintaining Campaign Boundaries: The Interaction of Organizational Identity and Image -- CANCELLED

Recent studies of organizational formation have highlighted the centrality of organizational boundaries as manifest through dynamic interplay between internal and external forces. In this paper we draw directly on the work of Montgomery and Oliver (2007; 2005) and their theorisation of the process of group formation, particularly the role of centrifugal and centripetal forces in shaping organization boundaries. We seek to extend the insight offered by Montgomery and Oliver (2007) drawing on organizational identity literature to explore interactions between social identity and image. Whereas Montgomery and Oliver (2007) link social identity theory and institutional theory to the development of group boundaries, we argue that ‘image’ is central to the effectiveness of an organization which relies upon a balance between how organizational ‘insiders’ view themselves and how ‘outsiders’ view the organization (Albert and Whetten, 1985). Our empirical case is that of informal organization as we study a network of campaign groups that formed to oppose the development of a high speed rail line (HS2) linking two major cities (London and Birmingham) in England. Drawing on qualitative data, we explore the process of group formation with a focus on the campaign network against HS2, in particular the evolution of organizational identity. In so doing, we contribute to our understanding of the effective management of multiple organizational identities and explore how tensions are mediated at the organizational level.

JS-42.6
CROMPTON, AMANDA* (University of Nottingham, amanda.crompton@nottingham.ac.uk)

Runaway Train: Public Participation and the Case of HS2 -- CANCELLED

In recent years, public participation has increasingly featured in policy decision making. While top-down, or formal methods of participation are upheld as an endorsement of democratic decision making, there is limited understanding of public participation as an informal, or organic phenomenon. This paper contributes to debates about public participation by exploring the interplay between top-down (formal) and bottom-up (informal) interactions between policy makers, planners and the public. In focusing on the motives and experiences of ordinary people as they seek to influence decisions around a prolific policy issue the paper engages with theories of deliberative democracy and public deliberation (see for example Bohman, 1997; Elster, 1998; Dryzek, 2000; Fishkin, 2009; Marsbridge et al., 2012). By exploring these interactions a more nuanced understanding of multidimensional public participation is developed, highlighting some of the challenges for policy makers when consulting about major policy developments and illustrating how the public might drive deliberations about a policy issue. Our empirical case focuses on the informal participatory mechanisms that informed debates concerning the development of a high speed rail network in England (HS2). In particular we seek to understand 1) how social actors respond to formal consultation opportunities around high profile policy issues, 2) how social actors strive for public deliberation and 3) how ‘informal origins’ of participation emerge and develop.

RC02-60.3
CRONIN, BRUCE* (University of Greenwich, b.cronin@greenwich.ac.uk)

The Influence of US Corporate Interlocks on the Pattern of Congressional Lobbying

There is a long history of research into the relationship between US directorate interlocks and campaign contributions drawing PAC funding data, generally demonstrating the importance of such contributions to sectors reliant on government concessions in some form often associated with bipartisan hedging strategies, alongside some clusters of interlocks with deep-seated conservative funding patterns. But the extent to which contributions amount to policy advocacy are largely circumstantial and the notion of a close link has been hotly contested by protagonists.

Since 1995, however, the lobbying of Congressional decision makers has been subject to the extensive requirements, including the formal registration of those engaged in lobbying activity and the publication of quarterly returns detailing clients and income from these, expenditure on lobbying, targets of lobbying and the issues of advocacy. This provides data on the actual domestic policy advocacy pursued by US corporates and thus a more rigorous basis for considering the relationship between directorate interlocks and corporate political activity than contribution data alone.

Building on earlier research on the central position of the large corporate director interlock structure in the pattern of lobbying of the UK government (Cronin 2012), this paper considers the position of the US interlocking director structure among the SP200 within the pattern of congressional lobbying in general. As in the UK, the US Corporate interlock structure proves to be remarkably central, albeit with strong House and issue delineations.

INTE-25.2
CRONJE, FREEK* (North West University, freek.cronje@nwu.ac.za)

Sustainable Social Development

The question of Sustainable Development is still very contentious in the developing world. In South Africa, after Apartheid, political, economic, social and legislative redress were required aimed at eradiating inequality and discrimination, to create a broad participation base, and, in the process, enhance sustainability in the country. Currently, twenty years after democracy, these efforts have not yielded, by far, the positive results that were expected. This paper critically investigates this situation. Reasons for the gap - amongst others - include wrong approaches (e.g., macro and top-down) are still being implemented, a huge division between policy and practice, ‘inappropriate’ ties between government and other sectors and poor service delivery.

RC09-170.1
CRONJE, FREEK* (North-West University, freek.cronje@nwu.ac.za)
THULO, PERTUNIA (Research Committee)
SNYMAN, CARINA (Research Committee)
REYNEKE, SUZANNE (Research Committee)

A Social Licence to Operate within the Iron ORE Industries of South Africa and Sweden: A Clash of Corporate and Community Cultures

When analysing the effectiveness of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes, other developmental projects and Stakeholder Engagement (SE) in local communities adjacent to the operations of large multi-national corporations, the clashing of ‘corporate culture’ and ‘local culture’ becomes increasingly evident. In this regard, the contentious issue of a Social Licence to Operate (SLO) strongly comes to the fore. A Social Licence to Operate (SLO) goes further than formal documentation and legislative requirements (e.g. a mining or a water licence or regulated labour practices), and focuses more on the real processes and practicalities regarding the acceptance of a specific company by the relevant community or communities.

This paper reports on the issues of a SLO within a comprehensive comparative study between the iron ore industries of SA and Sweden. Two main conceptual pointers guided the research: firstly, the processes followed from the side of the company in order to ‘receive’ a SLO, and – in the second instance - the capacity of and empowerment within the community to grant such a SLO. In terms of the communities, different approaches and models were scrutinised, e.g. top-down/ bottom-up approaches, participation and communication, self reliance and resilience within communities.

Key findings of the research (from perspectives of both the company and the communities) will be presented in terms of similarities and differences between the industries of South Africa and Sweden. Recommendations are also being made in order to make the granting of a SLO a less cumbersome process and to ‘merge’ the two different cultures; in this regard, the role of different stakeholders (companies, communities, government and NGOs) have been highlighted by the research. Methodologically, a mainly qualitative approach (personal interviews with key informants of the companies and the communities, focus groups with community members and workers, as well as objective personal observations).
Our research examines the impact of citizen court monitoring on several courtroom variables including judicial process, courtroom actors' behavior, victim/defendant experience and ultimately, case disposition and sentencing. The study contains two parts. First, we experimentally manipulate the visible presence of court monitors (marked by monitors' use of red clipboards (an established identifier in the local context) and assess the effect of the monitors on the indicators listed above. A second inquiry contextualizes the experiment by conducting in-depth interviews with court monitors, program stakeholders, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, victim advocates, victims and defendants.

RC80-155.5

CROthers, Charles* (AUT University, charles.crothers@aut.ac.nz)

The Scope and Scholarly Impact of Survey Research: Evidence from Data Archives

We live in a world heavily infiltrated by systematic social research sponsored by universities, governments, think-tanks and private enterprise which is then, variously turned into public and private stocks of social knowledge with varying usefulness. Some overview of the volume of survey research can be garnered from surveys on surveys and from industry data but a particularly good source of information on the development of survey research is the metadata of surveys collected in data archives. This paper describes the overall development of survey research and data archives and then compares (especially Anglo-Saxon) countries in terms of the characteristics (subject-matter & methodological) of the surveys which have been archived. Information on use of surveys is also noted.

RC20-350.3

Crowhurst, Isabel* (Kingston University, i.crowhurst@kingston.ac.uk)

Comparative Research in Prostitution Studies: Challenges and Opportunities

This paper starts with a critical overview of comparative research in prostitution studies. More specifically, it outlines the scholarship that has looked at prostitution from a comparative perspective in social sciences, exploring methodological approaches used, scales of analysis adopted, and consideration (or lack of thereof) for the shifting meanings of concepts, prostitution-related practices and cultures across the units of analysis compared. The paper asks what lessons have been and can be learned from doing comparative analysis in this field, and whether more work needs to be done to refine this methodological approach.

CRUZ RUFINO, MARIA BEATRIZ* (Architecture and Urbanism College - USP, biarufino@gmail.com)

Transformation of the Urban Periphery and New Forms of Production of Inequality in Brazilian Cities: A View on the Recent Changes in the Dynamics of the Real Estate Market

This article's objective is to discuss recent transformations in the periphery of Brazil's largest cities, considering the expansion of real estate, strongly supported by the government housing programme “Minha Casa Minha Vida” (MCMV). Using historical and theoretical analyses, we will demonstrate the shifting of the primacy of the contradiction between capital and labour, dominated by industrial capital, to the primacy of an urban contradiction, dominated by financial capital. In that context, we will recollect and discuss the literary production which has problematized the formation of the periphery in the 1970's, interpreted as the process that decreases the cost of labour power reproduction and characterized by self-built housing, in a scenario of strong industrialization and high immigration rates. In this sense, the periphery was consolidated as an important instrument to amplify industry gains and expressed through the intense inequalities in the Brazilian urbanization.

Considering the recent dynamics, we will investigate the changes in the peripheries, produced by the dissemination of large housing developments aimed at the lower income population. The role of the State, through a policy of access to financing and subsidies to achieve a target number of three million housing units, was determinant in the intense real estate appreciation in these territories. To better understand this dynamic, we also need to comprehend the process of financialization and capital centralization in real estate, marked by the dominance of large and expanding real estate developers.

Our hypothesis is that the appropriation of the periphery has consolidated into an essential strategy in the amplification of the gains and expansion of real estate. As a consequence of this strategy of appreciation, the access to property in the periphery tends to become a temporary condition and seems to be imposing new inequalities, which we will discuss using different case studies from Brazilian cities.

RC04-78.28

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Percepción De Los Valores y ética Profesional Que Los Integrantes De Los Cuerpos Académicos Señalan Para Su Desarrollo En Los Estudiantes De La Universidad Autónoma De Campeche (México)

El trabajo de investigación en la Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (México) resalta el proyecto interuniversitario sobre ética profesional entre la UNAM y 14 universidades de la República Mexicana (Hirsch y López, 2008), actualmente plasmado en uno de los objetivos del proyecto de la Red temática de colaboración “Red de investigadores y cuerpos académicos en filosofía, teoría y campos de la educación” (REDICA) del Programa de Mejoramiento al Profesorado (PROMEP) de la Secretaría de Educación Pública (México).

A partir de lo anterior el trabajo analiza la percepción de valores y ética profesional que los integrantes de los cuerpos académicos señalan para su desarrollo en los estudiantes de la Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (México). La población de estudio fue 86 profesores conformados en diecinueve Cuerpos Académicos (CA) reconocidos por el PROMEP de las cuatro Dependencias de Educación Superior (DES) que conforman a la Universidad Autónoma de Campeche: veintiséis Profesores de Tiempo Completo (PTC) de siete Cuerpos Académicos de la Dependencia de Educación Superior de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades (DESCSH), cuarenta (PTC) de siete Cuerpos Académicos de la Dependencia de Educación Superior de Ingeniería y Ciencias (DESCI), quince PTC de cuatro Cuerpos Académicos de la Dependencia de Educación Superior de Salud (DESS), y cuatro PTC de un Cuerpo Académico de la Dependencia de Educación Superior de Ciencias Agropecuarias.

El instrumento aplicado a la muestra seleccionada de PTC de los diecinueve Cuerpos Académicos está integrado por cincuenta y cinco preguntas con una escala de valoración de uno a cinco, clasificados en cuatro competencias: 1.- Competencias cognitivas y técnicas; 2.- Competencias sociales; 3.- Competencias éticas; 4.- Competencias de actuación reflexiva -evaluativas. Afectivo - evaluativo (Hirsch, S., 2006). Se diseñó la encuesta en la página web: e-encuesta.com, se envió vía correo electrónico a los integrantes de los CA, se realizó la interpretación descriptiva de la información con el software estadístico SPSS.

RC04-84.5

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Teachers and Administrators Speak! Examining the Concept of Social Justice in Education in a Neoliberal Age

In this paper I explore the meaning of social justice for teachers and administrators in Australia. I take the concept of social justice from its theoretical isolation and put it in the immediate context of material disadvantages of rural schooling (e.g. lack of resources, high staff turnover) within the dominant neoliberal context in Australian education. Within the neoliberal project I focus particularly on the impact of three policy technologies -performativity, accountability and marketization- on the work of administrators and teachers. Drawing on the work of Iris Marion Young (1990) and Nancy Fraser (2008) I apply three dimensions of social justice: distributive, recognitional and participation to construct a plural model of social justice that overcomes the shortfalls of the liberal-egalitarian model -which usually equates social justice solely with distribution of resources. By examining administrators and teachers' voices, I offer an important contribution to understanding what is going on in rural schools, which dimensions of social justice are being applied and what the real needs are. These voices also reveal the contested
nature of the concept of social justice and its context-dependence, highlighting tensions between the different pressures in schools of neoliberal policy technologies, and its impact in the morale and work of school staff. Moreover, exploring the subjective element of social justice can make an important contribution to understanding how social injustices are experienced, tolerated and perpetuated in disadvantaged settings. It can also assist in outlining an agenda for change.

RC13-233.7
CUI, LI* (lecture, cloudhk22@gmail.com)
Stardom in the View of Media Power: Reproduction of Media Power in the Case of Li Yuchun

The purpose of this study is to examine the stardom of Li Yuchun, a star from Super Girls' Voice (an American Idol-type show), which in 2005 was one of the most successful television entertainment programs in China, in the view of media power. Based on Coulud's (2000) framework of media power, which focus on the symbolic and political dimension of media, this study attempts to explore the way in which audiences construct the stardom of Li Yuchun. The difference between Li Yuchun and other stars made in traditional ways, and its implications for the Chinese entertainment industry and popular culture, will be discussed as well.

RC19-336.2
CUNHA, MÁRCIA* (University of São Paulo, marcia.cunha@gmail.com)
Lasting Effects of Marketization in Welfare State Policies - the Brazilian Case

Lasting effects of marketization in Welfare State policies - the Brazilian case

Brazilian social policies have undergone similar transformations suffered by policies of other countries during the 1990s. Despite the dismantling of the Welfare State in Brazil has taken place even before its consolidation, the idea that public intervention to solve problems of poverty and inequality should be guided by principles and practices from the market had strength in that period, organizing efforts and investments during the government of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso (1994-1998 and 1999-2002). For this reason, the opposition to discourses and policies identified them with what has been classified as the neoliberal bias of those years.

The election of President Luís Inácio Lula da Silva carried much of this criticism. Through his two successive terms (2003-2007 and 2008-2011), the government discourse and some new policies have been developed based on the assertion that their guidelines differed from those of his predecessor, by recovering the centrality of the State and by the privilege of the poorest. The decline in poverty rates eventually left the image of marketization of social policies even more distant. However, would it be marketization a process as ephemeral as a political-partisan government program? Would be changing policies in the passage between governments enough to restore a background of social security policies, as advocated in a Welfare State scenario?

The paper aims to present the hypothesis of the research on which it is based. According to it the changes occurred in those 1990s have produced effects that have been limiting the later possibilities of social policies development. More than that, despite the advances of the government of President Lula, the conditions that underlie the process of marketization maintain their historical and social validity, simultaneously restraining more steady changes and creating new challenges to analysts.

JS-52.3
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Neoliberalism Beyond Economics

Neoliberalism beyond Economics

The 2008 economic crisis encouraged theses about post-neoliberalism. The idea of expiration of a period and beginning of another, in which hegemonic projects have succeeded, takes neoliberalism mainly as economic doctrine. Would not both diagnoses of few practical alternatives to neoliberalism and difficulty of understanding yet beyond its particular forms of manifestations be a sign that neoliberalism have been consolidated as more than a strictly economic set of measures, policies and practices?

The aim of the presentation is to put this hypothesis in debate, mobilizing three distinct – but potentially productive – approaches. The first and most comprehensive is the understanding of the neoliberalism as a political rationality. The second reference is the idea of social neoliberalism, which designates a new function of state, made explicit in its response to demands for social equality and justice. The third one refers to neoliberalism as a shared mental model, ie, a cognitive model oriented to ideological and practical articulation of social groups.

Despite the particularities of each one, the common point among them is the wider view of the social setting in which neoliberal economic policies gained strength. It allows analyzing the conditions that permitted such predominance as well as the required and perennials transformations regarding relations of power and domination, development of public policies and social relations.

These approaches do not discard diagnostics produced by scholars working on post-neoliberalism theses, but open new possibilities of considering them through another point of view. The gain, we believe, is the potential of observing the recent phenomena in historical and more comprehensive perspective.

RC48-791.3
CURATO, NICOLE* (Australian National University, nicole.curato@gmail.com)
Crowdsourcing and Democratic Deepening: A Critical Appraisal

The past three decades have witnessed a range of democratic innovations – from the much celebrated participatory budgeting in Porto Alegre to sit-ins to protect green spaces in Istanbul. Although the precise consequences of these innovations leave a mixed picture of success and failures, the importance of public participation and deliberation in political life has been generally considered important for democratic deepening.

Crowdsourcing legislation is one of the most recent additions to these innovations. In Finland and potentially the Philippines, ordinary citizens are given the opportunity to draft and/or comment on bills subject to parliamentary consideration through the use of technology. The lawmakers’ process is viewed to be more participatory, epistemically superior and responsive to citizens’ opinions by aggregating the “wisdom of crowds.”

While crowdsourcing legislation has the promise of creating more inclusive and direct forms of political engagement, this paper aims to take stock of crowdsourcing’s normative and practical assumptions using a deliberative democratic framework. It is argued – albeit tentatively – that while the crowdsourcing can be an innovative platform in collective problem-solving, it also creates and reinforces existing hierarchies in participation.

RC34-589.4
CUZZOCREA, VALENTINA* (Università di Cagliari, cuzzocrea@unicc.it)
‘then the 25th (birthday) Arrived and at That Point I Wanted to Take a Decision about My Future’: Time, Rhythmicity and Waithood in Youth’s Uncertain Transitions

Youth transitions literature considers the investigation of procrastination and interruption of (what used to be) linear paths as a core theme. From the classic idea of Erikson’s moratorium (1968) onward, the notion that young people find themselves taking time before embarking on one path or another, or while doing so, has been seen as a constitutive element of transition, whether in erratic forms or under institutionalised shapes – such as ‘gap years’ spent travelling. However, while the need for exploration brings along openness to the future, forms of ‘time taking’ such as ‘waithood’ are more slippery and often hide ambivalent ways of looking at the future.

Departing from the notion of waithood, this presentation reflects on the rhythm of imagined futures as emerged in the analysis of 300 essays written by 18 year-old Italian students who were asked to imagine to be 90 and narrate their future lives (in the past). In this extremely rich material, two contrasting temporal narratives emerge in relation to the work dimension: one where aspirations result in devitalization due to the underestimation of time and efforts normally involved in developing those paths; another, where it is expected that a few years will be spent waiting for something to happen (a job to be offered, the ‘right’ mentor to be met etc).

Drawing on youth transitions literature, but also on studies on the life course and temporality (as in Brannen and Nilsen, 2002), this paper ultimately relates these themes with the context where they emerged, in an effort to reconstruct the meanings that young people give to the phases and rhythmicity of their transitions to adulthood.


RC31-539.1
CVAJNER, MARTINA* (Yale University, martina.cvajner@unifi.it)
SCIORTINO, GIUSEPPE (University of Trento)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
“They Think I Am a Free Lunch”. Why Everyday Interactions Between Emigrants and Sending Communities May Actually Discourage Return

The recent research on transnational fields has had the great merit of claiming attention to the important topic of the relations between Emigrants and the sending communities. Such research has documented how international migration is a factor of social change not only in receiving societies, the traditional focus of research, but also and may be even more - in the places of origins of emigrants. The potentiality of such approach, however, have been unduly constrained by the widespread - and often implicit - tendency to assume that transnationalism is perceived as a challenge only in receiving states and societies. We will argue, on the contrary, that receiving communities show a deep ambivalence toward their emigrants. We will document how it is possible to identify in many sending communities a set of social mechanisms - operating at the kinship, interpersonal, communal and symbolic level - that severely constrain the maintenance and development of long-term transnational relationships. Such understudied mechanisms may actually weaken such transnational spaces and contribute to prevent return migration.

These arguments will be grounded in an analysis of the data collected in a long-term, ethnographic, multi-sited project on female migrations from some Eastern European countries to the household services sector of some Mediterranean countries. Researchers have carried out in coordinated way ethnographic observations of foreign caregivers both in the sending and receiving contexts over several years. A particular importance has been given to following some informants in their trips back home as well as carrying out ethnographic fieldwork in the place of origins while they were absent.

RC11-212.8

CZARNIECKI, LUKASZ* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, lukasz@comunidad.unam.mx)

The Implications Of Demographic Changes On Intergenerational Relations and Social Policies. The Case Of Mexico City

Demographic changes have been experienced by societies all over the world. Senior people experience social exclusion, poverty and cumulative disadvantages. Now, Mexican population is ageing rapidly and this situation is a challenge for the government at both the federal and local level. At the local level, in Mexico City, the capital of Mexico with a population over 9.5 million, there were registered changes in government policies in recent years. In Mexico City, the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) came to power in 1997, implementing the social policy based on the principle of universality. In that context, two major programs of direct money transfers began, i.e. The Senior Subsidies Program (Programa de Adultos Mayores) and the PrepaSí Subsidy Program. Between 2001 and 2011, the number of beneficiaries of the Senior Subsidies Program has nearly doubled, from 250,000 in 2001 to 480,000 in 2011 and for 2013 the same limit, 480,000, remains. Theoretically, all Mexicans living in Mexico City aged 68 or more receive financial transfers, which is equivalent to 85USD. However, in Mexico there are at least 600,000 adults over 68 years, so 120,000 adults do not receive aid. The other program is the money transfer for public high school students in Mexico City, the PrepaSí Subsidy Program. Actually, a total of 210,000 teenagers receive money transfers that are equivalent to 30, 40 and 50USD depending on their school academic performance. The question is, how to design new old-age and youth social policies, different from those of money transfers that result to be costly for the local government, which will respond the demographic changes and improve the well-being of the elderly and the youth? The hypothesis is that money transfers are insufficient to fight poverty among the elderly and among the youth in Mexico City.

RC12-218.1

CZARNOTA, ADAM* (University in Białystok, a.czarnota@unsw.edu.au)

25 Year Later. Law and Society after Communism. an Attempt of Assessment

In 2014 it will be 25 anniversary of the collapse of communism which started in Poland. The paper will focus on role of law played in the post-communist transformation. It will try to show the dilemma of law sued as tool of social change and law situation when legal institutions function in normatively empty or/and sometimes hostile environment.

The second part will be devoted to role of law in dealing with the communist legacies especially abuses of human rights and restitution of property.

Next I will present a hidden dimension of the operation of formal law in the post-communist social systems concluding with portrait of law and society 25 years after the collapse of communism.

RC05-114.8

CZECH, FRANCISZEK* (Jagiellonian University, franciszcek.czech@uj.edu.pl)

Bangsamoro Challenge in the Philippines

Bangsamoro challenge in the Philippines

In terms of ethnic relations, the Philippines - as other states in Asia-Pacific region - are characterized by extreme diversity. As many as over 168 ethno-linguistic groups are recognized there. To make situation even more complex, linguistic and religious divisions overlap each other.

Bangsamoro or Moro people are members of minority Muslim ethnic groups which constitute 5% of population in this predominantly Christian country. The most important ethno-linguistic groups of Bangsamoro are: Tausugs, Maguindanaos, and Maranaos.

Despite enduring activities to establish one independent Bangsamoro state, new patterns of Muslim inter-ethnic relations have emerged recently. This year Moro National Liberation Front (where Tausugs dominates) was involved in several incidents (Sabah Ride in February of 2013 and Zamboanga atrocities in September 2013) aiming to postpone peace negotiations between the Government of the Philippines and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (organization dominated by Maguindanaos). Even though both leading separatist organizations speak for Moro people, the tensions among Muslim ethnic groups seem to be more visible.

At my presentation I intend to discuss the ethno-religious nature of Bangsamoro identity in order to point out the emerging patterns of the complex ethnic relations in the South of the Philippines.

**D**

**RC22-384.6**

D’AGOSTINO, FEDERICO* (University of Roma III, federico.dagostino@uniroma3.it)

Public Religion, Collective Memory in a Multicultural and Global Society

The new times we live are characterized by the public role of religion (Casanova): not only the religion as an institution, but the real dimension of religions entering and pervading the public sphere: affecting the relationships between religion, family, cultures, public policies, welfare state, health problems: this phenomenon is not a return to medieval time where church and political systems tried to dominate one upon the other, but the neoliberal modernity, or post-traditional society conveys at the same time the autonomy of religious sphere respect to the political one, but at same time the partial exit of religion from the boundaries of the religions institution still influencing many aspects of social life.

Public religion or civil religion (R. Bellah) is closely related to a collective memory which is a social construction and representation of reality, but it is also a sedimentation of symbolic capital within a cultural system, in a given historical time and space. It is also a stratified reality almost as an archeological circle where the present, the past and the projection toward the future constitute a collective memory. The analysis of collective memory leads up to the discovery of the magma of popular religiosity, the families lineage, the mythological points, the grounding meanings (M. Weber) the collective unconscious (Freud, Jung, Neuman) the place of transcendence in the social life (R. Bellah) The analysis of collective memory can be analyzed in a small community in the South of Italy as I have done in my researches and in the Symbolic Construction of Reality or at global level by analyzing the cultural bases and the collective memory in a process of development and globalization, as I have done in my work on the Grammar of Development.

**RC08-163.4**

D’AGOSTINO, FEDERICO* (University of Roma III, federico.dagostino@uniroma3.it)

The Dynamics Of Rational and Non Rational In The Process Of Social Change and Desease Of Contemporary Society : Pareto and Freud

The paper will focus of the dynamics of rational and non rational exploring in a new light the contribution of Pareto to the structure of social action beyond the only interpretation of T.Parsons and confronting the concepts of logic and non logic action with the analysis of S.Freud on the role of the unconscious. It is possible to establish any connection between the concepts of residui and derivations developed by Pareto with the dynamics of unconscious for the disease of our civilization and at the same time to use the processes of rationalization to make sense of the substratum laid in our culture and of its ground meanings. Probably in the symbolic construction of reality there is a meeting point for the interaction between so distant thinkers whose fortune has been unequal in developing the sociological and psychological analyses of modern society. The interest of the analysis of residui in Pareto and to what extent they can fit not only in the social action but also in the archeology of Pareto and Freud. At the same time the process of rationalization linked with the concept of derivation can be related not only with super ego and the ego of Freud, but also with the process of rationalization of M.Weber which ends up with the iron cage of bureaucracy and the irritation of charisma in the social fabric of reality.

**RC14-246.2**

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ROUTIER, CÉDRIC (HaDePaS)

Une Recherche « Avec » Les Personnes En Situation De Handicap Mental : Un Projet Utopique ?

Ces dernières années, la compréhension du phénomène du handicap a largement évolué. Nous sommes passés d'une compréhension du handicap comme déficience liée à une réalité personnelle, au handicap vu comme un construct socioculturel, résultat de la rencontre d'un individu avec un environnement incapacitant (Sen, 1999). Contrairement à ces travaux, notre propos est de dépasser cette perspective et de considérer le handicap comme un phénomène social. Il est à noter que le terme de “handicap” est entré dans le langage courant et que de nombreuses organisations internationales ont adopté des définitions du handicap en utilisant le terme “handicap mental”.

**RC04-78.8**

D’HONDT, FANNY* (Ghent University, fannyl.dhondt@ugent.be)

VAN HOUTTE, MIEKE (Ghent University)

Ethnic Discrimination and the Collective National and Ethnic Identities of Turkish and Moroccan Minority Students in Flemish Secondary Schools

Many scholars focused on the negative consequences of racial/ethnic discrimination on different behavioral and psychological outcomes. However, there is a lack of large-scale quantitative studies giving insight in the experience of racial/ethnic discrimination by peers and teachers within a school-context, especially in non-Anglo-Saxon contexts. The impact of perceived racial/ethnic discrimination on the anti-school attitudes of students of Turkish and Moroccan descent in Flanders (the northern part of Belgium). Furthermore, in the literature, racial/ethnic discrimination is seen as a risk factor that increases the probability of negative outcomes without directly causing them. As such, it is interesting to focus on factors that can buffer or compensate for the experience of racial/ethnic discrimination. Research in the US shows that identification with collective national and ethnic identities both compensate for and buffer against the impact of perceived discrimination. It is theoretically interesting to test this for Turkish and Moroccan minority students in Flanders. Hence, the second goal of this study is to analyze data from a large-scale study (N=767 students of Turkish and Moroccan descent, 47 schools) collected during the school year 2011-2012 and designed to study ethnic discrimination and racism in Flemish secondary schools.

**RC04-98.8**

D’HONDT, FANNY* (Ghent University, fannyl.dhondt@ugent.be)

VAN HOUTTE, MIEKE (Ghent University)

The Impact of Perceived General and Ethnic Victimization By Peers and Teachers on the School Belongingness of Ethnic Minority and Minority Students in Flanders

The relationship between ethnicity and educational inequalities, especially in relation to the achievement of ethnic minority students, is an important topic in educational research. However, the present study does not focus on achievement, but wants to examine a less researched factor that plays an important role in the academic success of students of ethnic minority background. Belongingness has a positive influence on the behavior and motivation of both ethnic minority and majority students, and because of that it is interesting to explore if both groups of students feel to belong in Flemish schools. In addition, it seems very interesting to examine if the influence of perceived discrimination is similar for ethnic minority and majority students, especially since the determinants of school belongingness received little research attention. This study focuses on the impact of victimization. We might expect that victimization will have a negative impact on school belonging, but we have little knowledge about this impact for ethnic minority students. Furthermore, in relation to ethnic minority students, it is important to differentiate between general victimization (e.g. because of clothes or appearance) and ethnic victimization (e.g. because of race, ethnicity or skin color). In sum, this study focuses on these three research questions: 1) Do ethnic minority and majority students feel to belong to Flemish schools? 2) What impact does it have to examine the Impact of school belongingness and does this differ for ethnic minority and majority students? 3) Is there a difference in impact of ethnic and general victimization on the school belongingness of ethnic minority students? To answer the research questions, we will analyze data from a large-scale study (N=4322 students, 56 schools) collected...
Participation and Transnational Restructuring Agreements

The literature about the “Europeanization” and the “internationalization” of industrial relations has increasingly been dealing in recent years with transnational framework or company agreements and the European Commission database on transnational collective agreements currently contains over 200 such texts. Do these new forms of transnational industrial relations at the company level also constitute a new form of regulation? What kind of employee participation do they entail? How have they changed with the crisis? First different levels and actors of transnational industrial relations will be identified, among which multinational firms, Global Union Federations, European Industry Federations, and/or European Works Councils. Then existing transnational forms of regulation will be analyzed with particular attention to restructuring and the crises. This communication is based on ongoing field work about transnational framework agreements with a focus on restructuring. The conclusion will reconsider the notion of “industrial democracy” and outline the evolution of the notion of “participation” as applied to the transnational level.

References:

DA CRUZ, MICHAEL* (LEST-UMR 7317 - Aix-en-Provence, dacruz.michael@gmail.com)

“Offshore Workers”: The Case of Mexican 1.5 Generation Returnee Migrants Working in Mexico City’s Bilingual Call Centers

Over the past few years, return migration from the U.S. to Mexico has been an increasing phenomenon. As it involves the conventional return migration, composed in its great majority by males adults who migrated to the United States in a traditional worker migration pattern, it also concerns a less common category of returnees which is composed by young people who belong to what the migration academics calls the 1.5 Generation: the children of the first generation migrants who were not born in the U.S. In the US-Mexican immigration context, it also often implies that these children are, as their parents, illegal migrants. It is estimated that today in the U.S. more than two millions individuals face such situation.

The case of these return migration trajectories is worth attention at least for two different issues: first, it does not correspond to the conventional return migration to Mexico which in its great majority is composed by males adults who migrated to the United States in a traditional worker migration pattern. Secondly, more than deportees – an increasing phenomenon that implies more and more long stay Mexican and Central American migrants – we identified a considerable group of young voluntary return migrants. The motives of their return to Mexico, a country that most of them barely know, as they grew up most of their lives in the U.S., are plural. Among these decisional factors, the impossibility of social and economic ascension – Glass Ceiling – due to their illegal status and the reverse family reunification processes in Mexico, play a crucial role.

In this paper, based on thirty interviews with 1.5-generation returnee migrants working in English-speaking call centers in Mexico City and Monterrey, we analyze these new return migration trajectories which interrogate, on the background of the Dream Act debate, the social and economic obstacles that 1.5-generation are confronted with and the role the latter play in decision making process to return to their parents’ homeland.

DAGIRAL,ERIC* (Université Paris Descartes, eric.dagiral@parisdescartes.fr)

Step By Step Self Learning? the Quantification and Interpretation of Walking Activities

In recent years, the rise of sensors and tracking devices in the field of health and fitness has renewed the ways people trace and represent their physical activities. Promising “self knowledge through numbers”, the Quantified Self movement has helped popularize the continuous use of electronic devices that can automatically collect data (wristband, watch, mobile phone, etc.) is key to a better understanding of one’s body, mind and self. Nevertheless the many ways people start and/or stop using such tools, experience and experiment with them are not well documented, especially when it comes to spheres other than sports activities.

Drawing upon an empirical study of how individuals equip and experience –lastingly or not- footsteps tracking devices (Fitbit, Jawbone, etc.), we consider issues of appropriation, embodiment and interpretation these mobile technologies entail. We focus on the practices that allow one to: describe one’s own physical relation to the tool(s) and user interfaces; read into generated data and upcoming application messages; and possibly share these and new data.

Our findings underline the role of meaning making and reflexivity in making pedometers and accelerometers technologies wearable and usable in everyday life.
life's embodied experience, and ensuring that measurements, data sets and comparisons can be performed. When it comes to confrontation with traces of one's own—apparently trivial—walking activity, much encoding/decoding and multiple interpretations are at work. For some, the knowledge produced can be criticized for being inaccurate or even pointless, whereas others find motivational support and unexpected ways of relating to their physical activities, on their own or through the online sharing of data and experience. At some point, all users are confronted with the normative dimensions (excess weight, inactivity, illness, etc.) scripted and embedded in these devices and the advice they produce. This in turn questions the sociopolitical implications of these embodied technologies.

RC48-788.3

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New Constitutional Framework, Persisting Authoritarian Practices: The Case of Morocco after the 2011 Constitutional Reform

Following one of the largest waves of protests that the country had experienced since its independence, Morocco witnessed the drafting and the adoption of a new and arguably less authoritarian constitution. The subsequent electoral success of the Islamist Parti de la Justice et du Développement (PJD) and the formation of a PJD-led government were considered tokens of goodwill demonstrating the monarchy's commitment to the reforms. Nevertheless, the optimism faded away in the face of increasingly repressive responses from the state to the protests, the continuing inability (or unwillingness) of the PJD government to pursue its reformist electoral promises, the extremely slow pace of the drafting of organic laws pertaining to the enactment of various constitutional provisions, and the awkward responses of the government to scandals that elicited popular outrage and sporadic protests.

The overall picture emerging from a review of the political situation in Morocco in the years following the adoption of the new constitution is that of a political system unable or unwilling to follow through with the process of reforms in which it engaged itself. Thus, this paper argues that the Moroccan state seems unlikely to be able to move beyond the repressive modes of authoritarian governance that it has hitherto relied upon, given the deeply entrenched interests of its elites, a factionalized and divided opposition, and a population that mistrusts institutionalized politics and is wary of the risks associated with revolutionary changes. It also analyzes the uncomfortable position of the PJD, caught between its inability to deliver on its electoral promises and the recurring snubs that it receives from the monarchy and its allies. Finally, this paper suggests that the reform in itself is better understood as being more of a show of goodwill targeted at the international community rather than a sincere commitment to democratization.

RC02-58.12

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New Economic Policy and Its Impact on Marginal Segments in India

The essay deals with the impact of New Economic Policy (NEP) on poverty, employment, farmers' suicide, displacement of peasants and adivasis (aborigines), slum dwellers, etc. Wage employment schemes under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) of the Congress led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government has helped alleviating poverty in rural India. In the reform era, the overall employment rate in organized sector has come down, but it has increased in private sector with uncertainty of both income and job security.

The UPA government has described its economic growth "inclusive." The government saw inclusion in terms of social inclusion and financial inclusion. In social inclusion, the government devoted poverty alleviation, employment generation, health, education and social welfare, and in financial inclusion, subsidies, loans and social security benefits to be directly credited to the accounts of the beneficiaries. Since there are reports of corruption in the implementation of welfare schemes and social services such as education and health have become privatized/commercialized, marginal sections, viz., Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Muslims remained excluded from the benefits. Inclusive growth, therefore, is questioned. And, thus NEP has become a stumbling block to supporting the development of social sector in general.

Second-Generations Asking for Citizenship. The Italian G2 Network Against the Consequences of Migration

Migrants’ descendants associations are now quite common in Italy. Their main claims are focused on the issue of citizenship, demanding a redefinition of the law that takes note of the changed conditions of the country after migration flows. This is the case of Rete G2 that, along with other more or less formalized groups, have recently given birth to the media campaign on the rights of citizenship named “I am Italy, too” (L’Italia sono anch’io), and to a large number of petitions and claims.

A lack of recognition of equal opportunities in the labor market, but also the exclusion from active participation in the political and social life of the country to which they feel they belong are the main topics of their claims. Thus, the “right to difference”, often invoked by their parents, becomes a handicap for their full social integration: being different involves the risk of becoming “second-class citizens.”

Second-generation youth believe they have gained the same rights of mobility of their native peers, but they often remain anchored to the subordinate social position of their parents. They do not feel like foreigners even though they are placed as such, at least from a legal point of view. They live the complexity of migration without being migrants adding to the typical adolescent insecurity conflicts emerging from the inter-relationships between home country, parents and receiving society. In this context, the construction of a balanced definition of identity in a plural sense often becomes uncertain.

The paper aims at examining the underlying reasons of migrants’ descendants protests relating to social inclusion, as unexpected and unwanted consequences of migration, and looking at these associations/movements as one of the possible agents of legislative/institutional as well as cultural change. The speech will also be articulated referring to empirical data collected on the ground.

RC19-339.1

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Elstad, Jon Ivar (Nova)

Halvorsen, Knut (Oslo and Akershus University College)

Economic Crisis, Social Policy and Health Inequalities: A Systematic Review of the Research Literature

Purpose: The purpose of the systematic review is to collect and review research that has examined how economic crises have impacted on population health and health inequalities and to which degree the welfare state has played a modifying role. Based on the available evidence the ambition is further to develop testable theories and hypotheses for the empirical analyses to follow. The review is part of the contribution to the seminar "Against the Consequences of Migration: Second-Generations Asking for Citizenship. The Italian G2 Network Against the Consequences of Migration" presented at the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology in Seoul.

The overall picture emerging from a review of the political situation in Morocco in the years following the adoption of the new constitution is that of a political system unable or unwilling to follow through with the process of reforms in which it engaged itself. Thus, this paper argues that the Moroccan state seems unlikely to be able to move beyond the repressive modes of authoritarian governance that it has hitherto relied upon, given the deeply entrenched interests of its elites, a factionalized and divided opposition, and a population that mistrusts institutionalized politics and is wary of the risks associated with revolutionary changes. It also analyzes the uncomfortable position of the PJD, caught between its inability to deliver on its electoral promises and the recurring snubs that it receives from the monarchy and its allies. Finally, this paper suggests that the reform in itself is better understood as being more of a show of goodwill targeted at the international community rather than a sincere commitment to democratization.
parative data sets to study health-related consequences of the current downturn in Europe.

Background and Research questions: We will draw from insights and findings from Brenner's earlier studies of business cycles and mortality and Ruhm's more recent studies. Also experience from countries that have undergone deep crisis or transformation, such as Russia and other Eastern European countries will be scrutinized. Further, the experience of recessions in the two Nordic countries during the early 1990s, Sweden and Finland, will be examined, in particular the hypothesis that the welfare state was able to buffer the detrimental consequences of the economic downturn. Studies of the current recession by e.g. Stuckler and collaborators will certainly provide valuable material. In the review, we will try to identify the following dimensions of crises that we suspect will have an impact on the outcomes: What kinds of crisis are we facing, (economic, political, fiscal, social), what is the speed with which it has evolved, how has the state responded to meet the crisis, and how are the changes in social and health policy.

Methods: We will comply with guidelines issued for instance by the Campbell collaboration by developing clear inclusion/exclusion criteria, having an explicit search strategy, and a systematic coding and analysis of included studies.

RC25-450.1

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Saying ‘I’ - Gender, Identity and Social Status In Japanese Pronouns

The question of ‘I’ and first-person pronouns is one that needs to say differs between and within cultures and contexts, and in this presentation I will focus on the case of Japan, and specifically on the first-person pronoun use of individuals who identify as x-jendaa. ‘X-jendaa’ (x-gender) is a term that emerged in Japan in the late 1990s, and simply put, refers to identifying as neither woman nor man, although the definition of the term and its specific usage depends on the person employing it. There are a number of first-person pronouns in Japanese, and a person is not limited to using just one fixed pronoun throughout their life-course, but rather shift pronouns depending on social context. The use of social pronoun depends on a number of different factors – social hierarchy (especially in a business or work context), geographical region, and significantly, gender. Although there do exist pronouns that can be considered gender-neutral, most first-person pronouns have a notable gender bias, and one would be expected to use a specific pronoun depending on how one appears and passes gender-wise. Based on interviews conducted with individuals who identify as x-jendaa, in this presentation I will seek to examine how these individuals choose what pronouns to employ in their daily lives, and at the same time explore the social ramifications that these pronouns have in turn. It should also be noted that it is possible to communicate in Japanese without using first-person pronouns, which is a tactic that some of my informants also use. Through this presentation, I seek to bring forth the restrictions as well as possibilities that language brings forth, and how using or not using personal pronouns reflects as well as forge one’s social experiences.

RC54-867.3

DALGARRONDO, SÉBASTIEN* (CNRS/EHESS/IRIS, dalgara@eheiss.fr)

HAURAY, BORIS (INSERM / EHESS)

“Forever Young”. Biomedical Innovations and Temporality:

Sociology of Anti-Ageing Promises

According to anti-age advocates, the « elixir of life » has finally been discovered. Hormone replacement therapies, that aim to compensate the natural decline in hormones secretion during the ageing process, stand as one of the major medical strategies developed to address biological ageing. With anti-ageing medicine, biology is no longer destiny but an opportunity. The body is construed as biological mechanism; organisms seem amenable to transformation and optimization.

Since the mid-1980s, scientific claims have raised hope about a sex steroid – the DHEA – which came to be presented as a “fountain-of-youth” molecule. In the 1990s, these expressions of hope were bolstered by the efforts of other scientists, DHEA consumption rose all around the world and bolstered the very idea that biomedicine could "cure ageing". This paper, relying on an analysis of DHEA trajectory in France (1980-2010), will show that understanding the institutionalization of anti-ageing promises – and the challenges of these promises – requires exploring the interactions between different spaces: scientific and political spaces. Anti-Ageing Medicine as a new medical offer convey a new conception of the aging body in our society. Aging is no longer seen as a state of life, but a lifelong reversible process, the greatest risk factor for every age-associated pathology. By considering the impact of biomedicine on the conception of old age, this presentation will contribute to the study of the articulation between biomedical innovation and temporality in our society.

RC25-172.2

DALLAIRE, CHRISTINE* (University of Ottawa, cdallair@uottawa.ca)

Harvey, Jean (University of Ottawa)

Sport, Nationalism and the Politics of Language in Canada:

Celebrating Francophone Belonging at the Pan-Canadian Francophone Games but Avoiding the ‘National Question’ at the Quebec Games

Canada’s Official Languages Act aims to advance the equal status and use of English and French while also supporting the development of English and French linguistic minority communities. While this legislation establishes the bilingual character of the Canadian nation, Canada is not composed of two demographically equal linguistic communities. Indeed the 2011 census showed that less than 25% of Canadians had French as a mother tongue or spoke French at home. Only in the province of Quebec are the tables reversed where Francophones represent

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
the majority and English-speakers are the minority. The comparative study of the 2008 pan-Canadian francophone games and the 2010 Quebec games illustrates the complex relationship between nationalism and the politics of language at French-only large sporting festivals. The 2008 pan-Canadian Francophone Games funded by the federal government successfully serve to foster Francophone identity and sustain the Francophone community development. Organizers and youths proudly claim their Francophoneseness and celebrate French language and culture throughout the weekend. Conversely, the Quebec Games focus on their sporting character rather than their nation-building purpose. This annual multisport competition financed through the Quebec leisure and sport policy is also meant to foster a distinct cultural identity among Quebeckers (Harvey, 1999). Quebec is formally recognized as a nation within Canada, the use of the provincial Games as a vehicle to promote the Quebeccois distinct language and culture depends on the support of the day as well as on local organizers. The 2010 event avoided any reference to the 'national question' celebrating youth and sporting performances in a take-for-granted, but also unacknowledged, French environment. The comparative analysis outlines the distinct challenges of promoting a Frenchophone distinct majority vs. minority identity in today’s bilingual Canada.

Rising income inequality partly has been mitigated by public income redistribution in most highly developed countries during the past decades. However, a widening market income distribution not automatically creates government response. In a democracy, of course, citizens can address governments and demand an intervention into the distribution of market incomes. Disparities of market income might be hedged through a political majority. However, as the Median-Voter model and other explanations of redistribution from political sociology and economy pointed out, the poor need coalitions with the middle class to put through their demand for more equality. The poor resp. parties representing the poor, but also the middle class, have to endure in past are not powerful enough. So, the median voter should constitute political power within cross class coalitions of redistribution. Is this really so? Moreover, social scientists pointed to the fact that only political factors transfer voter demand into the political system. So class specific participation and the way parties represent different political cleavages and transit their demand, are decisive steps constitution politics of redistribution.

The paper to be presented wants to confront the assumptions underlying the model with data on political behavior of the median and the poor voter, on party polarization and the ideological shift of left parties and on the institutional incentives for political participation. These questions will be discussed: Do middle class voters sympathize with politics for the poor or do they rather support coalitions with the affluent? Did left parties shift to the middle of the political left-right-spectrum and did this make them successful in political competition? Is there congruence between voter demand and actual political programs? Data come from Luxembourg Income Study, the Comparative Manifesto Program and attitude surveys (ISSP, ESS).

**Voter Demand and Politics Of Redistribution - Does Democracy Correct Market-Inequality?**

Rising income inequality has been mitigated by public income redistribution in most highly developed countries during the past decades. According to the classical democratic model citizens can address governments and demand an intervention into the distribution of market incomes. In this ideal model, "inacceptable" disparities in the market income distribution can be healed by a political majority. This basic model has been developed further and enlarged by political factors. Explanations of redistribution from political sociology and economy assume that coalitions between middle class and the poor are necessary to put through their demand for more equality. The poor resp. parties representing their interest in measures compensating the market income losses especially the poor had to endure in past are not powerful enough. So, the median voter is decisive for the political power necessary to build cross class coalitions of redistribution. Three points are decisive in that model: a) The political orientation and behavior of the median voter; b) the middle class voter; c) the transmission of voter demand into politics. Recent debates doubt that governments respond to demand.

The paper will confront assumptions underlying the model with data on the changing political behavior: middle class and poor voter behavior, on party polarization and the ideological shift of left parties and on the institutional incentives for political participation. These questions will be discussed: Do middle class voters sympathize with politics for the poor or do they rather support coalitions with the affluent? Did left parties shift to the middle of the political left-right spectrum and did this make them successful in political competition? Is there congruence between voter demand and actual political programs? Data come from Luxembourg Income Study, the Comparative Manifesto Program and attitude surveys (ISSP, ESS).

RC20-350.2

DALOZ, JEAN-PASCAL* (CNRS University of Strasbourg, jean-pascal.daloz@missha.fr)

**Conspicuous Modesty in a Cosmopolitan Environment? a Study of Nordic Expatriates in Strasbourg**

Within the framework of my comparative studies on social distinction, I have emphasised that in some societies (such as those of Nordic European countries), social differentiations are more often than not under-communicated while same-ness is over-communicated. What can often be observed is a relative avoidance of distinction from one's peers.

The question arises, however, as to whether what I call 'conspicuous modesty' in those countries is a phenomenon that can also be observed among Scandinavians or Finns working abroad - and sometimes interacting with fairly conspicuous well-to-do people from other cultural areas. This paper summarises the results of a research about Nordic expatriates in the 'Euro-city' of Strasbourg along such lines.

**Voter Demand and Politics Of Redistribution - Does Democracy Correct Market-Inequality?**

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The paper to be presented wants to confront the assumptions underlying the model with data on political behavior of the median and the poor voter, on party polarization and the ideological shift of left parties and on the institutional incentives for political participation. These questions will be discussed: Do middle class voters sympathize with politics for the poor or do they rather support coalitions with the affluent? Did left parties shift to the middle of the political left-right-spectrum and did this make them successful in political competition? Is there congruence between voter demand and actual political programs? Data come from Luxembourg Income Study, the Comparative Manifesto Program and attitude surveys (ISSP, ESS).

RC30-514.1

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« Le Rôle D'aidant Familial Et La Vie Professionnelle En Période D'austérité. Articulations Et Points De Rupture. La Comparaison France/Japon »

Cette communication présente la méthode et les résultats de l'enquête comparative sur les aidants familiaux et leurs trajectoires professionnelles en France (l’île de France) et au Japon (à Osaka).

L’objectif de l’enquête est d’appréhender deux types de trajectoires, professionnelle et du care, et d’étudier leur interdépendance. Nous ne limitons pas notre recherche à un type de fragilité. Dans le contexte de prolongement de l’espérance de vie, un individu peut fournir de l’aide dans sa vie à plusieurs périodes, périodes qui peuvent être continues, discontinues ou chevauchantes. Il peut avoir également plus d’une personne à aider dans la même période. Dans les deux cas, il peut s’agir de fragilité de type différent. Ce constat appelle la prise en compte des temporalités et de la globalité de la vie de l’aident. Nous employons la méthodologie d’analyse séquentielle des données sur les trajectoires de vie de l’aident, afin de repérer et analyser les variables qui influent sur la trajectoire professionnelle. L’analyse séquentielle est complétée par l’étude de réseau de care constitué autour de l’aident interviewé, identifiant les acteurs qui interviennent dans le déroulement du care.

Quelles sont les différentes figures d’aident qui peuvent être dégagées ? Comment éclairent-elles à la fois les conceptions et pratiques d’aide à un proche en situation de « dépendance » et certaines dynamiques à l’œuvre sur le marché du travail ?

Si les caractéristiques de l’aident, le sexe et la place dans la famille par exemple, semblent jouer un rôle important dans les trajectoires, les politiques publiques autour de la prise en charge des situations de fragilité dans chaque pays ont également une influence qui doit être évaluée. Dans quelle mesure les modifications de ces politiques sous l’effet de l’austérité, variables selon le type de fragilité et le pays, modifient-elles les articulations entre rôle d’aident et vie professionnelle ?

RC04-99.2

DAMM, KATHARINA* (Potsdam University, damm@uni-potsdam.de)

**National Answers to Global Challenges: An Example of Faculty Employment Regulation at Public Universities in Brazil and Germany**

All advanced national higher education systems around the world are challenged by the increasing and strengthened global norm of efficiency, above all, in the management of universities, in teaching, and in research. Through the argument of global competitiveness this leads in many countries to a greater flexibility of working contracts and insecure career opportunities and paths for the academic faculty. Although this is a global trend, there are significant differences between distinct national states. While some national higher education policies...
internalize the "new trends" in flexible management of their universities and the ideology of the market, others stick more to their own traditions and open up little to these new trends. One outstanding example of the first group is Germany, an example for the latter group is Brazil. Even though both countries are closely intertwined in the global market and challenged by global competitiveness in formation and knowledge production they follow distinct ways to meet those tasks. Through the example of employment regulation of faculty in public universities in Brazil and Germany, this paper seeks to analyze the influence of national traditions and state politics in dealing with the global challenges for the national higher education systems.

RC04-95.3

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FILHON, ALEXANDRA* (Université Européenne de Bretagne - Rennes 2; France, alexandra.filhon@univ-rennes2.fr)

Educational and Professional Ambitions of French Girls

Educational and professional ambitions of French girls.

With the European research project GOETE (Governance of educational trajectories in Europe), we are able to deepen the educational and vocational guidance by taking the teenagers' point of view.

To explain and understand the construction of educational trajectories, GOETE associates a double quantitative and qualitative approach in 8 European countries. Data was collected by questionnaire aimed at teenagers in the last year of lower secondary school and from questionnaires aimed at their parents, and also by interviews with teenagers, parents, and professionals (teachers, guidance counselors, supervisors, social workers, nurses, youth workers).

The first statistical results reveal that on average the girls' vision for their future includes a longer educational trajectory than the boys', with sometimes large gaps in their favor as in Slovenia for example. Contrary to this, in France, despite better success in schooling, young women remain less ambitious than young men.

Following a general panorama of the perspectives of these young European people, we will focus on French youth to understand this phenomenon. We will expose the objective and subjective barriers: how the French teenage girls cope with divergent advices from guidance counselors, teachers, parents and why they limit their educational trajectories - often marked by their gender and their social background.

JS-73.2

DANIC, ISABELLE* (Université Européenne de Bretagne, isabelle.danic@univ-rennes2.fr)

Teenage Girls and Leisure: The Social Construction of a Plural Culture

Teenage girls and leisure: the social construction of a plural culture.

In an intersectional perspective, this paper aims to highlight inequalities in accessing leisure by focusing on teenagers in France.

Based on quantitative and qualitative data collected in three French regions in 2013, the focus of this paper is to shed light on the leisure activities of teenagers in terms of differentiated social practices according to gender, age, social class, physical and social morphology of the neighbourhood, and relational and situational criteria. Their leisure is channeled by public policies as well as educational, family, and socio-educational care that structure their time and space. However, this paper also aims to highlight the subjective dimension. Gender, age and social network define living conditions and possible futures. More or less forgotten by the authorities (and by researchers), the teenage girls studied have different leisure practices - often marked by their gender and their social background.

RC04-94.3

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DE SOUZA, ROGÉRIO CESAR (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo)

Inequalities in the Elementary Teaching System in São Paulo (Brazil)

In São Paulo, the Brazil's most developed state, it was promoted a process of transferring Elementary Teaching's supply (ET) from the state level to municipal level in recent years: in 1995 were enrolled 5,263,112 students in the state net and 646,500 in the municipal nets. While in 2011 there were respectively 2,563,326 and 2,359,825 students.

Many believed that this would bring positive effects, such as best access conditions to the ET and a better students' performance, due to higher accountability in the municipal nets and greater management capacity as a consequence of the reduction of the state net's enormity.

The public system showing a better students' performance, would be possible to think that a growing percentage of different social classes members would prefer it, giving to students from variable familiar origins background to compete in an equal way as position of quality either in subsequent stages of learning or in the labor market.

Viewed this way, the so called decentralization of the ET may be understood as one of the adopted policies by state of São Paulo government to reduce the educational inequalities.

The data reveals that the model in which the most economically deprived and lower status groups feel more radical in terms of welfare distribution not exactly true for Russian and Chinese cases but in different ways. There is the evidence that in Shanghai those with higher status position express less radical but functional egalitarian demand as they view the changes in distributional arrangements as unfair zero-sum game in which some high status groups and privileged citizens appropriate much economic benefits, whereas in China the perception of distributional regime aligns with different variable-social principle and provokes functional egalitarianism with focus on introducing reformist measures for social inequality reduction.

The data shows that in Shanghai those with higher status position express less radical but functional egalitarian demand as they view the changes in distributional arrangements as unfair zero-sum game in which some high status groups and privileged citizens appropriate much economic benefits, whereas in China the perception of distributional regime aligns with different variable-social principle and provokes functional egalitarianism with focus on introducing reformist measures for social inequality reduction.

The paper raises a question of egalitarian demand in the transforming societies such as Russia and China. It involves unique comparative data from the survey of adult population of two big cities (St.-Petersburg and Shanghai) that show the consequences of the dramatic social transformation. The research shows that individualists values and egoistic claims increased so fast in these societies.

Russian society is a telling example of the trends. There seem a lot of 'naked individualism' and alienation in the way people arrange their lives and in social practices due to the institutional changes aggravated by unadjusted rules and norms. The trend is arguable as the phenomena contain traits of pseudo-individualism and a kind of patron-client relationships. The paper searches for explanation in the field of competing theories. Changing paradigm of social development in these societies and the fall of the safety of individuals rather led to the mobilization of traditional mechanisms of survival and self-preservation, with the consequent transfer into modern as well as patron-client relationships. The structural framework in which individuals and groups act is constantly reinterpreted and in this way the social setting acquires new shapes and agency.

JS-90.2

DANILGOVA, ELENA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, endanilova@gmail.com)

Changing Nature of Individualization in Post-Communist Countries

Changing nature of individualization in post-communist countries.

In post-communist countries the process of individualization has been reinforced and accelerated during last two decades. Not denying similar globalizing factors, the extra pushing forces of individualization in these countries seem to be different from those in the western societies. Such forces are encapsulated in the consequences of the democratic social transformation. The research shows that individualists values and egoistic claims increased so fast in these societies. Russian society is a telling example of the trends. There seem a lot of ‘naked individualism’ and alienation in the way people arrange their lives and in social practices due to the institutional changes aggravated by unadjusted rules and norms.

The study reveals that Russian citizens produce more radical egalitarian demand as they view the changes in distributional arrangements as unfair zero-sum game in which some high status groups and privileged citizens appropriate much economic benefits, whereas in China the perception of distributional regime aligns with different variable-social principle and provokes functional egalitarianism with focus on introducing reformist measures for social inequality reduction.

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Emotions and Movement Identity: Emotional Boundaries in Memories of the Global Justice Movements in Italy, Germany, and Poland

Collective memories play a crucial role in movement identity. Next to providing a sense of continuity, these narratives draw emotionally loaded boundaries that distinguish the movement from the outside as well as provide internal differentiations. This paper examines the emotions activists of the Global Justice Movements in Italy, Germany, and Poland attach to boundaries drawn in collective memories. Which emotions are attached to internal boundaries, which to external ones? How does this differ across different constellations of the Global Justice Movement in Europe?

The analysis draws on 48 narrative interviews conducted with Italian, German, and Polish activists in 2011 and 2012. Italy, Germany, and Poland constitute different constellations of the movement with respect to actors, repertoires, and size. The analysis shows that a broad range of emotions are linked to boundaries across countries. In particular, it reveals that the relation between emotions attached to internal and external boundaries varies with the degree of movement cohesion. In constellations with a high degree of movement cohesion emotions attached to external boundaries clearly differ from those attached to internal boundaries: feelings such as mistrust and anger are linked to the first, while trust and sympathy predominate in the second. When cohesion is lacking, emotions linked to external and internal boundaries either converge or are reversed.

DAO, HA* (Australian National University, ha.dao@anu.edu.au)

Stay or Return, When and Where Family Reunion Will Happen?

Since early of 2000, due to a high demand for their labor, Vietnamese women have dramatically joined and out-numbered men in spontaneous migration streams especially from rural areas to cities and industrialized zones (General Statistical Office 2005b, 2010b). Participating in the movements are not only single but also married women, many of whom had to leave their families behind. General Statistical Office and IOM Vietnam (2012) reported that married female migrants who moved alone to work made up the single biggest group of migrants in their study. However, until now little is known about the group. This paper will contribute to the knowledge gap by exploring the plan for family reunion among mother-migrant/father-stay-at-home families in contemporary Vietnam. Based on in-depth interviews carried out in 2013 with married husbands-wife pairs in the receiving city and the sending villages, this paper counts the commonly-held view of internal migration that migrants moving for work once arrive in the city will try to remain and live there. This paper argues that wife-out-migration for work after getting family consensus does not lead to spousal abandonment. Family reunion will definitely happen often in village of origin due to the commitment to ancestor and elderly, the land or house ownership in the sending village and the unfamiliar feeling with city life. The decision on when family reunion happens tends to be the choice and negotiation of migrant wives while the decision on where it happens more likely belongs to stay-at-home husbands. By claiming that family reunion is certainly happening in the village of origin, this paper also stresses the need to provide more social supports for migrant mothers/wives and their left behinds in maintaining family ties while living apart and readapting into family and community once migrants return home.

DAO, HA* (Univ Social Science and Humanities, ha.dao@anu.edu.au)

Who Should Move for Work, My Husband or I?

Since early of 2000, due to a high demand for their labor, Vietnamese women have dramatically joined and out-numbered men in spontaneous migration streams especially from rural areas to cities and industrialized zones (General Statistical Office 2005b, 2010b). Participating in the movements are not only single but also married women, many of whom had to leave their families behind. However, until now little is known about the group. Based on in-depth interviews carried out in 2013 with married husbands-wife pairs in the receiving city and the sending villages, this paper counts the commonly-held view of internal migration that migrants moving for work once arrive in the city will try to remain and live there. This paper argues that wife-out-migration for work after getting family consensus does not lead to spousal abandonment. Family reunion will definitely happen often in village of origin due to the commitment to ancestor and elderly, the land or house ownership in the sending village and the unfamiliar feeling with city life. The decision on when family reunion happens tends to be the choice and negotiation of migrant wives while the decision on where it happens more likely belongs to stay-at-home husbands. By claiming that family reunion is certainly happening in the village of origin, this paper also stresses the need to provide more social supports for migrant mothers/wives and their left behinds in maintaining family ties while living apart and readapting into family and community once migrants return home.

DAO, HA* (Univ Social Science and Humanities, ha.dao@anu.edu.au)

Changing Scenario of Bunt Women, a Study with Special Reference to South Kanara of Karnataka, India

The position of women has been different from society to society and from time to time. India is no exception to this. Women in India is essentially feminine and noted for feminine virtue, gentleness and tenderness. Indian women's life encompassed various dimensions of personal, domestic and community life. Women studies in India understood as a body of literature that embodies the concerns for women, equality and development. It seeks to find explanations and the factors, the historical evolution and the present state of women's social position. It strives to find remedies for unequal position of women and the methods to empower women.

Early research on women in India were primarily done by social historians, indologists, anthropologist investigated the position of woman, mainly of the high caste and elite sections of the society and to find the solutions to the social evils like child marriage, sati, the general oppression of widows, illiteracy. Indian society of institutions and practices which were believed to be deterrents to national resilience and progress and which gone India a bad name in western world. Research on women is significant to generate new and organic knowledge through intensive fieldwork. This would help to generate the data essential for understanding emerging areas of academic analysis into higher to neglected sectors. The present paper looks into the understanding and investigation of problems of Bunt Women and her status, problems in a closer way and also an attempt to highlight how Bunt women have undergone a series of changes in her positions and roles and also to know how the Bunt women participate in decision making process of the family, political participation, economic and cultural spheres of life.

Investigating Financial Contagion Links in the U.S. and Eurozone Financial Crises upon Non-High Income Countries

In this paper we are investigating the relationship between high income countries on the one hand and middle and low income countries on the other hand. The paper analyses the effect of financial contagion of the U.S financial crisis of 2008, and later of the Eurozone crisis on non-high income countries. The paper utilizes social network analysis combined with regression analysis. Several hypotheses will be tested: most notably, (1) financial markets (countries with developed financial markets have been affected worse than those who do not have developed markets), (2) trade links (export dependent countries affected more than those with little export), (3) international aid and remittances (countries dependent on aid were hit harder, if aid-flow decreased to these countries). This paper is part of a larger project on the effect of the economic crises (U.S. and EU) on child poverty in middle and low income countries, and therefore, special attention will be given to this matter (inequality, poverty, etc.).

DAPHI, PRISKA* (Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, p.daphi@gmx.de)

Enhancing Local Users in Water Resources Decision Making in Burkina Faso: How to Modify the Balance of Power

People in the watershed of the Bougouriba 7 are facing multiple issues to ensure their access to water for drinking and irrigation purpose, livestock watering and fishery activities, but also in terms of quality as artisanal mining activities or bad fishing practices led to water pollution. In 2010, a local water management committee, the CLE, has been set up in the context of a broader Integrated Water Resources Management policy developed since 1998 in Burkina Faso. But after its establishment, the CLE remained inactive for 3 years, largely because water was not a priority for its president, the High Commissioner, whose mandate concerns the overall development of a province that is much larger than the Bougouriba 7 watershed.

However, the CLE is meant to be a dialogue platform where representatives of deconcentrated technical administration, decentralized government, users and civil society can discuss local water management issues. Whereas the CLE has been created with the hope that it would «give a way to take over the usual and exclusive focus on an administrative regulation, which puts public authority and its departments at the center of the institutional, legislative, statutory, and normative plans» (MAHRH, 2004) our study shows that local users have still limited
decision-making power which is not an isolated situation as the comparison of 13
other CLE has shown.

In this communication we analyse the process of implementing the CLE to
show that it was not a "bottom up" approach. Then we describe how we have given
voice to users and local stakeholders to express their viewpoints about water
issues in the context of national to provincial administration representatives. As result,
the CLE has been stimulated, the users have pushed and built their own action
plan, some of them envision now to ask for decisional positions in the new board.

JS-55.2

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VENOT, JEAN-PHILIPPE (Wageningen University)
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Inequalities Faced By Women in IWRM Policies in Burkina Faso and Ghana

The aim of our communication is to show the inequalities still faced by women
in the uses and the decisions related to water management despite their recogni-
tion as central to Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Since almost
20 years, IWRM is at the core of the water policy framework of more and more
countries, specially in Africa. One of the Dublin principles of IWRM includes « par-
ticipatory water resource management and inclusion of women » (Prakash, 2007, 293). The Action Plan for IWRM in Burkina Faso and the National Water Policy in
Ghana insist in the involvement of women in water management. Notably be-
cause of their numerous activities in rural areas they are considered as one of
the crucial components to alleviate poverty and increase food security. Nevertheless,
studies we have conducted in the South West of Burkina Faso and in the Upper
East Region of the Ghana shows that women are still facing inequalities in terms
of access to water and in decision making process about this resource. Several el-
ements lead to this situation : a land tenure in customary and modern systems al-
low them to cultivate small and less fertile lands, at best ; an ineligibility to obtain
large loans to expand their farming and processing endeavors ; a disconnection
between the women that address women issues in the boards of IWRM institutions
from local to national levels, where their integration is weak. We show that a par-
ticipatory modelling approach, called Companion Modeling has been useful to
give them more room to express their voice.

JS-73.5

DARMJANTI, LINDA* (University of Indonesia, lindib_204la@yahoo.com)

Global Economy Network, Leisure and New Urban Teenager Life Style in Jakarta. -- CANCELLED

This paper is the result of two undergraduate student thesis at undergraduate
program of Sociology University of Indonesia, by using two different methods
which are quantitative and qualitative. "Kongkrong" or hanging out style, 95% agreed to hangout is mails or Seven
Eleven (Sevel) and using Behel (dental braces), Blackberry, and Belah tengah (even god hair style) called "3B" is urban teenager life style preference in jakarta to spend their free time. Hanging out in some places has become urban teenager culture. 63% of them agreed to spend their free time at Seven Eleven (Sevel). Seven Eleven as one of global economy groceries network oversees the business opportunity in Indonesia. They are providing comfortable stools and benches and Wi-fi. It creat-
ed a new lifestyle for urban teenager in jakarta to spend their free time (60%). This lifestyle preference called "anak Sevel". Interestingly, parents have become pri-
mary contributor of hanging out style, 95% agreed to hangout is mails or Seven
Eleven. On the other hand, sociology study about dental brace (behel) found inter-
esting findings. At the beginning, dental brace was used to re-align and straighten teeth. Nowadays, it has become a part of teenager lifestyle beside Blackberry mo-
bile phone and even god hairstyle. Dental brace used as part of dental health be-
came one of lifestyle accessories in particular social class. This teenager lifestyle is
threatening social deviation in association perspective also from health point of
view. Dental brace is sold as one of accessories which are below health quality standard. It expected can increase social status in urban teenager association. Both studies found, teenagers from particular social class want to proclaim their social class status is higher than the others by using "3B" and become a part of "anak Sevel". This social symptom is becoming social prestige for urban teenager
as indirect cause from global economy network.

RC35-615.4

DARR, ASAF* (University of Haifa, adarr@univ.haifa.ac.il)

Embeddedness In Action: The Socio-Cultural Institution Of Gift Giving As a Resource In Consumer Markets

Social embeddedness is often presented in the research literature as framing
economic action, and socio-cultural institutions are portrayed as influencing the
preference function of markets actors, rather than as a flexible resource in the ac-
tual process of economic exchange. But what happens when institutions become
an interactive part of economic action? By focusing and analyzing the context
and content of daily sales encounters in a computer chain store in Tel-Aviv, Israel, this
study presents how and when sellers and buyers mobilize the socio-cultural insti-
tution of gifting to further their diverse socio-economic interests as they buy and
sell. The article divides the empirical manifestations of the socio-cultural institution of gift giving into three phases of the sales process: Pre-sale gifting, closing gifts and post-sale gifting. In each case the distinct mobilization of gift giving is described and analyzed as part of the interactive sales encounter. Discus-
sion centers on the flexibility of gift giving as it becomes a resource in economic transac-
tion, and on the more general claim that the notion of social embedded-
ness of economic action can be strengthened by examining the mobilization of socio-cultural institutions in action, that is as part of interactive sales encounters.

RC40-678.7

DAS, EMMANUEL* (Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Services, epkdas2012@gmail.com)

IMPACT of Krish Vigyan Kendra (AGRICULTURE SCIENCE CENTRE) on Knowledge and Adoption Behaviour of Farmers

The present study was conducted in Varanasi and Allahabad district of Uttar
Pradesh, India. 200 Christian working women were selected randomly for the
study. 100 from Varanasi and 100 from Allahabad.

47.5 per cent Christian working women are between 31-40 year of age. 45.0
per cent Christian working women are intermediate, 28.0 percent are graduate. 50.0 per cent Christian working women are teachers. 28.5 percent are nurse. As
far the marital life of Christian working women is concerned 64.5 percent
women have high marital adjustment. As far the marital life of Christian working women as concerned 64.5 percent women have high marital adjustment. As far as adjustment with work situation is concerned 64.5 percent women said that they are satisfied with their salary. 60.5 percent women said that they have got this job by competition. 54.0 percent women have good relations with their higher authorities at the
work place. Only 10.0 percent women have average relationship with higher au-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Dances on Hooves: Embodiment and Interspecies Communication through Dressage to Music

Horses and humans have a long shared history, spanning millennia and continents. Once vital to the development of human societies via agriculture, transport and warfare, the horse is now predominantly a leisure animal, partnering humans in sport and other forms of physical recreation. Following on from popular success in the 2012 Olympic Games, dressage to music (DTM) represents a contemporary manifestation of the horse-human relationship. DTM is a form of interspecies dance. Combining the quiet, controlled power of traditional dressage with original choreography and musical interpretation, DTM offers an opportunity to consider some of the complexities of embodiment in action. The ultimate goal of equestrian sport is to achieve “a oneness with the horse, a kind of fluid intersubjectivity” (Birke and Brandt, 2009: 196) and through DTM horse and rider try to achieve this mutual becoming as a form of dance. This paper draws on an ethnography of DTM, including participant observation, interviews and autoethnographic reflections, to consider how the horse-human dance is developed and performed.

If dance is a form of bodily education, then DTM is about training human and non-human bodies, and an attempt to decrease the boundaries between bodies and between species, albeit temporarily. In this paper I consider how DTM, as a form of interspecies dance, encourages human participants to focus both on their bodily movements and on their mental/emotional state, as they attempt to lead their equine partner through the complex dance routine. DTM is a form of competitive sport, which is judged for both technical and artistic merit, and the public performance of the interspecies dance offers an opportunity to consider how the musical interpretation of complex physical practices (dressage, in this case) is produced on and through bodies, human and non-human.

WG01-894.1

How to Measure Religious Plurality and Mobility in Sub-Saharan Africa? Lessons from Research in Rural Mali

The study of religious affiliation of individuals in sub-Saharan Africa faces distinct challenges to those encountered in Western countries. The strong influence of traditional religions, coupled with the recent implementation of universalistic religions such as Christianity and Islam in West Africa, contributes to the adoption of non-exclusive religious practices (syncretism, religion changes). Even though debates on the plurality of religions and dynamics are present in sociology and anthropology, they are rarely based on statistical data, which would allow measuring the diversity of practices and resulting social differences. Conversely, quantitative studies, although they often collect information on the religion of peoples, ignore the diversity of religious practices and mobility. In this paper, we evaluate, based on a case study, the relevance and feasibility of a statistical approach to religious practices, taking into account the complexity and variability of practices in the individuals’ lives. Our data comes from a population followed over 25.1 years in Southeastern Mali, in bwa villages where traditional and Christian religions coexist.

RC38-654.1

Text and Contexts: A Pragmatic Approach to the Interpretation of Biographical Interviews

According to the methodological concept of interpretive social research, analysing biographical narratives is conceptualised as a process of re-construction. Methodological writings usually concentrate on theoretical arguments for this approach ("why") and present more or less idealised methodical steps for the procedure itself ("how"). Of course, they can hardly show exactly "how it works". In my paper I will focus on the question what we are really doing by "re-constructing" the meaning of a text. I will suggest a notion of "co-construction" which draws attention to the contexts that are made relevant by the interpreter when she or he produces an interpretation (or better: various 'readings') of a text, e.g. a transcript of a biographical narrative interview. I will introduce a model reflecting on some text-context relations which play an important role in the research practice and will exemplify them by using the case provided by the session organisers.

RC55-882.1


This study aims to explore social backgrounds of domestic violence in adulthood toward female in Japan. Researches of domestic violence against female have pointed out that experiences of violence in their childhood are related to the occurrence of domestic violence in their adulthood. Based on this finding, this research will verify whether this phenomenon is observed as well as in Japan by national sample data, and analyze whether this is related to other factors such as social stratification of origin, home discipline types of father and so on. These analyses are based on the Japanese General Social Survey 2008 (N=2060). This data set includes three types of violence: punched or beaten experience in childhood, punched or beaten experience in adulthood, severely criticized or yelled experience in the past 5 years by their spouse or intimate partner. According to basic analyses, we found that female respondents experienced domestic violence much more than male. For example, 9.5% of female respondents reported that they experienced physical violence by intimate partner or spouse, while 0.5% of male respondents reported. Moreover, 11.8% of female and 3.6% of male reported that they had experienced of verbal violence. We also found that people who were victimized by violence in childhood also tended to experience domestic violence in adulthood, both physically and verbally. In addition, the types of home discipline from father were slightly related to likelihood of domestic violence experiences. On the other hand, social stratification variables didn't directly affect violence experience in adulthood. Overall the findings indicate that their status of origin is less significant when we predict the likelihood of domestic violence in adulthood. Other outcomes about the relationships between social stratification and disciplining will be discussed.
In 1989 the Sociological Institute initiated a longitudinal panel study among parents expecting their first child in 8 settlements in Hungary. In the first phase of the study 300 women in the last trimester of their pregnancy were asked to fill out standardized questionnaires. In the second phase, the families were revisited 3-13 months after giving birth. Then altogether 194 families (both mothers and fathers) for four times a year and received more than 50 in-depth mother interviews were made. From 2011 a 3 year research is funded to (re)continue the study of this special family panel data, to follow up the life history of the families taking part in the research 20 years ago. This data collection aims not only to find and ask the parents, but to involve their children born then, and grown up adults by now. In the 3rd wave 110 families were interviewed.

Our presentation is a journey in time with an interesting account of the societal and demographic changes 20 years after the transition. We give a thorough and detailed picture of the childbearing intentions of both, the parents as well as the young generation. What are the differences? What causes diverging intentions realized their childbearing intention, and what are the reasons behind the postponement or abandoning of childbearing intentions of the young generation.


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Testing the Equivalence of Values in Europe with the New PVQ-RR Scale

Investigating whether European societies share common values requires that the values in the first place comparable. Since its inception in 2002 the European Social Survey (ESS) has included a short version of 21 questions to measure ten basic human values (Schwartz 1992). This enabled studying European values across countries and over time. Studies assessing whether and to what extent these values are comparable across European societies have led to partly disappointing results: Whereas it could be shown that associations between values and other theoretical constructs of interest may be meaningfully compared across countries, statistical tests of equivalence demonstrated that value means may not be comparable. Methodologists have suggested that this finding was a consequence of the efforts of the ESS to maintain value coverage while using nonhomogeneous items to measure each value. This might change now. In 2012 Schwartz and colleagues have proposed a refined value theory with 19 more finely distinguished values and a new instrument, PVQ-SX with 57 questions to measure these values. This scale has better reliability properties of the older ESS instrument, takes only 2.5 minutes longer to complete, and most importantly, first results suggest that it displays better equivalence properties across countries and may allow comparing means of at least some of the values across some European countries. The current study investigates the comparability of values in Europe with this new instrument, and enquires if sufficient levels of equivalence are achieved, to study the similarity, commonality or uniqueness of value priorities across European societies.


Davidovitch, Nitza* (Ariel University of Samaria, Israel, d.nitza@ariel.ac.il)

A Multicultural Perspective on Leisure in the 21st Century – Tradition and Modernity

The paper focuses on the perception of leisure in Israel in terms of time, activity, value, and self-realization. Our aim is to explore the changes in the perception of leisure in Israel over the 65 years of the state’s existence; identify the factors that shape the perception of leisure and styles of leisure in Israel, a young state that has fought for its existence for many years, and whose citizens also experience existential anxiety, and as a state whose cultural foundation combines tradition and modernity, a state whose social fabric includes longstanding new immigrants, minorities, religious and secular individuals. We will explore the leisure culture in Israel and the changes that have occurred in it. This paper may have practical implications for the educational challenge of leisure education that promotes understanding of others, tolerance, and may even pave the road to unity.


Davidson, Debra* (University of Alberta, debra.davidson@ualberta.ca)

JONES, Kevin (University of Alberta)

PARKINS, John (University of Alberta)

The Role of Food Safety Risks in Facilitating Agricultural Transitions: Alternative Beef Production in Alberta, Canada

Alternative beef production in the Province of Alberta, Canada is evaluated in the context of recent discussions of sustainability transitions. By combining the insights of Archer’s sociological Reflexivity/Morphogenesis Theory with Sustainability Transitions Theory, we analyze the findings of a qualitative case study comparing the interviews of conventional and alternative beef producers, treating alternative beef production as a niche operating within the dominant regime of global industrial agri-business. In particular, we highlight the role of food safety crisis events—some of which emerge as a direct consequence of the socio-ecological contradictions embedded in industrial agriculture—represent opportunity windows for the further establishment of system niches with the potential for contributing to sustainability transition. Further, the anticipated common identity among niche producers was not borne out empirically; to the contrary, producers are motivated to support this niche on the basis of a wide diversity of histories, rather than their expansion.
RC53-859.2

DAVIES, CRISTYN* (University of Sydney, Australia, cristyn.davies@sydney.edu.au)

ROBINSON, KERRY* (University of Western Sydney, k.robinson@uws.edu.au)

Reconceptualising Family: Negotiating Sexuality in an Era of Neoliberalism

Based on qualitative research, this presentation examines the complex kinship relations involved in constructing queer families. We focus on the heterogeneities of queer families; the difficulties encountered in association with processes of recognition and how this is negotiated across different contexts within queer families, extended families, and bureaucracies; how sexual subjectivities are articulated within the context of family, and concerns raised by queer families in relation to children’s early schooling. Of particular importance to this discussion is awareness that in a governmental climate of neoliberalism, there are contradictory and competing discourses about queer subjectivities, the child, and constructions of family. The queer subject is frequently and increasingly positioned as a targeted consumer and this consumption extends to accessing foster care, adoption, reproductive technologies, the healthcare system, and education. However, despite the invitation to queer families to be consumers in these contexts, the normative family is still viewed as heterosexual, with queer families continuing to be excluded and rendered invisible in representations of family. Early education should include knowledge of diverse kinds of kinship relations including queer families, non-biological formations of family, including fostering and adoption, and alternative reproductive practices and technologies through which many young children are now conceived. Currently, most early childhood education and primary school curricula in Australia do not reflect the reality of many young children living in queer families and young people and young families and sexuality is critical to children becoming socially informed citizens and politically active members of their communities who can participate in creating alternative and more equitable futures.

RC29-502.1

DAVIES, SHARYN* (AUT University, sharyn.davies@aut.ac.nz)

Gangnam Style Versus Eye Of The Tiger: People, Police, and Procedural Justice In Indonesia

This paper explores whether people in Indonesia would welcome a procedural justice model of policing, I take procedural justice to involve the quality of police decision-making, the quality of treatment extended by police to the public, and moral similitude between police and citizens. While a large volume of work has been published on procedural justice and policing since Tyler’s model was developed in 1990, this work has been predominantly quantitative (and largely grounded in psychology), and almost exclusively based in the US, the UK, and Australia. In exploring the applicability of procedural justice to policing in Indonesia, this paper extends the geographic scope of the procedural justice model, and provides a richly contextualised and nuanced account of people’s everyday experiences with police within a procedural justice framework. The article draws on data from nine months of ethnographic fieldwork on policing in Indonesia spread between 2011 and 2013. What this data suggests is that people in Indonesia would be receptive to a procedural justice model of policing.

RC16-294.7

DAVIS, HOWARD* (Bangor University, h.h.davis@bangor.ac.uk)

The Category of Religion in Alain Touraine’s Critique of Modernity

Alain Touraine’s distinctive contributions to sociological theory include his theory of action, his approach to social movements and his critique of modernity which offers a ‘post-social’ approach to contemporary societies. In Critique of Modernity (1992) his vision of the transition to modern society is one of conflict between the technocratic vision of industrial society (system) and new movements to liberation (subject). One of Touraine’s key subjects and focal points of the book is the category of religion and the relationship of religion to the categories of individual, subject and actor; religion, culture and the principle of universalism; and the capacity of critical sociology to capture the self-transforming character of social relations in modernity.

RC23-417.6

DAVIS, JOSIE ELIZABETH* (independent, josie@josiejuelizabethdavis.com)

A Case Study in IP Arising in Art/Science Performance Research and Transdisciplinary Collaboration

In this paper, I discuss the projects and practice of the art/science collective Davis & Strathmann as a case study in transdisciplinary, collaborative, practice-based performance and design research with a unique history of unresolved trademark and intellectual property (IP) conflicts between members. Transdisciplinarity is examined through the history of two projects, Sink and Hunter/Symbiosis, as examples of work conceived by Davis and developed for the exchange between members from U.S. and Argentina and as part of a six-week art/science design residency at the Helen Riaboff Whiteley Center, University of Washington’s Friday Harbor Laboratories, highlighting the expertise of project members in audio and multimedia performance and art direction, publishing, concept and visual design, and on the application of these shared practices toward art/science research.

Issues arising from creative practices including divergent views on the role of art/science as documentation, media authorship, process versus product, ethics and professional discourse, and transparency are examined and, specifically, methods of production, communication, administration, and IP leading to the dissemination of the Davis & Strathmann collective. In particular, this study examines unresolved IP challenges after the residency including the abuse of online administrative permissions, exploitation, irresponsible behavior toward the collective identity, threats of legal action and IP misconduct with regard to the exhibition of future work, subversive efforts to deface fundraising platforms, and the withholding of media by collective members for personal gain.

This study examines contributions of members to the above issues, how these issues may have been avoided, and steps taken in preventing the recurrence of IP conflict. In closing, it offers suggested actions and recommendations for resolving complex performance, creative, and strategic agendas addressed by individuals and organizations seeking to avoid IP conflict and to improve communication standards in their field. Supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 1142510.
since its ratification, various parties have deployed elements of CEDAW in an ef- fort to address gender inequality. This paper discuss the progress the country has made since it ratified the convention in 1985 and the ways it has negotiated customary laws and traditional practices, which are often in direct contradiction with the principle of CEDAW. The findings show how the settlement has adopted elements of the convention to improve gender equality, individually or together. This change in their community, and the convention can be further implemented to increase the rights of women in Zambia. This case offers important implications of how multiple agencies can effectively utilize CEDAW as leverage, and at times succeed, in changing negative gender ideologies.

RC09-174.4
DAVIS, LWENDO MOONZWE* (ICF International, lmoon02@gmail.com)
Women’s Capabilities and Empowerment in Lusaka Zambia

Sen (1985) states that resources and agency constitute capabilities, which are the potential that people have for living in the way they want to and of achieving valued ways of being and doing. Drawing on Sen (1985), Kabeer (1999) defines empowerment as the ability to exercise choice, and states that this ability is composed of three interrelated dimensions: resources, agency and achievement. The concept of empowerment has been defined in several ways, including decision-making capabilities, and is often proposed as a way to improve women’s overall wellbeing. For example, due to women’s increasing risk for HIV/STIs, several organizations have promoted interventions that empower women as a way to improve their health outcomes and reduce their sexual risk. This study focused on women’s empowerment and its relationship to sexual risk and sought to delineate the roles of the family and social context in both empowerment and sexual risk. Data from the study, conducted peri-urban settlement in Lusaka, Zambia, includes observations, secondary analysis of in-country newspapers, 60 in-depth qualitative interviews with and the administration of a survey instrument to 205 women in the study community. Findings from this study highlight the complicated nature of the concept of empowerment. Results indicate that the nature of a woman’s relationship with her male partner is a crucial mediating variable in her sexual risk. A positive partner relationship was associated with lower levels of violence and men’s sexual risk behaviors. Further, joint decision making between a woman and her partner was associated with lower risk for HIV, whereas individual decision making by the woman or the man was associated with increased risk for HIV. This study lends support for empowerment interventions that take a holistic approach to risk reduction by not only involving women’s male partners but also targeting changes in societal and cultural norms.

RC16-280.4
DAVY, Zowie* (University of Lincoln, zdavy@lincoln.ac.uk)

The sexualisation of trans people is a thorny issue due to the pathologizing undertones within sexological literature. After many years of being on the one hand, silenced about sexuality or on the other hyper-sexualized, for fear of being pigeon-holed as unworthy recipients of medical interventions by the medical teams providing healthcare, transsexual and transgender people have started to explore and produce their “sexual bodies” and represent them in novel ways through prose, poetry and pornographic film. The political move to illustrate the wider ‘spectra of desire’ (Stryker, 2006) and experiences of trans-sexuality was announced to be politically important as a way of shifting stereotypical associations surrounding trans embodiment and sexuality generally. These projects of sexual representation rely on transforming spaces and discourses within cultural mediums in which transpeople explore their sexuality. Pornography and erotica are two sites that offer personalized accounts of trans-sexuality that often speaks back to medicalization. I argue, in the words of Kate Bornstein (1994: 163), these erotic productions offer “irreverence for the established order” and incorporate the “often dizzying use of paradox” which underpins my analysis. Using trans erotica texts, I will illustrate that ‘transsexualism’ and ‘transgenderism’ are not solely about gender, as a core characteristic, and suggest that sexuality is part of trans subjectivity too. I will suggest further that new representations of trans-sexuality within the erotic representations pose challenges to the medical policy and practices surrounding trans medicalization and the sedated ideas surrounding transpeople as either non-sexual or hyper-sexual. This focus on erotica allows for new analyses and conceptualizations of trans-sexuality that incorporate bodily aesthetic affects of the transitioned and transitioning body. Simultaneously, under-standing trans bodily aesthetic affects helps us move away from territorializing identitarian markers, such as gay, lesbian and bi and explore a wider spectra of trans desire.

JS-85.6
DAWSON, MICHAEL (University of Chicago)
FRANCIS, MEGAN* (Pepperdine University, mfrancis@pepperdine.edu)
The Revolution Will Be Televised: Youth, Political Protest, and Hip Hop From The U.S. To Egypt –CANCELLED

The impact of hip hop music has transcended borders and transformed global understandings concerning the relationship between music and protest. This paper will use the emergence of the hip hop movement by Arab youth as a lens to analyze the influence of United States hip hop and its subsequent influence on Middle Eastern culture. It examines in particular, the Egyptian rap scene and the crucial role of rap music in galvanizing youth to act and in articulating the betrayal felt by many Egyptians from President Hosni Mubarak’s oppressive regime. The use of hip hop as a form of solidarity and a tool against political oppression was brought to the fore during the Arab Spring in 2011, which set off a number of revolutions in the Middle East and North Africa. Rappers such as El General from Tunisia, the Arabian Knight and Deeb from Egypt, and the Syrian American artist Omar Offendum—frequently point to United States rappers such as 2Pac, Biggie, and Public Enemy as providing inspiration to their craft. I argue that the emergence of rap music in Egypt was fueled by many of the similar exigencies (high youth unemployment, failed revolutionary dreams, and political marginalization) that fueled the development of the hip hop movement in the United States but that its impact on the political establishment has been even greater. The Egyptian hip hop scene that came of age during the revolution showcases how rap music’s influence on citizens and political leadership has evolved in the modern global era. In other words, this paper argues that we can learn a lot about...
the current state of youth led social movements by examining Arab rap music during the Egyptian revolution.

RC08-153.1

DAYE, CHRISTIAN* (University of Graz, ch.daye@uni-graz.at)

Why Dead Ends May Remain Well-Trodden Paths: Epistemic Hopes and Obstacles in the History of the Delphi Technique

Quite in contrast to any conception of the scientific process as being determined by verification plus adoption versus falsification and dismissal, one interesting feature of ideas in the (social) sciences is the relative inertia that accompanies their identification as dead ends. Even if under relentless fire by a wide array of critics, proponents of a dead end idea can continue to believe in its quality and capacity and defend it against any kind of attack. This might, in some cases, be explained by reference to Leon Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance, and the historian of science can analyze the ways in which proponents attempted to reduce the dissonance extant between their claims and reality. However, especially in the social sciences and humanities, a clear-cut event that causes the dissonance is missing. The paper proposes to use the concept of epistemic hopes for such cases. As an analytic category, epistemic hopes are the expectations towards capacity, productivity, efficiency, and impact of a scientific idea that guide the author(s) of this idea in its creation and development. Moreover, epistemic hopes can also be used as an explanatory category. They can draw attention away from the flaws of one's own idea and obstruct an objective assessment of its capacity, productivity, efficiency, and impact. In this, they are similar, but not identical to the Gaston Bachelard's epistemic obstacles. Referring to the history of the Delphi technique, the paper discusses the concept of epistemic hopes and its relation to Bachelard's epistemic obstacles.

RC21-359.5

DE ALBA MUIRRIETA, FELIPE* (UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA METROPOLITANA, fdeallam@me.com)

ARE Water Conflicts Changing The Modern State? Reflections On Informalization In Mexico City

In the past decades, the sociological literature on environmental issues and natural resources has attempted to characterize the demands, the actors, and the international channels used by environmental movements, and in environmental protests and protests. This paper is located in this literature, focusing primarily on water conflicts in a large city of the Global South.

More specifically, using a political ecology framework, the paper explores how the notion of informality can shed a new light on hydropolitics through a discussion of the modern state's relation to non-state actors. The paper compares traditional institutions such as clientelism or electoral promotion with emergent informal practices such as the multiplication of intermediaries and water provision through a network of water trucks ambiguously subsidized by public institutions.

Through an empirical analysis of the various means through which people face hydric stress in Mexico City, the paper offers a reflection on the transformation of the Mexican modern state.

The chronic insufficiencies of the modern state (or of governments with fragile legitimacies) articulated with clientelistic practices channelled through local intermediaries can clearly show how formalization and informalization processes work in a country where formalization was never complete, but where the modern state has a long tradition of authoritarianism. The aim is to better understand the instrumentalization of the water crisis in current state restructuring processes, and its impacts on hydric precariousness.

RC24-438.29

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River Doce: Water As an Environmental Perception Factor

The act of perceiving the environment where one is inserted awakens the notion for co-responsibility of the users, leading them to better understand the interrelationships between man and environment. Of those: cognition, perception and interpretation of levels and dimensions of river Doce's reality, its singularities and importance contribute to the understanding of visible and non-visible transformations, tangible or not, of the landscape, perceived and interpreted as heritage of the people, which must be passed on to future generations. The river Doce that bathes the city of Governador Valadares, Minas Gerais, Brazil, is the 10th most polluted river in the country, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). Currently, its water surface is extremely reduced, at serious risk of collapse. The city supply. Having been raised by its margins, River Doce represents memory, identity, culture and history to Governador Valadares. This study presents the social perception of water manifested in a survey of high school students and teachers from public and private schools of Governador Valadares. Analysis of data collected through the questionnaire allowed the assessment of links between attitudes, values and social practices with regard to the Doce river, natural and cultural heritage of the community. Preliminary information identified in this exploratory study is relevant to the formulation of public and private policies that focus on the sustainable development of the Doce river basin.

TG07-971.1

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The Senses in Scene

The senses in scene.

This article reflects part of the trajectory of the collective Theater of the Instant, associated with the research group Poetics of the Body, from the Department of Scenic Arts at the University of Brasilia. This group, since 2009, gathers researchers and artists around the processes of scenic creation, and exercises inter-disciplinarity through the interface of theater and other areas such as literature, music, aesthetic computing and new media. It also aims at experiencing processes of reception, with research dedicated to provoking the spectator's different senses, and other aspects of experimental dramaturgical treatments.

This group's creation presents itself as a unfolding of the research begun by my doctorate in anthropology, which is described in the book Being in Scene: Flower in the Wind: Etymology of Hybrid Looks. The book took from training in traditional techniques such as the shinto-ho, a bodily education of Japanese origin that aims at rescuing and maintaining the body's sensibility and the yoga of voice, a technique that unites chanting traditions of indian, indigenous and african cultures.

The contact with these outlooks offers an exercise in displacement, the construction of a gaze and a body that transform day-to-day life and the situations of aesthetic performance.

In this friction between traditional and contemporary knowledge there is a focus on experience, with an emphasis on perception and the relationship with the senses, both in those responsible for the performance and in those watching it. There is an exploration of new sensorial experiences and an intention of expanding the potentiality of interaction and communication with the other. A notion of body-memory is at work, looking to create a field of activating imagination so that the fragments of each other's life-stories emerge in the direction of a web of fictional dramaturgic constructions.

Keywords: experience, senses, body-memory, imagination.

RC52-843.3

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A Pharmacist without Sweets. Bending Incentives to Enlarge the Scope of Practice of Pharmacists in Primary Care

To improve patient safety in primary care regulatory agencies aim to enlarge the scope of pharmacists in primary care in the Netherlands. We started a study to measure the effect upon patient safety of the employment of clinical pharmacists in practices of general practitioners (GPs). For this study, we had to define the exact position and role of the clinical pharmacist in GP practices. We set two conditions. The first condition was to align the incentives for patient safety with pharmaceutical care. The second condition was to create a stable jurisdiction for the clinical community pharmacist.

The particular position of the clinical pharmacist in primary care in the Netherlands is a perfect case to conceptualize incentives and interests as ‘incentresses’. Financial incentives are important features of the position of pharmacists in the community pharmacy. In addition to financial incentives, an uncertain jurisdiction shapes the professional behavior and identity of pharmacists.

To conceptualize the ‘incentresses’ for medication safety, we conducted a literature study, analyzed policy documents and did a pilot study. In this pilot study, the first author acted as clinical pharmacist in GP practices. The data were analyzed with the agency theory in institutional economics and by sociological theory of new professionalism.

Based upon the analysis we came to the following intervention. From 2014 onwards, we will employ ten clinical pharmacists in GP practices. As the pharmacists have a fixed income, they have no incentives to dispense medication nor to stop medication. In addition, the clinical pharmacists will become part of the community of GPs as they share the offices and their case notes within the GP practice.

RC32-552.5

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A Pharmacist without Sweets. Bending Incentives to Enlarge the Scope of Practice of Pharmacists in Primary Care

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Domestic Violence and Rationality on Small Islands

Quality of Governance in Domestic Violence Policies in Small Island Development States (SIDs): A Case of the Dutch Caribbean

small island development states and territories face special difficulties in taking care of domestic violence policies. Characteristics of governance need their own fine tuning in a context of fear, a sensitive subject, and small scale territories, where everybody knows each other, professionals, public servants, politicians, victims and perpetrators. From a rational choice perspective we look at how professional and public servants in such a context deal with conflicting values, public service motivation, incidents and the public's view. How do the values of politicians and street-level professionals relate and what care institutions and juridical institutions do matter? The qualitative research (40 interviews with professionals and public servants) took place in the three Dutch Caribbean islands (Bonaire, St. Eustatius en Saba) in the context of the intended ratification of the CV90-Treaty (European Treaty against Domestic Violence and Domestic Violence). From an external perspective the coping strategies found could suggest irrational elements, while they were rational from an insular cultural perspective. Conflicting modern and traditional value systems slow the quality of governance.

RC12-221.2

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Prostitution Policy in Sweden

In 1999, Sweden became the first country in the world to adopt a law that criminalizes the client in prostitution – but not the person offering sexual services. Since then, Finland, Iceland and Norway have adopted similar legislation, making it illegal to purchase sexual services but not to sell them. The wording of the Swedish Sex Purchase Act is gender neutral. However, the law was politically motivated and created a gender disparity perspective between men and women of women selling sex to men, and prostitution was constructed as a part of the patriarchal oppression of women. In contemporary time, the law is largely uncontroversial and has been officially accepted across the political spectrum. However, questions regarding the effectiveness of the law remain somehow unanswered.

In this paper, the “language of prostitution” in a Swedish context is put under scrutiny and is analysed in relation to gender, ethnicity and sexuality. Drawing on empirical data consisting of interviews with Swedish police officers and social workers, my analysis indicates that the implementation of the Sex Purchase Act differs from those in the draft works. Firstly, practitioners do not seem to perceive the law as a mean to achieve gender equality. Instead, they cast prostitution as a ‘human problem’ and how they apply the law is largely dependent on stereotype notions that exist on certain groups involved in prostitution. Secondly, analysis shows that the enforcement of the law is highly gendered, racialised and sexualised. On a practical level, the law is used in a much larger extent in relation to men buying sex from foreign women working in Sweden, and used as a strategy for border control. In relation to men buying sex from men, however, the practitioners do not comprehend the law as applicable at all.

RC14-253.5

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Social Networks and Popular Movements in Brazil

Brazil witnessed, in 2013, a growing wave of social manifestations that spread throughout the country, initiated by secondary school and college students, the movement took over an increasingly large dimension petitonalized mostly by the use of social networks. With diverse causes, the movements revealed a generalised popular insatisfaction, which is compared to that of specific historical moments of the country, such as the movement Diretas Já and the support towards the impeachment of president Fernando Collor de Mello. This article specifically intends to discuss the appropriation from the popular manifestations of a concept created by an advertisement campaign launched by and automaker on the 1st half of 2012 (N=294), reveal their aspirations in the work sphere. We use a quantitative data obtained by means of a framework of work values, similar to those that have been used in the World Values Survey research. We are mapping the main work values between this group. Inglehart’s thesis was observed in significant valuation question “interesting work”, however, in this group, there is still a predominance of aspiration “job security”. The data express a transversely this scale of values when analyzing the differences between the social origins, gender and scientific area of each course. Is important to note that this is an exploratory study, it is worth while track for future studies aiming to better understand the various dynamics experienced by university students, among them the aspirations in the sphere of work, as well as adjustments of these values throughout the process transition to adulthood.

RC19-339.3

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Nudging Wage Earners into Accepting the Burden of the Financial Crisis: The Politics of Choice and the Individualisation of Retirement Risks

During the last two decades of the 20th century a shift in the finance of old age pensions, from a PAYG logic towards a funded strategy based on equity finance, appeared to be a miraculous solution to the problem of an ageing society. Countries with a tradition of social insurance engaged on a path of gradually replacing the second tier function of their public pensions by privately funded occupational pensions. Countries with a Beveridgian tradition removed the PAYG elements from their funded second-tier by reforming their funded DB schemes (tampering with the indexation to wages and inflation of individual contributions and benefits), or by altogether closing down DB schemes and replace them by DC systems (in an attempt to limit the back-servicing liabilities that form a PAYG element in funded DB schemes). During the final decade these changes seemed to come at no cost to future pensioners, as stock markets were booming. But following the dot.com crisis with a turn of the century the first dark clouds started to appear, and after the banking crisis the risk, uncertainties and transaction costs of individualised forms of funded retirement provision became apparent. One way that policy makers seem to have sought to make these new risks and burdens, that individuals increasingly are exposed to, acceptable to the population, was to masquerade them under the mantra of individual choice. The paper investigates how this individualisation has taken shape in a number of different kinds of welfare states: Germany, Australia, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. It not only looks at the attribution of various risks, but also at measures that attempt to counterpose adverse effects of expanding individuality and responsibility: the myth of myopia and bounded rationality of the pension plan participants, and the possible opportunism of private providers of pension products.

RC21-369.2

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Understanding Amsterdam Airport Schiphol through Controversies

Due to its ambiguous multi-actor character, the decision making process concerning complex governance systems, such as Amsterdam Airport Schiphol (AAS), is experienced as being incremental and highly indicative. That is why in these cases collective arrangements of involved stakeholders are often created to give advice on how to tackle these complex problems. In this paper I would like to stress that complex problems and policy deadlocks cannot be resolved by the use of specialist knowledge and technical expertise. Even the opposite may be true: There is a multiplicity of stake associated with specific issues while, at the same time, there are often disagreements about values, norms, objectives, research, information and knowledge; leading to complex and unstructured problems. This means that reductive solutions are not available.

To shed a different light on Schiphol's deadlock situation, I will use the Actor Network Theory (ANT). ANT not only takes the mutually intertwined impact of facts and values, governance and governance systems for granted, but it is more

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
focused on (collaborative) politics in the making through socio-technical contex-
tories. I will use these theoretical insights to analyse the quest for an alternate
route design for the Schiphol Spijkerboor departure in 2009-2010. Redesigning
this departure route became focal point of a major controversy between the
concerned actors. The case will point out that decision-making processes should
focus on the distribution of complexity, as a multiplicity of stakes and divergent
perceptions arise, disagreements, ambiguities and uncertainties ensure that the
decision-making process takes place in an undefined area somewhere between
facts and values, where science and politics are mutually intertwined. By shifting
the focus from ‘studying complexity’ to ‘studying the disposition of complexity’,
deadlocks can be understood in a different way, leading to new insights on how
to break free from them.

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Scale Effects in Workplace Innovation

Workplace innovation is defined as the implementation of new and combined interventions in work organisation, HRM and supportive technologies, and strategies to improve performance of organisations and quality of jobs. Previous research into the relationship between workplace innovation and organisational performance. Through OLS regression we empirically tested whether firm size moderates the relationship between workplace innovation and organisational performance. We used a sample of 1,132 Dutch firms. Our database consist of variables from The Netherlands Employer Work Survey (NEWS; 2010) and balance sheets for non-financial firms (NFO; 2010 and 2011) collected by Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Organisational performance is operationalized as the labour productivity growth, employment growth, and growth of return on capital. Firms are categorised into four size classes: micro firms (<9 employees), small and large firms (10-249 employees) and large firms (≥250 employees). Workplace innovation is measured with four sub-constructs: strategic orientation, flexible work, smart organising and product-market improvement. We find a combined effect of firm size and strategic orientation on labour productivity growth. In terms of labour productivity growth strategic orientation is significant more beneficial for small and medium sized firms compared to small and medium and large firms. Additionally, the result show a combined effect of firm size and product-market improvement on labour productivity growth. For micro sized firms product-market improvement seems to have a negative effect on labour productivity growth, whereas it has a positive effect on labour productivity growth for small and medium and large firms. Furthermore, we find an interaction effect for firm size and product-market improvement on employment growth. For large firms product-market improvement has a negative effect on employment growth, however it has a positive effect on employment growth for micro and small and medium firms. This indicates scale effects exist and policy measures aimed at stimulating workplace innovation should differentiate between size classes.

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Farmer Approaches to Animal Welfare: Understanding on-Farm Animal-Human Relations

In the last three decades, livestock production practices have risen to importance in scientific, political, and public debates on sustainable development. Topics of debate related to livestock farming’s environmental impact, food safety and security, and animal and human health have received considerable socio-
logical attention. Animal welfare issues, and particularly the farm animal-human relations implicated in these, have only recently become a topic of sociological scrutiny and remain under-theorised – despite an increasing public and policy attention for animal welfare. This paper aims to contribute to the understanding of approaches to animal welfare by a group of actors who see animal welfare as particu-
larly consequential for farm animal’s well-being: farmers. The paper argues that
to date studies of farmers’ stands on animal welfare have focussed too little on how these stands are informed by farmers’ embodied, and socially and material-
contextualised interactions with the animals. In this light, the paper develops a practice-oriented framework that allows for an analysis of the situated dynamics of farmers’ animal welfare approaches. Drawing on qualitative interviews with Belgian pig farmers about their implementation of EU animal welfare legislation that required them to group-house their gestating sows, the paper dis-
cusses how farmers ‘negotiate’ an amalgam of political, ethical, socio-economic, and practical demands when designing and managing their daily interactions with the sows. Furthermore, the paper analyses how farmers’ understandings of their sows’ welfare experiences and needs were affected by their daily interactions with these animals in the context of the new sow housing system. Moving beyond un-
derstandings of farmers’ involvement in animal welfare governance as economic rational actors or as rather passive recipients of governmental and market-based

norms, the paper ends with a reflection on the scientific and policy implications of its more situated understanding of farmers’ animal welfare approaches.

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• Propuesta De Paradigma Neurocúntico. Proposal of Neurocúntic Paradigm

Propuesta de un paradigma denominado Neurocúntico (PNC), que es el mar-
cro utilizado para definir las características del objeto (nivel ontológico), la relación del sujeto-objeto (nivel epistemológico) y el proceso que se utiliza para proceder a la adquisición del conocimiento (nivel metodológico).

Se considera propone como la continuación de la tradición de los paradigmas Positivismo, Postpositivismo, Teorías Críticas y Constructivismo.

El PNC hace referencia a elementos físicos: las neuronas (neuro) como el soporte físico de almacenamiento de la información, y la luz (cuántico), ondas sonoras y estímulos químicos que llegan hasta los sentidos para crear la infor-
mación. Por lo tanto se considera que aporta una base material y objetiva, para los hechos de la Sociología considerados principalmente inmateriales y subjeti-
vos. Por estas características, sería considerado un paradigma científico.

Por lo tanto, se asume que existe una realidad externa, y una realidad interna del sujeto.

Esta comunicación acaecerá la propuesta de un método para la investigación en Sociología.

Aplicaciones prácticas.

Aplicaciones Teóricas: Propuesta de alguna duda razonable sobre algunos de los planteamientos de Newton, Darwin, Einstein y Descartes.

Posibles aplicaciones a la vida cotidiana

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The “Born Free Generation” in South Africa: Vulnerabilities and Aspirations -- CANCELLED

Almost twenty years after the end of apartheid, South Africa remains one of the world’s most unequal countries. Despite promises of a ‘better life for all’, racial and class inequalities continue to shape young people’s identities, life chances and dreams for the future. ‘Black’ and ‘Coloured’ youth are especially vulnerable, with high levels of school drop-out, unemployment and large numbers of ‘discouraged work seekers’. The situation has given rise to a new moral panic around the country’s exceptionally large youth cohort. Yet little is understood about how ordinary young South Africans experience their reality of un(der)employment in the context of transformation and promises about upward mobility. This paper draws on 18 months of ethnographic research with 6 young South Africans of the so-called “Born Free generation” in the Western Cape. The study provides rich insights into the participants’ current life trajectories and their families’ back-
ground. Detailed family histories enable us to unravel how differences in racial categories, geographical location, and class influenced the decisions people made at the time of the transition. Such decisions continue to affect the socio-economic position of many young people today. In-depth research also enables us to focus on individual trajectories, for example, in the search for employment. The paper describes detailed trajectories in search of work and the “swallowed” patterns of youth transitions through employment stages. The discussion identifies gaps in our understanding of life with long term unemployment or constant short term employment, problematizing the ways in which employment or unemployment are generally measured and the category of young adults “Not in any kind of Employment, Education or Training”. The work notes severe psycho-social con-
sequences for young adults in un(der)employment, and offers detailed insights that are relevant to policy discussions about a Basic Income Grant or Youth Wage Subsidy in South Africa.

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Le Cas Oscar Pistorius, Analyse Des Débats Médiatiques & Propos De La Technologisation Du Corps Humain

Oscar Pistorius est un athlète Sud-Africain bi-amputé fémoral. Il court avec deux prothèses insérées sous les genoux. Ses performances le portent sur les plus hautes marches des podiums en sport adapté. En 2007, il demande l’autorisation de participer aux Jeux Olympiques (donc avec les sportifs “valides”). Cela lui est

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
- Est-il légitime qu’il participe ou non aux J.O. ?
- Est-il avantagé par ses prothèses de jambes, au détriment des autres athlètes non appareillés ?

L’analyse des discours de cette controverse médiatique montre qu’Oscar Pistorius pose un problème de catégorisation anthropologique. En effet, tant qu’il court dans la catégorie “sport adapté”, il ne suscite aucune réserve. Par ailleurs, la controverse ne porte pas sur le fait qu’il soit handicapé, car dans l’histoire plusieurs handicaps physiques ont participé à des Olympiades sans provoquer ni rejets, ni débats. Mais pour la première fois, un sportif produit ses performances grâce à un appareillage technologique rajouté au corps et celles-ci se rapprochent des performances des sportifs “valides”. Ce faisant, Pistorius remet en question les imaginaires sociaux définissant la place des personnes handicapées ; elles sont « moins » que les personnes dites “valides”. Il oblige ainsi les sociétés à s’interroger sur la place des personnes qui, suite à un accident, une maladie, ou un choix personnel, vivrait avec un corps “augmenté” par une hybridation technologique.

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Demography in the Early 21st Century: An Insight from French Doctoral Theses in Population Studies

French demographers have played a major role in the development of quantitative techniques in demography. More recently, population studies have more expanded to other social science disciplines and qualitative approaches have flourished in many countries. How does demography relate to population studies in recent doctoral studies in France? Which topics do these studies address? In which institutional context are they realized? To answer these questions, we draw on a database of doctoral theses defended in France during the last decade (2000-2012). This database has been built using the French Documentation University System and related indexing language. The topics are classified in 14 categories. Among 851 references, 746 theses have been selected and are analyzed using EXCEL, SAS and IRAMUTEO software. Analyses performed include principal component analysis and textual analysis.

Results show that the number of doctoral theses per year is relatively constant, with fluctuations due to institutional constraints. Doctoral students are mostly female (59%). Tendency of researches in six main geographic poles reflects the structure of demography training. Demography is the main discipline (65%) followed by sociology, geography, political science and economy. Studies on mortality and health tend to involve more modeling and to be more associated with population structure whereas fertility is often analyzed in conjunction with family and sexuality and tends to more frequently adopt a gender perspective. By contrast, migration, which represents the most frequent topic, is more associated with culture, minorities, using qualitative approaches. It also addresses issues related to environment and territory. This analysis provides insights into population studies boundaries as well as the way disciplines complement each other. In the longer term, our database should be completed with theses prior to 2000. It may participate in the constitution of a comparative international database of doctoral theses in population science.

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The Membership in the Italian Democratic Party

Several parties throughout the world are democratizing their internal life. The most recurrent tools to this aim are the primary elections to select candidates and party leaders. This process of democratization has accelerated the decline of the party members figures. For this reason, the new key actor has become the “selectorate”, in which the members seem to have lost power compared to the figure of supporters. This paper tries to explain the role of the party members by using survey data relating to a web-survey carried out to the members of the Italian democratic party. We interviewed more than 13,000 members with regard to their relationship with the party (participation and activism), the use of information (including new communication technologies) and their role during the electoral campaign.

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Community and/or Versus Gemeinschaft? about the Emerging Problems By the Translation of a Concept from ‘Central’ to ‘Peripheral’ Cultural Spaces. the Case of the Sociological Work of Gino Garmn

Community and Gemeinschaft certainly made a long and prolific way along the history of social sociological theory. They still remain key concepts, in the space of these theories and also in the broader political and cultural debate. These trajectories were not linear, and were marked by the deepest divergences between cultural fields as well as within them. Thus, Dewey, the authors of the Chicago School of Sociology and Parsons, in (North)American cultural field, and Torinns, Weber, Piessner and Königs, in the German one (among many other names that could be mentioned here), overlapped different layers of meaning on a conceptual construct which invariably refers to ways of living together, usually (but not always) positively connoted.

For very complex and historical reasons, it is an indisputable fact that both cultural fields (German and North-American) were for a long time (and still are even today) "central" in relation to other cultural fields, as the Latin American, which were so located as “peripheral”. In ways that still could only be exploratory, this paper aims to analyze some of the problems of translation which necessarily emerge whenever Gemeinschaft and Gemeinschaft concept were reappropriated, and created, re-contextualized with new meanings by different Latin American social theories, in also different historical contexts of problematization, since the 40s of last century to the present times. Special attention will be given to the work of the Italian-Argentine sociologist Gino Garmn, who in the 50s of the last century gave a strong impetus to what was then called “scientific sociology”, in strong connection with “modernization theories”.

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Collaborative Governance in Intersectoral Strategic Planning for the Development of Healthy Public Policies: A Case Study of the Ontario Food and Nutrition Strategic Alliance

Society’s wicked problems are complex and intractable problems whose resolution depends on a whole-system approach that involves many actors from various policy sectors. The ability to undertake intersectoral policy action rests on the collaborative processes and structures of governance. The Ontario Food and Nutrition Strategic Alliance offers an excellent example of a system-wide initiative to tackle one of society’s most pressing wicked problems: failure of the food system to support healthy living and a vibrant regional economy. OBJECTIVE: To understand how, and to what extent, a multi-stakeholder strategic alliance is able to create and sustain the necessary conditions and requirements to undertake intersectoral strategic planning at a system level, as viewed through the lens of collaborative governance. METHOD: Yin’s qualitative case-study method is used, entailing three data-collection techniques: a review of documents; direct observation; and semi-structured interviews. Dimensions of interest include (1) stakeholder engagement in terms of level of diversity of perspectives, extent of agreement on goals, and degree of articulation of operating terms; (2) shared motivation in terms of trust, mutual understanding, and commitment; (3) capacity for joint action in terms of leadership, resources and governance structures and procedures; and (4) other factors supporting collaborative-governance sustainability. EXPECTED RESULTS: This case study will yield insights as to the enablers, barriers and lessons learned regarding the further development of collaborative governance arrangements. This knowledge will highlight opportunities to move beyond silo-based administration towards viable means of intersectoral collaboration for effectively addressing society’s wicked problems, and in particular, for building a strong and diverse food system through which to promote healthy eating, help prevent chronic diseases, and ensure both economic and environmental sustainability.

PLN-5.2

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Human Rights as Capabilities. From Political Philosophy to Sociology. CANCELLED

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In our global world, domination and critique use the same vocabulary: the "human rights discourse" has become a general framework of political conflicts. How can sociology deal with this new aspect of the "objective spirit" (as Robert Fine puts it) of our times? Sociology must overcome the traditional dismissal of human rights as an abstract universal masking Western imperialism. Nevertheless, the critique of formalism and hegemonic distortions is more than ever necessary. On the epistemological level, two discussions are to be connected: the discussion inside the political and legal philosophy on the idea of rights (Sen, Raz, Habermas...); the discussion of legal sociologists on the efficiency of legal institutions in a globalized world. The "Capability approach" to rights can be a fruitful approach if we supplement it with a pragmatic, institutionalist and pluralist sociology. On the empirical level, we should use the Capability approach in order to overcome the legalistic conception of human rights. Implementation of rights is more than sheer application of a legal rule; social control of human rights implementation is more than the establishment of social standards. Movements on the meaning of the rights are quite important (the "right to food sovereignty", for instance, in the "Campesino movement"). If used by a critical sociology, human rights can be an efficient way toward global justice.

AUTH-984.1

DE SOUSA SANTOS, BOAVENTURA* (Colegio San Jeronimo, bsantos@ces.uc.pt)

Boaenware DE SOUSA SANTOS: Para descolonizar Occidente

Modern Western thinking is an abyssal thinking. It consists of a system of visible and invisible distinctions, the invisible ones being the foundation of the visible ones. The invisible distinctions are established through radical lines that divide social reality into two realms, the realm of "this side of the line" and the realm of "the other side of the line." The division is such that "the other side of the line" vanishes as reality, becomes nonexistent, and is indeed produced as nonexistent. Nonexistence means not existing in any relevant or comprehensible way of being. Whatever is produced as nonexistent is radically excluded because it lies beyond the realm of what the accepted conception of inclusion considers to be its other. What most fundamentally characterizes abyssal thinking is thus the impossibility of the co-presence of the two sides of the line. To the extent that it prevails, this side of the line only prevails by exhausting the field of relevant reality. Beyond it, there is only nonexistence, invisibility, non-dialectical absence. To decolonize the West offers a fundamental theoretical synthesis to question and reinterpret the modern Western thinking.

Para descolonizar Occidente. Buenos Aires, CLACSO/Prometeo, 2011

PLEN-9.1

DE SOUSA SANTOS, BOAVENTURA* (University of Coimbra, bsantos@ces.uc.pt)

Conceptions of Justice from Different Historical and Cultural Traditions

In my presentation I will address the following question: Considering that only a global revolution of indignation may generate an alternative to the current global civil war under way in a growing number of countries, how can we conceptualize such a revolution in a world so diverse in conceptions of dignity and liberation.

JS-66.1

DE TERRSSAC, GILBERT* (UNIVERSITE TOULOUSE 2 CETROP CNRS, detersac@yahoo.fr)

Syndicalisme Face à l'organisation: Un Paraodxe?

The trade unionism and the organization in the sense of all the decisions and the choices which structure the work maintain a critical and sometimes distant relationship. On the one side, the trade unionism seems always late with regard to the organization. On the other hand, the employer holds the monopoly of choices and ways assigned to implement them, with the exception of the zones of dialogues planned with the labor union in the various committees, but we can summarize the labor-union intervention in his participation.

By leaving of spaces pulled by our studies in the territorial public service, we clarify on one hand, one news forms of the trade unionism which we call "trade unionism of organization"; it is situated between the trade unionism of opposition and the trade unionism associated with the power and it differs from the trade unionism of control (Touraine, in 1962). Supported by groups of exchanges and confrontations with union activists, we clarify on the other hand, in which and under which conditions the work of the union activist allows to act on the organizational causes of the organizational skids, of the degradation of the professional situations and the deterioration of the health.

The union activists are not against rules, but for working rules on the condition of participating in their training and negotiating them: on one hand, they react to the individual requests of the agents to analyze it as a faintness of the organization and on the other hand, act on the organizational deviations by trying to stand out as a normative power. The trade unionism tries to build controversies on choices and decisions taken by the managers and be recognized as competent to discuss these choices.

RC19-341.1

DE VENANZI, AUGUSTO* (Indiana University, dyvenanzi@ipfw.edu)

Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela. Policies against Poverty and Inequality: A Comparative Analysis of Results 2000-2010

After the Lost Decade, Latin American countries started to explore innovative strategies aimed at reducing poverty and social inequality. Their search was conducted with a certain degree of independence from the dictates of multilateral organizations, which lead to two trends: (a) a renewed confidence in the state's capacity to guide social planning; and (b) a rejection of the rigid fiscal austerity measures typical of structural adjustment plans. This study looks at three countries: Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela and their attempts at improving the social conditions of the poor. Special attention is paid to key policies implemented by each government: Family Grant in Brazil, Families in Action in Colombia, and the Social Missions in Venezuela. Flagship policies in Brazil and Colombia are of the Conditional Cash Transfer type, whereas in Venezuela, most social spending is channeled into a direct-service model. Attention is also drawn to reforms in social security: the three countries have all procured important reforms in pension regimes aimed at allowing non-contributing citizens, such as the elderly at risk, to draw welfare benefits. The reforms also seek to incorporate informal sector workers into social security. Data for the period 2000 - 2010 reveal that each country has made advances against poverty and inequality: poverty rates have declined and so have Gini coefficients. However, no key policy has been able to drive a substantial number of workers into the primary labor market, nor have they resulted in the expected vigorous participation by beneficiaries in the administration of policy at local levels. So far the policies' effects have been mostly compensatory. Reforms in social security have aided some targeted populations though statistics regarding the inclusion of informal workers into social security are vague and inconclusive.

RC32-556.5

DE VRIES, CALDA* (University of KwaZulu Natal, caldady@gmail.com)

Socioeconomic Mobility and Household Welfare of Female-Headed Households in Eastwood, Pietermaritzburg (South Africa)

Drawing from life-histories of female heads of households (FHHs), this paper examines social mobility and household welfare of FHHs in the community of Eastwood, which is historically a working class community in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. This paper broadly assesses the working and dynamics of social mobility regimes against, on the one hand, the milieu of South Africa's increasing inequality and poverty, and, on the other, the context of increasing feminization of poverty and the workplace. As individuals squeezed by market forces and neglected by the state, I pay particular attention to the social networks and associations which female-headed households in the community of Eastwood belong to, invest in, and how they benefit from them. I also closely interrogate the kinds of exchange, sharing, reciprocity, trust and support systems that characterize these networks and associations that contribute to household welfare and socioeconomic mobility. Following Waite's (2000:155) assertion that FHHs cannot be understood as those entities associated with globalization as well. This 'culture' is being commodified and consumed and, in a certain way, represents Japan's modus

JS-2.7

DEBNAR, MILOS* (Kyoto University, Graduate School of Letters, milos.debnar@gmail.com)

Skills, Occupations, and Inequalities Among the Europeans in Japan

In this paper, I consider the cases of skilled European migrants in Japan and attempt to deconstruct the image of highly skilled and privileged group often associated with them. The paper is based on empirical research among 56 migrants residing in Japan conducted between 2009 and 2012. Similarly to, for example, Shanghai (Farrer, 2010) the unvarying picture of the privileged elite from the West is getting distorted through increasingly diverse migration flows as well as persistence of the nationalism. Whereas on the basis of their residency status or Japan's standard occupation classification, the jobs many of my interviewees hold are classified as professional or high-skilled, they often engaged in very specific jobs characterized by their culture. Many Europeans in the job market are seen primarily as authentic bearers of the 'foreign' or 'Western' culture to Japan and, for this reason, are being commodified and consumed and, in a certain way, represents Japan's modus

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
vivendi of engaging with the global world. On the other hand, access to other spheres of job market is constrained by strong expectations of the majority population seeing the foreigners as intrinsically ‘other’, temporary sojourners rather than possibly more permanent residents possessing also professional skills not related to their culture as well as particularities of the Japanese job market such as high importance of the school to work transition in the career formation.

Consequently, such a closure of the Japanese job market produces a new class of skilled migrants located in segregated job niches that are not exerting the skills for which they are praised in policies and public discourse. Their positions are less privileged and inequalities with the majority population as well as other, more typical high-skilled migrants such as expatriates are produced.

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Continuity and Innovation in Higher Education. the Case Study of Sapienza University of Rome

The paper involves a secondary analysis of longitudinal data of administrative type for a description of the phenomena of student late performance and dropping out.

It focuses on the career of students enrolled in specific key moments before (from academic year 1991/1992 to 2000/2001) and after the DM 509/1999 - a drastic reform - (from academic year 2001/2002 to 2006/2007) at Sapienza University of Rome. Each of these batches (about 410,000 student enrolments) was monitored up to the official closing date of academic year 2006/2007. The analysis take into account ex novo enrolments, excluding both the re- registrations and students who have already obtained another degree. Longitudinal analyses (the generational approach) allow us to individually monitor students in a single generation for a number of years, reduce the risks associated with aggregate data.

The aim behind this research design is that the longitudinal perspective is able to provide an accurate frame of student curricula (that are monitored at intervals of six months) and to reconstruct the potentially relevant events to the outcomes of their university career. Longitudinal panel studies monitor the same generation of students (that is an aggregate of students enrolled during the same year) over several years; consequently these strategies are able to offer quite more accurate results because they reduce the risks related to the utilization of aggregate data.

From a practical point of view, we analyzed how the DM 509/1999 was introduced and implemented within and by the university organization (analyzing a wide variety of phenomena such as dropping out, delayed and decreasing graduations). From a methodological point of view, we came to the creation of longitudinal multidimensional models of the students’ careers, aiming at identifying the “mechanisms” through which an initial state $t_0$, a subsequent state $t_1$ is generated.

RC29-505.2

DECKER, CATHARINIA* (University of Hamburg, catharina.decker@dhpde.de)

MAGIERA, KIM (University of Hamburg)

Police Officers’ Conflict Management and Restorative Justice

Generally, citizens call the police when things happen that deviate from normality and (may) lead to all sorts of conflicts. In particular, interpersonal conflicts have to be solved by police officers. Consequently, police officers’ respective conflict resolution activities need to be sustainable and fair to prevent conflicts from new and repeated outbreaks. Restorative justice approaches refer to the idea of sustainable and fair conflict resolution, e.g., by defining principles of restorative justice. However, there is only scarce literature on police officers’ daily conflict resolution.

The focus of this study is to analyse how police officers’ conflict resolution skills are practiced and to investigate whether police officers’ conflict resolution practices are sustainable and fair. A descriptive research design was applied, and which obstacles occurred during conflict resolution. Interview data were analyzed using grounded theory methodology. The research shows that police officers use cooperative as well as dominating strategies of conflict resolution. More obstacles are formal requirements and citizens’ role expectations of the “typical police officer”. Furthermore, restorative principles of restorative justice and police officers conflict resolution practices. Study findings can be used for police officers’ conflict management training.

RC51-830.1

DEGUCCI, HIROSHI* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, deguchi@dis.titech.ac.jp)

Toward Next Generation Social Systems Sciences - from Cross Cultural and Science of Artificial Points of View -

In this presentation, we focus on cross cultural analysis of social systems as a social science of artificial. There are many sociological ideal types and its systemic properties that are developed by sociology and social sciences systems. These models are sometime considered as cross cultural ones but sometime not. Compared to social systems, sociology dose not depends on rational nor normative standpoint. Where do the universality of the ideal types and its systemic properties come from? That is a basic question for social systems theory and the reason we need more cross cultural consideration and talks. Besides the cross cultural universality of the theory, we have to consider another universality of the theory for constructing new generation social systems theory. Nowadays our society is becoming more artificial day by day. On the one hand each society has its historical root, but on the other hand we are constructing artificial new global society. We have to design our society and life world from “as is” to “to be” by ourselves as something artificial. There is no sacred canopy. How the process should be analyzed, how it can be managed and what type of theoretical concept should be constructed? That are open and serious questions for social systems sciences.

We focus on basic concept of sociology such as individual, self, reference group, family, organization, society, social norm, micro macro link, meaning, role taking, function, structure etc. How these basic concept can be constructed in the artificial context and cross cultural context. We reconsider these systemic properties from theoretical and a cross cultural point of view.

RC16-278.3

DEGUCCI, TAKESHI* (The University of Tokyo, deguchi@u-tokyo.ac.jp)

Beyond Shame and Guilt Culture to Globalised Solidarity: Reappraising Keiichi Sakuta’s Sociology of Values As A Galapagosized Sociology

Keiichi Sakuta (1922) is Professor Emeritus at Kyoto University and one of the most influential sociologists in post-war Japan. In my presentation, I reconstruct the key ideas ofLOCKED - Chapter 8 - Galapagosized Sociology

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1. **Sakuta’s Social Theory**: Sakuta’s theory is based on the idea of a “shame culture” where individuals feel a strong pressure to conform to societal norms. This culture is characterized by a fear of being judged or criticized by others.

2. **Sakuta’s Sociology of Values**: Sakuta develops a sociology of values to understand the changing social norms and values in Japan. He argues that the traditional values of shame and guilt are being replaced by new values such as individualism, transparency, and a more flexible morality.

3. **Globalization and Post-War Japan**: sakuta emphasizes the impact of globalization on Japanese society. He argues that the post-war period brought new values and norms that challenge the traditional shame culture.

4. **Galapagosization**: sakuta introduces the concept of “galapagosization” to describe the process of Japan’s transformation into a post-war society. This term refers to the process of adapting and absorbing external influences while maintaining a unique identity.

5. **Reappraisal**: In this presentation, I will reappraise Sakuta’s sociology of values by placing it within a global context. I will examine how his ideas have influenced cultural studies, and how they relate to contemporary debates on globalization and post-modernism.
to Sakuta, people feel shuchi (embarrassed) when they are alienated from both reference group (state) and membership group (intermediate group) and lose their organisational support. As a result, these people seek solidarity that is not based on strong organisation.

Although Sakuta developed his inquiry into shuchi in line with post-war Japanese modernisation and mobilisation, in my presentation I reappraise his sociology as an innovative theory of solidarity in the age of globalisation.

RC16-298.5

DEUGCHI, TAKESHI* (The University of Tokyo, deuguchi@u-tokyo.ac.jp)

Critical Theory and Its Development in Post-War Japanese Sociology

In my chapter, I examine the process of the adoption of Critical Theory and its unique development in post-war Japanese sociology from the perspective of the theoretical response to capitalist modernization. In Far Eastern Japan, nearly all theories of social sciences have originated overseas since the government opened the country to the West and capitalist modernization began with the Meiji Restoration in 1868. In general, the adoption of social theories and their unique development has natural biases resulting from the social-cultural structure and development peculiar to the adopting country. Japanese society has been characterized by a historical situation never observed in Western countries: too rapid capitalist modernization. In particular, the post-war rehabilitation and economic growth have been so swift that during the process of rapid modernization, pre-modern feudal elements co-existed with the late modern—or sometimes seemingly post-modern—circumstances of mass society. That is, the power of democratization, which was imported from the West with outside pressure after the Second World War, remained at a superficial level of society and did not reach the foundation of the social structure. Hence, Japanese critical sociologists continued to have a sense of criticism against superficial democracy, which did not establish itself firmly in post-war Japan; and it is those critical sociologists and their critical sociology that I examine in my chapter. 'Critical sociologists' refers to those in the field of sociology who have developed a critical social theory under the strong influence of German critical theorists such as M. Horkheimer, T. Adorno, E. Fromm, H. Marcuse, J. Habermas and A. Honneth. To explain the uniqueness of this Japanese version of critical sociology, I will introduce it in comparison with Habermas's reconstructive approach, the concept of 'dialectical constructivism' or the 'dialectical constructive approach'.

RC22-382.1

DEININGER, MATTHIAS* (University of Heidelberg, matthias.deininger@asia-europe.uni-heidelberg.de)

Neoliberalism, Social Christianity and the State in Singapore

This paper explores the complex interrelationship between Christian organizations and neoliberal policies in the context of the island-city-state of Singapore. It departs from an understanding of the Christian rather than globally homogenizing, neoliberal ideas, practices and policies, which are embedded in specific socio-economic and politico-institutional settings and thus bring forth local variation and hybrid forms that are mutually constituted and evolving. In this regard, the Singaporean neoliberal model of governance can serve as an interesting case study as it manages to co-exist with two seemingly opposing logics: high levels of state intervention and regulation on the one side and the strategy of pursuing economic growth at all costs through deregulation, liberalization and privatization on the other. What emerges is a type of hybrid state, in the form of the neoliberal-developmental state, where neoliberal logics of the free market and the ideal of national communalism are deeply intertwined.

This form of governance has affected the relationship between Christian organizations and the state in considerable ways. On the one hand, the Singaporean government exercises strong bureaucratic and legal control over the functioning of all religious matters, therefore limiting the freedom of action for Christian organizations. Yet, on the other hand, Christianity is recognized and valued as a constructive social and stabilizing moral force within the multi-confessional and multi-ethnic Singaporean polity, which in turn has led to public-private partnerships between government agencies and Christian organizations. This paper argues that Christian organizations in Singapore have become to function as important non-state sites that do not negate neoliberal restructuring, but re-embed neoliberal logics by addressing social needs and providing certain social services that have gone unmet by the state. Empirical examples will be given from my ongoing Ph.D. project on Pentecostal organizations in Singapore.

RC28-493.5

DEITCH, CYNTHIA* (George Washington University, deitch@gwu.edu)

Displaced Workers in the Great Recession and Not-so-Great Recovery: Gender, Race, and Class Inequalities in the U.S. Labor Market

Early in the recession (2008-2009), OECD data showed much greater unemployment among men than women in many industrialized economies, leading to a media narrative of a “mancession” whereby men were depicted as suffering much more than women. Kang developed his critique on gender inequality was due to the higher concentration of men in sectors experiencing greatest job loss such as mining, construction and manufacturing. By 2010, reports showed men doing better than women in the recovery. Looking back over a quarter or yearly snapshot from the recession-recovery period over time, I examine how gender inequality in the U.S. labor market increased, decreased, or remained unchanged.

The media narrative of the mancession missed complex and intersecting dynamics of gender with race and class based inequalities. Men who lost job were disproportionately non-college, blue-collar workers. As among men, certain groups of women such as single mothers, non-college, and racial-ethnic minorities, were more likely to experience job loss and less likely to find new jobs than college educated white counterparts.

My research uses data from the 2010 and 2012 Displaced Worker Surveys (DWS), a supplement to the U.S. monthly Current Population Survey in January of even numbered years. In these statistically representative U.S. national sample household surveys, individuals are asked if they lost or left a job in the previous 3 years (covering 2007-2011) due to: a plant or facility closing, a layoff, or the abolition of their position or shift. Data were collected on household and individual demographic, economic characteristics, on wages and other characteristics of the lost job, on re-employment including characteristics of the new job. I conduct multivariate statistical analyses to examine intersecting race, class, and gender effects on (a) incidence of job loss, (b) patterns of post-displacement employment, and (c) changes over time.

RC12-222.3

DEITCH, CYNTHIA* (George Washington University, deitch@gwu.edu)

Mistreatment of Immigrant Workers in U.S. Workplaces: Are Discrimination Lawsuits Against Employers a Viable Remedy?

In many parts of the world, immigrant workers do not have access to the same legal protection against mistreatment by employers as citizens, and undocumented workers have less protection than "legal" migrants. Lack of access to legal protection is due in different contexts to varying combinations of shortcomings in the law itself, lack of enforcement, and to obstacles to making claims.

Currently, in the U.S., although it is illegal for undocumented immigrants to obtain employment, "illegal" workers are nonetheless protected (in principle) by U.S. anti-discrimination laws regardless of of immigrant or immigration status. While there is no civil or human rights protection against discrimination based on immigration status for se, immigrants are protected, to a degree, by laws banning discrimination based on race and national origin, as well as sex, religion, age, and disability. However, among many other obstacles, those who complain risk deportation. Additionally, immigrant workers are concentrated in low wage industry and occupational sectors where labor law and civil rights law violations are rampant.

Some scholars and human rights advocates find U.S. employment law, and the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) as the equal rights enforcement agency, inadequate to protect vulnerable immigrant workers. However, in recent years, the EEOC has filed and settled a growing number of employment discrimination lawsuits on behalf of immigrant workers, many of whom are undocumented. Most of these cases involve charges of sexual and/or national origin harassment. Harassment, in some of these cases includes threats or incidents of sexual and other physical assault as well as verbal and psychological abuse.

The lawsuits have resulted in significant monetary awards, court-mandated work enforcement agency, inadequate to protect vulnerable immigrant workers. How-
and migration flows from the Spanish Statistical Bureau). The analysis combines cross-section tests, focusing on 2001, and a longitudinal enquiry (focusing on the period between 1986 and 2008). Malaga illustrates the case of an international coastal destination developed by the real estate and the international touristic services sectors. We also examine the cases of two inland territories, Segovia (near Madrid) and Zamora, in order to contrast the role of second homes in two rural environments with different recent demographic trends. Results: In the case of the Mediterranean coast, the development of international tourism led to a real estate boom based on the purchase of second homes by foreign people. Many Spanish families also attractively buy a second home, which would be used as an asset and as a resource for family strategies (retirement of the elderly, emancipation of youth), contributing territorial restructuring processes.

In the case of inland second homes, there is a great complexity based on the degree of tourism specialization and the strength of counterurban mobilities. Demographic dynamics make second homes to play either a residual function in a context of depopulation or a revitalising role for new developed areas.

RC04-79.26  
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**Secondary Spanish Teachers: Advances of a Research on Educational and Professional Guidance**

This paper constitutes a first approach to a research project submitted to the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, in the call for research grants within the State Program of Research, Development and Innovation for funding corresponding to the State Program for the Promotion of Scientific and Technical Research, I + D + i.

Our goal is to present the progress of an ongoing research whose purpose is to analyze the social and cultural representations that influence teachers in the role and practice of counseling students, both educationally and professionally. It means to examine these social and cultural representations in order to identify guidance models deployed and practiced by teachers, according to the characteristics and socioeconomic and cultural conditions of the environment. So, with job opportunities, aspects such as the location and characteristics of schools, the social origin of the school population, its cultural capital and ethnic background, or gender ideology, become relevant in this analysis, due to its impact on the interaction between students and teachers and, consequently, in the construction of the valuations that teachers offer about students.

In this first approach to the phenomenon, we have chosen four autonomous regions: Balearic Islands, Basque Country, Andalusia, and Madrid to try to develop a typology of teachers' curricular models, considering the existing socio-economic sectors in the Spanish territory.

RC44-727.7  
**DELANEY, ANNIE** (Victoria University, annie.delaney@vu.edu.au)  
**BURCHIELLI, ROSARIA** (La Trobe University)  
**TATE, JANE** (Homeworkers Worldwide)

**A Federation for Informal Workers: Networking Workers Across Global Labour and Global Production**

This paper positions the Federation of Homeworkers Worldwide (FHHW) as a new organisational form within the global labour movement. The FHHW collaborates with a range of union and NGO organisations to support new organizing amongst informal, low paid women homebased workers in a broad range of sectors and global regions, although a large extent of its work has been in the textile, garment and footwear industries.

The over-representation of women in informal and precarious work suggests that the gendered nature of global production remains an important site of investigation. This is further informed by the challenges to understand how workers may gain legitimacy or assert influence in the global production network (GNP). The purpose of this paper is to describe and analyse the role and activities of FHHW within the global labour movement, to understand how it supports women’s networks to build new labour organizing for women. Through our examination of the efforts of FHHW in India, we illustrate some recent initiatives to establish and build organisation of Sumangali and camp labour textile workers in Tamil Nadu, India. Trade unions appear to have little presence in these mills and have been further marginalised by the employer strategies to keep unions out. NGOs in the Tirupur region have been actively campaigning on this issue since the early 2000s, but little progress has been made towards collective organisation.

The paper explores the question of why there is a need for a federation of informal workers and examines how it functions with minimal resources to work with informal worker groups, which in turn reveals important lessons for unions and human rights groups around the possibilities of organizing with few resources and employing participatory, grass-roots strategies as opposed to top-down approaches.

**WG02-900.5**

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**CRENN, CHANTAL** (Cnr)

**The Refusal of the Vegetables Consumption : A Resistance Act ?**

We shall present an analysis of an experimental action of supply in fresh vegetables and premises implementation, in France, by one of the actors of the food aid. This experiment is connected with the will of an appreciation of the food of the disadvantaged said social classes. The consumption of vegetables (the set of three : hunger / bad balances food / problems of health) allows to build the Other one, “poors”, as radically different from ourselves and seems to serve as measure and to « make border ».

Considering the actors in presence: beneficiaries, volunteers, persons in charge of grocer’s shops, in their culinary practices and respective food representations, taking into account their routes and statuses ; observing food retailings in social grocer’s shops of the Southwest and the Central France, the concrete organization and the means of the grocer’s shop, we question the idea of the lack of taste of the beneficiaries for vegetables; suspected, of having none of it, and thus of foiling the initiatives.

It is during these daily relations voluntary / responsible for grocer’s shops / beneficiaries and within the framework of the intrinsic relations of power in the food network, as much as in routes and statuses of the profitable persons, that takes place the way the food practices build themselves.

Between the lines, we shall highlight how the border builds itself between the “good eaters” and the “bad eaters”. The representations of a “good food” revealing in hollow the “bonuses” or the places in the society that are looking for those who get involved there, particularly, the volunteers and those who refuse it, to whom this action is supposed to benefit, the beneficiaries, these categories sometimes confirming itself.

**INT-22.2**

**DELacroix, CATHÉRINE** (Université de Strasbourg, cadelcroix@wanadoo.fr)

**Creative Parenting in Transnational Families and the Gender Diagonal**

Having followed immigrant families (coming from North Africa), in France, in Belgium and in the Netherlands over long periods as ethnographic observer and biographical-narrative interviewer, I have recurrently been impressed by the crossway of the parents’ project for a better life; for themselves, for their kin at home, and especially for their children (boys and girls) whom they invest with the responsibility of carrying on further this project. This project drives all their courses of action under harsh life conditions. Deprived of “capital” such as money, education, or “useful connections” (all “objective” resources), they can only mobilize their “subjective” resources, that is to say: themselves, their energies, their reflexivity, their character and creativity. A lot of creative parenting takes place in their homes.

In patriarchal societies where these parents come from, gender contrasts are very sharp. They entail differences in the hopes and aspirations that are projected onto sons and daughters by father and mother. Initially, fathers will tend to project upon their sons their own frustrated upward mobility aspirations. They expect good grades at school. Some sons will live up to their father’s expectations; but others will not, while some of their sisters will do better. In such cases the father’s hopes will move over the years from his son to his daughter. It is this phenomenon that we have come to call “the diagonal of generations”, or “the gender diagonal”.

This comes on top of the human society’s differential discrimination, which is stronger on boys. To avoid the damaging consequences of rivalries between brothers and sisters, and eventual splits, parents have to find ways to teach them to resist stigmatization (or “discredit”). We will show how family relationships are continuously shifting, under these dynamics, necessitating a continuous effort of creativity in parenting.

RC38-654.2  
**DELacroix, CATHÉRINE** (Université de Strasbourg, cadelcroix@wanadoo.fr)
Analyzing Recurring Themes in a Life Story with Social Context in Mind

Every life story tells about the history of a person who has lived in a given social niche of a given sociocultural model. Thus sociocultural models may be built upon a lot from it about this social niche and cultural model; especially if multiplying life stories lived in the same social context. In analyzing the life stories I have collected myself, I usually follow three main steps. First, as Bertoaux (2007) indicates, I reconstruct the chronology of life events, which during the interview have usually been mentioned according to some semantic associations rather than strict chronology. Secondly, through thematic analysis I’ll look for recurring themes; their very recurrence usually signals crucial processes (e.g. discrimination, selection) out there, in the external social world. Thirdly I’ll look for hints, indices, clues about social processes out there; e.g. constraints, limits to action, social process by contrast. My search then is for initial cues for action, of action. Bertoaux states that a life story should be read and re-read many times while focusing - and trying to imagine - patterns of social relations ‘out there’ that shaped it. I agree, but I also pay much more attention to childhood. Indeed I believe (with Wordsworth, Nietzsche, Freud …) that the child – i.e. childhood - is the father of the adult. A given childhood includes many keys which, if unaveled, will prove very helpful in deciphering the grown-up adult’s inner workings. Another issue is about turning points in the course of life. As Hareven and Masaoka have shown, from happening out of nowhere through impact of some external event, turning points in life usually result from a slow maturation taking place in the inner space of psyche.

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RC24-436.2

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Are National Parks Inherently Unequal? the Reform to Parks and Its First Application in Metropolitan France

In France, many conflicts have marked the genesis of national parks enabled by the Law of 1960, right up to the blocking of their creation or had a lasting effect on their existence (Larrère 2009). In an attempt to overcome the local resistance that inevitably accompanies having a natural site classified as a national park, the French government passed a new Law (2006) which grants greater power to local elected representatives, explicitly recognizes the rights and knowledge of local users, and invites them to participate in actually defining the park project.

Our research into the creation of the new Calanques National Park, however, points up that the application of these new principles actually reinforces the environmental inequality that they were meant to reduce. How should we interpret this apparent paradox? The goal of this paper is to outline the interacting processes at work in the park's creation that exacerbated local environmental inequalities. We will look at both the weight of procedures and the more structural factors behind such inequality.

We will show how the consultation procedures adopted tend to reproduce the asymmetry of the public sphere (in the Habermasian sense) that developed throughout the 20th century around the protection of the Calanques. They as such helped institutionalize in the park project the dominant norms through whose lens certain uses seen as “worthy of a park”, whereas others are downgraded. In a related vein, the new National Park label has re-increased the environmental value of the surrounding neighbourhoods, further boosting their new appeal. This process has even affected the poorest areas and led to a relocation of the most economically distressed populations outside the site, meaning far from the natural amenities that had formed the bases of their living conditions.

RC24-428.5

DELGADO-PUGLEY, DEBORAH* (Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales, Deborah.delgado@uclouvain.be)

A Panamazonian Project Facing the State? Particularities and Constraints of Indigenous REDD+ Proposal

As globalized economies develop new forms of intervention in the Amazon, various levels of governance to further their encroachment, halting the abatement of “indigenous space” (Chirif, 2006) seems both ever more urgent and highly implausible. Payments for ecosystem services (PES) expand as a paradigm for environmental management in the biome, REDD+ being one of its most ambitious experiments (Corbera 2012). PES schemes are contributing to change not only the framework that relates to natural resources but also the value of “natural” assets. These transformations lead to further changes in indigenous peoples’ recognition, legal rights and economic opportunities.

Indigenous peoples networks detain different praxis in order to protect themselves from disposessory process (Li, 2010). Facing the national-state has always been hard for their movements. One of their main strategies to gain influence was to change the scale of their intervention (Pieck, 2006). In 2009 a proposal for “holistic management of forests”, that seeks to adapt REDD+ objectives to indigenous worldviews, is presented by their umbrella organization, the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA).

States engagement in the climate regime can be seen as a ‘denationalized state agenda’ (Sassen 2006), as they actively participate in new kinds of trans-governmental partnerships and highly specialized convergence in regulatory issues. Tropical countries are adopting new institutional arrangements aspiring to receiv climate financing in the form of cooperation and new business opportunities. How do Amazonian States currently read indigenous peoples’ proposals regarding territorial management? What can we learn from indigenous movement’s practices facing green economy? Based on fieldwork both in the UNFCCC and in Peru and Bolivia, this paper seeks to contribute to a reflection on the role imagined for and attained by communities with diverse approaches to the biophysical environment.

JS-93.4

DELGADO-PUGLEY, DEBORAH* (Université catholique de Louvain, Deborah.delgado@uclouvain.be)

Indigenous Peoples Facing Climate Change Policies: The Struggle for Autonomy of « Forest Dependent » Communities

While globalization of both extractive capitalism and indigenous rights policies has deepened during the XXI century, contention over access and control of “environmental” and “natural” resources in indigenous territories is escalating around the world. Since the national becomes a more complex site for the global, the specific and deep histories of a country become more, rather than less, significant and hence produce distinctive negotiations with the new endogenous and external global forces (Sassen 2006). In this context, how do indigenous peoples struggles for their communities deploy at different levels of governance? Which social meanings can we find in the diverse political spaces where their movements intervene? In this presentation we would like to tackle these questions analyzing the Amazonian indigenous peoples participation in the global climate change policy debate.

On the climate change regime, one of the most ambitious international policy scheme is being negotiated under the acronym of REDD+ (reducing emissions of deforestation and forest degradation) (Corbera 2012, Berstein and Cashore 2010). In this framework indigenous peoples and “local” communities are presented as forest dependent people attaching issues regarding their rights and livelhoods to the conservation of forests. How do indigenous peoples movements see this process vis-à-vis their will for autonomy and demands of respect for their worldviews? This presentation is based on fieldwork with indigenous peoples organizations of the Amazon Basin both in the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change negotiations (UNFCCC) and at national and territorial level in Bolivia and Peru.

RC40-677.7

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Biocultural Diversity and Agriculture: Reflections on Worlds in Movement

Since the 1990’s, we have experienced an increased amount of literature presenting case studies that explore de relationship between human beings and nature from the point of view of biocultural diversity and agricultural practices. There is also a recent academic literature on global projects defining alternative worlds to the dominant model called “Western-liberal-modernist ontology”. That literature labels those projects as “political ontologies” or “worlds in motion”.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Le « Clone » Dans Les Romans De Science-Fiction, Support De
South-South Statistical Cooperation

This presentation proposes to examine on the current state of South-South cooperation in the production of statistics in matters related to development. Based in part on the author's fieldwork in Africa, Central America and South East Asia as well as a literature review, this presentation would like to reflect on some current and upcoming challenges in technical cooperation. Taking the stance of a political sociology of the state in so-called developing countries and of a critical study of the international system, this presentation will examine issues related to bilateral and multilateral cooperation between countries in the "South".

Surveys and census are an area generally acknowledged to be still mainly dominated by "Northern expertise". However, current research show that South-South cooperation in statistics is emerging terms in both of knowledge and technology. The paper argues that South-South cooperation in statistics not only offers potential for the development of a new kind of knowledge, but also for the development of a new kind of technology. The paper also argues that South-South cooperation in statistics is not exempt from possible issues (such as the reproduction of schemes of dependence) which this contribution will reflect on.

Killin without Hatred? the Social Construction of the Consent to Kill in Modern Warfare

Killing other people is not something trivial. Therefore, the military organizations spend a great deal of energy in order to prepare the soldiers to this prospect. As J. Butler recently put it, they do so by constructing "frames of war", i.e. meaning structures that regulate the military "economy of compassion". This paper aims at identifying the frames of war at work in the new Western way of war. The literature on this issue suggests that the Western modern frames of war are subject to two contradictory dynamic. On the one hand, modern warfare seems to be deeply engaged in the path of rationalization of violence and reification of the enemy. On the other hand, a discourse is (re)emerging which frames the Western wars as "humanitarian". The paper tries to understand whether and how the latter affects the former. It does so by focusing on a particular case study: the frames of the French soldiers who participated to the war in Libya in 2011. The research relies on forty semi-structured interviews with military leaders and fighter plane pilots. The analysis reveals a dominant frame which shows great sympathy for the population as this is not the object of the military mission. It also shows that the soldiers are deeply engaged in the path of rationalization of violence and reification of the enemy.

Le « Clone » Dans Les Romans De Science-Fiction, Support De
Le handicap psychique » donne lieu actuellement en France, après des expériences similaires aux Etats Unis, au Québec, et en Hollande, à une expérimentation qui remet en cause bien des habitudes dans les services psychiatriques : il s'agit de la création de fonction de « médiateurs de santé pairs » en santé mentale, « pairs – aidant » professionnels, c'est-à-dire anciens malades, en cours de rétablissement, chargés de travailler au côté des soignants des hôpitaux ou des services psychiatriques ambulatoires pour aider les patients.

L'expérimentation est sans nulle doute portée par une utopie : déstigmatiser la maladie mentale, montrer l'utilité des savoirs et points de vue profanes dans le processus du soin, créer un nouveau métier sur la base de l'expérience de la maladie et du rétablissement. La reconnaissance et la mise en œuvre d'un type inédit d'compétence remettent en cause nombre d'apriori symboliques et économique de la relation de soin. L'évaluation de ce dispositif est en cours, mais on peut déjà analyser les difficultés idéologiques et pratiques qu'il révèle en s'y confrontant et parfois surmonte.

Children As a New Witness of Disasters: Drawing the Experiences of Van Earthquake 2011 Turkey

For a few decades the experiences of children have been gained more attention by social sciences scholars. From the social constructionist point of view, it is asserted that their everyday experiences shape their sense of self and their views of others, events around them and the society as a whole. However it must be added that the culture and region are also important factors that affect the world view and the other things listed above. In this presentation it is aimed to explore the children's view of disaster by depending on both their drawings and expressions in the case of 2011 Van Earthquake in Turkey. This earthquake has some specific features in some senses. This City is located at the Eastern Anatolia and the density of Kurdish ethnic group is higher. Since then it can be assumed that the culture and region are also important factors that affect the world view and the other things listed above.
The Politics of Religion in Turkey

According to the World Values Survey, the percentage of Turkish citizens who consider religion to be important in their lives increased from 61 percent in 1990 to 81 percent in 2001. This data indicates that Turkish people have become more religious than they were ten years ago. Although founders of sociology, including Emile Durkheim and Max Weber, have argued that religious beliefs and practices would decline because of modernization, why was this not the case? What happened during this period of time? In the face of rapid modernization, why did Turkish people become more religious?

The country of Turkey serves as a sociologically and culturally illuminating, theoretically inspiring, and historically timely case study for an analysis of the relationship between modernization and secularization. Turkey is a modern republic moving towards becoming member of the European Union.

In addition to all these unique characteristics, Turkish history is a compelling test case for the relationship between the politics of religion and collective memories of religious and secular past as well. Late Ottoman Empire (1876-9123) tried to construct an Islamic identity. The Modern Turkish republic was immensely devoted to educational and social efforts to secularize Turkish society by creating a secular national identity from its foundation in 1923 until 1950. Although these efforts were reduced after 1950 because of democratic elections, they would keep continuing in a diminished capacity until 1980. After the political and social liberalization of the 1980s, Turkish Republic tried to construct a Turkish-Islamic synthesis emphasizing collective religious memories of Late Ottoman Empire.

After 1980's, reactivating collective religious memories has provided an opportunity for religious movements to emerge in Turkey. My paper examines this emergence by analyzing the relationships between the politics of religion and collective religious memories.

RC32-555.3

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Women's Lives behind a Migration Story

The main aim of this study is to understand how women's lives change in terms of authority, power and gender roles after their husbands' migration from Fatsa (Turkey) to Nagoya (Japan) since the beginning of 1990s. In this regard, the research question of this study is how women's lives change in terms of authority, daily life practices and gender roles after the migration of their husbands. Otherwise stated, this study inquires whether male migration empowers women's lives; especially the control of the household in terms of decision-making processes in the family issues and if yes to what extent it takes place. This research question also provides an opportunity to shed a light on a further point to grasp the meaning of the whole picture of women's lives. Although, male migration has similar impacts on women's lives in different parts of the world, how do women develop different strategies from the other cases to handle with the absence of men in Fatsa? In other words, what makes this study different from the others? How do women experience the process of migration from Fatsa to Japan? Perception of the migration process by the women is essential to focus on as it can be argued that this process is the point where everything starts to changes in women's lives.

The process of taking the decision of migration to Japan, specifically the city of Nagoya, and women's strategies to handle with this decision and process will be discussed from the perspective around this point.

RC32-550.8

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DEMOS, VICKY (University of Minnesota, Morris)

Narrations of the Shooting Death of Trayvon Martin and the Trial of George Zimmerman as Intersectional Challenge to the School-to-Prison Pipeline in the United States

Reactions to the shooting death of unarmed seventeen year-old Trayvon Martin in February 2012 and the not guilty verdict in the trial of George Zimmerman in July 2013 could be heard throughout the United States and around the world. In Al Jazeera, Susan Abuflah, a Palestinian writer, wrote: "Japan is awpiercice the dis- gards and the disrespect for the black body runs through this whole case. It runs through this country and transforms itself to adapt to the times."

On August 12, 2013, U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder announced that the Justice Department, with the Department of Education, "to confront the 'school-to-prison pipeline' and those zero-tolerance school discipline policies that do not promote safety..."but instead lead to the criminal justice system. Reactions to the death of Martin and the announcement of a new approach to the disciplining of youth are acknowledgements of the systemic use of violence to control people of color in the United States.

While many accounts of the Martin/Zimmerman case have focused on race as a central theme, some have pointed to race as it intersects with gender and/or age. A narration is constructed so that it resonates with an audience, thereby providing a kind of truth. Intersectional analysis complicates a narrative, but it also provides a nuanced view of societal violence/power as well as a vantage point from which to exercise agency and bridge the research/practice gap.

Using content analysis of media from around the world, we identify multiple ways in which the Martin/Zimmerman case has been narrated, focusing on intersectionally-framed accounts that along with race point to gender--masculinities deployed--and/or age—youth/adult to make sense of the violence. Statistical data on incarceration in the United States will be used to show the relevance of the narrations to the school-to-prison pipeline.

RC15-261.3

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Global Relational Dilemmas and Commercial Surrogacy

Commercial surrogacy continues to be illegal in a number of developed Western countries such as the UK and Australia due to concerns about the exploitation of women and children. At the same time, commercial ART clinics patronized largely by Western clients (many from Australia and the UK) have flourished in developing countries such as India and Thailand due to the more lenient regulatory frameworks and the lower costs of services for intended parents.

This transnational commercial use of reproductive technologies is generating a range of what I call 'global relational dilemmas'. These include the creation of stateless and parentless children when mismatches occur in countries' laws, implications for children born of these processes, the heavy, yet undefined distinction between 'commercial' and 'altruistic' surrogacy in some Western countries such as Australia hampers thinking through creative solutions to the global relational dilemmas generated by international surrogacy. Based on empirical social research into surrogacy use by Australian gay men, along with analysis of internet-based sources such as surrogacy blogs and websites, I explore the relational and kinship work performed by clients, managers and clinicians in commercial surrogacy settings. This is with a view to thinking through what might constitute sustainable transnational practices in family formation through commercial surrogacy that respect the human dignity of the children born, surrogates, gamete donors and intended parents.

Expanding Labour Market Effect Measures: Measuring Distance to the Labour Market As Increase or Decrease in Barriers Hinder Access to the Labour Market for the Unemployed

Do Active Labour Market Programmes (ALMP) reduce the number of barriers hindering unemployed persons entering the labour market? Studies show that ALMPs have little, non-existent or negative effect on unemployed persons who have been assessed by their case worker to have problems besides unemployment. These studies typically use subsequent employment or reduced welfare benefit dependency as effect measures.

There are no validated effect measures that include steps before actual entry to the labour market; steps in which the unemployed may come to feel healthier, happier, more confident etc. Therefore I develop and test a graduated measure of unobserved labour market status. The measure explicitly factors in a complex set of barriers assumed hindering entrance to the labour market for unemployed individuals. The measure consists of internationally recognized measures of and questions on well-being, health, and happiness supplemented by questions on e.g. subjective feeling of readiness for work. Indeed, among the group in question, issues in these areas of life are widespread, and so focusing on these aspects may show other results regarding the effects of ALMPs than previous research.

I test the measure as an indicator of distance to the labour market in three ways: I: 1) analyze data from a panel survey on a sample of 4,400 unemployed from Copenhagen, Denmark, with waves in 2013 and 2014; 2) assess whether the measure is a good proxy for future employment using detailed data from administrative registers, and 3) compare the measure to findings from qualitative interviews with case workers and unemployed.

In developing the measure, I draw on marginalisation theories in viewing unemployment as degrees of marginalisation from, at the one end, social exclusion from the labour market and, at the other, social inclusion in the labour market, where health and related problems act as a barriers against inclusion.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
A Home-Based Dietary Intervention for Chinese-American Cancer Survivors

Cancer is the leading cause of all deaths among Asian American populations in the United States (CDC, 2013). Asian American cancer patients and survivors are more likely to develop aggressive, recurrent, secondary cancers, cardiovascular disease, and other chronic diseases compared to non-Hispanic Whites. Consequently, more Asian American cancer survivors will experience cancer diagnosis and live a longer life after treatment. Studies also confirmed that cancer survivors generally are more likely to develop progressive, recurrent, secondary cancers, cardiovascular disease, and other chronic diseases compared to non-Hispanic Whites. Consequently, more Asian American cancer survivors will experience cancer diagnosis and live a longer life after treatment.

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insecurity, especially when it impacts the community's most precious resource - children. We find that community environments matter over and above characteristics of individual families and that family and neighborhood traits combine in ways consistent with the poverty paradox. Our next steps include gaining a better understanding of the mechanisms underlying our findings as it will aid in our understanding of how community resources in disadvantaged areas can be leveraged to alleviate food insecurity and thus improve the health and achievement of children.

RC11-205.6

DENNIS, MARY KATE* (University of Kansas, mkdennis@ku.edu)

Health Insights Across the Life Course of Oglala Lakota Elders: From Wellness to Illness

In my research with 25 Oglala Lakota Elders (22 women and 3 men between the ages of 55 and 98 years of age) living on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota in the United States, I employed an qualitative Indigenous methodology called the Conversational Method. The recorded conversations ranged between 1.5 hours and 9 hours in length. Elders were directly approached and recruited from nine elder meal sites throughout the reservation, through snowball methods with friends and family members of the elders and from cultural community events. The narratives were analyzed using thematic analysis. These American Indian elders faced great adversity over their life course in terms of social conditions and weathering the federal assimilation strategies asserted on their communities throughout the 20th Century. The elders reveal the modes of food production (Europe and Americas), living in the childhood years, they reside on family homesteads where they raised farm animals and grew their own vegetables. This self-sufficiency gave way to federal food programs in their adult years leading to increased experiences of chronic diseases. Modern life on the reservation has moved away from communal living and caused a great deal of strain on health of the elders. Many of the elders lived alone and struggled to acquire adequate healthy foods, which negatively impact their physical health. Additionally, the elders had limited access to formal health care for much of their lives and they traced the early years of being nurtured by their grandmothers with traditional medicine to the shift to western medical care. The elders struggled to navigate western medicine and shared the confusion of living with chronic diseases in a resource poor environment. Tracking these changes across the life course reveals sites for intervention to positively impact the health of Lakota elders.

RC52-840.8

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Medicine, Hybrids and Management in European Hospitals

Abstract
This paper examines the changing character of hospital doctors and management across Europe and explores the concept of professional ‘hybrid’. The relation between physicians and managers has undergone changes over recent decades, in the wake of the now well entrenched new public management reforms and newer governance arrangements. We are seeing in many countries what has been termed the ‘hybridisation’ of medical roles with doctors increasingly taking on managerial responsibilities (Dent, Kirkpatrick and Neogy 2012). This development, however, is one that is variegated as between countries. In this paper we examine the cases of Denmark, Germany, France and England and explore some of the reasons for the similarities and differences. The paper draws largely on research collected within the European COST Medicine in Management (IS0903) network.

RC40-677.1

DENTZMAN, KATHERINE* (Michigan State University, dentzman@msu.edu)

Rice-Fish Coculture for Environmental, Economic, and Cultural Well-Being

Rice is one of the staple grains that feeds the modern world, and as such holds a very important place in agricultural systems internationally. Because rice is such an important dietary element, particularly in Asian countries, it has also become a foundational cultural component. As populations across the globe expand, however, the demand for rice has increased drastically, and while technology and modern farming methods have resulted in higher yields of rice, this comes at a severe environmental and sociocultural costs.

Rice paddies are a significant source of several environmental pollutants, including pesticides and fertilizers. Industrialized methods of growing rice have compounded this problem by pushing out more traditional, sustainable practices. Interestingly, some of these ‘old’ ways of growing rice can have similar yields to modern cropping systems while utilizing far fewer externally sourced inputs, resulting in less pollutants exiting the system and becoming problematic in the surrounding environment (Xie et. al, 2010). This could be extremely useful information given current environmental concerns, as well as providing an avenue for cultural retention of traditional systems.

Specifically, a form of time-honored rice cultivation known as ‘rice-fish coculture’ has been studied as a way of reducing the environmental impact of rice paddy cultivation while maintaining high yields in order to provide economic security. Additionally, the reintroduction of rice-fish cocultures offers the opportunity for cultural revival and diet diversification. For example, rice-fish coculture was practiced in China for thousands of years and was recently designated as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) praised for its ecological, economic, and social functions. (Koohafkan, P. & dela Cruz, n.d). This system provides an excellent opportunity to combine traditional knowledge and practices in a way that will increase the sustainability and viability of small, rural rice paddy operations.

RC31-526.16

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THAMPI, BINITHA (Indian Institute of Technology Madras)

‘Aesthetic Labour’ in the Emerging Labour Market

Since the onslaught of globalization, the emergence of new service industries have attracted ‘single women migrants’ towards sectors such as retail services, hospitality, beauty parlors etc. These newly emerging service sectors have become one of the major employment areas of women that accelerate the process of single female migration to urban centers. Thus, globalization has blurred down the stereotypical gender roles and reconstituting itself by inventing a new category called ‘aesthetic labour’ which is in fair demand in the labour market.

The aesthetic labour force in Indian cities is largely populated by the female migrants from the North Eastern regions of India, who now are creating a niche in certain labour markets in the metropolitan cities. Their nature of being flexible, fair skinned and the fact that they are ready to migrate from the economically poorer regions of India easily qualify them as an ideal workforce for services like retail selling and hospitality. A new dynamics of inequality is framed through this processes of globalisation that prioritises soft skills (the attitude and appearance of employees) when it comes to selection and performance evaluation in their respective fields. The ‘Pan Asian’ physical appearance is a central character that normalizes interactions with the members of host community and they are subjected to different kinds of social evaluations and treatments from the host.

This paper would examine the process of migration of single female migrants from the North Eastern states of India to the Chennai city to see how the aesthetic labour market functions these women migrants negotiate and reconstruct their gender roles and identities.

RC38-656.1

DEPELI, GÜLSÜM* (Hacettepe University, gdepeli@gmail.com)

**AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NARRATION IN TURKISH WOMEN WEBLOGS**

Last decades have witnessed a shift in the textual genre of life narratives from conventional biography to autobiography. Both the feminist qualitative researches and the quantitative data on the profiles of weblog users reveal that this shift from biography to autobiography also led to a remarkable transition from a male domain towards the female one in life narratives. Moreover, in the era of digital media, new communication technologies also created significant changes in the form and content of “writing about oneself”. They have enriched the forms of expressions through new textual and audio-visual supports. Besides, the intellectual and emotional mood of the autobiographic texts has also changed in a considerable way. Autobiographic texts of today, which are framing a new kind of life narratives versus the past, fictional versus factual/real, life versus death, whole versus partial, Erlebnis versus Erfahrung (in terms of Benjamin’s conceptualization) has been studied and intimacy/objectivity versus subjective/objective distance.

Moreover, today not only the celebrity/famous people but also ordinary people can share their autobiography through the internet. Hence, it is possible to speak about a kind of democratization through the new media also in terms of acting as autobiographical narrators and the “construction of the self and identity” with regard to the controversial discussions on empowerment through new media.

RC24-437.3

DERRICK, STEPHEN* (Monash University, stephen.derrick@monash.edu)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Food Supply Chains, Refrigeration and Performativity

This paper explores food supply chains through the lens of refrigeration technologies and examines how they have influenced approaches to food. The investigation of how a household refrigerator was introduced in the 1920s and the refrigeration of food is now so pervasive that it influences what we eat and how it has shaped understandings of “fresh”. Callon's notion of performativity (1998) is useful in making sense of how refrigeration has shaped our practices and understandings. The discourse around refrigeration and fresh food is both outside the reality that it describes and at the same time a part of the construction of the reality of an object by acting on it (Callon 2006). The increasing length of food chains and reliance on fossil fuelled systems of handling, storage and transport of food reinforces feelings of increasing time space compression (Harvey 1999) and peoples' remoteness from their food supply. This separation from food also is also connected with increasing reliance on food packaging and pre-preparation techniques which are an inherent part of global food supply systems. The types of foods that are available and transported globally, have implications for greenhouse gas emissions; food waste; food security and nutrition and health among others. In a world where food availability and price is heavily determined by agro-industrial corporations, an examination of the social implications of further economic concentration in our food supply sector is needed.

JS-37.6

DEUSDAD, BLANCA* (Rovira i Virgili University, blanca.deusdad@urv.cat)

Language Codes and Production of Meanings in Emergency Calls of Domestic Violence

Violence against women is a world spread phenomenon. Even in modern Western societies domestic violence is transversely present and affects not only lower classes, as it could be believed, but also women of upper-middle classes, different culture backgrounds and origins. The emergency call is a crucial mechanism to assist women when there is an aggression. For instance, these calls have been centralized in call centres (112) in Catalonia since 2007. Professionals of this service have structured violence situations into codes with institutional meaning. We are wondering how this service is implemented, the different actors involved, which is the appropriate way to decide what is the relevant category of violence and to what extent and in what ways does this code implies to produce meaning for the different agencies involved (police, health services, woman agencies...). i.e. how codes should be used to measure and the efficiency of the service, in terms of the response to the emergency and its quality. Even though Catalonia is one of the regions which has increased the most the number of denounces (Informe anual del observatorio estatal de violences, 2007), there is still a debate among professionals about whether is better denounced or not. That is due to the fact that it implies a double victimization for the woman. Therefore, it is important to denounce in the following hours or day after the aggression, in which case this service has an important role in the process and achievement of the goal: the security of women.

RC47-772.5

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DANIEL, ANTJE (University of Bayreuth)

Social Movements in Kenya: Navigating Between Individual Motivations, Visions of Social Movements Organizations and Targets of Collective Action

Are social movements’ necessarily political actors that exist for a certain period of time before they disperse or transform themselves in institutionalized organizations? How does the organizational structure changes, and how do different individual purposes and organizations visions correlate and shaping social movements’ claims?

Transformation processes as well as their trajectories will be described and analyzed in the paper proposed. In order to explain the relation between organizations and movements it is important to consider the contradiction between individual behavior of activists, organizational missions and social movements claims as well as their specific historical and political context. We use empirical data to analyze the meaning and modality of student’s and women’s movements in Kenya. The movements transformed themselves over certain periods of time and due to their specific political, societal, cultural and historical settings.

In the case of the student movements the students changed themselves from a de facto opposition to the one party system in the 1980s to a current organization which is influenced by and connected to national politics. Current student leaders in Nairobi, for instance, are sponsored by national politicians and are integrated in clientelistic structures of Kenyan politics. Individual purposes of students seem at least partly in contradiction to organizations aims.

The example of women’s movements in Kenya shows how activists negotiate social movement claims in a contradicting field of international norms of women’s rights, the guidelines of donors and individual targets. A reasonable chance of social movement’s success decides about the strategy of action and to what extent they seize up an issue.

(Abstract together with Anna Deutschmann, University of Vienna)

RC09-178.2

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Student’s and Women’s Movements in Kenya Transforming the Political Landscape

Social movements are an important part of the political landscape in Kenya. For instance, social movements have been strong forces during the struggle against the authoritarian rule in the 1980s, while they remained co-opted before. Social movements transformed themselves over certain periods of time and due to their specific political, societal, cultural and historical settings. The particular historical relation between social movements and the state shapes the impact of the activism and limit their contribution to the democratization process.

In order to explain the state-society relations we draw attention to the political environment social movements and in particular social movement organizations (SMOs) face in Kenya: First, SMOs fill political gaps left open by the state, such as the provision of extensive social services in fields where the state is not sufficiently active. With support of international donors, SMOs provide social services beyond state responsibility. Thereby, they de-legitimize the state and the ownership for development processes. Due to the fact that social movements highly depend on the support of the donor community, SMOs ensure accountability towards the donors rather than towards the state or the citizens. Furthermore, SMOs undertake the political recruitment for parties. SMOs are important vehicles in order to develop the profile of political aspirants and to gather political loyalties by adopting SMOs visions or using existing recruiting networks of social movements.

Based on field studies in Kenya, two case studies - the student’s and the women’s movements show the structure and impact of social movements in Kenya. In order to explain to what extent social movements shape the democratic processes we analyse the particular relation and interaction between social movements and the state.

(Abstract together with Antje Daniel, University of Bayreuth)

TG06-961.4

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Managing Communication Access in Health Care: Who’s in Charge?

Disability rights activists have made substantial progress in securing the rights of citizens with disabilities. In the United States, the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act, passed in 1990, stands as both a signal achievement of that movement and also the foundation for future efforts. As with any legislation, however, achievement of the intent of the ADA—full social inclusion for people with disabilities—will depend on the implementation of the legislation, a fundamentally social process. This paper focuses on deaf patients’ experiences of health care in the United States, and on the responses of health-care professionals and facilities to the ADA mandate to provide access. Drawing on interviews with professionals in different positions within the health-care hierarchy, I examine policies and practices. The results suggest that managers and front-line professionals must navigate a web of competing mandates as they confront communication differences, and that well-intentioned policies may sometimes give the appearance of access while significant problems remain.

JS-49.4

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Disaster Exercises and the Shape of Organisations

What is the relationship between disasters and organisations? Does it matter, whether a disaster preparedness organisations prepares for floods or for earthquakes? Does the organisation itself conceive itself in the light of particular disasters? Or did so-called all hazards approaches solve the problem of organisational diversity matched to particular disasters? The problem we have to confront here is two-sided: From the viewpoint of disaster studies, the question is simply which organisations are best suited to tackle disasters. Yet from an organisational perspective, it is clear that from a comparative and historical viewpoint, disaster organisations evolve according to their own logic, tied as much to particular (local) organisational models. Moreover, particular organisations may have evolved for one type of disaster and may not generalise with others. A particular problem here, which distinguishes disaster organisations from other organisations, is that most disaster organisations need to operate usually...
in the absence of their main object, i.e. actual disasters. Most of the operations take place with stand ins for this object, as in exercises. The problem then becomes how enactments and representations of disasters in exercises shape organisations.

In our presentation we compare disaster preparedness organisations in the UK, Switzerland and India and analyze how their organisational structures reflect varying disasters through the lens of exercises. We report from ethnographical studies among state disaster organizations in these countries. We pay particular emphasis on how exercises are adapted to particular disasters and how these disasters structure operational routines, but also how disasters are viewed through the lens of the feasibility of exercises.

DEVLIN, MAURICE* (National University of Ireland, Maynooth, maurice.devlin@nuim.ie)

Young People, Youth Work and Inequality in Austerity Ireland

At the outset of the 21st century Ireland experienced the unprecedented economic boom of the short-lived 'Celtic Tiger' followed by a precipitous collapse and a protracted period of austerity, disproportionately impacting young people. Meanwhile the youth population, unlike much of Europe, is projected to increase by more than one third in the coming decade. However, there is a return of net outward migration, the highest among the most qualified young people. For the least qualified, options of all kinds are severely limited and unemployment the highest in living memory. Rather than celebrating the country's 'demographic dividend', media commentary and political discourse portrays the dangers of a 'lost generation'.

We explore the circumstances of diverse young people in Ireland and how long-established inequalities are persisting while new ones are emerging. Case studies of youth work responses to class, gender, 'race' and ethnicity, disability and sexuality show contrasting levels of attention to, and action on, different forms of inequality. A focus on LGBT issues has increased greatly while gender rarely features prominently either in policy and practice fora. Despite examples of excellent work with ethnic minorities, a comprehensive intercultural strategy for youth has never been adopted at national level. Action relating to disability remains patchy and incoherent within generic youth work organisations; and class inequality continues to be addressed (if at all) primarily through the prism of 'disadvantaged youth'. On the other hand, recent policy statements relating to youth place a greatly increased emphasis on human rights, equality and diversity as compared with those of the 1980s and '90s. A forthcoming national youth policy framework and a number of developments in Europe, if combined with appropriate initiatives both in youth work practice and worker training and education, hold out the possibility of a more concerted and coherent youth work response to inequality.

DEVLIN, MAURICE* (National University of Ireland, Maynooth, maurice.devlin@nuim.ie)

Youth Workers As 'Knowledge Professionals': The Irish Experience in International Context

While youth work (non-formal and informal educational work with young people) has a long history, going back at least to the 19th century, it is taking on a new form and facing new challenges and opportunities today. It has always been 'knowledge-based' in that it is centrally concerned with the generation, facilitation and even 'manipulation' of both information and ideas among young people: information and ideas about self and society and the relationship between the two. It has therefore always had an inescapably ideological dimension. Recent and current social and economic change is influencing both the types of knowledge with which youth workers are concerned and the ways in which they, and the young people they work with, relate to it. It is also influencing youth work's relationship with other occupational and professional areas such as formal education, employment and training services, commercial leisure and the media. This paper will provide a case study of the 'state of play' regarding professionalism and professionalisation in Irish youth work, making reference also to some relevant developments elsewhere in Europe and further afield. It will explore the tensions and apparent contradictions between an increasing policy focus on quality standards and professionalism among workers and an austerity-driven climate in which workers themselves are increasingly often in precarious job situations and the young people they work with are disproportionately affected by the economic crisis and its impact on jobs and public services. It will also consider the legacy of youth work's history as a social movement as well as a Professionalising occupation, and the 'problems' as well as possibilities that lie in relationships between volunteers and paid workers. Finally it will refer to recent efforts (often through the use of new media) to develop a stronger collective purpose and voice among youth workers and young people.

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Sociopsychological Map of Tunisian Bilingualism

The Tunisian society uses two languages: Arabic its native/national language and French as its colonial language. Written and oral presences of these two languages in Tunisia create two types of bilingualism: 1- a bilingualism which does not blame the use of French instead of Arabic among Tunisians. This bilingualism is the most widespread. 2- a bilingualism that avoids the use of French between Tunisians. Only a very tiny group of Tunisians stands for this. The two bilingualisms are also associated with two forms of ‘Arabization’. Sociopsychological analysis shows that bilingualism 1 continuing prominence in Tunisia is the outcome of: a - the spread of French in Tunisian society during the French colonisation (1881-1956), b- Many Tunisians went to schools in Tunisia where French language and its culture were dominant. Furthermore, some Tunisians had attended French universities. c- The Tunisian graduates of secondary schools and universities have taken power to rule the country after independence. In Boudieu’s terms, these French educated Tunisians have re-produced themselves in Tunisian society by giving great importance the presence and the use of French and its culture in independent Tunisia.

DHRUVA, SHAILAJA* (S.L.U. Arts and H & P Thakore Commerce College for Women, shailjadhruva@yahoo.co.in)

Gender Based Violence (A case study of Gujarat Stree Kelavani Mandal)

Gender based violence is violence against women based on women's subordinate status in society. Gender based violence includes physical, sexual and psychological violence. It occurs in both the public and private spheres.

This research paper is an empirical and secondary data based paper. The data is collected from Gujarat Stree Kelavani Mandal, a well known prestigious NGO of Ahmedabad.

The main objective of this study is to know the types of gender based violence, causes and role of Gujarat Stree Kelavani Mandal for removal of domestic violence.

The second part of the study makes a number of recommendations for action.

This paper is divided into four parts. The first part shows aspects of gender based violence. The second part shows socio-economic profile of respondents. The third part shows the main causes of gender based violence and the role of Gujarat Stree Kelavani Mandal. The last part contains concluding remarks and recommendations.

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What Drives National Differences in Intensive Grandparental Childcare in Europe?

Grandparents play an important role in looking after grandchildren. The provision of intensive grandparental childcare varies considerably across Europe, with figures ranging from less than 4% in Sweden and Denmark, to almost one quarter in Greece. This paper investigates whether contextual-structural factors (such as formal childcare and labour market structures) and family cultures influence the level of informal childcare support from older parents to their adult children, using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. Multilevel analyses suggest that grandparental childcare variations are mainly driven by macro-level factors. Both parent and grandparent socio-demographic and economic characteristics were associated with intensive childcare and were consistent with existing literature. However, even accounting for socio-economic and demographic differences between national populations, country-level variations

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
in the level of provision of intensive grandparental childcare remain. Most of such variation can be explained by structural and cultural factors. In particular, in those countries where both parents and grandparents are expected to work, formal childcare is generally well provided and appears to be the norm; thus, there is a lower level of grandparental childcare. In contrast, in countries where there is a high percentage of women who are not in paid employment, maternal care for pre-school children appears to be the preferred norm. In such countries, provision of formal childcare is limited as care is expected to be provided by family members, and mothers in particular rather than grandmothers. If, however, a mother is unemployed, which is a good proxy for unmeasured employment and dismissals due to the frequent downsizing and outsourcing processes. As result of these trends, a growing number of individuals is more and more “vulnerable”, while trade unions have many difficulties to represent a large part of workers in this changing world of work. Nevertheless, inside and outside the institutional trade union organizations, individuals try to create collective actions with the aim to affirm their workers’ rights and to improve their quality of work and life.

This paper analyzes the collective actions of “vulnerable” workers, considering individuals with a temporary job, without a job, or at risk to lose their job. We analyze the actions promoted by the unions as well as by the workers’ “self-organized networks”, with a focus on the Italian context and an analysis of the European perspective (20 interviews in Italy and 10 interviews at European level). Objectives of this paper are: a) understanding the meaning of action (Touaine) of the individuals involved in these social movements; b) understanding the relationships between “institutional” trade unions and “self-organized networks”; c) understanding the impact of these collective actions on the public sphere, especially considering the relationship between workers’ movements and democracy in the present age.

The paper will examine the Russian state initiatives to promote an Islamic education in Tatarstan and the North Caucasus. It will ask the question of what forms of Islamic education have been promoted and what is understood as “moderate Islam”. The question of the form of Islam promoted by the Russian state highlights how certain boundaries are being drawn between a secularised, traditional and “Soviet” Islam that is represented by the Sufi branch of Islam and alternative forms of Islam such as a Sahafi inspired Islam that are portrayed as being alien and not compatible with Russian secularism. References to collective memories linked to the Sufi tradition are thus emphasised in Tatarstan, even if the region also proclaims to represent a modernist trend in Islam in the form of Sufism, in order to draw a boundary with Sahafi inspired movements. Furthermore, Tatarstan emphasises the importance of global efforts aimed at promoting a moderate Islam, for example in Western countries.

At the same time, such boundaries shed a new light on the way in which concepts of “modernity” and “tradition” can be associated to notions of “secularity” and “religion”. Indeed, the Russian state is perceived as supporting the traditional Sufi establishment that is described as being “non-democratic” and lacking in religious knowledge and authority by alternative Islamic movements such as the Sahafs, in particular in the North Caucasus. Further, the Russian state has tended to isolate the North Caucasus from transnational networks of Islamic knowledge. The Sufi establishment, also represented in the region of Tatarstan, has been delegitimized as a religious source of authority due to its perceived cooptation with Soviet structures and with federal authorities after the end of the Soviet Union.
on issues such as, product quality, the legitimacy of contractual arrangements, labor relations and work routines, among others. These rationales were employed by the actors in concrete business relationships.

RC32-549.6
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The CEDAW: How a Cold War Product Could Become a Key Instrument for Women’s Rights in the Global Society

Women’s rights were controversial in the international arena at the early 20th century. Nowadays, women’s human rights and women’s empowerment have spread over the world. This process has been supported by the United Nations agenda for gender equality, the global women’s movements, the international public opinion, and Western powerful democratic countries. The CEDAW, and its Optional Protocol, is the most relevant legal instrument in this global trend. The CEDAW itself has a global dimension, since just a few countries have not already signed the document. Feminist movements all over the world use the CEDAW in order to put pressure on nation-states for the recognition of women’s rights.

In this paper we will analyze three aspects of the CEDAW from a global society perspective that can be useful to think about current and future strategies to face gender inequality in the 21st century. First, we will try to find out global and regional trends in the expansion of the CEDAW and its Optional Protocol in order to identify contagion effects, reference groups and followers. Second, we will focus on the role of the inter- and transnational women’s movements regarding the success of the CEDAW ratifications. Diverse considerations and uses of this document need to be seen in relation to the different “waves” of the transnational women’s movement and its ideological debates. And third, we will address the content and limits of this document since its approval in 1979. We will take into account the Cold War context – with emphasis in the shocking US refusal to sign the CEDAW – that shaped the document and we will set out current transnational women’s movements proposals to update our “international bill of rights”

RC04-78.30
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Profesores De Posgrados De Calidad. Ética Profesional y Requerimientos Institucionales

Los programas de posgrado se clasifican de acuerdo con su orientación en los siguientes dos tipos: de profesionalización y de investigación (Conacyt, 2013). Recientemente en México se observa que, en el mayor número de casos, las instituciones de educación superior privadas ofrecen estudios de posgrado orientados a la profesionalización (actualizar a los profesionistas de diversas áreas de conocimiento), mientras que las universidades públicas incluyen ambas orientaciones (con énfasis en los procesos de generación de conocimientos).

El reconocimiento y acreditación de los programas de posgrado en este país obligan a cubrir un conjunto de requisitos entre los que destaca el contar con una planta académica de tiempo completo con altos grados de habilitación y experiencia en la docencia e investigación. Para esto los profesores de tiempo completo se someten también a proceso de acreditación y evaluación ante diversas instancias (por ejemplo el Programa de Mejoramiento del Profesorado o el Sistema Nacional de Investigación).

En la poneza se retoman experiencias de profesores de tiempo completo de la Maestría en Estudios Culturales y el Doctorado en Estudios Regionales que han colaborado en el diseño y conducción de estos programas que actualmente se encuentran inscritos en el Padrón de Posgrados de Calidad del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología. Estas experiencias se recuperan a manera de dilemas en los que se les cuestiona sobre los beneficios e inconvenientes que conlleva el reconocimiento y mantenimiento de los programas de posgrado en este padrón de calidad, aludiendo a los principios de ética profesional en los que fundamentan su práctica.

RC10-197.3
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Cooperation Of Various Stakeholders In Providing Youth Services In Estonia

Youth policy is a relatively new challenging phenomenon studied under various contexts. In the context of EU studies, the youth policy is seen as system of the complex interactions between domestic, transnational, and supranational actors in the youth field. The young people require a new attitude, that means seeing youth policy across traditional sector boundaries and from youth perspectives. Currently, the main issue of youth policy implementation is the problem to organize an efficient interaction between different institutions and stakeholders across levels and sectors.

The important task of the paper is to present Estonian experience of the implementation cross sector integrated model of youth policy. The objectives of the paper:

- to explore how the main actors of youth policy identify cross sector integrated youth policy, their attitudes, views about it;
- to analyze how is youth policy playing out across vertical levels or horizontal levels of governance. If it is not working well and if so why? Consideration of and barriers to better implementation of integrated youth policy;
- to share good existing practices of cooperation between various stakeholders in the youth field and to introduce the key tools for good cooperation and participation in youth policy.

The main theoretical conceptions that are used in work:

- Simona Piattoni multilevel governance framework to study vertical and horizontal dimension of cooperation in Estonian youth policy.
- Howard Williamson theoretical approach “the five Cs” to characterize Estonian youth policy.

The analysis is based on the results of semi-structured interviews and 1 focus group with experts from youth field in Estonia. The survey examined the following issues:

- Knowledge about integrated youth policy across various stakeholders,
- Contribution of main stakeholders in developing Estonian youth policy
- Cooperation between stakeholders.

WGO1-887.3
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Youth As Youth Policy Actors: Options Of Youth Participation In Estonian Youth Policy

Youth as youth policy actors: options of youth participation in Estonian youth policy

Raising youth active participation in decision making process is the one’s of main priority of many international and national agendas on youth. For instance, one of two overall objectives of the European Union Youth Strategy (2010-2018) is to encourage young people to be active citizens and participate in society.

Comprehensive analysis of the present existing options of youth participation in youth policy offers a more effective way to understand youth ability to influence their own lives. A focus on the youth involvement in civil society brings to discuss about various forms from ‘true’ to ‘false’ forms of activism. Scholars in youth field identify that not every action of young people in society should be seen as the full of value.

The objectives of the paper is to explore how and whether the state provide opportunities to youth participate in decision-making process of youth policy and how this process is organized in Estonia. Author have chosen for analysis Estonia, as example of Baltic states, where in youth policy it is possible to find at the same time EU approaches and post Soviet experience.

The youth participation will be analyzed through a review of theoretical literature with providing some practical examples and empirical data from youth sector, using the Estonia states’ documents, statistics, surveys and data from institutional research (10 interviews and 1 focus group with experts from youth field)

The main question for author is to explore whether youth opinions are taken into consideration by politicians.

RC43-724.4
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South Africa’s Public Rdp Programme in the Light of Temporary Migrants’ Housing Needs: A Critical Reflection

In spite of moderate immigration rates in the last decade, South Africa’s large cities have been experiencing an unbalanced growth of informal settlements. This, so the present paper argues, is a consequence of the ‘missing link’ between public housing schemes and the housing needs of temporary migrants. Drawing upon primary and secondary data collected during three short field visits to South Africa in 2012 and 2013 the authors explore the background of the mismatch and outline possible solutions for a pro-poor led National Housing Policy considering temporary migrants’ housing needs.

South Africa’s Government Housing Policy has experienced various programmatic turns in recent decades. The first and possibly most important one is related to the end of Apartheid in 1994. In order to counter the huge housing backlog of the time, a massive, policy driven public housing program for low income households in the context of the Reconstruction and Development Programme, RDP,
was put in place: since 1994, approximately 3 million housing units were built. In 2004, with the start of the "Breaking New Grounds" initiative, the importance of in situ upgrading of informal settlements for the affordable housing provision of the urban poor, was acknowledged and becoming part of policy agendas.

At the same time South African society has profoundly changed in many ways. The evolving "postfordist" labor market has become much more flexible than during Apartheid years, pushing people to move behind informal job opportunities, thereby changing the 'spatially' of cities. In this context it is argued that, due to a combination of job-related constraints and socio-cultural connections with regions or countries elsewhere, highly mobile temporary migrants have different housing needs than permanent migrants. They even tend to be systematically disadvantaged by the RDP programme, which pursues the number-driven objective of converting 'informal' into 'formal' dwellers.

**RC10-185.1**

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### The Challenges in a Fragmented World of Achieving a Holistic Approach to Urban Planning for a Sustainable Future

In our 'complex, fragmented urban world' (Stoker) 'global problems are generated at the local scale and should be solved there too' (Condon). Yet, neither government nor local planning gives much response to the collective problems, while political systems focus on short-term rather than long-term benefits.

Held emphasises 'the need for a strong public sector, and the requirement for multilateral governance', while acknowledging conflicts between economic development and the strengthening of civil society. McIntyre-Mills argues, 'policy and practice needs to consider social, economic and environmental implications for all life'.

The field of urban planning exemplifies this. Key issues of democracy and participation in public policy making at local and regional level, the role of the private sector and the balance of markets, government and civil society, and a containerized approach by government, results in much urban planning failing to recognize future consequences of current choices.

Any approach to resolve this complex mess and balance the state, market and society requires, as McIntyre-Mills says, 'a democracy/governance cycle that spans central, spatial and temporal boundaries'. At the same time democracy needs to change to meet the convergent social, economic and environmental challenges. McIntyre-Mills recommends 'both centralized controls to protect the global commons and decentralized engagement to test out our ideas'.

Urban planning can also only succeed when there exists more room for engagement and where it recognizes that we need to be the subjects not the objects of other people's designs (McIntyre-Mills). However, participatory design is complex and difficult and, while digital communication can potentially include more voices, like any engagement it works best when complementing other processes and not solely focused around the needs, goals, and concerns of the potentially engaged' (Leighninger).

Sarkissian therefore argues that urban planning needs to take a holistic approach, 'taking into account multiple layers and components of social systems' and to be long term focused.

**RC03-67.1**

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### Creating Hackney As Home: Youth Perspectives on Gentrification in London

This paper focuses on how studies of and with young people contribute to our understanding of contemporary urban redevelopment including processes of gentrification. Within urban centres, demands from competing stakeholders have led to juxtaposing expectations of space use and a concomitant potential for everyday conflict between residents, local authorities and developers. These processes of change are being documented through various approaches but there remains a need for more work on how young people experience this urban transformation and what this means for urban theory and practices of redevelopment.

The Creating Hackney As Home project, working with five peer researchers, has used participatory visual methods to document young people's experience of gentrification in the London Borough of Hackney. This area has been marked by rapid transformation given its location close to the financial and cultural centres of the city and the Olympic site. The project found that young people maintain an ambivalent relationship with this locality, recognising that changes can be beneficial but ‘not always for them’. Feelings of exclusion from planning processes and displacement from their neighbourhoods were matched by expressions of comfort in new public spaces and shops. Participants noted the uneasiness generated by changing demographics, such as the movement of creative industries and young urban professionals into the borough, as well as the skills necessary to adapt to these new circumstances. In conclusion, the paper highlights the complex, ambiguous processes of growing up in post-industrial cities.

Project information and the films can be found at: www.hackneyashome.co.uk

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**RC24-424.5**

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### The Role of Governments in Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC): Capacity for the Effective Implementation in Asia-Pacific Region

Sustainable consumption is an integral element of sustainable development and an issue of paramount importance to the United Nations. At the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in 2012, the Heads of State reaffirmed that promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is an essential requirement for sustainable development and the outcome of the Future We Want adopted the 10-Year Framework of Programme on SCP. The importance of education in facilitating a shift towards sustainable development and in promoting sustainable lifestyles has also been internationally reaffirmed in the UN’s decision to launch a UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development 2005-2014. Hence, Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC) is understood as the way to promote responsible environmental citizenship and national policy for ESC is a powerful instrument to influence sustainable consumption behaviour.

This paper addresses how to improve the capacity of governments in implementing effective ESC. The research was conducted through primary interviews with relevant government officers, survey/ questionnaires, and analysis of policy documents in Asia-Pacific Region: East Asia cases from P.R.China, Japan, R.O.Korea in 2010-2011 and Southeast Asia cases from Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand in 2013-2014. This research targeted governmental capacity for implementing effective ESC as an important opportunity for strengthening the meta-level structures through which transformative change can be encouraged.

The findings identify key aspects of current governmental context for promoting sustainable consumption. The six country cases are analysed in a comparative assessment based on the four levers of change identified in UN-SDPs capacity development framework: institutional arrangements, leadership, knowledge, and accountability. The recommendations aim to strengthen policy and institutional frameworks for ESC and to link with wider policies for SCP and Education for Sustainable Development.

**RC09-173.4**

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**MANUSHI, KU (JNU)**

### Mngreera A Way Forward to Development: A Case Study of a Tribal Village in Madhya Pradesh

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act currently provides right of employment to the rural poor of the country. The Act provides employment guarantee to every rural household for 100 days in a year. This is perhaps the first time that the
Panchayats have been provided with the freedom to plan and execute works and is backed by substantial resources, which are at their own disposal. Ideally, the Act and the programme design reflect to bring about a radical change in the rural areas as far as employment generation and creation of sustainable assets for the villages is concerned. The MNREGA programme’s efficacy is based on the logic of using the productive capacity to build, create productive and nonproductive asset, while simultaneously alleviating the problem of chronic unemployment and poverty. This paper is based on the study Eradication of Poverty and MNREGA conducted recently in Harda district of Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh accounts for 23 percent of the total tribal population in the country. In spite of favorable resource conditions, tribal regions perform poorly in terms of infrastructure, returns from agriculture and almost all human development indicators. As compared to other sections of the Indian society, the tribal population has the lowest Human Development Index (HDI). Among the social groups, scheduled tribes (STs) have the highest proportion of the population. The combined STs and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) account for 27 percent of the total population. This paper begins by examining the implementation of MNREGA in Bori village of Harda district in terms of development. It will explore the impact of MNREGA on the lives tribes of Bori village and also present the ground realities related to the MNREGA.

RC36-621.2

DILLI, SRIRIN* (University of Giresun, sirin.dilli@giresun.edu.tr)

Turkey Case Study: Occupy Gezi Public Protests

This presentation focuses on Istanbul's Occupy Gezi protests that started on May 28 2013 spread via Facebook, Twitter, Friendfeed etc. The purpose of this research is to find out how and to what extent social media activism is changing the role of social actors - online and offline -. Some of the research questions to be answered are:

- Are communities more active because of the opportunities offered by digital tools?
- Have communities engagement and participation improved because of digital transformation?
- What cultural and media practices of communities affected by digital transformation?
- Who are leading on increasing the use of digital tools in communities?

The protest which started on May 28, 2013 in Istanbul was against the destruction of Gezi Park, the only big green park left in the centre of Istanbul, and construction of a shopping mall instead. Protesters spread the word via social media Facebook, Twitter and Friendfeed and using the following hashtags: #ayakalk #geziparki #occupygezi. In short time the protest became an international news issue. Within hours their page was liked by hundreds of thousands. #ayakalk #geziparki #occupygezi. In short time the protest became an international news issue. Within hours their page was liked by hundreds of thousands.

RC21-374.4

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Relational Place-Making, Actor-Networks and the Emergence of Tokyo’s Sub-Centre Shibuya

Much has been written about global(ising) Tokyo. While some have identified familiar neoliberal, entrepreneurial forms of governance as response to pressures of global competition, with big corporations playing a major role in urban restructuring, national government, cheer-leading and local governments increasingly marginalised (Sorensen 2003, Jacobs 2005, Waley 2007), others have emphasised Tokyo’s rootedness in local policy frameworks and a distinct development state that evade universalistic narratives (Saito 2003, Fujita 2011, Tsukamoto 2011). This paper seeks to contribute to these discourses. While existing studies tended to be macroscopic and quantitative, this research focuses on the making of one major place in Tokyo—the Shibuya Sub-centre—in the longue durée. It traces systematically how contestation and collaboration between different actor-networks over time led to the formation of a shopping mall instead.

RC21-375.4

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(Re)Assembling Public Space! Creating New Urban Commons: Evolving Geographies of Contestation, Celebration, and Collaboration in Contemporary Tokyo

When Walter Lippmann (1925) famously called the public a phantom, he meant to stress its fragile, provisional nature —ceasing to exist, once no longer upheld, re-assembled, performed. Clive Barnett suggests that publics do not simply exist a priori, but must be convened in open-ended, contingent processes without the certainty of success (2008). Nancy Fraser emphasises the presence of many “subaltern Counterpublics,” where marginalised groups congregate to discuss matters of concern to them (2010). Bruno Latour rejects the idea of one unitary public sphere, where only the quality of the best argument matters but not the identities of those presenting it — suggesting that the public and the political are constantly (re)assembled through devices, procedures, and mediums; crystallising around specific issues, or topoi. Highlighted are the processes of how publics are created, and the many small, mundane acts and things that support these. ‘True’ public space has therefore a performative and ephemeral quality, that only exists in an instance when a public space is temporarily supported, or even convened into being by a physical setting. In such a moment a public space turns into more than just a state-owned venue of accidental, amorphous sociability and begins to take on a broader collective, often political, relevance. This paper is interested in the transformative potential of such public spaces and examines the myriad of new commons in Tokyo, having recently sprung up in the form of collective houses, artists communities and others places. Here people are testing new modes of sharing time, goods, skills and spaces beyond state and market — prefiguring new models of post-consumerist society in privately owned settings. Although neither explicitly political, nor fully public, arrangements like these create new affordances, and social capital that may later become pertinent; transforming society in many small, quotidian, pragmatic steps.

JS-20.1

DINERSTEIN, ANA CECILIA* (University of Bath, A.C.Dinerstein@bath.ac.uk)

‘Decolonial Marxism’ and Neozapataismo: Bridging Counterhegemonic Struggles in the Global North and South

How can we understand the diversity of forms of radical counter hegemonic resistances within current processes of accumulation of capital, from a non-Eurocentric perspective? In this paper, I anticipate a conversation between two approaches to resistance: Decolonial School and Open Marxisms. By constructing the imaginary dialogue between these two perspectives I identify their theoretical strategies, limitations and mutual recognitions that prevent fruitful cross fertilisation, in order to delineate a new direction in the study of counterhegemonic politics and social emancipation. To DS it is indispensable not only to recognise particular trajectories of experience of power, oppression and domination but also to overcome both Eurocentric and Third World “fundamentalisms” (Grosfoguel 2008). Marxists and political economists reproduce the ‘coloniality of power’ that movements in the South are struggling against. However, a DS fails to consider the material processes of emergence of counterhegemonic pluriversal resistance within and against new forms of accumulation of global capital. (Open) Marxists and radical political economists offer an adequate critique of global capitalism. They explain how current forms of ‘accumulation by dispossession’ (Harvey 2003) and ‘crisis’ have changed the experience of oppression, exploitation and resistance within and against new forms of accumulation of global capital. How can we understand the diversity of forms of radical counter hegemonic resistances within current processes of accumulation of capital, from a non-Eurocentric perspective? In this paper, I anticipate a conversation between two approaches to resistance: Decolonial School and Open Marxisms. By constructing the imaginary dialogue between these two perspectives I identify their theoretical strategies, limitations and mutual recognitions that prevent fruitful cross fertilisation, in order to delineate a new direction in the study of counterhegemonic politics and social emancipation. To DS it is indispensable not only to recognise particular trajectories of experience of power, oppression and domination but also to overcome both Eurocentric and Third World “fundamentalisms” (Grosfoguel 2008). Marxists and political economists reproduce the ‘coloniality of power’ that movements in the South are struggling against. However, a DS fails to consider the material processes of emergence of counterhegemonic pluriversal resistance within and against new forms of accumulation of global capital. (Open) Marxists and radical political economists offer an adequate critique of global capital. They explain how current forms of ‘accumulation by dispossession’ (Harvey 2003) and ‘crisis’ have changed the experience of oppression, exploitation and resistance within and against new forms of accumulation of global capital. (Open) Marxists and radical political economists offer an adequate critique of global capital. They explain how current forms of ‘accumulation by dispossession’ (Harvey 2003) and ‘crisis’ have changed the experience of oppression, exploitation and resistance within and against new forms of accumulation of global capital.

RC20-352.4

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Danish Exceptionalism: Explaining the Unique Increase in Social Trust over the Past 30 Years

Contrary to the general trend in most countries, social trust has been rising steadily in Denmark for the past three decades. The purpose of this paper is to understand this development. Our analyses show that the rise in trust can partly

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
be attributed to generational differences, a rise in education, an improvement in the quality of state institutions, and the trust in these institutions among citizens. The analyses build on data from a number of Danish surveys, including both a cross-sectional and a panel survey.

In this paper we argue that residential exposure to ethnic diversity reduces social trust. Previous within-country analyses of the relationship between contextual ethnic diversity and social trust have been conducted at higher levels of aggregation, concealing substantial variation in actual exposure to ethnic diversity. In contrast, we analyze how ethnic diversity of the immediate micro-context—where interethnic exposure is inevitable—affects trust. We do this using Danish survey data linked with register-based data, which enables us to obtain precise measures of the ethnic diversity of each individual’s residential surroundings. We focus on contextual diversity within a radius of 80 meters of a given individual, but compare the effect in the micro-context to the impact of diversity in more aggregate contexts. The results show that ethnic diversity in the micro-context affects trust negatively, while the effect vanishes in larger contextual units. This supports the idea that interethnic exposure underlies the relationship.

In the globalization of modern sports, celebrity sports athletes have acquired a stardom equal to that of entertainment icons. Celebrity athletes serve the role of national representatives and shoulder the responsibility to win glory for the nation. This acquired identity has put elite athletes under the media limelight, and celebrity athletes are constantly subjected to media scrutiny and framing, especially when they fail to live up to national expectations. Discourses of the elite sporting bodies are “characters within a set of narratives” (Laclau, 1992, quoted in Whannel, 1992: 121), and the formation of sporting celebrity is “intrinsically tied to the rise of the modern nation-state, yet in both realms the nation-state has increasingly come under pressure as the dominant frame for the organization of political and sporting discourses alike” (Sandvoss, Real & Bernstein, 2012: 11-12).

This paper maps the media discourses surrounding Chinese 110m hurdler Liu Xiang (2008) from his record-breaking success in 2004 to his two-times withdrawal from both 2008 Beijing and 2012 London Olympics. Data were collected from two major Chinese newspapers: People’s Daily and Titan Sports. Analysis also draws from data of semi-constructed interviews with 13 Chinese sports journalists regarding the myth surrounding Liu Xiang. Through in-depth research, it provides: 1) a comparative content analysis of the attributes to his body before and after regarding the myth surrounding Liu Xiang. Through in-depth research, it provides: 1) a comparative content analysis of the attributes to his body before and after.

However, they allow France to show a diversity and equal opportunities façade. This paper is based on biographical interviews, an intersectional methodology and a feminist and post-colonial approach. It draws on studies conducted in the Netherlands and the USA with highly qualified bicultural Black women (Essed 1984, 1991 2004) to analyze the aspects of labour cross cultural relationships in France. It asks questions of leadership style and values related to diversity, gender, age, disabilities, etc. It tests pseudo success stories of women who are faced with the role reversal in the home and workplace and in the social order of invisibility.}

How does language (biographical empirical data) account for the social relations and their context? My research on untold experiences of suffering in the social space of work is the result of my own immersion in the social relations that I am studying. It is embodied in the French debates on gendered equality at work and post-coloniality. The French scientific knowledge produces and promotes distance vis-à-vis the object. Nevertheless, I highlight the heuristic value of the standpoint epistemology (Mathieu 1971; 1991; Juteau, 1981, Haraway, 1988). My epistemic advantage (Hartsock, 1998, Harding, 1990; 2003) is central and my work is likely to be returned to journalism, fiction and socio-political subversion, and excluded from academic recognition (Bourdieu, Morrison, 2000). This epistemology denies the rift between commitment and sociological knowledge (Guillaumin, 1981; 1992; Delphy, 1998; 2001) and raises the issue of race and gender diversity in academia (Essed, 1997, 1999). Considered “unscientific” by “the White middle Western male bourgeoisie”, this approach questions both the producer of academic knowledge and his object. In French sociology, it is considered harmful (Boudon, 2001) and auto-theorization remains marginal. The issue is: How am I represented, and how do I self-represent myself outside the usual frameworks, based on a theory of personal experience (De Lauretis, 1987)? I aim to produce an academic knowledge from practical and subjective discursive truths, in a process of translation of subjectivities. As an Afro-Caribbean researcher in “a sexualized and racialized world” (Morrison, Din 1994), I use my epistemic advantage, in order to produce a counter-hegemonic knowledge of the social relations of gender, race, etc. inside the academy (hooks, 2000; Hill Collins, 1989) in France.

The role of social protection policies in the food security of farmers and agricultural labourers

The role of social protection policies in the food security of farmers and agricultural labourers

Black and Executives in France: Straw Women?

In France, the managers assume autonomy, weak hierarchical constraints and progression within the organization (Flocco, 2006). Paradoxically they are both filled and devoid of these attributes. They have a power which is not real. They can act with a limited and confusing scope. Their initiatives remain uncertain (Cousin, 2008). A current qualitative survey with Black women graduates in public and private French companies provides some answers to the following questions: Do they actually chose their own rules of action? Their potential autonomy is it effective and proven? What are the forms of objective and subjective requirements which they face? Are they the actresses of their own careers? (Flocco, 2006). In labor relations, the “ethnic imbalance”, issues of sex, class and race, lead some employees to refuse the authority of people that they perceive as dominated (De Rudder, 2000). Than, Black women graduates often occupy functional jobs with no command and/or financial responsibility, when they are not isolated from collective work and management. If these executives were “straw women”, who do not really have the power, but a limited scope and uncertain initiatives. However they allow France to show a diversity and equal opportunities façade. This paper is based on biographical interviews, an intersectional methodology and a feminist and post-colonial approach. It draws on studies conducted in the Netherlands and the USA with highly qualified bicultural Black women.
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Cheap fresh food provokes a conundrum: it can provide higher levels of nutrition than if the food was more expensive but it can also lead to inadequate and unsustainably low farmer livelihoods. What is good for consumer health, in terms of fresh food availability and affordability, is not necessarily good for agricultural sector worker incomes or health. Farmers now constitute a growing proportion of the world’s poor. It is in this context that numerous international agencies argue that food security is first and foremost a matter of human security (including income/social protection and universal health coverage). This paper outlines arguments linking food and human security and social protection being made by the World Health Organisation and the Special Rapporteurs on the right to food and on extreme poverty and human rights. It also describes the wider applicability of The WorldFish Centre’s recommendation that poverty and food security go hand in hand, as well as the way in which they are interlinked. This paper also considers that operationalising the links between human security and food security within all agricultural sectors is the best way to ensure the long term survival of agriculture.

RC49-802.5

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Mentally Disordered Offenders’ Perspectives on Their Level of Risk to Others

Mentally disordered offenders subject to section 37/41 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (England and Wales) are subject to conditions and restrictions operated by the Ministry of Justice. The legal basis for such an order is that it is ‘necessary for the protection of the public from serious harm’ and mental health services are tasked with identifying, monitoring and minimising mental health risks in order to maximise public safety. Relatively little has been written about the way in which this group of offenders understands and makes sense of their own level of risk. This paper presents original research with mentally disordered offenders subject to this order and demonstrates the way in which they sought to dignify and explain behaviours that had been identified as risky by others. It is argued that offenders gave accounts relying heavily on notions of identity in order to justify their actions. I begin by examining those who explained their offending as having occurred as a consequence of being ill. I then turn to those who rejected illness explanations and examine techniques which they used to present themselves. Not all research participants fell neatly into groups of people accepting or rejecting notions of mental illness. A large proportion gave complex and sometimes contradictory accounts. Within these accounts, risk and safety were framed in a variety of ways in order to emphasise the moral aspects of service users’ identities. Attention will be given to the wide range of strategies used to achieve this. I will explore differing ways in which participants described mental disorder, notions of risk as fate, hierarchies of risk and the use of jokes. Finally I draw a number of conclusions in relation to what this tells us about service users’ understanding of their identities.

RC05-114.1

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Becoming Chinese in Indonesia: A Study on Ethnic & Nation Identities in Tangerang, Banten

Studies of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia tend to look at in an objective, general and static perspective. Imagining that all members have the same characteristics, they voluntarily acknowledge as a single community of Chinese people. The following study conducted over a number of people in South Tangerang, Banten, shows a different situation. There are many sub-groups in which collectively known as “Chinese people.” Each individual member has the freedom to identify her/himself as a member of the community. They initially refused to be known as “the Chinese,” preferred to identify themselves as “orang keturunan (descendants).” A term that draws her/him to the neighborhood of “orang priabumi (natives)” i.e., Betawi and Sundanese. With the physical and socio-cultural characteristics more like Indonesian people in general, what they do are just convert themselves from Confucianism and a to Buddhist to a Muslim, automatically they are recognized by the surrounding community as full members. But in its development, along with their identity to Jakarta, Chinese migration from other parts of Indonesia and settled in their traditional settlement, as well as the change of Indonesian government policies that tend to be more pro-Chinese, they do the necessary efforts ranging from religious conversion (converted to Christianity), learning languages (Hokkien dialects and Mandarin), change the mentality (trying to be more diligent at work), changing profession (from peasants to traders), to improve their economic statues (getting rich) and whiten skin color (from brown to a lighter one). All was done so that they can claim and recognize as “Orang Cina Udik (uphill Chinese)” and, even better, “Cina Benteng” (“Chinese of the fort” a term that people distinguish themselves with other Chinese people in Indonesia (Chinese of Medan, Bangka, Pontianak etc.), but confirms them as one single community: “Chinese people”.

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Japan’s Pre-War Jury Trials As Seen By the Journalists of Hōritsu Shinbun (Legal News)

In May 2009, the Act Concerning Participation of Lay Judges in Criminal Trials (“Lay Judge Act”) was enforced in Japan. This piece of legislation established a new mixed-circuit court (saiban’in) system where the verdict and sentencing in major crimes are decided by a panel comprising three professional judges and six laypersons.

The introduction of the saiban’in system is not the first experimentation with citizen participation in the criminal justice system in Japan. The two-lyayperson jury system functioned in early Shōwa Japan between 1928 and 1943. Just like the first saiban’in trials in contemporary Japan, the first jury trials in the pre-war period attracted a significant amount of attention from the general public, academics, and journalists.

This paper describes and analyzes the journalistic accounts of the first cases tried by jury in pre-war Japan that appeared in the Hōritsu Shinbun (Legal News). The Hōritsu Shinbun articles not only contain the objective description of the jury trial proceedings and the strategies of the defense and prosecution, but also include a subjective element—the personal impressions of their authors. The observations of the authors of the articles provide readers with important insights into how the jury system was perceived by the general public at the time.

Highlighting these insights is the first objective of this paper. Outlining the features of Japan’s pre-war jury system is another. Placing the details of the functioning of the saiban’in system in contemporary Japan into a historical context is the third goal.

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A Climate for Change: The ‘Climate Justice Movement’ and the Rise of Green Capitalism

Since global warming first burst onto the global political agenda in the 1980s, a new global movement has also emerged: Environmentalists, indigenous peoples, women’s, labor, other social movements, working in uneasy, coalitions with governments from the South, have come to constitute a "global climate justice movement." Straddling and negotiating North-South, inter-state, and intra-state divisions, this movement has pushed for more radical globally-coordinated measures to address the ecological crises, pressed for far-reaching changes to how the international community is governed, and offered alternative visions for how the earth’s common elements should be shared. They have demanded not only drastic greenhouse-gas emission reductions from Northern states, they have also called for more punitive measures, such as penalties and reparations, to counter the industrialized states’ and corporations’ insistence on more voluntary, incentives-oriented market-based approaches to global environmental problems. Critical theories of nature-society relations which seek to explain the emergence of a neoliberalized "green capitalism" over the last two decades, however, have largely overlooked the significance of this movement or see its impact merely in terms of its effects on capitalisms "crisis of accumulation." Drawing from archival research on, and interviews with, the key participants in, the international climate change negotiations, I argue that this movement has mounted a counter-hegemonic challenge to the North and that the North’s attempts to contain or absorb this challenge can better account for capitalism’s turn to market-based environmentalism. In making this argument, I seek to contribute to rethinking theories of global politics and nature-society relations.

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PATIL, DR. N.H (HKES College, Aland)

Educational Expansion and Social Exclusion

Education is the most crucial component of Human Development Index evolved world over and has been viewed as a potent means, mechanism and strategy of equity and empowerment of weaker sections particularly in the context of developing economies. Despite being aware of this, educational equity has still been a major concern of all the societies. In India education has been accorded highest priority in Five Year Plans since independence and Right to Education Act has been passed recently. But realisation of educational equity for empowerment in the sense of the term still appears to be a distant dream. Based on the analysis of data from Census, World Bank, UNDP, Government department reports, the paper seeks to identify the nature, extent and constraints of educational inequities with a view to provide empirical insights and inputs for future policy interventions. The analysis reveals that inequities in educational attainments vary significantly with religion, family occupation, parental education, residence and size of family and much against commonly held assumption, the role of gender and caste is on the decline owing to the massification of education. The analysis further reveals that expansion of education has had limited impact on inclusivity because there is still disparity in access to education that empowers which continues to be at the disposal of the advanced sections resulting in perpetuation and in some sectors, accentuation of inequalities. Equity in technical, professional and higher education appears to hold the key for inclusive development.

DIVISION OF MEN IN UNIFORM: FORMAL AND INFORMAL BASES

Police department is ideally assumed to represents a streamlined bureaucracy organized on the basis of rank, authority and responsibility, following strict principles of super ordination and subordination. Each rung in the hierarchy right from orderlies to the top brass is vertical differentiated while horizontally being homogeneous in status, powers and privileges. But such depiction of ideal hierarchy appears to be far from actually being in operation with different sections of the police force reveals that, horizontal inequities operate on the lines of trades like, law and order, traffic, crime, investigation, special tasks and vigilance assignments in other Government departments. Despite similar pay and privileges across similar ranks, there are differential preferences on the grounds of importance, public authority, immunity, autonomy, visibility and the like. These considerations appear to have given rise to an informal hierarchy of branches and trades within police, based on a sense of superiority and inferiority, which in turn appear to be the bases of satisfactions, deprivations and inequalities.

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Language Shift in Progress: The Case of Iranian Languages

The paper presents an overview of a variety of situations typical to the Iranian languages that are located in a wide area of Eurasia, from westernmost Kurdish up to Wakhi language in China.

All minor Iranian languages are in various stages of endangerment: We analyse situations of minor Iranian languages and their status in such countries, as Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Turkey, Russia, Armenia, Iraq, India/ Pakistan, China, etc. In this perspective we give analysis of environment of the Iranian languages that are or were historically situated out of the mainstream of Iranian languages. These situations are typical for spoken languages in various non-Persianate countries, such as marginal Kumzari in Oman, Saryqoli and Wakhi in China; in these cases the process of language shift is most intensive. This type of the sociolinguistic situation can be supplemented by the state of Ishkashimi in Afghanistan, where the process of language shift is in progress, and has come a long way in one part of the community and finalized in the other, as local communities do not speak mother tongue any longer.

In our paper we provide specifically detailed record of endangered East-Iranian languages spoken today in Pamir-Hindu Kush region – the Pamiri languages spread in Badakhshan and its vicinity – a single linguistic and cultural area divided by a political border between several countries. Furthermore, we examine situations of extinct East-Iranian languages in Afghanistan, Tajikistan, India/Pakistan and China. As such Khotan Saka, Bactrian and Soghdian. In addition, we offer an account of the stagnation of the Yaghnobi language – an offspring of one of the dialects of medieval Eastern Iranian Soghdian language.

In conclusion we propose approaches to the problems of endangered Iranian languages.
In 2009, all Australian states raised the minimum age for compulsory school- ing. Young people are now required to be ‘earning or learning’ until age 17. Where upper secondary schooling selected students into limited academic oppor- tunities, now the same institutions must accommodate different sorts of stu- dents. Alternatively, such students can attend pre-vocational programs offered in Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges which are more oriented towards industry, credentialing and employment. The policy change has effectively crafted classrooms of a different ilk into two institutional templates. The paper will draw on a project designed to explore what kind of moral order these two institutional settings invoke when it comes to managing such students. Originally designed as classroom ethnography, the project involved extended observations and ongoing semi-structured interviews of teachers and students in three TAFE settings and two high school sites in towns experiencing high youth unemployment. Three to four weeks were spent observing the same core English and Maths classes for sixteen year olds in each classroom. The project was motiv- ated by the wish to support teachers to work productively in such classrooms with such students, under the assumption that teachers orchestrate classroom interactions. However, it became clear events in these classrooms were forcibly shaped by relations and parties above and beyond the classroom, as much as by those present. Teachers and students were observed to both comply with, and push against, the layers of policy and institutional processes regulating their behaviours. This paper re-thinks the project through the gaze and resources of institutional ethnography, to reveal layers of policy texts, accountabilities and documentation practices that impacted on routine behaviours. By mapping the multi-nodal webs of ‘ruling relations’, it shows how both teachers and students could make trouble, and then be held accountable for this trouble.

The Constraints Of Relevance On Curricular Knowledge

Under the Council of Australian Government’s ‘Compact with Young Austral- ians’ in 2009, all Australian states raised the minimum age for leaving school with the expectation that young people will be ‘earning or learning’ until age 17. Where upper secondary schooling has historically focused on selecting students into further academic opportunities through disciplinary studies, it must now cater for students who do not identify with the traditional academic pathway. The presence of this new group of ‘retained’ students has institutionalised a second layer of school curriculum premised on, and legitimated by, its claim of relevance to the students’ lifeworld. This paper will draw on an ethnographic study of five classrooms catering for such students in high schools and Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges in towns experiencing high youth unemployment. It will typify the curriculum and modes of assessment offered to students in these non-academic pathways, highlighting both the similarities and differences across institutional settings. While the curriculum offered to these students aspired to be prospective, orienting to future work and life scenarios, the students often, in volatile classroom discussions, demanded that the curriculum be grounded in their present, that is, as knowledge for immediate consumption, given their limited prospects to imagine skilled futures. In addition, teachers in their efforts to foster and recon-textualise such relevance, stripped the curriculum of any vertical discourse. This in effect reduced any mileage the students might make from the knowledge acquired. Using an analytical language from Bernstein’s distinction between vertical and horizontal discourses and knowledge structures, the conclu- sion reflects on what is gained and what is lost when relevance serves as the only principle for curricular selection.

Political Protest and Social Integration, the Role of Online Brokerage and Offline Activity in the Formation of Facebook Friendship Ties: The Case of Russia 2011

Despite their different political agendas, recent protest movements in the Arab World, Europe as well as North and South America share a strong reliance on social media. The use of Facebook or Twitter for recruitment, information dissem- ination and coordination has, for example, been one of the key factors in the Russian parliamentary elections in 2011. A striking feature of these protests is that a large group of citizens from competing political camps endorsed the oppo- sition’s general agenda. We suggest that political protest increased social integra- tion among participants by fostering friendship ties between political opponents. We elaborate on the mechanisms of the link between political protest and the formation and stability of friendship ties: “offline activity” during protest events (e.g. demonstrations) and “online brokers” (individuals with many online contacts) facilitating the creation of friendship ties between political opponents. The effect of offline activity is inferred indirectly, by comparing structural changes in the online group during demonstration periods and demonstration free peri- ods. The effect of online brokers is inferred directly as the tendency towards closing structural holes in the contact network. Longitudinal data extracted from one of the largest Russian protest groups on Facebook is used to test both hy- potheses. The dataset consists of about 3000 participants and more than 35000 links, measured at four time points. Two types of data were collect- ed. First, attribute data (e.g. gender, place of living) and friendship choices were drawn from Facebook pages. Second, political opinions (socialist, liberal) were determined based on content and discourse analysis of users’ pages. Stochastic actor-oriented modeling is applied for testing the hypotheses.

The Individual Child, the Future, and the Duty to Protect: Individualization and Changing Standards of Care Towards Children in Ireland

Following a figurational sociological theoretical framework, and empirically drawing upon changes in teachers’ manuals, educational handbooks, curricula, and newspaper reports, this paper examines the escalating notions of innocence and individualization attached to childhood in Ireland since the nineteenth centu- ry. The conceptual identity of, and emotional identification with, the child changes in this process over a long time frame. At various historical periods, there were oppositional views of the nature of childhood and consequent practices of appropriate intervention. Broadly speaking, the earlier concern of building the character of children to serve the needs of the adult world and social expecta- tions was overtaken by the adult responsibility to nurture and reveal the individu- al personality of each child and encourage his or her self-esteem. This indicates, as Elias argues, the widening distance between adults and children in terms of the individualizing process; the standards of emotional self-control expected of adults and children widen. But in another respect the cultural distance between these social categories diminishes in that children are increasingly afforded rights to express themselves and exert agency. The prohibition on personal violence between adults is extended to relations between adults and children, especially in schools where corporal punishment is eventually banned in Ireland in 1822. These changing adult-child relations are connected to broader processes such as state formation in Ireland and when state and nation builders after the disintegra- tion of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland looked to the collective past for sources of tradition and national distinction. This tilted the We-I balance towards the ‘we’. The increasing openness of Irish people towards global others from the 1950s encouraged a greater future-orientation. Increasing social differen- tiation and mobility meant children were not destined to follow in their parents’ footsteps and each child was increasingly expected to ‘choose’ a path in life.

New Urban Movement As an Emerging Field in Poland

Since 2008 we observe the intensification of grassroots neighbourhood activ- ism in Polish cities along with popularization of the Lefebvre’s idea of the “right to the city” among urban activists (Lefebvre 1968, Harvey 2012). With a number of international actors on global level promoting the idea of “placemaking”, Po- land becomes a country where a dynamic neighbourhood movement emerges, inspired by specific local problems fused with external influence (coming mostly from so-called “norm entrepreneurs”, Finnemore & Sikkink 1998). The main focus of this paper is to understand the dynamics of this emerging phenomenon and its development in Poland. We argue that the visibility of ideas and actors of this new movement is a result of growing severity of urban problems as well as raising awareness of cities’ inhabitants, willing to participate in the city governance and striving to become an important actor at the “urban scene”. Although very diverse in nature, we claim that this process and the involved actors can be described and explained using framework of field theory (Fligstein & McAdam 2012).

We use qualitative data from in-depth interviews with both local and inter- national key urban activists as well as with experts in the field to examine the processes that shape the new urban movement and its development in Poland. We postulate that urban renewal can be viewed as a distinct field, as defined by Fligstein & McAdam (2012), in-between the tension of a number of earlier and more established fields and that in the particular case of Poland we can also ob- serve the process of “field-maturing”, with already well established main actors in the field and the field processes of the formation of the new urban movement is still de- veloping, which creates tensions between different parts and actors of this rather heterogeneous movement and raises questions about its future.
This research focuses on associations to be quasi-public bodies to maintain and manage public lands in Japan. Public lands are generally maintained and managed by governments because the governments have owned them. However, the governments often lease their public lands which are used especially as community farming and growing to associations after they made lease agreements in the USA and the UK. These cases, associations can show their ideas to maintain and manage the public lands. On the other hands, the governments had only maintained and managed the public lands in Japan. Therefore, associations had not had chances to show their idea to manage and maintain the public lands. However, the Office of Nerima Ward of Tokyo enacted the Ordinance for Liveable Development in 2002. The ordinance has the definition of the community engagement on the public lands. In the Nerima Ward, associations can suggest their idea to manage and maintain public lands to the ward office. Moreover, the ward office authorises the associations as the bodies to manage and maintain the public lands. There is one case authorized by the ward office at present. In this case, there is a finding that the associations are needed to get approval from neighbouring landlords and users to be authorised by the ward office. This is considered that the associations are not just “Not for Profit Organizations” but “quasi-public bodies”.

This research suggests a question why the ward office should authorise associations as the objective to manage and maintain the public land in the Nerima Ward of Tokyo, though local governments make lease agreements with associations in the USA and the UK. Through to resolve this question, this research will clarify the meaning of the association which maintain and manage public lands and the public matter on the Japanese context.

La participación dentro de una comunidad es tan visible por el lugar donde impacta las decisiones que se toman, pero muchas veces esta expresión de los integrantes de una comunidad no se da en las cantidades que podrían beneficiar a la misma comunidad. Este fenómeno para para muchos pudiera ser “normal”. En realidad puede tener diferentes razones, desde un contexto personal, dado por diferencias entre los vecinos, hasta un contexto dado por las insuficiencias del mercado y las barreras como la distancia y diferencias sociales y culturales en los vecinos en los eventos que se suscitan. Entonces, estos contextos que por su naturaleza, presentan características, da la pauta que exigen un nuevo medio por el cual la participación presente su mayor cualidad: beneficiar a los vecinos y la comunidad. Todos los vecinos juegan un mismo papel como integrantes de la comunidad, y para generar la participación se necesitan alguien que emerja en un nivel que le dé un carácter como organizador, que establezca los principios que promueve la participación. Sin embargo, hoy en día, ya no se necesita un actor que solamente organicen, sino que vaya más allá. El nuevo perfil debe entenderse como un conjunto de vecinos que si promueven y organicen las participaciones, pero también, una herramienta que pueda cubrir las carencias de los medios de comunicación típicos de la comunidad y establezca las bases de una base sólida para generar conocimiento.

This paper examines elder care from the viewpoint of the caregivers in the context of India where legal, social, cultural and economic values emphasize the role of family in elder care. While there is research on the situation of the elderly in India, literature on the type and magnitude of care provided by the family and the impact of such care on the well-being of the caregivers is very limited. Using data from the WHO Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health (SAGE) survey conducted in 2007, which interviewed about 11000 respondents in six states in India and has a section on impact of caregiving, I’ll examine following key questions. First, I’ll examine the characteristics of the caregivers (age, gender and relationship to the care receiver), and the type of care provided (physical, emotional, financial and health care) by them. Second, the analysis will examine the subjective and objective well-being, and quality of life of the caregivers. Especially the analysis will investigate the role of gender, education and relationship of the caregiver and receiver on the well-being of the caregivers. The findings will be situated within the broader family, social and cultural context of India.

Comunidad Virtual

La comunicación en una comunidad se manifiesta como un evento independiente de las tecnologías de información, una tendencia que se ha mantenido durante siglos. Por otro lado, las tendencias de las redes sociales han incrementado, y cada vez más personas alrededor del mundo se unen a estos grupos virtuales, esto dado, a que las barreras como la distancia y diferencias sociales no existen. La construcción de una comunidad virtual para un territorio supone un nuevo paradigma que representa una infraestructura social e innovadora en la cual los habitantes de una comunidad podrían interactuar y colaborar el uno con el otro. Los puntos relevantes de este trabajo son la identidad de las necesidades básicas que expone la comunidad como requerimientos directos para generar comunicación y que puedan transmitirse en la comunidad virtual. El reto final es encontrar los competidores genéricos que permitan proponer esta infraestructura a diferentes entidades y establecer estos nuevos paradigmas, y cómo serán activos de una comunidad. El contexto base de este tema es el puente que hoy existe en las comunidades de un país y el uso de tecnologías de información, conocimiento y comunicación que permita el surgimiento de terrenos inteligentes.
The analyses will pay particular attention to differences by gender, education and ethnicity (all three have shown to have important influence on other demographic behaviours). The findings will be contextualized within the socio-economic and political changes in Kyrgyzstan such as the revival of Islam and “traditional” practices, ideational changes, lack of significant economic growth, ethnic tensions and migration. The changes and variations will also be interpreted by drawing on the rich social and demographic literature on marriage and divorce from developing countries.

RC06-126.3

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SETTLES, BARBARA (University of Delaware) WILLIS HEPP, BETHANY (Towson University)

Perceptions and Experiences of the Frail Elderly: Definitions of Family, Home and Independence

Projections anticipate that the frail elderly, individuals who are 85 years old and older, are the fastest growing sector in all developing nations and in particular in the United States. Majority of the elderly live in non-institutional settings, however, more than 15% of them require services and some accommodations to support their current lifestyle. The number of elderly of individuals requiring institutional support and or assistance with daily living is rising. The services available to this age group can include two types of support within the home: instrumental support for activities of daily living such as shopping and cleaning and personal care support with activities of daily living such as eating, dressing and moving within the home. Additional services are offered through institutions and may range from adult daycare services, graduated assisted living experiences, nursing home care and hospice care. Extended family and friends may provide some of the social and instrumental support needed as many of this age group are single and/or widowed. By this point in their lives, the frail elderly have often responded to life changes that have influenced family structure, the physical home and the perception of need and acceptance of assistance. Modifications in the community that have addressed access for individuals with disabilities are now benefitting those with difficulties due to age. This mixed methods study explored the experiences of the frail elderly in the mid-Atlantic region of the United States. Data collection included individual interviews with open ended questions and a short quantitative survey. Perceptions of independence, definitions of home and family, and knowledge and use of services and accommodations were explored. Implications for policy and service provision will be discussed.

TG04-957.2

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Risk, Victimization and Vulnerability

In this paper, I intend to make a principal original contribution to the risk-based criminological literature by concentrating on risk in the context of victims. Although there now exists a significant body of scholarly work examining the impact and complexity of clinical and actuarial risk assessment methods on criminal justice decisions (see, e.g. Feeley and Simón 1992; 1994; Hudson 2004; Kemshall 1998; 2003; Hannah-Moffat 2005), efforts to construct a strategic knowledge of risk are yet to provide a coherent set of theoretical and conceptual tools that can be used to explain the dynamics of risk both in terms of the ‘risky’ individual, as well as the ‘at-risk’ victim. While the argument developed in this paper relates to empirical developments in England and Wales, the theorizing of victim-oriented approaches to risk management is both innovative and more generally applicable beyond the jurisdiction examined herein.

The theoretical contribution to the risk-based literature that is offered in this paper should be understood as both aligned to, but distinct from, O’Malley’s conceptualization of the potential and limits of risk. For O’Malley (2008; 2010), the promise of risk-based techniques often lies in discovering the disparate possibilities for experimentation, and identifying those sites of resistance that exist within the ‘culture of control’ (Gañán 2001). While O’Malley’s account offers particularly interesting insight into how risk functions through proxies of experimentation and resistance, this paper instead focuses on the central importance of a risk-based paradigm in facilitating the ascendance of victims in constructing notions of victimhood, vulnerability, resilience and in contributing to the development of responses/outcomes and professional praxis.

RC11-212.3

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Aged Care Challenges and Solutions In Australia

This paper will examine some of the issues relating to the provision of community aged care in Australia. It will outline the population trends and major issues that impact on the delivery of community aged care services. The second part of the paper will assess some of the challenges raised by the Productivity Commission report (2011) into Aged Care. Finally it will put forward some solutions that were not fully considered by the Productivity Commission report as a way forward to making the provision of community aged care more sustainable in Australia.

Community aged care services in Australia will undergo significant change in the next four years. In 2012 the Australian government took over the funding and administration of Aged Care services and programs from the State governments. It is anticipated that there will be major changes in the way that services are funded with an expected move to more consumer directed services and individual funding by July 2015.

Many community organisations that provide Community aged care services will need to adjust the way in which they provide services and how they market services to the older population. In the last 20 years attitudes to residential care have also changed. More older people are expected to choose to reside for longer within their own home and local community. Australian Governments have recognised and encouraged the trend to remain at home. Governments have supported it with increased funding for community based services and community aged care packages. However, there remain significant challenges facing the Australian aged care system.
Inégalités Sociales Et Capital Numérique
Le développement des réseaux socionumériques a permis de renouveler les questions concernant la notion de position sociale qui est déterminée par le contexte politique. Ces comptes ont été systématiquement analysés et identifiés deux logiques d'accumulation du capital numérique. La première repose sur une accumulation progressive de la part d'agents n'occupant pas de positions dominantes en dehors de l'espace numérique. Dans ce cas, il n'existe pas de conversion de capitaux du offline vers le online. A l'opposé, nous avons identifié un second mode d'accumulation reposant sur la conversion de capitaux de la part d'agents disposant d'importantes ressources offline. Ce second type d'agents, l'espace numérique prolonge et renforce des positions d'influence de part d'agents disposant d'importantes ressources offline. Pose pour ce second type d'agents, l'espace numérique prolonge et renforce des positions d'influence préexistantes.

À partir d'une sélection de tweets émis pendant la campagne présidentielle 2012, nous avons identifié deux logiques d'accumulation du capital numérique. La première repose sur une accumulation progressive de la part d'agents n'occupant pas de positions dominantes en dehors de l'espace numérique. Dans ce cas, il n'existe pas de conversion de capitaux du offline vers le online. A l'opposé, nous avons identifié un second mode d'accumulation reposant sur la conversion de capitaux de la part d'agents disposant d'importantes ressources offline. Pour ce second type d'agents, l'espace numérique prolonge et renforce des positions d'influence préexistantes.

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Panel Random and Digital Networks

The great majority of research studies on social digital networks focuses on interindividual relationships (friendship) or "followers" networks. In the "twitterosphere", let us to reconcile these two exigencies. Analyzing reasonable reason, panelisation allow to qualify Twitter accounts manually (sociodemographical attributes or audience data, etc.) and allows to explore message contents on the long way.

In these conditions, the question is: according to what logic can we sample Twitter? Is a panel randomly selected really representative of the network? Does Law of large Numbers apply to a socio digital network where every individual doesn't have the same weight neither the same visibility? Actually, on Twitter, accounts don't have the same visibility neither the same influence. How taking account of these inequalities?

We experiment two sampling logics. The first with a random sample: every account has the same weight, whatever its activity or its influence. From an exhaustive list of the population, we randomly select a panel of 2000 accounts. The second logic takes account of the hierarchical structure of Twitter. The "influence panel" is obtained from a list of accounts classified according an index of influence. We select the 1000 first accounts of the list.
And what are the practical and theoretical implications of discarding or changing this concept?

RC24-432.11

DOUGLAS, KAREN MANGES* (Sam Houston State University, kmd007@shsu.edu)

SJIOBERG, GIDEON (University of Texas at Austin)

Organizational Planning for Future Droughts: The Instructive Case of the Edwards Aquifer Authority in Central Texas

For over a decade we have been studying the construction and implementation of rules and regulations of the Edwards Aquifer Authority (EAA). The EAA was created to conserve the waters of the Edwards Aquifer. In 2001 a severe drought engulfed Texas. This prolonged drought represented the first major test of the rules passed by the Authority since it assumed responsibility for managing the aquifer in 1998. Our objective is to highlight the theoretical implications of the activities of the EAA. We ground our framework in the ongoing activities of the EAA; we are influenced by the works of Beck, Giddens, Firey, Ostrom, Mol and Spaargaren, and Famiglietti – whom we take into new directions.

We outline some of the fundamental sociological issues that have emerged from our empirical investigations of water planning. We begin with the composition of the EAA Board. This elected board represents key sectors of the Aquifer. By design the largest stakeholder, San Antonio, has a dominant voice on the board but not an exclusive one. In order to enact strategic legislation San Antonio board members must forge alliances with members representing other jurisdictions. The Board has also shown flexibility in its governance. While the Board created rules for all groups who live in the region, due to aquifer variations, these rules cannot always be applied in a standardized manner.

We believe that Ostrom's notion of commons property to be central to planning for water and the future. We also focus on the growing importance of conservation planning. Conservation planning extends beyond the aquifer itself as the aquifer is dependent on the recharge zone. As a karst aquifer, the Edwards is self-replenishing. However, to replenish takes rain - a resource in short supply in this part of Texas. This abstract highlights a few problems we consider in more detail in the paper.

JS-13.3

DOUGLAS, NADJA* (Humboldt University, nadja.douglas@hu-berlin.de)

Societal Control of the Armed Forces - New Criteria for an Old Framework

Although the primacy of the political has incontestable manifested itself in established democracies, the question of the control or oversight of the military by civilian actors proves to be as relevant as ever before. However, the executive power of reference in a miliary self-referential civil-military debate is of limited explanatory value today. Holding not only national security structures, but also the “guardians of the guardians”, accountable is the task of an emancipated civilian side that encompasses a broader than usual understanding of civilian expertise. This submission seeks to deconstruct the limitations of prevailing civil-military relations concepts based on new criteria and a methodology that widens the focus of inquiry by drawing on a cognitive-interpretative approach (exploiting data from problem-centred interviews with grassroots actors). The aim is to show how actors have changed or been integrated into the debate on security and defense in response to altering institutional frameworks.

RC24-432.9

DRAETTA, LAURA* (Institut Mines-Telecom / Telecom ParisTech, laura.draetta@telecom-paristech.fr)

DELANOË, ALEXANDRE (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales)

Between Promise and Risk. RFID, a Controversial Technology

The protection of the environment and of the security of the persons, the public service and the chains of logistical, the maîtrise of the demande d’électricité, are subject to new opportunities of development for the identification by radio-Frquencies (RFID). The objects and the environnements communicants - facts of backgrounds of the capture, of the identification of the objects, of the equipments, of the infrastructures - are subject to the development and to the objectification of tracking and of control: the trace of objects or the identification of the persons, the surveillance of the comportements, the localization of the products, the modelling and the production of the predictions statistics. Invisible, the RFID fait déjà partie of our quotidien and it is deployed at large scale that is magnified by the technique at the tar, to find the users. Car son déploiement massif ne va pas sans

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

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Presuming hegemony, critical theory has not problematized this mutation. Here, I want to stay a little longer with praxis itself as it takes shape in moments of encounters between global power and its opposite, when world order can still be problematized as if it was at stake.

In the first section, I look into three distinct episodes when 'global crowds' gathered: the so-called 'bread riots' in Egypt (January 1977); the general strike in Barcelona (March 2012), and the 'V for vinegar' protests in Brazil (June 2013). From a political point of view, global crowds are never more than mobs. Their myopic rebellions of the belly beg for a new prince to draw them out of themselves. Seen less condescendingly, global crowds reveal common legitimizing notions: a moral (or sociological) economy at work. In contrast to the 'steady-state' morality of peasants, the moral economy of global crowds is more properly thought of as a morality of situation. It not about subjectivity placed and embodied, but, more radically, about the possibility of presence in the world.

In the second section of the text, I argue for the relative coherence of resistances as part of a 'moral and ethical order', against which capitalist world ordering, for all its hegemonic swagger, remains fragmented and reactive, still excluded from actually-existing social relations.

That we may still be in a time when it appears unnatural for power to be defined outside concrete, historical situations when presence is possible suggests that domination, not hegemony, should serve as our reference point for thinking about world order and resistance.

The Matthew Effects of the Canada Research Chairs Program: Do Women Enjoy the Same Benefits As Men?

In a classic 1968 paper Merton described the "Matthew Effect" as the tendency among elite scientists to accumulate advantage. Alongside Merton's analyses, Zuckerman documented the experiences of 1000 women scientists and found women's productivity was routinely eclipsed by men's. This, they argued, accounted for the propensity for men to reap disproportionate rewards over their careers. In the years since, the gendered nature of academic work has been the focus of significant attention around the world. Recently, the Council of the Canadian Research Chair Expert Panel on Women, on the (2012) found that women continue to face obstacles in their appointment to faculty positions and their progress through the ranks. Structural and individual discrimination continue to have adverse effects on women academics.

In 2003, the Canada Research Chairs program was established to attract and retain research leaders across all disciplines. Initially, most chairs were awarded to men. More than a decade after the program was established, only 26.2% of CRCs are held by women. In this paper, we are interested in the way in which the Matthew Effect plays out for women and men CRCs. We have previously argued that on many dimensions of professional achievement, status, and rewards, women and men CRCs enjoy similar experiences (Grant and Drakich, 2011). Yet, critical differences do exist and these centre around the gendered nature of academic work and workplaces. In this paper, we focus on measures of research productivity (specifically, research grants and publications), career advancement, and awareness and recognition. As well, we examine how the dynamics of accumulated advantage vary by discipline. Findings based on 60 qualitative interviews show that men are more likely to enjoy greater benefits. We explore the reasons for the enduring pattern of inequitable distribution of rewards amongst women and men.

Construction and Constitution of Community – Epistemological and Cultural Comparative Reflections

The community concept gives rise to cultural comparative reflections since diverse notions of community are represented when going back to the roots of the sociological discipline contrasting the Anglosaxons and the German tradition. Opening up the comparison to the American, Asian and other contexts, combining a social science with a phenomenological perspective, I will analyze the construction and constitution of the community phenomenon. On the one hand, from a social science viewpoint, it will be investigated in which expressions in diverse socio-historical conditions the idea of community was constructed. On the other hand and from a phenomenological perspective, it is highly significant that communities or communal relationships are constituted on the basis of general structures of experience in activities of consciousness. The phenomenological perspective allows describing the structures of the life-world as "mathesis universalis" which is considered to be the a priori of the social sciences. It opens up the ground for historical and cultural comparison of diverse expressions of community in contrast to cultural and theoretical conceptions that do not consider the individual as the primary unit of consciousness, but the belongingness to a social relation.

Construction and Constitution of Individuality – a Parallel Action Between Social Science and Phenomenology

The present study investigates the concept and social phenomenon of "individuality" from two different perspectives. From a social science viewpoint, I will concentrate on socio-historic expressions of concrete forms of individuality or the individual which appears in different cultural contexts. The second focus applies phenomenological reflections which describe constitutive processes of the "individual" from an egological perspective. My analysis starts from the assumption that phenomenology and the social sciences have to be seen as two disciplines with differing research methods which complement one another. Therefore I will present a "parallel action" of phenomenology and the social sciences which is used to study the constitution and construction of the phenomenon of "individuality" from the life-worlds of different cultures. The comparison serves as "mathesis universalis" which is considered to be the a priori of the social world. It opens up the ground for historical and cultural comparison of diverse expressions of individuality in contrast to cultural and theoretical conceptions that do not consider the individual as the primary unit of consciousness.

After the Meltdown: Energy Regime Crisis and Environmental Conflicts in Post-Fukushima Japan

Since the Kyoto Protocols, Japanese environmentalism largely avoided a critique of the hazards of the nuclear industry with the energy demands of the country. Instead, small and marginal anti-nuclear movement organizations remained focused on this issue. Then, in 2011, the Fukushima nuclear disaster and humanitarian crisis caused by the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami called the entire nuclear industry into question. However, the silence among established environmental organizations continued. Based on an extensive study of Japanese environmental organizations, we investigate why the Japanese environmental movement was relatively silent on the largest environmental crisis in the country's history. Why were environmental organizations not in the lead of the mass protests demanding an end to nuclear energy in earthquake and tsunami prone Japan? We address this question historically and quantitatively, incorporating survey data on the Japanese environmental movement as well as extensive network data. This research is the first to quantitatively operationalize power structures in Japan and test their impact on the behavior of a large sample of environmental organizations. Among other factors, the statistical analyses identify significant negative associations of government and corporate ties on environmental organizations. Our network data trace ties between the private electric utility companies (nuclear) and their key industry partners in finance, insurance, and the media to key government agencies in Japan. These industry, government and media connections are then traced to board memberships of a large sample of environmental organizations. Among other factors, the statistical analyses identify significant negative associations of government and corporate ties on environmental groups' adoption of a reflexive and critical position on nuclear energy following the Fukushima meltdown.

An Energy Industrial Complex in Post-Fukushima Japan: A Network Analysis of the Nuclear Power Industry, the State and the Media

Despite suffering the force of a nuclear meltdown amid a natural disaster, national political leaders have re-committed Japan to a heavy reliance on nuclear energy. By examining the network connections between 400 energy corporations, government agencies, and other large corporations in post-Fukushima Japan, we reconstructing the specificity of the respective community concept within a particular cultural background. It permits e.g. to analyze the distinctiveness of Max Weber's idea of the communal relationship, in which the orientation of social action is based on the subjective affectual and traditional feeling of the parties of belonging together.

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argue that a nuclear Energy Industrial Complex (EIC) uprooted attempts to criticize nuclear power and helped re-establish nuclear energy as a major priority for the country's energy mix. The network analyses of our original data depict this EIC as an institutionalized power structure that empowers corporate policy preferences and shapes public opinion in order to secure long-term energy development agendas suited to their particular profitability interests. We also observe how environmental organizations are embedded in some of the same networks with the state energy regulatory boards, energy companies, lawmakers and advertising corporations. The density of network overlap between the EIC and environmental organizations is interpreted as a highly constructed political environment fostering, limiting avenues for claims by environmental movement activists that strive to expose the risks of nuclear power. We conclude that national energy policy priorities are not determined by responses to disaster (human or environmental) but are instead propelled by the relative power of large scale corporate interests that forge Energy Industrial Complexes with government leaders and agencies.

RC34-602.2

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Negotiating Independence: Housing Transitions of Younger People and Family Support in the UK and Japan

The restructuring of welfare states coupled with changes in housing systems across advanced economies have exposed deepening inequalities in the housing transitions of younger people. Japan and the UK are two countries in which ownership of housing has been avidly supported by governments and considered key to sustaining a welfare system based on individual responsibility. However, labor market changes and economic upheavals have challenged both these systems. Younger generations, entering the housing market in the last decade, have especially felt the effects. Family support has become a main factor determining housing transitions, as evidence suggests that inter-vivo transfers and in-kind support both specifically and postively influence the housing trajectories of younger people. Using data from qualitative interviews with young households who have achieved residential independence and members of their family networks who supported them, this paper will trace the housing trajectories of younger people, focusing on the negotiations of family support and the generational interdependencies that the giving and receiving of support create.

RC17-306.11

DU GAY, PAUL* (Copenhagen Business School, pdg.iop@cbs.dk)

Organization As a Way of Life: On the Continuing Significance of 'the Classic Stance' in Organization Theory

Many of the concepts and concerns animating practitioners of what I term 'the classic stance' in Organization Theory are now seen as having little explanatory traction in the present. This paper explores the work of one significant, but now largely forgotten, exponent of 'the classic stance', the businessman, minister of state, and organizational theorist, Wilfred Brown. Through an exploration of Brown's analysis of 'bureaucracy', 'authority' and 'the judging of performance', I question the common assumption of the present having 'moved beyond' the sorts of concerns, and the organizational toolkit, developed by practitioners of 'the classic stance' in Organizational Theory. Perhaps contemporary matters of organizational concern are not so far removed from those animating the classics? And maybe, their conceptual toolkit is not quite so anachronistic as we might assume? Maybe their highly formulated knowledge of 'what makes up good organization' (Brown, 1965:32) has some possible traction for us, here and now?

RC16-296.10

DU PLESSIS, IRMA* (University of Pretoria, Irma.DuPlessis@up.ac.za)

Global Public Intellectual Personas: A Critical Engagement with Some Recent Contributions to Reconfiguring Social Theory Canons

This paper examines recent attempts at reconfiguring social theory canonicity with a specific, but not exclusive, focus on work that has sought to do so from the global "south" - see for example Connell; Comaroff & Comaroff; Burrawoy & Von Hold as well as multicultural readers and social theory introductions - see for example Lemert. Specifically, it examines the implications, possibilities and limitations posed by such endeavours, particularly where such interventions are explicitly or implicitly understood as responses to demands for representivity, recognition and repARATION, and explores the centrality of intellectual personas to this practice. It is argued that these interventions need to be understood against the background of what arguably is a much wider culture of celebrity and the associated phenomenon of contemporary global public intellectual personas, mediated by visual cultures, social media platforms, database-underpinned indexes, quotation circles and other social practices.

RC22-390.5

DU TOIT, CALVYN* (University of Pretoria, calvyn@outlook.com)

AURET, HENDRIK (University of the Free State)

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

Violence during the protests in Tahrir Square, buses driving through London that leave undocumented foreigners with extradition, and xenophobic attacks in South Africa. These events divulge a spiritual capital bankruptcy in the city of our era. The dominant reaction to this spiritual bankruptcy is analysis, but the spiritual capital present in the city is not analytically-complicated, it is (counter intuitively-complex. Rather than an Analyst narrative, we need the Lacanian opposite, a Master narrative, which offers solusions to the spiritual bankruptcy. In our paper we offer a Master narrative of spiritual capital that moves beyond the Analyst narrative. This we do by combining our two fields of study: Spirituality and Architecture. The Master narrative of spiritual capital comes in the form of the Stranger, who passes through the city. The Stranger, as political neighbour, has the potential to recapitalize the city spiritually. Then, we move to conceptualise and visualise an architectural edifice that can facilitate the spiritual recapitalization of the city in the Stranger’s movement in and through the city. This architectural edifice will aim to recover a historical aspect of spiritual architecture that has not been recorded. Architectural edifices as build expressions of kindness extended in acceptance to the Stranger. From the intricate systems of asylum offered by medieval churches, to the social functions embodied in the Ottoman Külliye, spiritual tradition has traditionally uphold the way of life of the place, while being open to the influence of the Stranger. The above-mentioned edifice will be conceived as an Analyst narrative, which offers solusions to the spiritual bankruptcy. An expression of the art of care, the architectural edifice extends kindness to the Stranger and provide a location for the spiritual recapitalization of the city.

RC04-79.23

DUBEY, BIRENDRA NARAIN* (Central University, dubeybbaru@gmail.com)

Contextualising Right to Education Act (2009) in Globalising India: A Sociological Introspection of Marginalised Communities

This paper attempts to contextualize Right to Education Act (2009) in neo-liberal India where the state has been declining from welfare activities and social responsibilities. Institutional reforms followed by structural adjustment programme concomitant with second generation reforms have forcefully advocated privatisation at every level of schooling. Unfortunately, this notion of unprecedented privatisation of education system has not been much supportive for children hailing from socio-economic and educationally marginalised communities like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. India is one of 135 countries to implement RTE as one of the fundamental rights but data from Ministry of Human Resource Development indicates that more than 20 million children in the school going age are not enrolled anywhere. Though government caters to the educational needs of an aggregate percent of children, research studies illustrate that the schooling system has responded poorly on the benchmark of Retention and Quality. The overall situation appears pathological when broad indicators like NIR, GER, dropout rate, retention rate, gender gap are considered. Majority of ‘sarkari’ schools are facing challenges like poor infrastructure, acute shortage of trained teachers (particularly) in science subjects, adverse Teacher Pupil Ratio (1:59 in Bihar), and poor cognitive outcomes. Educational history of India shows that after independence in 1947, it adopted a policy of Protective Discrimination by reserving twenty two and half percent seats for SCs and STs in government education system but the objective is yet to be achieved. Again making and implementing a new act like RTE with provisions to provide 25% reservation for disadvantaged children in private schools appears to be quite exigent in the era of globalisation where profit making by private school managements have emerged as stronger and more powerful in manipulating norms and not confirming with provisions laid down in RTE Act by the Indian Government.

RC34-584.7

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KUMAR, BRAJESH (Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar (Central) University)

Pathways and Transition to Work in New Economies: A Study of Young People in Lucknow City, India

Two decades of economic reforms has brought about far reaching changes in the nature of Indian economy. The nature of employment and industrial organisation is also undergoing change. Highly flexible labour market, located in global
market economy, has emerged. This is best described by the term post-Fordism. The workforce is required to be multi-skilled and flexible in new economies. Further, the growing economic instability and rapidly changing technoscapes pose a big challenge for making smooth transition to work life. Post-Fordism brings an accentuated division between core and periphery workers. The workers in the core are relatively well paid and have secure jobs. But the workers in the periphery lack job security. It is further argued that career decision making are mainly about ‘opportunity structures’ which in turn is strongly influenced by social class and associated social and cultural resources of young people. This paper answers three research questions. Does core employment in current labour market is restricted to well-educated and trained youth? How the location of young people in hierarchical career structure of market economy is influenced by their cultural resources? What pathways are followed by young people belonging to different class position? The study reveals that both core and periphery workers in market economy need high level of education with constant re-skilling to adapt themselves continually to new and more demanding work opportunities. The adaption of young people in workforce is in turn affected by the cultural resources at their disposition. The young people in Lucknow are not a homogeneous group; they belong to different class positions and hence face different challenges in their transition to work life. Career decision making of young people and their pathways of transition to work is largely determined by social structure and cultural resources and partly determined by ‘flexibility of the self’.

**RC14-254.1**

**DUBEY, GERARD** *(Institut Mines-telecom/TEM, gerard.dube@telecom-em.eu)*

La Téléassistance à l’Épreuve des Savoirs Profanes

Résumé de la proposition : Le principe d’une fracture numérique recèle très souvent un implicite, à savoir que l’évolution des sociétés humaines suivrait une seule voie. Le libre accès ou l’utilisation numérique (ou plus précisément le numérique) serait le modèle. Mais ce que mettent en relief les inégalités d’accès ou d’usage à ces technologies est, d’une part, qu’il existe différents modes de communications dont certains sont réifiés à la numérisation (et faudra s’interroger sur les savoirs alternatifs sous-jacents à ces « résistances »), d’autre part que l’accessibilité des autres modalités de connaissance et de savoir suppose d’autres trajectoires technologiques que celles qui sont actuellement proposées ou imposées. Tout l’intérêt de l’examen de ces pratiques de braconnage ou de résistances consiste justement à mettre en lumière, et à réactiver la pluralité des formes d’universalisation d’un savoir numérique dans des contextes locaux. Par comparaison cela nous invite également à interroger les changements en profondeurs induits par l’extensivité du paradigme numérique sur les cadres de l’expérience commune. C’est ce que nous proposerons de faire en partant de l’exemple de la téléassistance. Nous montrerons en particulier que les difficultés formulées dans un langage avant tout technique (celui de l’ingénierie informatique) reflètent en même temps qu’elles recouvrent des réalités incommensurables avec les procédures de modélisation algorithmiques actuelles (savoirs profanes, amateurs, à base historique avec une prééminence des situations particulières, des cas individuels, des éléments biographiques…). Nous illustrerons ce point à partir de la relation d’une personne avec une déficience visuelle et la robotique personnalisée dans le cadre de l’assistance aux personnes (robotique personnelle ou cobotique pour robotique collaborative), mais également des usages des smart technologies et des réseaux sociaux dans le domaine de l’autonomie et de la santé.

**RC48-784.3**

**DUBEY, RAJEEV** *(Central University, dubeyrajeev.jnu@gmail.com)*

Rapid Social Change and New Religious Movements in Post-Independent India

The changing texture of religion is considered to be an important part of the structural transformation in post-independent India and one worthy of closer analysis. As we know, theorist of modernity had written off religion in the 1950’s and 1960’s. It is now accepted, if a little late in the day, that religious identity rarely disappears with modernity. Rather, modernity refashions religious identities in various ways. It is manifested in the global religious resurgence of ‘New Religious Movements’ (NRMs). However, the workers in the periphery are rather strikingly in modern western societies undergoing rapid social change and experiencing diverse anxieties and ambiguities inherent in a hyper-modern and technological civilization. Yet, what gives meaning to the proposed paper is that it sees beyond the west, and examines how new religiosity is increasingly visible even in a society like ours.

As our society is undergoing rapid transformation and a new middle class with new aspirations is emerging, we witness the steady growth of religious channels on television, phenomenal growth of new gurus and cults, and new preoccupation with yoga, ayurveda, health and alternative life practices. This research paper aims to highlight Rapid Social Change which necessitated and facilitated rise and growth of new religious movements in Post-Independent India. It focuses on a fast-growing and high-profile contemporary Guru faith originating in India and attracting a transnational following. By drawing upon multi-sited fieldwork among the Sri Mataji Nirmala Devi primarily urban, educated ‘middle-class’ Indian devotees, the researcher provides crucial insights into new trends in popular Hinduisms in a post-Independent and rapidly modernizing Indian setting. It attempts to locate the macro structural sources of New Religious Movements in post-Independent India; to highlight the micro structural availability of people in a particular New Religious Movement.

**RC15-274.2**

**DUBOYS DE LABARRE, MATTHIEU** *(UMR 1041 CESERA INRA- Agropur Dijon, matthieu.delab@free.fr)*

Analyse Des Processus D’Emergences D’Une Politique Publique Au Croisement De La Santé Publique, De La Cohésion Sociale Et De L’agriculture

Cette communication est issue d’une recherche interventionnelle ECOALES (Empowerment, Comportement Alimentaire et Economie Solidaire). Cette dernière, vise à évaluer l’intervention UNITERRES portée par l’A.N.D.E.S, un réseau d’associations sociales et solidaires. L’intervention UNITERRES repose sur le possible lien entre le développement de systèmes durables de production et de distribution de l’alimentation et une amélioration des comportements nutritionnels.

En se basant empiriquement sur l’intervention UNITERRES, cette communication souhaite interroger les processus institutionnels et politiques à l’œuvre dans l’émergence d’une nouvelle relation du lien entre santé publique, cohésion sociale et agriculture. Comment des conceptions issues de la consommation critique se diffusent-ils ou sont incorporées au sein d’institutions parties prenante de ce programme ? Peut-on parler d’un phénomène d’empowerment, dans le sens où des associations issues de l’économie sociale et solidaire imposeraient cette nouvelle vision dans l’agenda politique et administratif ? Il s’agira d’explorer les processus sociopolitiques qui sont à l’œuvre autour de cette intervention. Quels processus ont permis la mise sur agenda de ces questions ? Comment analyser les jeux d’échelle et les relations entre les niveaux local, national et européen ?

Si la vision sous-tendue par ce programme est loin d’être adoptée comme un modèle nouveau, il est intéressant de comprendre comment elle a réussi à occuper une place non négligeable dans l’agenda politique. Nous avons mis au jour deux facteurs qui nous semblent centraux dans ce processus. Le premier est que, loin d’être uniquement le fruit du secteur associatif (qui l’aurait « imposé »), ce projet est d’abord et d’autrefois une co-construction entre les administrations centrales et les associations. Le second facteur concerne les jeux d’échelles entre le niveau local, national et européen. Nous avons pu observer un processus d’imbrication entre différents niveaux d’échelles qui ont contribué à renforcer la visibilité et l’émergence de ce projet.

**RC24-424.3**

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**GOJARD, SÉVERINE** *(INRA)*

Why Environmental Standards Do Not Guide Food Practices: The Role of Certified and Rewarding Dimensions of Standards in Understanding the Sustainable Consumption of French Households

Several researches have been emphasizing how much food practices are inert and not so easy to convert. Indeed, they are embedded in cognitive, symbolic and material devices that constrain them by producing routinized path of consumption. However, households are submitted to a variety of standards that may refer to in different manners. In France, they have been regularly exposed to different public messages on how to consume eco-friendly food. However, environmental standards are often competing poorly with other kind of standards, especially nutritional standards. They may either be ignored or disqualified by individuals. Why environmental prescriptions are not more efficient in orienting food practices in France?

By relying on an in-depth ethnographic study conducted among 30 households in France, we identify the conditions of use of nutritional and environmental standards by households in their food practices (planning, shopping, cooking, eating). Our results are twofold. First, we state that individuals rely on standards they consider as stabilized knowledge, even though they may use it in a very idiosyncratic way. Since they may consider environmental standards as relying on negotiable belief rather than certified knowledge, they are less prone to implement them. Secondly, standards are not only guiding practices, individuals also use them to get rewards. Considering the case of food practices, following proper nutritional standards for a mother is a way of receiving rewards from peers and family for being a good mother. This is not the case for the environmental standards, for which the peer group does not generally play this role, and, moreover could deny the existence of such a standard. These insights could be of help for understanding the unsustainable features of some food consumption practices.
RC51-824.2

**DUCCI, GEA** (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, gea.ducci@univurb.it)

*Public Communication in the Processes of Transparency and Accountability in the Era of Open Data*

Transparency and accountability in the public sector are currently at the center of the communication policies by public administrations in different institutional contexts. With the development of ICT and the prospective of open data and open government that invests in recent years the renewal of the public system in various countries and supranational realities (such as Europe), accountability seems to find new impulse. Public institutions tend to make available to the public information concerning the processes of administration, the manner of use of public goods and resources.

At the same time, in the Network Society (Castells 2008, Jenkins 2006) each institution is called upon to deal with the demand for transparency and participation of citizens, which use for this purpose increasingly the internet and social media (new forms of civic engagement) (Castells 2010 to 2012, Dahlgren 2010).

Observing the ways in which public authorities are transitioning towards open data (through the analysis of significant cases at the level of local and national governments) emerge strengths and weaknesses, including a problem of attribution of sense to produced data, at the macro level (institutions) and the micro level (individual and associated citizens).

Public communication plays a crucial role because it can accompany open government, through a contextualization and adequate communication of the data that goes beyond the mere publication.

This effort, associated with the ability of individual and associated citizens to practice a selection of data, is possible the emergence of the construction of sense that it favors the desired micro-macro link (Ardoi 1998, Mazzoli 2001, 2012), the possible compatibilization between macro-systems and environment, life-worlds.

**WG01-896.2**

**DUFOIX, STÉPHANE** (University of Paris Ouest Nanterre, stephane.dufoix@wanadoo.fr)

*The New Global Life of Cosmopolitanism in Social Science*

Cosmopolitanism as an idea is not a new one. Its use within the realm of social sciences and humanities has yet dramatically increased since the early 1990s, even becoming part of various labels – Ulrich Beck’s “cosmopolitan sociology”, Laurence Rouleau-Berger’s “cosmopolitisme méthodologique”, Adam Kuper’s “cosmopolitan anthropology” to name a few – and concepts – Daniele Archibugi’s “cosmopolitician” or “cosmopolitan democracy”, David Held’s “cosmopolitical governance”. The objective of this paper is first to investigate the link between the early Cold War and this resurrection of cosmopolitanism in the academy; second to provide an historical analysis of the re-emergence of this perspective and of its use; and third to study how this “cosmopolitization” of global social science and humanities addresses the issue of the “spatialization” of the world.

RC16-292.6

**DUDINA, VICTORIA** (Saint-Petersburg State University, viktoria_dudina@mail.ru)

*Performative Turn and Epistemological Reconfiguration of Social Knowledge*

This report discusses the process of epistemological reconfiguration of social knowledge from representation to performativity, which can be observed in the context of performative turn in social sciences and outlines some features of performativist epistemology.

For the last decades, sociological knowledge has changed but epistemological concepts are still based on representative idiom. Representational epistemology is the epistemology of observation. Social knowledge is estimated by the criteria of observation and other dimensions of social cognition are overlooked.

Performative turn is redefining basic elements of research. In the context of performativist epistemology the epistemic subject (knower) should be considered not as a person or a scientific community, but as a dispersed knower embedded in complex machineries of different devices, networks and social conventions. Scientific facts and observations are effects of agency. Fact is not something that should be discovered, rather it should be produced or performed. Performative social theory takes part in enacting reality which it describes and it could not be evaluated in accordance with the representational criteria. The criteria of accurate representation should be replaced by the criteria of reconfiguration of reality. New scientific objectivity implies that the main criterion for evaluation of sociological knowledge is not the accuracy of representation, but the degree of reconfiguration of social reality.

Shift from representation to performativity provides a new prospective for social science. If social sciences take part in enacting reality, struggle between different scientific models and theories implies the struggle between realities, enacted by these models and theories. If sociologists want to make sociology more credible they need not only about how to represent reality, but how to promote sociological version of reality.

**RG01-896.2**

**DUFOIX, STÉPHANE** (University of Paris Ouest Nanterre, stephane.dufoix@wanadoo.fr)

*The New Global Life of Cosmopolitanism in Social Science*

Cosmopolitanism as an idea is not a new one. Its use within the realm of social sciences and humanities has yet dramatically increased since the early 1990s, even becoming part of various labels – Ulrich Beck’s “cosmopolitan sociology”, Laurence Rouleau-Berger’s “cosmopolitisme méthodologique”, Adam Kuper’s “cosmopolitan anthropology” to name a few – and concepts – Daniele Archibugi’s “cosmopolitician” or “cosmopolitan democracy”, David Held’s “cosmopolitical governance”. The objective of this paper is first to investigate the link between the early Cold War and this resurrection of cosmopolitanism in the academy; second to provide an historical analysis of the re-emergence of this perspective and of its use; and third to study how this “cosmopolitization” of global social science and humanities addresses the issue of the “spatialization” of the world.

**RC52-833.2**

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**BOUSSARD, VALÉRIE** (Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense, valerie.boussard@wanadoo.fr)

*How to be a Good Financial Advisor in the M&A Sector?*

This communication presents research evidences about peculiar Knowledge Workers: professionals who work in mergers and acquisitions Financial Services (M&A) as employees in consulting or financial firms. This professional group is structured by a “up or out” rule, with high turn-over and sharp selection. In order to keep their job or to be promoted, workers have to think and act in line with a peculiar way of representing their firms to sell and buy. Hence, we investigate the set of images, frameworks, language and meanings which is shared by this group of workers. We examine it as a social construction which inspontaneous, and at the same time, is institutionalized (Berger and Luckmann, 1997).

The communication is based on a large sociological qualitative inquiry, conducted since 2011 (observations of work and more than 70 interviews with M&A French practitioners) and an analysis of curricula vitae of professionals of financial services. Theoretical frame is mainly borrowed from sociology of professions and sociology of work and particularly French activities' analysis.

We will briefly introduce the professional milieu and its occupants. We'll then demonstrate that they construct a specific representation of the companies they deal with. We argue that this mechanism of subjectivation derives from 3 main social processes: daily activities (characterized by obedience and extra work), the piloting of employees. We observe that it also allows to answer the question of whether trust is higher a) among people that share the same characteristics and b) in denominational comparatively more mixed Cologne than in denominational rather homogenous Bilbao.

**RC20-357.2**

**DUELMER, HERMANN** (University of Cologne, hduelmer@uni-koeln.de)

*Decomposing the Determinants of (Dis)Trust in Outgroups in Germany and Spain: Results from an Experimental Design Using the Factorial Survey*

Social trust is understood in social sciences as a key component for social cohesion, economic growth and political development of a society, as it is the ‘glue of social life’. Immigration caused by the economic miracles after World War II and by refugees from crisis areas generated a growing religious an ethnic diversification in Western societies. The plurality of origins, denominations and cultures that increasingly form part of our society is frequently assumed to undermine social trust in current modern societies (Putnam). The purpose of this paper is to decompose for the first time empirically the impact of different factors that are assumed to be determinants of trust and distrust by using a factorial survey. This experimental design carried out among students from Bilbao and Cologne consists in judging varying descriptions (vignettes) of fictitious persons acting in an interview by the researcher in advance defined situation. By using mulilevel analyses the impact of the described characters of the fictitious persons as well as the impact of respondent characteristics on trust can be estimated simultaneously. Besides the model also allows to answer the question of whether trust is higher a) among people that share the same characteristics and b) in denominational comparatively more mixed Cologne than in denominational rather homogenous Bilbao.

**RC46-754.2**

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*L'évaluation Du New Public Management Par Les Travailleurs. Ou Comment Joindre L’inutile Au Désagréable*


Le New Public Management s’est imposé dans les administrations publiques européennes et américaines depuis un quart de siècle. Cette communication rend compte des résultats d’une analyse de cas clinique dans des organisations françaises (observations au poste de travail, entretiens individuels, analyse documentaire, mise à l’épreuve collective des hypothèses). Le cadre théorique est la sociologie clinique du travail.

Nous nous demandons combien l’évaluation que les travailleurs font de ce mode de gestion du travail. Nous présentons qu’à hauteur d’activité, le piloteage par les nombres sous contrainte de productivité, engendre quatre processus typiques.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Laxenburg near Vienna is a remarkable example of a transnational scientific organization due to the political circumstances of its foundation during the Cold War, its institutional setting as a meeting place for scientists with different national and political backgrounds, and its research into some of the most pressing issues of global change.

First proposed by US-President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1966 as part of his ‘bridge building’ initiatives between the USSR and the USA, the institute’s rationale was both political, in hoping to foster rapprochement between the blocs by organizing cooperative research into common problems of the industrialized nations and scientific, in that solutions to large-scale global problems shall be facilitated which cannot be achieved by either of the sides alone.

The IIASA-Charter was eventually signed by representatives from twelve member countries from East and West in October 1972, establishing IIASA as a non-governmental research institute, where scientists from all member states worked together in applied research projects. Within the methodological framework of systems analysis, research problems included questions of the environmental dangers of the modernization process, population growth, urban planning, energy production and water resources, thus being inherently interdisciplinary and global in scope.

The paper builds upon a thick contextualization of IIASA to explain the methodological changes, systems analysis has seen as a consequence of its internationalization. These changes are marked by a gradual, and in retrospect dramatic increase of ‘soft’ social science perspectives and an ever growing skepticism towards the formerly strong positivistic epistemology in systems analysis. Though primarily concerned with the case of IIASA; this effect of internationalization shall be underlined by drawing comparisons with earlier US-American versions of systems analysis as well as other international research contexts like that of area studies.
developed between actors (i) trust between those actor increased due to changes in interests, identities and norms; (ii) this in turn implied a benefit for local populations and those actors due to the many different projects developed to increase life conditions of local actors (iv) it will be extract theoretical issues in the area of social constructivism and implications for others scenarios will be extracted.

RC01-40.3
DURÁN, MARIÉN* (University of Granada, mduran@ugr.es)
Armies Cooperation in International Military Peace Operations

The current paper presents the results of an empirical research conducted for the Spanish Army in the context of an international project. We will discuss from a descriptive, analytical and theoretical framework the Spanish Army relations with other armies (Turkey, Philippines, Italy, Denmark, Bulgaria, South Korea, South Africa, Slovenia) in different Peace Operations and International missions (Lebanon, Afghanistan, Bosnia, Kosovo, Iraq, ...). The results will mainly highlight the following key issues: (i) the different positive and negative experiences maintained in the missions (ii) the cultural barriers found during the interaction between armies (iii) proposals for working in multicultural environments (iv) main theoretical implications that help us to propose lessons learned for other scenarios of international missions.

RC24-427.7
DURAND-DAUBIN, MATHIEU* (EDF R&D, mathieu.durand-daubin@edf.fr)
CARON, CECILE (EDF R&D)
Involving People in the Mitigation of Electric Demand Peaks: Attitudes and Behaviours in a Peak Pricing and Load Shedding Experiment

As part of the current quest to reduce energy demand in buildings, people behaviors are increasingly seen as one of the main factors driving households consumption, making them potential levers for energy savings or peak shifting. Peak shifting is an increasing concern in a context where electricity demand grows while networks need massive investments and generation becomes less flexible in the presence of dispersed electrification. Among the different ways people can be driven to shift their electricity consumption from peak to off-peak time, we've studied load shedding remote signals and tariff incentives effects through a field trial. How do people perceive those interventions? How do they change their daily practices? What are the outcomes in terms of peak shifting and energy consumption? Our work relies on both qualitative and quantitative materials. In depth interviews and observations at home revealed the diversity of the changes and actions undertaken by people in reaction to the signal and/or incentive. A comprehensive analysis of the energy consumption main dimensions (usage, project, context) was carried out, from the motivations leading people to take part in the experiment to the underlying semantic fields and the antagonisms structuring them: individualism/community, comfort/moderation, transformation/preservation, efficiency/morality. Eventually those attitudes and behaviours could be related to the measured consumption shifts and load shedding acceptance, providing insights on how to enhance or mitigate existing dynamics in people practices impacting energy consumption.

RC02-56.3
DURBIN, SUSAN* (University of the West of England, sue.durbin@uwe.ac.uk)
NEUGEBAUER, JOHN (University of the West of England)
The Vulnerable Organisation: Austerity and the Third Sector

The on-going economic recession in the UK has led to the introduction of austerity measures by the coalition government, which has been accompanied by feminist analyses of how the recession is disproportionately affecting women. Cuts in government budgets and public sector jobs have occurred alongside cuts in government support services, especially those set up to support women. At a time when these third sector, not-for-profit, organisations are most needed by the population, such cuts in public sector jobs, a reduced level of pay in the private sector, a public sector pay freeze and changes in the benefits system. On the other hand, such individuals may find themselves turning to alternative third sector organisations, such as foodbanks, set up to help individuals and families who face such difficult financial situations.

To what extent have third sector organisations, set up specifically to help women, been affected by austerity measures? How vulnerable are these organisations? How sustainable is the concept of the big society? What does all of this mean for the future of gender equality?

RC53-851.3
DURRANT, JOAN E. (University of Manitoba)
CARREIRO, FATIMA* (University of Manitoba, Fatima.Carreiro@umanitoba.ca)
A Matter of Rights: Social Inclusion Among Refugee Children in Canada and Sweden

In 2010, Canada accepted approximately 25,000 refugees. Of these, 25% were children under the age of 15. Refugee children often have experienced trauma, exploitation and human rights violations, which can make it difficult for them to become fully included in the society they are entering. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) obligates States to ensure the social inclusion of all children, including refugees. While all but two countries have ratified the CRC, few have fully implemented it. In this paper, we explore the relationship between a country’s level of implementation of the CRC and its level of social inclusion of refugee children. We examined the policies of Canada, which has made relatively little progress in implementing the CRC, to those of Sweden, which has extensively advanced CRC implementation by incorporating it into legislation. We focused on five policy areas particularly relevant to children’s social inclusion: 1) family reunification; 2) health care accessibility; 3) housing accessibility; 4) education accessibility; and 5) economic security. To measure CRC implementation in each policy area, we developed five CRC Implementation Scales based on criteria recommended in UNICEF’s Implementation Handbook. Each country was scored on whether the implementation criteria were met in each policy area. To measure refugee children’s social inclusion, we identified comparable indicators in each country of family reunification; accessibility of health care, housing, and education; and economic security. As expected, Sweden’s CRC implementation scores were higher than Canada’s in all five policy areas, and these differences were reflected in a higher level of social inclusion among refugee children in Sweden than in Canada in each of the five areas. The findings suggest that the well-being of refugee children reflects a country’s level of commitment to upholding their rights.

WG02-901.2
DURRANT, JOAN E.* (University of Manitoba, joan.durrant@umanitoba.ca)
OLSEN, GREGG M. (University of Manitoba)
Leaders and Laggards: Banning Corporal Punishment of Children in Scandinavia and the Anglo Nations

This paper will explore the unfolding of a global phenomenon – the legal prohibition of corporal punishment of children. Until 35 years ago, this near-universal practice was considered appropriate, necessary and a parental right. But a paradigm shift in conceptions of childhood has led to a global movement to redefine it as violence and as a violation of children’s rights. Today, 33 countries have prohibited it in all settings, including the home. This remarkable shift reflects profound cultural changes in thinking about children and their development, parent-child relationships, and the role of the state in family life. This movement began in Scandinavia, when Sweden became the first country to explicitly abolish all corporal punishment of children in 1979. Finland and Norway were the second and third countries to prohibit corporal punishment of children in 1983 and 1987, respectively. Interestingly, but perhaps not surprisingly, progress in the Anglo nations has virtually stalled. New Zealand became the first Anglo nation to pass a corporal punishment ban in 2007, but this did not happen everywhere. In all other Anglo nations (Australia, Canada, UK, US), legal defences continue to protect adults who corporally punish children.

In this paper, we will examine the process of law reform in the three Scandinavian "pioneer" countries and contrast it with the situation in the Anglo countries. We will address the following three questions: 1) Why did this particular law reform movement begin in Scandinavia? 2) What social, political and historical reasons account for Sweden, Finland and Norway being the first to reform their laws? 3) What accounts for the Anglo nations’ slow progress on this front?

JS-29.5
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Research University in Modern Russia: From Science to Innovation

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Historically, science in Russia was concentrated at the academic and applied-research institutions. Nowadays, state science policy is aimed at the development of scientific researches in higher education institutions. As a result, some universities received the status of National Research University. Research universities become entrepreneurial, characterized by the managerial model similar to business. The consequences of such business-oriented strategies turned into unstable conditions of work for scientist, limitation of permanent contracts, public perception of scientist as ordinary worker.

The principles of research universities were imported into Russian educational system, which is included into particular socio-economic conditions: the state, not private sector, is a major customer in producing public goods. In this regard, it is important to understand the effectiveness of Research University in Russian reality.

This report will present the results of empirical study, conducted in 2013 at the laboratories under the supervision of leading scientists in St. Petersburg. These laboratories represent Biomedical and IT clusters. We have sent 50 questionnaires per e-mail to the young researchers. The questionnaire includes three parts: global situation in Russian science, situation at the university, own professional career. We obtained 9 interviews with leading scientists.

We have created rating scale with following items: the prospects of line of investigation, the potential for innovation, scientific productivity, efficiency of management, the training of young researchers and their academic advancement on investigation, the potential for innovation, scientific productivity, efficiency of managerial career. We obtained 9 interviews with leading scientists. These laboratories represent Biomedical and IT clusters. We have sent 50 questionnaires per e-mail to the young researchers. The questionnaire includes three parts: global situation in Russian science, situation at the university, own professional career. We obtained 9 interviews with leading scientists.

In Sen’s and Nussbaum’s capability theory, subjective wellbeing or suffering as usually measured is a functioning, i.e. a realization or state of being. This mental and emotional state is a result of different factors including the capabilities that each individual enjoyed to pursue his life projects. The chapter examines the factors associated with different indicators of suffering - negative affect, depressive symptom, scale of suffering and life dissatisfaction - using a unique Chilean survey conducted by UNDP to evaluate subjective well being in Chile. These factors include different variables considered in the literature such as sex, age, civil status, labor status, personality, recent negative or positive events, etc., as well as individual capabilities. By doing so, the paper provides a novel empirical assessment of the relationship between suffering and capability deprivation. The results suggest that some capabilities are more related to suffering than others.

Conditional cash transfer programs in Turkey since 2004, this research investigates the politics of CCT social assistance program examining how its design and its institutionalization were shaped by the vote seeking practices of the Justice and Development Party government (AKP) (Aytac, 2013; Yoruk, 2012). This research will aim to understand the "translation" (Campbell, 2004) or the "vernacularization" (Levitt and Merry, 2009) of ideas and policy instruments (Dobbin, 2013; Fiszbein and Schady, 2009) orients researchers to concentrate on the national stories of this adoption process to understand the variation in the program design across cases. By focusing on the institutionalization of conditional cash transfer programs in Turkey since 2004, this research investigates the politics of CCT social assistance program examining how its design and its institutionalization were shaped by the vote seeking practices of the Justice and Development Party government (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi-AKP) (Aytaç, 2013; Yoruk, 2012). This research will aim to understand the "translation" (Campbell, 2004) or the "vernacularization" (Levitt and Merry, 2009) of ideas and policy instruments. (Dobbin, Simmons and Garrett, 2007). There is an important role of domestic actors in the adaptation of policy ideas into domestic circumstances. Following the financial crisis in 2001, the CCT program was launched in Turkey within the scope of the Social Risk Mitigation Project initiated by the World Bank. Although the financial assistance provided by the World Bank has been exhausted in 2005, AKP government has institutionalized this social assistance instrument. How can we explain the institutionalization of the CCT by the AKP government as an anti-poverty scheme? What are the implications of the CCT for the welfare and citizenship regime in Turkey considering regional, ethnic and gender dimension of poverty in Turkey? This research suggests that CCT has been used to contain the Kurds in Southeastern regions of Turkey as well as to gather and increase votes in local elections by the AKP government.

Conditional cash transfer programs were promoted by International Organization as the most efficient policy instrument for poverty alleviation with its focus on human capital development of children addressing inter generational transfer of poverty (Handa and Davis, 2006). The growing scholarly interest on the diffusion of conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs (Ancelovici and Jenson, 2013; Fiszbein and Schady, 2009) orients researchers to concentrate on the national stories of this adoption process to understand the variation in the program design across cases. By focusing on the institutionalization of conditional cash transfer programs in Turkey since 2004, this research investigates the politics of CCT social assistance program examining how its design and its institutionalization were shaped by the vote seeking practices of the Justice and Development Party government (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi-AKP) (Aytaç, 2013; Yoruk, 2012). This research will aim to understand the "translation" (Campbell, 2004) or the "vernacularization" (Levitt and Merry, 2009) of ideas and policy instruments. (Dobbin, Simmons and Garrett, 2007). There is an important role of domestic actors in the adaptation of policy ideas into domestic circumstances. Following the financial crisis in 2001, the CCT program was launched in Turkey within the scope of the Social Risk Mitigation Project initiated by the World Bank. Although the financial assistance provided by the World Bank has been exhausted in 2005, AKP government has institutionalized this social assistance instrument. How can we explain the institutionalization of the CCT by the AKP government as an anti-poverty scheme? What are the implications of the CCT for the welfare and citizenship regime in Turkey considering regional, ethnic and gender dimension of poverty in Turkey? This research suggests that CCT has been used to contain the Kurds in Southeastern regions of Turkey as well as to gather and increase votes in local elections by the AKP government.
Humanity and Institutional Categorization of the Unemployed Poor in the Context of Czech Welfare System

When welfare professionals in the Czech Republic speak about unemployed, they specify different kind of humanity of the unemployed and qualify them as “deserving” or “undeserving” poor. Similar processes of moral differentiation among the poor are ethnographically described by sociologists and anthropologists such as Howe, Haney, Dubos etc., who in their analysis focus on changes of welfare systems in Europe. They focus specifically on the process of creation of categories and thus also moral communities according to which the unemployed were measured and evaluated as “undeserving”. In this paper I show how this process of evaluation is highly loaded with ethnicity – Gypsyness. Roma/Gypsy are the only visible “group”, that is publically assigned to the “undeserving” category.

The welfare professionals has to stand up to paradoxical situation: they mostly share the common-sense and understanding the Roma as “undeserving”, on the other hand they stress neutrality and standard criteria for distributing money to the poor and thus pretend the welfare system as not being ethnically loaded field. The paradox in their standpoint brings ambivalences also into everyday situations among professionals and claimants. These ambivalences open space for responses and for the negotiation of quality of humanity by professionals and by claimants themselves. In the paper (that comes up from participant observation at two Czech welfare offices that I did in 2012) I show, how this pretended neutral space is in Czech context morally loaded field that always come up from racial differentiation among different quality of humanity. In other words I show how these ambivalences are filled with specific meanings of humanity and how claimants stress their humanity in opposition to other claimants alongside the racial line.

JS-37.5

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Žaneta’s Life: Whose Fault? “Patient” Unemployed and the Others in the Czech Welfare System

In the paper I would like to portray the life of one Roma woman Žaneta, who lives in Czech town Chomutov and whose life I could follow during fieldwork in 2012 and 2013. On her life experience I would like to illustrate how changes in Czech welfare politics produced new discourses about the poor (“patient poor”, “deserving” or “undeserving”) as well as new way of social work (from social work to discipline work) that Czech welfare politics produced new discourses about the poor (“patient poor”, “deserving”) and how these ambivalences are filled with specific meanings of humanity and how claimants stress their humanity in opposition to other claimants alongside the racial line.

RC14-256.5

DVWANTO, RAPHAELA DEWANTARI* (University of Indonesia, raphaela.diwanto@ui.ac.id)

Japan Redefining National Culture: Unintended Consequence of ‘Cool-Japan’

Since the word ‘Cool Japan’ was introduced by Douglas McGray in his article of Japan Gross National Cool in 2002, the word represents the global strong wave of Japan’s pop and youth culture; and the academic debates on it also focuses on these various cultural products that can be classified as the ‘Cool Japan’, consumed by people outside of Japan or foreigners in Japan. Among abundant academic findings on the subject, though conducted from various approach, ranging from media to economic studies, very few academic studies put forward arguments on the impact of ‘Cool Japan’ to the Japan as a nation and a state in term of redefinition of national culture. This study will elaborate how the ‘Cool Japan’ wave has led Japan to position and re-position herself in the global world, and as the unintended consequence of the repositioning, how Japan attempts to redefine the National Culture. Through a qualitative approach that includes close study on the content of media coverage on the ‘Cool Japan’ and interviews to key-person in the government and non-government institutions of Japan who are closely connected to the policy of Cool Japan, and by making comparison with other country’s experience, this study attempts to understand the process of re-definition of national culture for Japan, as a nation and a state.

RC21-359.3

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Spatial Justice for Urban Informal Sector: The Case of Indonesia

Urbanization and urban development in Indonesian cities has resulted in co-existing formal and informal sector, despite the fact that restructuring of physical and economic activities had caused the core of the city to shift from a manufacturing center to a services and financial activities. Intensive and borderless flows of investment, goods, information and people contribute significantly to the co-existing formal and informal sector, creating spatial injustice. The condition was further enhanced by the Asian Economic Crisis at the end of 20th century, which for Indonesia was coupled by political crisis that led to the ending of the 33 years long centralized regime. The commencement of 21st century in Indonesia – known in Indonesia as the era of reformation – was marked with the implementation of a new decentralization law in 2001, which should have given more opportunities to city government in their attempt at creating spatial justice for the citizen including the informal sector. This study will elaborate the positionning-contestation-repositioning of the informal sector in two local cities in Indonesia whose city governments have adopted contrasting standpoint on informal sector. By applying qualitative approach on two local cities through on-site observation, coupled with several interviews of key person from the city governments and informal sectors, as well as other important actors, also through study on secondary data, conducted approximately one decade after the implementation of the new decentralization law in Indonesia, this study aims at understanding the underlying process of the production of spatial (in)justice.

RC15-258.8

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Feasibility Of Social Capital and Leprosy Patients in India: A Quantitative Study

Feasibility of Social Capital and Leprosy patients in India: A Quantitative Study

Leprosy still evokes social stigma and prejudices in the society and it exer-cises constraints on the patients to live a socially excluded life. Low level of so-cial capital is one of the manifestations of social stigma associated to leprosy. In the present study an attempt has been made to understand the observance of effect on social capital in case of patients suffering from leprosy. A total of 120 leprosy sufferers were selected randomly from ‘The Leprosy Mission (TLM)’ hospital of Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh (India). Both deformed (N=60) and non-deformed (N=60) patients were selected in the sample. Data were collected through interview – schedule in two time context; i.e. before the onset of ailment and after the onset of ailment. Interaction patterns of leprosy suffers with their family and community were also observed. In addition, a four point scale was also used to observe the intensity of social capital with the increased intensity of deformation. Analysis of data indicates that deformed leprosy patients have low social capital in terms of interpersonal trust, reciprocity, social support and social participation than non-deformed patients. ‘Sin of previous birth’, ‘punishment of God’, ‘fear of infection by germs’ and ‘visible signs of deformation’ lead to low social capital in case of leprosy patients. On the contrary ‘unawareness about the ailment’, ‘lack of physical deformation’, and ‘modern medical belief system’ are promoting their bonding with their family and community as much as before the onset of ailment. In that case patients have good stock of social capital.

RC04-91.2

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Neoliberal School Accountability Policies and Gaming Practices By School Personnel: Consequences For Schools, Children, Teachers and Society

Professional ethics in public k-12 education requires that teachers and school administrators ethically perform the duties of their position within schools that are the learning and welfare of their students and prepare their students for future adult roles as citizens of their society. The traditional relationship between teachers and other school professionals has been based on organic trust (Bryk and Schneider 2002), in which teachers and other school professionals accept salaries that are lower than those earned by similarly-trained profession-als in the corporate world in exchange for job security. New generation is associated with globalization impose external accountability systems on schools and school-ing have altered that social contract, as they assume that school personnel will

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not work for the welfare and learning of their students unless they are pressured to do so under the threat of draconian measures. Within Neoliberalism, the principal indicators of school effectiveness are scores on standardized tests. Low-performing schools face closure and the termination of staff. The current accountability systems adopted in several developed nations and increasingly considered in developing nations are thus based on hierarchy (Dworin and Tober 2012). Especially in high-poverty schools teachers and school administrators do not trust that their students will perform adequately enough on high-stakes, standardized tests to ensure their own job security. This leads many to “game the system” by teaching to the tests (that give the appearance of evident and stable learning gains when such gains are fraudulent). School teachers, administrators, and even government education agencies have been found to engage in such gaming, with the result that student learning deficiencies are not detected and students are deprived of the education they deserve. The systems of accountability and the need to game the system adversely affect the morale of school personnel.

In order to reduce the risks for the population, an integrated disaster risk reduction approach is needed. Apart from “green” infrastructural measures and relocation of the most vulnerable inhabitants, it is essential to implement “green” measures such as using ecosystem services to achieve a more feasible and cost-effective reduction of vulnerability.

An important precondition for the inclusion of all levels of society into risks reduction strategy is the assessment of social perception regarding options and constraints for actions. The focus of our study is the potential for the valorization of ecosystem services through the participation of the population via preservation and recuperation of nature.

The paper presents a case study in the municipality of Teresópolis where quantitative and qualitative data collection has been conducted in order to assess the perception of the local population of environmental risks and the potential for reducing vulnerability through the valorization of ecosystem services. This analysis is an essential basis for developing a sensitization strategy for ecosystem based measures for disaster risk reduction.

Especially the poorer strata of the population perceive a lack of possibilities and empowerment. Sensitization measures have to be adapted to the special needs of the target group in order to ensure their contribution on community level.

Emerging Society and Sociological Discourse in Brazil

Sociological research in Brazil pays little attention to the dynamics of economic and cultural globalization, and especially not to that with the BRICS. This paper proposes a sociology of the BRICS, based in symbolic interactionism and a classification which sees globalisation as occurring in three relatively autonomous spheres: political (economic and cultural type). Following upon Weber, I define the sociology of the BRICS as having at its centre the significant interactions that occur between citizens (and ‘objects’) that represent the BRICS countries. This research uses mixed methods, drawing upon observations, interviews and readings. A massive increase in Brazilian presence in China is observable over the past two decades, has been accompanied by a rising number of strains between Brazilians and Chinese. The results of recent field research in Southern China, especially with Brazilians who serve as cultural intermediaries, will be analysed. Some consequences drawn from this study for Brazil-China relations are detailed and some future research initiatives suggested. My hypothesis is that the objects of sociological discourse will adjust to meet the emerging needs in the society.

The Consumerist Aesthetics and the Spirit of Capitalism: New Forms of Inequality in the World and Modern Russia

From the 60th years of XX century the thesis of a fundamental change in the type of capitalist relations existing in developed countries became popular. It is, primarily, the transition from the classic puritan capitalism (that was described by Weber and Marx) to its hedonistic and consumerist type. Examining the “spirit of capitalism”, we naturally approach to its two main aspects - the ethic and aesthetic. And the role of aesthetics, that increases over time – is the main subject of our study. The special role of “aesthetic shift” was played in the development of capitalism, we naturally approach to its two main aspects – the ethic and aesthetic.

Connecting People and Nature: Challenges and Potentials for Reducing Vulnerability through an Ecosystem Based Approach

In January 2011 the population in the mountain region of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, suffered once again from an environmental disaster: excessive rainfall in a short time provoked landslides and floods which caused more than 900 fatalities and led to a major material damage. Generally, those events are natural because of the rugged topography and vulnerable geology and soils, but anthropogenic land degradation and informal housing contribute to disaster risk. Due to scarcely of inhabitable land, lack of public transport and social infrastructure poor people are increasingly forced to live in high risk areas.

In both the United States, and increasingly in the United Kingdom, consumerization and deprofessionalization have resulted in increasing demands for patient autonomy in health care decision-making (Dworkin and Tobe, 1973). Loss of physician authority and concerns over paternalistic practices shifted decision-making power towards patients at the expense of physician control over clinical decisions (Truog, 2012). Using the example of the Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) order at the end of life, I discuss how decisions made between physicians and patients reflect changing power dynamics, and how unlimited patient choice might threaten the physician’s ability to act in the best interest of their patient. In the US, DNR decisions are largely determined by patient choice whereas in the UK, physicians are permitted to make decisions unilaterally based on what they believe is in the patient’s best interest. Through semi-structured interviews in the US and UK, I explore how prioritization of choice and patient autonomy over clinical judgment result in contrasting outcomes.
flicts in DNR decision making and moral distress in American doctors in ways that do not occur in Britain.

Less experienced physicians in the US feel especially compelled to offer unlimited choice, as compared to more experienced physicians who feel more comfortable giving recommendations based on clinical judgment. Despite this, most American physicians acknowledge that patients often do not have sufficient information or the tools necessary to make informed decisions. Junior doctors tend to perceive recommendations as a violation of patient autonomy and are less willing to take on the burden of responsibility for clinical decision making due to lack of experience and confidence. These prioritizations of unrestricted choice forces physicians to perform futile therapies that they believe are harmful to the patient and ethically unacceptable.

This paper analyzes the ways in which Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs) have negotiated their participation in intergovernmental policy that has been deliberated within the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In both bodies, Indigenous Peoples Organizations have been influential in shaping various aspects of the policy processes. The paper identifies some of the most salient issues that have arisen for Indigenous Peoples in the two policy processes, and analyzes some of the strategies that IPOs have used to influence the policy decisions. The broader legal framework of international law as it pertains to Indigenous Peoples has focused on self-determination and sovereignty. However, within the UN system, nation-states are given primacy, thus relegating IPOs to “non-governmental” status. The legacy of the nation-state system upon which the UN is predicated presents obstacles for IPOs who advocate for rights for people who are often marginalized or not recognized by UN-legitimized governments. However, competing processes, such as those taking place under the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (IPFII), can serve to put pressure on parallel policy dialogues. Additionally, Indigenous Peoples’ participation has been institutionalized in both the CBD and the UNFCCC, with varying results for the efficacy of Indigenous participation. Informed by institutional ethnography, the primary data for this paper were collected through participant observation at UNFCCC, CBD, and IPFII meetings. Additionally, I have followed transformations in various policy texts as they have been influenced by IPO engagement with the policy processes.

This paper explores the dynamic interface between Bustos Alliance of Christian Churches and the Municipality of Bustos, Bulacan in the Good Governance and Transparency Advocacy. As a practitioner of community development, the mayor of Bustos, Bulacan has introduced participatory governance since he was elected in 2010. The partakers of this form of governance are representatives of various sectors such as the members of Bustos Alliance of Christian Churches who have been empowered to safeguard the budget and monitor the expenditures of the municipality. They actively participate in the planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the municipal development program. This alliance collaborates with the municipal government and in return, the latter allocates funds to their activities that address holistic development of the people of Bustos.

The researcher uses Pierre Bourdieu’s ‘practice theory’ and the theory on participatory governance as its framework in this research. It also utilizes in-depth interview of the key informants, participant observation and triangulation. Key informants include the mayor, the municipal councilors, the secretary to the mayor, the municipal department heads and the officers and members of Bustos Alliance of Christian Churches. Participant-observation is done during the actual municipal planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Triangulation is done to validate the data gathered. Findings are analyzed using specifically the theory on participatory governance of Dr. Oscar P. Ferrer of the University of the Philippines followed by the conclusion and recommendation derived from the result of the study.

Gender segregation among occupations which can be traced back to gender specific vocational choice leads to gender inequality in the labor market. According to Gottfredson’s (1981) theory of vocational choice and role identity theory (Stryker & Burke, 2000) gender differences in occupational choice appear because gender is a significant part of the self-concept. Since adolescents attempt to fulfill
social expectations regarding gender roles they choose occupations in which per-
sons of their own sex are predominant. By doing this, we assume, young persons
try to receive social approval from significant others in order to develop and en-
hance their self-concept.
To test the hypothesis whereby gender specific vocational choice is driven by
the fundamental human need for social approval we used data from a representa-
tive survey of 4.621 applicants for vocational training in Germany in 2010. With-
in this survey participants were asked to anticipate the reaction of their social en-
vironment if they would choose a specific occupation. The adolescents assessed
16 different occupations varying with regard to status and sex ratio. Furthermore
the participants provided information about the occupations they had actually
applied for.
Using regression models, we firstly demonstrated that young persons antici-
pate social approval from significant others more likely if the assessed occupation
is appropriate to their sex. Secondly, we showed that the likelihood for applying
for a job is influenced by the adolescents’ expectation about how their social en-
vironment will react upon their occupational choice.
The results indicate that adolescents use vocational choice as a tool to gain
credit and avoid blame by showing gender appropriate behavior.
Theory of Occupational Aspirations. Journal of Counseling Psychology, 28(6), 545-
579.
Stryker S. & Burke, P.J. (2000). The Past, Present, and Future of an Identity The-

RC17-308.2
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Global Financial Class and Precarious Work Societies

Global Financial Class and Precarious Work Societies
The purpose of this paper is to investigate whether the formation of a global fi-
nancial class is paralleled by the development of a global precarious work society.
Taking global developments into account, the paper will trace differentiating and
integrating aspects of global work relationships. While the formation of a global financial
class can be described as a new integrating and collectivising element in the
global economy, I argue that it comes with a shadow side. This shadow
side I describe as a global precarious work society. Wherever we can observe the
development of a global financial class, the development of a precarious layer of
work relationships is not far behind. The paper will map out which industries, which
population groups or economies play which role in the development of a
global precarious work society. The formation of a global financial class and the
development of a global precarious work society ultimately cannot be separated
and need to be looked at as social consequences of financialisation as a differenti-
arising and integrating process.

RC09-169.3
EBNER, ALEXANDER* (Goethe University Frankfurt, a.ebner@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)
The Institutional Dynamics of Transnational Entrepreneurship:
Theoretical Considerations and Empirical Evidence
The phenomenon of transnational entrepreneurship refers to the transna-
tional operations of the start-up enterprises of migrant entrepreneurs. It may
be viewed as a complement to the networking dynamics of large transnational
companies, thus resembling a ‘globalisation from below’ (Portes). Transnation-
al entrepreneurs combine resource mobilization in their countries of origin and
destination, augmented by resources in third countries. The factor movements
of labor, capital and knowledge are framed by network relationships that com-
bine local and transnational components in terms of a ‘multiple embeddedness’
(Kloosterman and Rath). Against this background, the question arises in what
sense transnational entrepreneurship exhibits strategic qualities regarding the
utilisation of socio-cultural resources. This would imply that transnational entre-
preneurship gains an institutional logic of its own. Empirical evidence regarding
this matter has been gained from empirical research projects that have been
conducted by researchers in the field of transnational entrepreneurship in large
transnational enterprises during 2011 and 2012, primarily by making use of
interviews with entrepreneurial actors. Frankfurt/Rhine-Main is the eco-
nomically and socially most internationalised region in Germany with a share of
migrants in start-up enterprises that is set well above 40% since the mid-2000s.
Corresponding transnational segments of business operations involve not only
capabilities in mobility, multilingualism and intercultural interaction but increas-
ingly also human capital in terms of professional qualifications. In exploring the
multiple dimensions of embeddedness the projects confirm the hypothesis that
transnational entrepreneurship goes together with a strategic utilisation of so-
cio-cultural resources and identities.

RC02-62.2
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Transformations of Industrial Policy in East Asian Capitalisms: The
Rise of the Entrepreneurial State
The role of industrial policy in the rapid economic growth of the East Asian
countries is subject to different discussions. A key issue in these debates is the
concept of the “developmental state”, which takes on the exposed role of
the governmental executive in political systems and its relative autonomy in the
relationship with the business sector. The state exercises industrial guidance in a
national effort of catch-up growth. In this manner, the concept of the develop-
mental state has been said to address key aspects of the East Asian miracle that
unfolded since the 1960s and lasted well into the 1990s, providing the empirical
basis for ongoing concerns with the institutional specificity of Asian capitalisms.
During the late 1990s, however, East Asian types of capitalism have been subject
to an ongoing transformation, including the set-up of the corresponding develop-
mental states. Political systems have been marked by a flexibility of govern-
ment-business relations with firms turning into global players while approaching
the technological frontier. Besides, the Asian financial crisis of 1997 contributed
to this process. The proposed paper explores the institutional transformation of
government-business relations by addressing the reorientation of industrial pol-
cies in East Asia, with a focus on Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Singapore. The key ar-
gument is that the developmental state is transforming into a post-developmental
corresponding institutional constellation that is in line with the pressures of globalisation and technological as well as structural change, well approached in terms of an entrepreneurial state.

RC25-441.5
ECHEVERRIA, BEGOÑA* (University of California, Riverside, b.echeverria@ucr.edu)
Don’t Know Much about History? Methodological Insights and
Challenges in Examining the Archival Record to Understand
Gendered Linguistic Inequalities
In this paper, I share methodological challenges I have faced in trying to under-
stand the historical factors contributing to gendered inequalities that persist in
the use and symbolic meaning of the Basque language (“Euskera’). Mainstream
discourses currently define a Basque person who speaks the Basque language,
which is grammatically gendered and expresses the gender of the person who
uttered it. In addition to native speakers, the linguistic properties of the
language also make the identity seemingly available to female as male speakers
alike: Euskera has no grammatival gender (“el” or “la”) or natural gender (“she”
or “he”). The only place that gender is marked is in the second-person familiar
pronoun, “hi”; noka marks the addressee as female; tok mark the addresses
as male. However, my ethnographic research has shown that the prototypical
Basque is constructed as the native, male speaker who uses the familiar.
I have further shown that contemporary discourses consider noka as “semiotically infe-
rrior” to tok even as it is linguistically equal: its use is “looked badly” upon and
considered disrespectful, while toko is semiotically linked primarily to hegemonic
masculinity, which has both negative and positive associations. To better un-
derstand the differential symbolic weight attached to noka and toko, I have used
methods drawn from sociolinguistics and historical sociolinguistics – such as in-
tra-textual analysis – to examine the archival record, composed primarily of bib-
liographic texts, folksong, legends and myths. To my knowledge, however, few sociolo-
gists have examined historical documents such as these to understand gendered
use of linguistic variables in the present. In this paper, I will share some findings,
insights and challenges my methodological approach with regard to the Basque
case have yielded thus far.

RC14-247.7
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Reshaping Inequalities, “Reassembling Selves”: Community
Transformations and Narrative Identities of Former Factory
Workers in Siberian Industrial Town
The paper focuses on the transformation of communities and emerging new
qualities in an industrial town in Southern-Western Siberia, Russia.
The large-scale crisis of tree town-forming enterprises in mid-1990s, accompa-
nied by dispossession, large-scale poverty and massive unemployment, result-
ed in the erosion of communities due to disappearance of the organizing role
of work and labor; decline of the structured leisure, erosion of factory communities,
individualization and fragmentation of life paths accompanied with the feelings of
insecurity and uncertainty.
The economy and community life in town was almost “rebuilt from scratch”.
Currently the economic consequences of the crisis are mainly over, but not the
transformation of inequalities or emergence of new communities and subjectiv-
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How the Rhetoric of Reaction Justifies the Legalization of Migrant Care Labour in Austria

Austria legalized the 24/7 care for older adults provided mainly by migrant carer from Eastern European countries. The debate around this legalization during the years 2006-2008 shows patterns similar to Albert Hirschman's Rhetoric of Reaction: The Jeopardy thesis claims that a legalization according to established labour law standards of domestic care personnel would lead to skyrocketing costs jeopardizing the sustainability of the welfare state. The Futility thesis denied that the existing legal system of elder care would be sufficient for severely care-dependent older adults, since home care is delivered in relatively short hours calls and hardly available on weekends or at night. The Perseverity thesis again imputed the paradox effect of a veritable care crisis to the legalization, because migrant care workers would fear retroactive punishment. The Rhetoric of reaction aims at diminishing social rights for people in need of the welfare state.

So the legalization subjected the mostly migrant care workers to much worse working conditions compared to domestic care personnel enjoying social security and the benefits of collective bargaining.

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Translations of Concepts over Time: What Criteria Decide about the Appropriateness of a Translation?

About children's literature it has been amply discussed whether certain terms or plots of classics are to be changed in new editions in order to comply with a notion of political correctness. To what extent is something similar taking place in social science literature?

Translating Lewis Coser's Greedy Institutions (1974) into the 21st century provides an example for the difficulties of relating a theory to contemporary phenomena.

Between the 1950s and 1970s Coser discussed various forms of Greedy Institutions with their total claim on the individual. Greedy Institutions demand undivided time and loyalty from the individual who will voluntarily devote him/herself for exclusive benefits granted to loyal followers only. Although the ancient authorities have vanished – princes with their court Jews, masters with their servants, or religious and political missionaries – the concept is far from obsolete today. Management consultants, 24/7 old age carers from Eastern Europe and particularly the hive mind of the New Social Media show that a revival of Coser's theory can help understand power relations governing today's individuals. Consequently this justifies a German translation of Coser's work, particularly since it has hardly been received in the German speaking world.

Whether shifting the context from Coser's original examples of court Jews and eunuchs in Byzantium is accepted within the scientific community as appropriate, is not a question of mere plausibility. While e.g. the proposition that internet based Social Media act similar to religious or political sects received wide approval, depicting spin doctors or management consultants as present day equivalent of the court Jews is seen critical.

Thus, translation also requires an effort of cultural sensitivity to the political culture. This eventually determines how the scientific community is going to receive the translated work.

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The German Welfare Reforms and Individual Health

In order to improve the competitiveness of its labour market, major welfare reforms were implemented in Germany in the last decade. Old schemes of welfare and unemployment assistance were amalgated into a new type of welfare called unemployment benefit II (UB II). UB II was supposed to be the new basic social security scheme and as such supposed to provide the minimum resources necessary for an individual to meet his or her basic needs. The central aim of UB II was the reintegration of individuals back into the labour market, that had been detached from it. Eligible for UB II receipt are not only long-term unemployed and people that received welfare prior to 2005, but also individuals, where other forms of income are not enough to provide the sufficient resources to meet basic needs.

The aim of this study is, whether UB-II-receipt has a singular effect on health. A negative effect could be caused by the stigma attached to the new welfare program.
In order to analyze this possible association, longitudinal data from the panel study “Labour market and social security” is used. The sample consists out of 12000 respondents aged 18 to 65, who participated up to five years from 2006 to 2011. Subjective health measures are the outcomes of interest. Fixed Effect panel models are calculated to establish a possible association between subjective health, unemployment and UI-liability.

WG05-923.3

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Ethnic/ Religious Insurgencies and Nation-Building in Nigeria

Over the last decade, the activities of ethnic/religious insurgencies have permeated the Nigerian nation, bringing into question the essence of survival of the Nigerian project. This ranges from the activities of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), the Niger Delta Volunteer Force, the indigene/settler crisis in many states, and the Boko Haram saga in the North-East region. Several factors ranging from economic, political and cultural marginalization, widening social inequalities, lack of basic infrastructure and exclusion have been cited as reasons for these insurgencies in order to attract attention from the national government and the international world, it is the contention of this paper that employing tactics of violence and killings against innocent individuals, communities and armed conflict with the state creates more long-term devastating consequences than the short-term goal of attracting attention to whatever genuine demands any group may hold. The paper further argued that insurgency creates conditions where the most vulnerable particularly women and children, are more at risk of hunger, malnutrition related illnesses and death. Furthermore, countries in conflict suffer disruptions in livelihoods, infrastructure, schools, markets, assets, nutrition, health and loss of resources required for food production and distribution. The end result is that instead of the nation building sustainable development, the perpetration of conflict and violence causes the country to suffer long-lasting losses, including losses to food production. The paper concludes with the recommendation that employing constructive non-violent dialogue and demanding accountability from the leadership in all spheres of life and authority without recourse to employing parochial ethnic and religious sentiments would go a long way in getting answers to the people’s socioeconomic grievances so that we can all galvanize our collective drive, energies and resources in generating more secure livelihoods for the population currently mired in poverty, hunger and insecurity.

RC15-258.3

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NEO-Liberal Reforms and Health Disparities in the Global South: The Case of Nigeria

For over two decades since Nigeria’s adoption of the neo-liberal policy, its impact on standards of living of the citizenry has not been rather satisfactory as manifested by the unequal income distribution gap between the rich and the poor over the years. Besides, the health conditions of the people has experienced a decline as revealed by the increasing rate of child/infant mortality and maternal mortality which expresses the failure of government reform in adequately addressing goal 4, 5 and 6 of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets. Using secondary sources of data, and the elite and world system theoretical models, the paper argued that government implementation of the neoliberal policies of removal of subsidies on essential goods and services, reduction of capital expenditures in the provision of healthcare and educational services and infrastructure have contributed to growing inequality, poverty and unemployment which has adversely narrow opportunities for human development. Today, Nigeria’s position in the UNDP Human Development index (HDI) ranking over the past years have remained poor, reflecting a combination of intense poverty, low educational levels and limited life expectancy. The paper concludes with the position that what is required is to address the challenge of human development in the global south is a strong government commitment in looking inward to fashion out people oriented policies that channel the nation’s economic resources into promoting healthcare, education, infrastructure, sanitation, nutrition and welfare as well incorporating safe and viable indigenous methods of treating health issues that are easily accessible and affordable.

RC28-486.3

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Household Influences on Employment Insecurity over the Life Course

Previous research on employment instability mainly focused on labor market related factors. I argue however, that employment instability over the life course is also influenced by the household a person lives in. Building on literature about the “marriage premium” and the “male breadwinner hypothesis” as well as difference in gender roles, men in male breadwinner households may have a preference for stable jobs. Mothers in couple households on the other hand, who more often have to reconcile paid work and housework are constrained in their job searches and therefore may have to take up less stable jobs. Finally, especially among men, being married may be seen as a positive signal for productivity by employers and therefore they more often obtain stable jobs. Moreover, employers may displace married men and women with children less often because they are considered more productive and also have to support a family. In sum, these considerations suggest higher employment instability among single adult households, mothers and especially single mothers. I test these expectations by comparing the risk of involuntary job loss between different household types using the German Socio Economic Panel (GSOEP). To control for selection into households, I apply discrete-time event history models. Preliminary results indicate a higher risk of job loss among single poor and single single mothers. This might be rather driven by employer discrimination than by self-selection into unstable jobs.

RC20-350.4

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Just Another “Special Interest”: Collective Identities and Union Strength in the U.S. and Canada in the Twentieth Century

Why are labor unions weaker in the U.S. than in Canada, despite the two countries’ many similarities? This was not always the case: unionization rates only diverged in the mid-1960s, with consequences for inequality and social policy. Standard explanations emphasizing long-standing differences in national characteristics and policy results from different processes of political incorporation, which created different collective identities for labor in both countries. Labor was incorporated as an interest group in the U.S., and as a class representative in Canada. These collective identities enabled and constrained labor’s scope of action. U.S. labor’s interest group identity led it to focus on using inside influence and lobbying. As its influence within the Democratic Party weakened and employer attacks intensified in the 1970s, labor was unprepared to return to a more mobilizational strategy, its independent organizing capacity sapped by decades of behaving as a responsible independent interest group. By contrast, Canadian labor’s class representative identity allowed it to retain its independent organizational capacity. Labor fought for legislative reforms, while also mobilizing outside political pressure. This left Canadian labor better equipped to withstand increased employer and government actions on labor beginning in the 1970s and 80s.

RC44-727.11

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Why Is There No Labor Party in the United States? Political Articulation and the Canadian Comparison, 1932-1948

Why is there no labor party in the United States? This question has long stood at the heart of debates about the shape of American politics and social policy. Existing explanations use a “reflection” model of politics, whereby parties reflect pre-existing differences in political cultures, institutions, and cleavages. But an analysis comparing existing U.S. electoral data with newly compiled Canadian political parties and interest group reflection models: instead of difference, the data shows similarity prior to the 1930s, then divergence. Labor party support collapsed in the U.S., and took off in Canada. To explain this, I propose an “articulation” model of politics, which emphasizes the role of parties in assembling and naturalizing different class coalitions. I show how struggles surrounding working and agrarian class coalitions during the Great Depression reconfigured class alliances in both countries. In the U.S., FDR and the Democratic Party made the Great Depression a class issue, and used state policy to articulate a liberal-labor alliance that undermined labor party support. In Canada, mainstream parties excluded agrarian and labor constituencies, leaving them available for an independent left political coalition. This foreclosed the possibility of a liberal-labor alliance and allowed the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) to take root as a farmer-labor party.
through interactions. Indeed all respondents happened to own a mobile phone and participate in operating in their own logic beyond institutional or political belongings and an in various ways which are highly specific to their social background and gender. Mobile media, it becomes apparent that the young actors handle certain situations on one hand facilitate new forms of pairing and bonding within peer groups, but on the other hand reveal and amplify processes of social exclusion. Finding them to what extent media (related) practices produce and reproduce social inequalities.

Teenagers’ Use Of Mobile Media As Practices Of Social Inequality

Mobile media have become a fundamental part of adolescents’ everyday lives. Serving as “permanent digital companions” and taken for granted by its users, mobile phones and internet capable smartphones are deeply embedded in peer interactions. Mobile media usage encompasses both mediatized interactions and face-to-face-interactions related to media, creating different technosocial situations in which specific social rules and interaction orders are generated.

In the context of qualitative research (group discussions, interviews and media diaries), 18 adolescents (aged 12-18) gave valuable insights about such situations, focusing on interactional routines and conflicts as well as social expectations towards media (related) interactions. When looking at new media sociologically it is firstly necessary to question the associated social norms being negotiated by users and its implications for interaction orders. Secondly, it is instructive to scrutinize to what extent media (related) practices produce and reproduce social inequalities. Deriving from the respondents’ narratives, it is argued that mobile media on one hand facilitate new forms of pairing and bonding within peer groups, but on the other hand reveal and amplify processes of social exclusion. Finding them faced with certain constraints, expectations and obligations with regard to mobile media, it becomes apparent that the young actors handle certain situations in various ways which are highly specific to their social background and gender. This is remarkable as teenage peers are often seen as rather inclusive collectives operating in a world beyond institutional or political belongings and an “unequal world” – especially when we look at studies on adolescent media usage. Indeed all respondents happened to own a mobile phone and participate in corresponding practices. Nevertheless their distinct use of mobile media mirrors social polarization within juvenile groups as they steadily (re)produce inequalities through interactions.

Life Trajectories of Three Swedish Sociologists

To contribute to our knowledge of the social production of sociology, this paper builds on three interviews. The interviewees are Swedish sociologists, two men and one woman, one of the men having a foreign background. They are born between 1935 and 1955 and represent the active group of the first two generations of professional sociologists in Sweden.

The first Swedish chair in sociology in 1903 (shared with economics) did not get any successor. Therefore the starting year of the next chair in sociology more often counts as the start of the discipline in Sweden, namely 1947. The discipline was built up during the first three decades and is now represented at 21 universities and colleges in Sweden.

The chosen three personalities are not “ordinary”, but they fit in based on the criterion ‘median academic rank’. One of them reached professorial status being 65 years old, and the other two are associate professors. The man with Swedish background and the youngest career with an interviewee, also with a Swedish background. The woman could have been a top professor had she been raised now, not in the patriarchal times when she made her doctoral thesis (the 1970s). The man with the foreign background is a political refugee from Latin America who has over come many obstacles in his way to get to his present university position. They are interviewed as historical witnesses under their real names. As familiarity with sociological concepts can be presumed, the interviews themselves are based on an interactive sociological analysis by interviewer and interviewee. The interviewer is a Swedish, female sociologist born in the 1940’s who started to study sociology in 1968.

The Meaning of Space for Civic and Political Participation of Immigrants

The topic of immigrant voluntary organizations and their importance for immigrant incorporation has gained more and more attention in recent years. However, so far we have a limited understanding of how the spatial distribution of voluntary organizations affects immigrant civic participation, although immigrant organizations cluster in certain cities and even in certain spaces in cities.

The presentation is empirically based on a multilevel-study which is currently conducted in 30 Berlin neighborhoods and focuses on inhabitants with a Turkish migration background (first data will be available at the end of this year). It examines especially if the residential context affects the likelihood that immigrants participate civically, mainly through the spatial availability of immigrant networks and the availability of immigrant networks are examined using data from a multilevel-survey currently conducted in 30 Berlin neighborhoods which focuses on people with a Turkish migration background.

In the first part of the presentation citizenship policies of the German state towards people with a Turkish migration will be examined (especially in regard to political rights). In a second step, it will be analysed how these citizenship practices impact on the ground with practices of immigrant social networks and civic organizations.

Immigrant women, particularly those from Africa, often confront devaluation of their foreign credentials and work experiences gained from their countries of origin. Some of the women who migrated to Canada under the family unification
program are often perceived as dependents of their husbands and, therefore, not destined for gainful employment. The fact remains however, that economic challenges often confront the women's families as husbands' fathers' incomes do not adequately meet the needs of family members especially where children are involved. Mothers who cannot find gainful employment and who have limited access to the labor market, often resort to setting up small-scale enterprises in the base-ments of their homes. Such enterprises generally involve hair-briding, tailoring, and sale of ethnic food and products which yield some much needed income for meeting some of the needs of family members. This paper will highlight what estab-lishing what and who does it cost to re(member) a violent past. Analysis draws on Anthony Moran’s (2002 1016) notion of non-Indigenous fantasies of Australia as empty space, which meant: settlers could build their own utopias without hindrances. Such discourses [represented] indigenous society... [as] not counting as historical societies with their own traditions and historically sedimented relationship with the land. There-fore nothing stood in the way of the establishment of those new utopian societies. It is this clearing of space – the elimination of Indigenous peoples through massacre, removal to reserves or ‘adoption’ as a cheap source of labour - that has been a key site of disruption to the ‘topian’ vision of peaceful Australia. The paper explores how the three modes of visualisation address different audiences, and how the sublys different logics that underpin each genre produce differ-ent affects for the intended non-Indigenous audiences, but also the Indigenous peoples who are the subject of the images. Making a distinction between a desire to right injustices and the needs for dominant groups to address their own prob-lem, this paper considers the effects of remembering.

Visualizing Dispossession As a Mode of Reconciliation: An Australian Case Study

In the late twentieth century non-Indigenous Australians came face to face with the violent past of settler colonialism. During a decade of Reconciliation (1991-2000) they engaged (voluntarily or otherwise) with materials that informed them about the often ignored atrocities and everyday violence that had been directed at Indigenous peoples for the past two centuries. Thinking about a series of imag-es of land and belonging, the paper addresses the question of violent representations and pedagogy. Using three different modes of the visualisation of violence directed towards Indigenous peoples – popular cultural (commercial television and film), documentary (public television), and government commissions (photo-ography) - produced in the period of reconciliation or its aftermath, it asks the question what and who does it cost to re(member) a violent past. Significantly Consequences of Subtle Insults

Significant Consequences of Subtle Insults

Culture of honor is a significant and fruitful field for examining the cultural characteristics of some areas of the world like Mediterranean region. It is certain that the Culture of Honor in social psychology requires more studies to expand and deepen this important and relatively new field, and the related studies in Tur-key have great potential to provide such findings. Regarding the honor cultures, insult is a significant issue, and violent response to insult is one of the decisive properties of the Culture of Honor. However, this conclusion mainly results from the fact that insult is very critical in honor cultures then it can also be detected in situations where insult is even subtle, and after perceiving the insult corresponding reac-tions are given. For that purpose, two real-life short videos of a popular interna-tional TV show (i.e., Turkish version of the show) depicting a small conversation between a performer and the judges of the show were watched by the partic-ipants of this study. After each video, participants were asked to answer some open-ended and closed-ended questions. It was revealed that even subtle insults (i.e., word choice: usage of informal “you” vs “sen” in Turkish- rather than formal “you” “siz”) in Turkish- by the performer towards each judge member) were gener-ally perceived as great insult and reacted by anger and the desire of retaliation by the majority of the participants. The findings also match with the related findings of the previous qualitative studies (i.e., field and focus group studies) conducted in Turkey by the same researcher, which will also be mentioned during the pre-presentation. The results of the study and suggestions for the future studies about the Culture of Honor will be discussed on the basis of the literature.

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Defining The Gift

There is increasing sociological interest in contemporary giving practices; the literature, however, continues to be strongly influenced by the Maussian tradition of economic anthropology, with its stress on reciprocity and conceptions of the gift as a form of deferred exchange. Implicitly, and sometimes even explicitly, this tradition defines giving and the gift as theory-laden terms of art, and the theo-ry with which they are laden is derived from the study of non-modern societies. The assumptions built into such definitions are thus potentially problematic: first, because they exclude many phenomena that are included in giving as it is under-stood in contemporary lay usage. Secondly, failure to recognise the disconnect between the concept of gift implicit in anthropological accounts and the everyday concept of gift leads to misguided attempts to argue as if actual gifts in contem-porary late-modern societies are or must be subject to the analytical conclusions reached by the anthropologists.

The sociology of contemporary giving, I will argue, must begin from a definition of gifts that is based in contemporary lay usage. The paper will consider the issues involved in defining empirical terms for use in social theory and take these into account in developing a definition of gifts. Each significant term in this definition itself raises a number of issues. Must the gift, for example, be voluntary? And if so, what sorts of influences on the decision to give are compatible with it being so? Does giving entail a transfer of property rights? Or can gifts be made that evade our conceptions of property? In examining such issues the paper will map out a range of types of giving that is significantly different from that implicit in work in the anthropological tradition.

Elder-Vass, Dave* (Loughborough University, d.elder-vass@lboro.ac.uk)
Retheorising The Concept Of Mode Of Production In Diverse Economies

Mode of production is a central concept in political economy, and one that has often been relatively uncontroversial. The prevailing usages, however, tend to frame modes of production as thoroughly dominant in their epochs, thus tend-ing to marginalise other forms of production as socially and economically insig-nificant. Yet even today, in capitalism's pomp, there are massive sections of the economy that are far from capitalist in form. Labour in the household, subsis-ter, agriculture, and the myriad different forms of gift and solidarity economy take a vast range of economic forms, few of them recognizably capitalist. And increasingly it is clear that alternatives to capitalism will not be imposed by taking control of the state but rather are developing all around us in the interstices of our already diverse economy. We cannot make sense of this diversity without discarding or radically revising the concept of modes of production.

This paper engages with some of the issues that arise when we do so, and in-troduces an alternative approach organised around the concept of appropriative practices. If we think of the economy as a mixed economy of appropriative prac-tices, which may be combined and recombined in a variety of economic forms, we can give ourselves the theoretical flexibility to make sense of a far wider and more open range of alternative futures – and indeed of the varied and complex range of actual contemporary economies. We may then begin to theorise the forms of interaction between these competing economic forms, the sometimes surprising ways in which they bolster and undermine each other, and develop a political economy that is no longer trapped by its own terms between an inexorable capital-ism and an impossible socialism.

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Max Weber and modern Nation-Building

Max Weber and modern nation-building.

Max Weber is in several respects "mossgrown", since he dealt with contempo-rary problems of German nation-building and security policy more than a century ago. He has no immediate fresh response to problems of multi-level governance or globalization. He takes the state for granted as the natural unit of analysis and his international community is one of Hobbesian realism. He also overestimates the role of charisma.

He nevertheless remains both a source of inspiration and a sustainable sparring partner to many new approaches, only to mention multi-Modernity paradigm and post-secularism, both challenging Weber's basic vision of the roots of the dominance of Western rationality.
Weber, moreover, gains new relevance for problems of nation-building, especially among “late children of 1848” in the newly independent states East of the Elbe. Charisma is one concept which gets a second and prolonged life after the implosion of the Soviet Empire. Weber might be a part of cosmopolitan bourgeoisie but is basically a nationalist political economist and his problem agenda – renewal of forms of state, political sociology and political representation – has many parallels today.

It is high time for an inventory of Weber’s work from the vantage point of its relevance and utility in today’s world.

RC37-636.5

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Using Arts to Generate Representations of Resistance to Hegemonic Understandings of ‘Deprived Communities’

This paper will explore how community representations produced through creative arts practices can be used to challenge and disrupt numerically based framings of health policy and practice. Policies for health improvement in the most deprived localities in the UK tend to focus either on the impact of poverty and deprivation – but with little historical or cultural differentiation of the meaning of deprivation – or, most commonly, on the prevalence of ‘unhealthy behaviours’, with limited attempts to connect these with meaningful ways of life under varying conditions of disadvantage. Whilst health inequalities continue to be a priority for the UK government, many of the policies designed to address ‘austerity’ have served further to stigmatise, blame and silence those who languish in the bottom population quintiles produced by standard indices of deprivation. This paper will draw on theoretical development and early data collected from a three year research project, working in five neighbourhoods in Wales, Scotland and England. In this project, academics from the social sciences and the arts and humanities together with creative artists and community members seek to use the arts to develop new modes of describing and representing who they are and where they live. This experiment starts from the conviction that the creative arts, along with modes of analysis and critique derived from the humanities, can play a transformative role in a process of improving communication, dialogue and knowledge exchange as well as providing the resources of hope for forms of collective social action and agitation. The paper will also discuss the implications for sociology of developing an epistemology that is nourished by the literary, visual, and performative arts, and how this might influence processes of knowledge exchange with policy makers.

RC11-207.5

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Characteristics in the Personal Network and Mortality Risk in Older Adults

Research on aging has consistently demonstrated increased chance of survival for older adults who are integrated into rich networks of personal relationships. Theoretical explanations are that personal relationships offer direct behavioral and physiological pathways to longevity, as well as buffer stress and provide coping resources during critical life-events. These pathways often operate independently from age, sex, lifestyle, well-being, chronic diseases and functional limitations. Besides these insights, many studies fail to establish a strong link between social integration into personal networks and risk of mortality. We suggest that the life-prolonging effects may vary considerably across the different conceptualizations of integration into personal networks. Furthermore, research designs need to account for changes in the personal network during the aging process. The objective of this study is to model mortality risk depending on a variety of personal network characteristics, including for example network size, social support and diversity in relationships, e.g. with a variety of family members. We expect most protective effects for complex and multifunctional personal networks (e.g., diversity). Data are from the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (LASA) and include 2,900 Dutch participants aged 54 to 85 at baseline in 1992 and six follow-ups covering a time span of twenty years. Preliminary findings suggest differential impacts of the personal network characteristics, e.g. there is a reduction in mortality risk for individuals integrated into diverse personal networks.

JS-6.4

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Even the Most Marginalised Can and Do Exercise Collective Agency!: Case Study Empowerment Programme for Caregivers of Children with Disabilities in a South African Township

This case study examines the medium-term outcomes on collective agency contributed to by a Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR) empowerment programme for caregivers of children with multiple disabilities in a peri-urban South African township. CBR is the World Health Organisation-endorsed approach to promoting human rights and improving quality of life for people with disabilities in developing settings. The newest conceptualisation of CBR includes an empowerment component that encourages interventions to mobilise communities of people with disabilities; promote self-advocacy and effective communication; and develop peer-led self-help groups. This paper adds to a small body of evidence base for CBR using empowering, participatory qualitative methods to allow members of a CBR self-help group to participate as co-researchers in analyzing the outcomes of their participation in the programme. Concrete examples of their burgeoning civil engagement and collective agency illustrates how even the most marginalised in society can and do exercise agency.

RC40-677.6

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Challenges for Farmers Field School in Sudan: Towards Participatory Synthesis of Traditional Practices and Modern Knowledge for Sustainable Farming and Livelihood

Farmers in Gadarif State, Sudan, are suffering from Striga, a parasitic weed also known as witchweed, which attacks sorghum, their staple food crop. Given the threat to food security, Farmers Field School (FFS) program, launched by Sudanese researchers with funding from Japan, works with local farmers to develop weed control techniques combining traditional practices with outcomes of modern research. This paper, based on interviews with the research team, examination of technical documents, and survey and interviews with farmers, presents our self-critical assessments of prospects and challenges of FFS striving to improve the food security and build sustainable livelihood. First, FFS attempts to revive, conserve, and validate traditional practices to control Striga, including crop rotation, deep plowing and soil flooding, which currently few farmers adopt. Assessing these methods with local farmers, FFS is expected to generate a feasible, effective, and hence sustainable weed control regime to improve the food security of the underprivileged farmers. Second, while the livelihood in rural Gadarif is likely to continue centering on agriculture, many farming household members now seek non-agricultural income opportunities, as informed by the livelihoods approach literature. The livelihood diversification may indicate that FFS’s scope should eventually be widen to respond to diverse needs of farmers, such as comprehensive farm household management, financial literacy education and entrepreneurship. FFS’s participatory approach therefore should dedicate its efforts to truly empowering the participants beyond the technical development. Third, despite its promising bid, FFS leaves an essential question unanswered as to why Striga has recently come to damage sorghum devastatingly. Answering this question may demand a scrutiny of changes in political-ecological conditions of the region. Whatever the true reason is behind the Striga epidemic, attention to wider social, political, economic and ecological conditions is vital to tackle the problem and build sustainable farming and livelihood in Gadarif.

JS-44.2

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Caught Between the State and the Subject: Studying Identity and Belonging within State-Based Classifications

Public research funding often requires researchers to frame their work in relation to the state-based classification schemes (e.g. ethnic and racial statistical categories) that guide government interventions. Survey and interviews built around these classifications set durable, a priori boundary markers between groups, and respondents must articulate an identity within those confines. They also elicit re-
This paper explores one methodological solution to this dilemma, using the example of research conducted with an NGO in London, which was commissioned by the government to study the financial inclusion of ageing ‘Black and minority ethnic’ (BMEs). Our method draws on analytical techniques developed by German sociologists for operationalizing Mannheim’s notion of ‘documentary meaning’. Instead of asking subjects who they ‘were’ or ‘were not’ in relation to the official category that they were recruited to represent, we implicitly explored what it ‘meant’ to be an ageing BME by observing how subjects engaged in political communication at a deliberative assembly on matters central to being a member of a political community. At the core of this technique is an intersectional impulse wherein identity markers are seen as emergent through practices, relationships, and interactions and thereby deeply enmeshed with other identity markers: in this case, generation, citizenship and class. The deliberative context also created a critical distance between participants and researchers that enabled the former to challenge directly the empirical and analytical validity of state-based practices of classification, such as statistics.

EMBRICK, DAVID* (Loyola University of Chicago, Dembrci@luc.edu)

Diversity Ideology, Alienation and Social Exclusion in the Post U.S.-Civil Rights Era

This paper explores alienation and social exclusion in major transnational corporations. Specifically, it is interested in the ways that inequality is embedded in the business world through both ideological and structural processes that help to exclude women and minorities while creating opportunities for the majority through “white male bonding.” The result in many corporate settings is a business climate that is hostile to women and minorities. Such a climate is socially isolating for the few women and minorities who work in middle management or higher positions. However, under the guise of diversity and inclusion, corporations are able to mask the inequities in the workplace while maintaining the status quo. Women and minorities in such extreme social situations find themselves not only having to maneuver an uphill battle to keep their jobs or get promoted, they have to do so often while socially, politically, racially, and gender isolated.

EMBRICK, DAVID* (Loyola University of Chicago, Dembrci@luc.edu)

Women in the Workplace: Diversity Ideology, Gender Inequality, and Discrimination

This paper explores gender and social exclusion in major transnational corporations. Specifically, it is interested in the ways that gender inequality is embedded in the business world through both ideological and structural processes that help to exclude women while creating opportunities for the majority through “white male bonding.” The result in many corporate settings is a business climate that is hostile to women. Such a climate is socially isolating for the few women who work in middle management or higher positions. However, under the guise of diversity and inclusion, corporations are able to mask the inequities in the workplace while maintaining the status quo.

EMPERADOR BADIMON, MONTSERRAT* (Université Lumiére Lyon-2, m_emperador@yahoo.es)

Collective Action As an Instrument of Control? the Case of Employment-Focused Movements in Morocco

Contentious action in coercive settings has been given different explanations. The level of repression, the stock of legitimacy of authorities and the prospects of efficacy have been mobilized as explicative variables. In this paper, we will propose an alternative framework in order to understand some forms of contentious action in North Africa. Our framework is built around the possibility for collective action to be used as a regulation instrument by governmental authorities, concerned about the control of social unrest.

This explanation applies to some examples of collective action targeting material goals. We consider that material-focused movements can not be simply described as corporatist phenomena, since they invoke arguments about the fairness of resources distribution among different categories in a given society. But the materiality of the pretended goals plays a key role in our analysis: we argue that it is the result of a process of construction and definition of the movement’s targets. The fact of claiming a material goal explains a great deal of the viability of a contentious movement in a coercive setting.

We will focus on two examples of employment-oriented movements in Morocco: the “unemployed graduates” collective action and the collective demand of jobs in the Office Chérifien des Phosphates, in Khouribga. Both cases differ in terms of geographical setting (the first one is national, while the second is regional), but they deploy an analogous discourse towards government authorities. Both cases differ also in terms of efficacy. Since the mobilization of the unemployed graduates appears more efficient than the OCP one (in terms of obtained jobs), this paper allows us to test our assumption about the “regulation instrument” status of contentious action.

This research is based on ethnographic observation and semi-structured interviews in Rabat and Khouribga, between 2005 and 2012.

ENARSON, ELAINE* (Independent Scholar, enarson@gmail.com)

Gender-Based Violence in Disasters: An Action Research Agenda

Does gender-based violence increase after disasters? While the question is still asked, international studies have documented this social fact while taking into account significant contextual differences and measurement challenges. This essential baseline research supports the new global planning resources now available in the "good practice" tool kit of contemporary humanitarian relief work. Some proactive training, preparedness, and mitigation steps are also apparent from service providers, feminist activists, and anti-violence advocates, generally in terms of specific disaster events.

Based on the author’s prior research and on critical review of English-language work in the field, this presentation will synthesize and challenge the main international lines of research, analysis, and action to date. Four specific issues will be considered, each grounded in the assumption that gender-based violence can and must be prevented in disaster contexts: (1) the distinguishing features of gender-based violence in disaster contexts; (2) persistent gaps in evidence and analysis; (3) research designs supportive of the most pressing research questions; and (4) prospects for using our expanding knowledge in this area to better protect fundamental human rights in disasters.

The presentation will also situate the Japanese experience in broader context, and potentially help launch a proposed international research collaborative for understanding and addressing gender-based violence in disasters.

ENDO, NAOYA* (Fairness Law Firm, endo@fair-law.jp)

The Pyramid Model of Legal System Toward Responsive Law

In Japan, the social system has been disturbing by abrupt and arbitrary criminal punishment in the field of political conduct, business behavior and medical treat-
ment. Apart from the natural and traditional crime, criminal sanction should not be used or should be limited to extremely heavy legal violation.

In order to develop the economical social system or to prevent the injury and restore the damage, preventive administrative system should be formulated, civil procedure should be strengthened and soft-law should be put to practical use in administrative organs, various parties and business groups.

In Japan, old criminal system has been carried out in the every field. For example, here has been the heavy graveling without recording in the detention center for long term, and no complete criminal discovery system. “Beyond a reasonable doubt” pinciple has not been observed on the adjudication of the court. Criminal punishment to the politicians, enterprisers, doctors, accountants and lawyers gave the serious bad effect. On the other hand, Japanese police didn’t prevent abduction by North Korea and other heavy traditional crimes.

Japan should massively use the power for preventing the violent crimes, and depend on other new system for defending the technology, the freedom and the health.

Japanese society is taken by the 4 steps pyramid model of legal system as follows:
1. Criminal Penalty, final sanction to violent crime
2. Civil Trial Relief, compensation to damage, restoration to original state
3. Administrative Prevention, hard-law, soft-law
4. Self Governing, soft-law, self-rule

**RC36-623.4**

ENGDAHL, EMMA* (Alborg University, emma@socsci.aau.dk)
Depressive Love: A Contemporary Form of Self-Alienation

Both love and depression are central concepts in science, art and everyday life. They are frequently used to capture the fundamental needs of human beings: love is seen as the result of the recognition or satisfaction of those needs, whereas depression is seen as the result of the misrecognition or violation of those needs.

Love and depression are key elements in the cultural script of emotions or affectual life within contemporary Western society.

In this paper presentation the following surprising observation will be discussed as a form of self-alienation: Love and depression tend to be intertwined in the cultural script of emotions or affectual life in contemporary Western society to such an extent that it is informative to talk about depressive love as a sign of the times.

The surprising observation triggered questions by help of which a concept of depressive love as a contemporary form of self-alienation will be developed:

In what ways are depressive love expressed in contemporary Western society? Is depressive love a new phenomenon? Is it possible to find expressions of depressive love in other epochs or time periods of Western society?

If so, what distinguishes the depressive love of contemporary Western society from the depressive love of other epochs or time periods of Western society?

What (dis)functions do depressive love have in contemporary Western Society?

**RC54-886.6**

ENGDAHL, EMMA* (Alborg University, emma@socsci.aau.dk)
Embodiment in Consumer Society: The Case of Store Window Mannequins

In this paper presentation I will investigate the embodiment of ethos as part of self-development within modern consumer society. Modern consumer society has reinforced the focus on the body and invented new forms of desires that aim at the sexed and gendered body (Featherstone 1985; 2012; Bartky 1990: Bordo 2001; Howson 2005). Empirical material that points at the changes of gendered embodiment within modernity will illustrate its significance. The aim of the paper presentation is twofold: First, I will outline a theory that explains how ethos becomes embodied as part of the self. The theory will elaborate the concept of ethos by integrating it with theories of self-development and the part embodiment plays in that process. Especially, George Herbert Mead’s theory of self-development will play a significant role. Second, I will trace the transformation of ethos as it appears in Swedish shopping windows from the beginning of the 20th century until today with special considerations to gender. Going beyond the obvious message of the store windows’ sales argumentation, I will decode the different ethos that store window mannequins portray. My empirical material consists of over one thousand pictures of shopping window displays. The more recent material, 2000-2012, is from different shopping windows in down town areas in different cities in Sweden, whereas the historical material from 1930-1970 belong to a large collection of pictures from MEA (Militär Ekipering Aktiebolaget).

**RC23-411.1**

ENGERMAN, WILSON* (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, wengermann@unisinos.br)

**The “Right to be Informed” of the Possibilities and Risks Related to Nanotechnology: The Role of Public Engagement in Brazil for the Design of a (New?) Fundamental Right and Duty**

**RC25-451.1**

ENGLAND, SARAH* (Soka University of America, england@soka.edu)
Systemic Gender Discrimination or Psychopathic Gangs? Media Representations of Femicide in Guatemala

The objective of this paper is to analyze the way that murders of women are represented in Guatemalan newspapers and how that representation has changed in response to women’s organizations’ efforts to bring a gendered analysis to the issue. For several decades women’s organizations have argued that newspaper reports of murdered women use language that blames the victim, minimizes the problem, and deflects attention away from systemic gender violence within the family and other institutions by suggesting that the majority of murders are carried out by psychopathic youth gangs. In order to combat this representation of the problem they have conducted studies of violence against women, held press conferences reporting those results, worked on changing and introducing laws, and held workshops with the media in order to sensitize them about how they report these crimes.

For this analysis I use reports of murdered women, feature articles on gendered crimes, and articles reporting on the activities of women’s organizations for the last five years from the two Guatemalan newspapers with the largest circulation. I analyze the way that victims and perpetrators are represented, theories of causation offered by different social actors, how feminist language is used by these different actors and by the journalists, and the overall “moral of the story” that is being presented to the Guatemalan public. I compare this to the points of view of women’s organizations and human rights groups gleaned from their publications and interviews with key members. I argue that while there is more inclusion of feminist language and points of view in media reports, these are drowned by the daily barrage of murder reports that, with bare minimum descriptions and very little follow up, leave the Guatemalan public to fill in the blanks with their own interpretations of what is “really” going on.

**JS-92.2**

ENGUIX, BEGONYA* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC), enguxi@uoc.edu)
New Practices, Old Debates: Ambivalence and Conflict in Identity Politics

Identity-based social movements face a well-studied and basic contradiction: using their difference to achieve equality reinforces their differentiation. Tensions between difference and equality have permeated activist discourses at least since the 60s shaping various activist positions that range from assimilationism to radicalism.

In the current Spanish LGBT movement the tension between assimilation and radicalism has produced an ‘official’ LGBT activism (hosted by the FELGTB[1]) and a ‘critical’ activism being LGBT Pride celebrations their main battlefield. The progressive incorporation of entrepreneurship - LGBT or not- to such celebrations, and the ambivalent position of public institutions deepen the split between these activist positions. Madrid will not hold the 2020 Olympics, but will hold the World Pride in 2017. Its candidacy was championed by AEGAL (LGBT business association) and the City Council with the support from the ‘officialist’ LGBT associations.

The importance of tourism as a source of income, identities as business, the spectacularization of the claims and the idea of consumption as the backbone of identities all mark the present and seem to mark the imaginable future of LGBT identities. This ‘gaypitalista’ (Shangay Lily) Pride is presented as opposed to ‘authentic’ conceptions of vindication.

In this scenario, it is urgent to overcome old antagonisms and find new ways to represent and visualize vindications, new ‘practices’ that aspire to the articulation of the ‘inevitable’ (reification, commodification and exposure of identities) with the defense of rights and claims.

We aim to analyze the strategies for the present and the future in this field through content analysis of in-depth interviews with businesswomen, politicians and activist leaders (‘officialist’ and critics) and various digital media (blogs, comments on news and websites).

[1] LGBT: Lesbian, gay, transgender and bisexual. FELGTB: Federación Estatal de LGTB.
Beyond Empowerment or Consent: Labor Law, Legal Action NGOs and Workers' Negative Capabilities

Since the mid 1990s, accompanying the development of legal frameworks that regulate the Chinese labor regime, there has been the upsurge of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that pursue the protection and promotion of peasant-workers’ (nongmingong) rights. These labor-legal action NGOs play a multifaceted role: reproducing and maintaining capitalist arrangements and structures embedded in the labor laws; diffusing the legal discourse; and, providing a support structure for workers’ legal actions when experiencing an industrial dispute. The purpose of this paper is to examine the interplay between labor laws, legal action NGOs and workers’ actions. It illustrates how structural conditions reach workers through a double channel - the legal system and legal action NGOs. Unsurprisingly, the convention is that both the simple existence of labor laws and workers’ contact with NGOs have an empowering effect on workers as they have been endowed with rights. They acquire legal knowledge, raise their rights awareness and are enabled to pursue legal action. The critique or counter-argument would sustain that this legal structure obtains workers’ consent to the capitalist labor regime and contains their actions within the borders of legality.

However, in line with Robert Unger’s (2004) false necessity theory, there are subtle spaces for peasant-workers’ negative capabilities or self-empowerment and action both within and outside the structural constraints posed by the law and legal action NGOs. This paper will illustrate through ethnographic material gathered during fieldwork in three NGOs in China throughout 2012 and 2013 that it is in fact better understood as a comprehensive reconfiguration of social and legal institutional arrangements and their contact with legal action NGOs that many of their negative capabilities are developed, stimulating their actions to go beyond the predetermined by law.

RC12-224.2

ENJUTO MARTINEZ, REGINA* (London School Economics & Political Science, R.Enjuto-Martinez@lse.ac.uk)

Framing Disputes: Labour Law and Legal Aid NGOs in China

In the year 2008 a significant legal reform was introduced into China’s labor regime with the enactment of new laws, the Labor Contract Law and the Labor Disputes Mediation and Arbitration Law amongst them. Since then, labor disputes brought to the legal channels –which had steadily grown throughout the 1990s and early 2000s- experienced an exponential rise: a 98% increase between 2007 and 2008.

Official statistics on labor legal disputes evidence a greater readiness to use the established legal channels to resolve conflict. Key in inducing this readiness has been the role of legal aid NGOs that provide legal services to peasant-workers (nongmingong, the bulk of Chinese labor force in industrial areas). These civil society actors - legal aid centers, labor NGOs and lawyers - provide free legal services, legal consultation, and legal training. On behalf of peasant-workers, they advocate for the protection of their legitimate rights, claiming for better enforcement and compliance of the laws, hence contributing to the development of the legal system. Moreover, they elicit the rise of workers’ rights consciousness and kindle their dispute behavior into legal action.

Through an analysis of the aforementioned labor laws and through qualitative material collected during ethnographic research in China during 2012-2013, this paper argues that the labor laws and the support structure of legal aid centers, NGOs and lawyers intends to relieve the increasing levels of industrial conflict in China by framing the nature of labor conflict and dispute behavior: the definition of what constitutes a legitimate dispute in labor relations and its procedures for resolution (including a specific idea of legal justice) is pre-determined by law. This way labor conflict is contained, and by avoiding its spread and radicalization, the government of the Chinese Communist Party maintains the necessary and desired social order for its economic development model.

RC04-79.14

ENOCH, YAELE* (Open University of Israel, yaelen@openu.ac.il)

Equality of Opportunity in Higher Education

Equality of Opportunity in Higher Education: The Contribution of an Open University

An issue that has concerned sociologists, who have studied the expansion of higher education, is the consequence of this process in terms of social stratification. Does the increase in the number of universities and colleges ensure growing access to higher education for disadvantaged social categories? This is a very problematic question that we could not obey even once. We are expected to be good citizens. However, there is also the risk that the discourse will lead to divisions among lay-people. By clarifying how the Japanese judge risk and make decisions when facing their fears in everyday life, we can see the divisional discourse that is brought about by those decisions. This study involved a qualitative investigation based on interviews with various groups such as mother activists who aim to protect their children’s radioactive, volunteers who evacuated people from Fukushima, people who collect and dispense scientific information through SNS, people who are disinterested, and so on. Risk was what primarily divided my interviewees. For example, some people reported that they could not speak of their fears of things such as radioactivity because they wanted to maintain good relationships with others. Additionally, many people do not trust mass media reports and government announcement and thus they must decide for themselves what to do or whom to trust. For these respondents, preference was an important factor when they needed to judge which scientific discourse is correct. We can find many divisions related to many decisions and judgments, such as what or whom to trust, what media to use, what to eat, and where to live. By discussing why and how people are divided, and what drives people’s emotional connections to each other, I suggest ways to resolve these divisions.

RC22-397.2

ENSTEDT, DANIEL* (University of Gothenburg, daniel.enstedt@dli.rgu.se)


This paper will examine the impact religious memories have on collective and individual identity formation in the context of religious disaffiliation. Through a series of apostasy and deconversion narratives from former Muslims, I will examine how religion – in this case Islam – is remembered, and the influence of such religious memories, even when religion is abandoned. What impact has collective and individual religious memories in apostasy and deconversion processes, and what role plays religious memories for religious defectors? This paper tackles questions about how Islam is understood and represented in apostasy and deconversion narratives by making use of contemporary theories about collective and cultural memory. From such a point of view, religious disaffiliation is not primarily about religious amnesia. It could rather be understood as a, more or less far-reaching, reformulation of religious memories. I will discuss theories about ‘emblematic’ and ‘loose’ memories, as well as concepts of power and authority, especially when focusing on how hegemonic memories are at work in the exclusion, erasure and silencing of non-hegemonic memories.

RC42-701.3

ENTOMA, CHRISTIAN MICHAEL* (Social Weather Stations, mike.entoma@sws.org.ph)

OCENAR, CRISTINE (Social Weather Stations)

Attitudes and Views on Working Mothers: Findings in the Philippines Compared to China, India, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea

Traditionally, Filipinos see men as the “pillar” of the home and women as its “light”. In plain words, Filipinos view men to provide for their family by earning the money his household needs, while women are tasked to take care of the household and their children’s needs. But with the growing inequality in income and...
wealth distribution, women are forced to work and leave their traditional roles out of necessity. This paper will focus on findings of surveys done by Social Weather Stations (SWS), a non-stock, non-profit research institution based in the Philippines. Since 1991, SWS has been annually implementing the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) module in its national surveys, with the module on family and gender roles being implemented in 1994, 2002 and 2012, thus allowing for comparison with fellow ISSP member countries such as China, India, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

In particular, this will look into Filipino society’s view and acceptance of the multitude of roles portrayed by Filipino working mothers through time. In addition, the survey findings will show if these views and attitudes are changing or are being reinforced in relation to traditional gender roles.

RC06-123.7

ENTOMA, CHRISTIAN MICHÆL* (Social Weather Stations, mike.entoma@sws.org.ph)

Attitudes on Gay Parenting Across Countries

In recent years, Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) groups in the Philippines have been actively advocating for equal rights as citizens of the Philippines. These groups even formed their own political party list groups that joined the political race in 2010 and 2013 elections, but unfortunately did not win any Congressional seats because Filipinos were not yet ready for LGBT leaders. Therefore, it would not be surprising if attitudes towards gay parenting would not be so favorable.

Social Weather Stations (SWS), a non-stock, non-profit research institution, conducted the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) module that asked about, among other things, attitudes towards marriage and alternative family norms – which includes gay parenting – in its 2012 November nationwide survey. The survey found out that opinion is split towards the idea of a same sex female couple raising a child, with no differences in opinion among males and females.

Plurality is not in favor of a same sex male couple raising a child, with this opinion being also true among females. This paper will also compare findings with 47 other ISSP member countries to see the level of acceptance of these alternative parenting setups.

RC31-526.1

EOM, SUJIN* (UC Berkeley, ximamoto@gmail.com)

Suspended Space: Ambivalence and the Making of Chinatowns in Japan and Korea

In the course of Japanese expansionism in Asia, Cold War politics, and the post-war state-building projects, an assertion of national belonging remains highly contested for the overseas Chinese communities residing in Japan and South Korea. Looking at Chinatowns as suspended spaces of their in-between lives, this paper explores how the built environments of Chinatowns have become spaces for the Chinese immigrants to negotiate their fluid identities in the two host societies. In so doing, this paper questions the notion of dwelling related to their ambivalent belongings not only to their native homelands but also to their adopted places of residence, the Chinatowns. With multiple identities situated somewhere between (or beyond) Taiwan, China, Japan, and Korea, how have the Chinese grappled with their places of residence? Examining the postwar developments of the Chinatowns in Yokohama (Japan) and Incheon (Korea), the largest Chinatowns in their respective countries, this paper investigates the built environments of the Chinatowns which have reflected such endeavors of the overseas Chinese with their ambivalent identities located in the center of their lives. Although outside visitors may view the Chinatowns merely as a variation of Disney-like theme parks, the way the spaces have transformed into major tourist destinations in the postwar years not only reveals how the Chinese quarters have been recognized by local governments and cultural assets. Rather, it also shows the very ambivalence of the immigrant communities for whom the Chinatowns are the only feasible means to assure their spatial belongings. Arguing that the built environments of the two Chinatowns are the spatial manifestations of the ambivalence felt by the Chinese communities on an everyday basis, my paper recasts the notion of ambivalence not as a negative emotion, but as the very characteristic of migrancy that helps communities on an everyday basis, my paper recasts the notion of ambivalence.

RC18-315.3

ERANTI, VEIKKO* (University of Helsinki, veikko.eranti@helsinki.fi)

Organization of a Networked Presidential Campaign in Social Media

Even though participation in traditional party politics is in decline, novel campaigning approaches can create momentous movements and mobilize people traditionally outside party involvement and organization. With the introduction of social media in an unprecedented scale during the Finnish presidential election of 2012, this paper explores how traditional party structures can use social media and campaigning tactics that are traditionally more suited to different types of social organizations.

Mr. Haavisto comes from a small party with a lousy track record on previous presidential elections and a lackluster funding. Although Haavisto ultimately lost the election, the campaign is a landmark in how it used social media and technology to reach out to voters. This paper explores how party structures can use social media and campaigning tactics that are traditionally more suited to different types of social organizations.

JS-44.21

EREL, UMUT* (Open University, umut.erel@open.ac.uk)

Mobile Citizenship: Gender, Ethnicity and European Privilege

The survey found out that opinion is split towards the idea of a same sex female couple raising a child, with this opinion being also true among females. This paper will also compare findings with 47 other ISSP member countries to see the level of acceptance of these alternative parenting setups.

RC04-78.18

EPIKHINA, JULIA* (Russian Academy of Science, epikhina@gmail.com)

Class Position As a Determinant of Learning Skill Acquisition in Russia’s Secondary Schools

Russian educational system has been undergoing reform for the last 20 years. The reforms have been contributing to inequality in Russian society. Traditionally, the Russian sociology understood inequality in education as differences in access to educational resources. It has been consistently revealed by sociological studies that different social classes have different chances to access higher education. Differential access to economic and cultural resources associated with a class position provide for a variance in outcomes of educational trajectories. We propose to add another type of inequality that differentiates education – the inequality of learning quality. We assume that members from the different class- or gender-based social groups within the educational system have different access to educational resources. This can be substantiated by the data of the international survey PISA. Russia participated in the PISA surveys 5 times (2000, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012). The PISA data include the results of school math and reading tests as well as information on students’ social background, their families’ economic and cultural resources. There is evidence showing that the inequality of the learning process has been increasing and the difference of tests results is related to families’ economic and cultural resources.
Unlike many countries of the South, the land has newly become a commodity itself in Turkey.

The case of Kocaoba could be seen as one of the exceptional examples in this manner. The company of AGROBAY has bought 150 hectares of land recently, with the purpose of establishing a large-scale greenhouse. Yet, the land occupied by the company has been previously used as a pasture by the peasants, whose livelihoods depended mainly on husbandry. However AGROBAY has started production and marketing to European countries successfully. The other companies have also started to come to the area.

In this study, the main socio-economic consequences of land grabbing as such would be investigated on local community level. Could the change of the ownership of the rights be counted as a beginning of a new phase in the process of commodification? If so, what would be the response given by the peasants, how do they deal with the new situation in their daily life? In the light of the discussion on dispossession/ proletarianization of peasants, the strategies of the villagers would be included to understand the main dynamics underlying the re-formation of the households. In this context, the ongoing field research will be extended on the village of Kocaoba; in-depth interviews and focus groups are planned to be conducted with the villagers.

ERGIN, MURAT* (Koç University, muergin@ku.edu.tr)

“Ottomania” and “Cool Japan” In Comparative Perspective

Japan and Turkey have comparable histories of modernization, with both countries experiencing the epiphenomen of their westernization in the nineteenth century, at the end of their imperial eras. Both produced modernities that are considered a mix of “eastern” and “western.” Over the last decades, both have had to face their histories of modernization, pondering the question of what comes after modernity, and attempting to devise versions of authentic and exportable modernity. This presentation discusses two symptoms of this process. Ottomania refers to the increasing cultural consumption of Turkey’s imperial past in Turkey and neighboring countries. Cool Japan is an government-sponsored project, emphasizing popular products in entertainment, fashion, youth culture, and computer, and intending to shift Japan’s image into a “cool” place. The collapse of traditional hierarchies in Japan and the erosion of the trope of modernity in Turkey have paved the way for the promotion and export of new identity claims rooted in imperial cool.

Internal and external representations of Ottomania and cool Japan differ: 1) Internally, Japanmania and Ottomania are fragmented. The meaning of cool is perishable in Japanese popular culture while different interpretations of Ottomania are a matter of debate in Turkey. 2) Externally, cool Japan and Ottomania are linked to international “soft power” through TV dramas and other exported cultural forms, and offer alternative and accessible forms of modernity to their former imperial hinterland—China and Korea for Japan, and the Middle East and the Balkans for Turkey. The main difference is that, Ottomania corresponds to declining government intervention in popular culture whereas “cool Japan” represents an explicit attempt to shape Japan’s image. After decades of pursuing aggressive modernization, Turkey and Japan seem to be claiming new cultural forms, and offer alternative and accessible forms of modernity to their former imperial hinterland.

RC20-351.6

ERGIN, MURAT* (Koç University, muergin@ku.edu.tr)

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RC28-493.2

EROLA, JANI* (University of Turku, jani.eroila@utu.fi)
KARHULA, ALEIKSI (University of Turku)
LEHTI, HANNU (University of Turku)
Parental Unemployment, Socioeconomic Status and Economic Recessions

We study the intergenerational impact of parental unemployment on the socioeconomic status of the children. We compare the Finnish children facing parental unemployment during the rapid economic growth of the late 1980s and the recession of the early 1990s at the age of 12-18, taking into account the length of parental unemployment spell. The recession was one of the worst in the OECD history and in Finland far more severe than the recession of the 1930s. The ISIE status of the children was observed when they were 30 years old in the mid-2000s, after a decade of growing economic prosperity.

We use propensity score matching to analyze high quality Finnish register data, including 15991 children. We match each individual experiencing parental unemployment in childhood to a pair with similar parental background according to matching variables and calculate the average treatment effect (ATE) to measure differences in ISIE. The matching variables include the occupational class status and educational background of both parents, whether the parents were divorced or separated and household income during the examined period.

The results indicate that parental unemployment has a statistically significant negative effect on the socioeconomic status of the children only during economic growth. Only when the spell is longer than three years the unemployment also has a negative effect during depression. In the further analyses we consider the gender differences and the unemployment of both or only one of the parents.

The results suggest that the negative effect of parental unemployment is largely related to non-economic factors, such as lost social capital or stronger negative stigmatization. They also indicate that the economic depression may level off the negative intergenerational effects otherwise associated with parental unemployment.

RC32-564.13

EROMONSELE, ANDREW* (Ambrose Alli University, romosele@yahoo.com)
EGUAVOEN, AGATHA (Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Nigeria)

A Sociological Examination of Property Inheritance System in Esan Land of Edo State Nigeria

This paper examined Property Inheritance system in Esan land which constitutes Central Senatorial District of Edo State, Nigeria. The study examined variants of inheritance system as they affect the women folk and the coping strategies adopted by the women in living with inheritance pattern. Qualitative research method was adopted. We discovered there is strong desire for male preference for the purpose of inheritance among the women folk. To sustain this hegemony of male preference for inheritance purposes, women were further manipulated consciously or unconsciously, through various socio-cultural constraints, to give credence and legitimacy to these variants of inheritance system. From the study population, a marriage without a male child was deemed not be a successful one. Three major strategies were identified to have been employed by women to cope and live with the inheritance systems: The first involved those that resigned to their fate and accepted the system. The second are those who have accepted the inheritance system but devised a means of creating their own wealth; and thirdly, those who stressed the need for women empowerment and education of the girl child. However, there appears to be some windows of change opening up in relation to the issue of Property Inheritance systems in Esan land. In order to squarely address the problem of Property Inheritance in Esan land some recommendations were suggested.

Keywords: Property Inheritance, Gender, Productive Assets, Widow, Arebhoa.

RC20-46.2

ERSCHE, CHRISTIAN* (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, ersche@soziologie.uni-freiburg.de)
New Players, Old Game: The Chinese-Brazilian Relations

Spokesmen of countries in the global South frequently use the rhetoric of South-South cooperation. At the same time many of these countries integrate themselves all the more closely into the international free trade regime as it was installed during the height of Western hegemony. This paper analyzes the relations between China and Brazil as a case example of South-South cooperation that has intensified rapidly in recent years. Based on qualitative interviews with scholars and policy advisors realized in 2011/12 in both countries and backed by a review of secondary literature, it focuses on the question of whether developments in the South remain guided by thinking in Western categories and worldviews or whether they actually present new approaches to international cooperation.

Politicians from both countries often speak about equality, mutual benefit, and the rejection of hegemony. This implies a rejection of the disproportionately strong position of Western states in global economic affairs and a struggle for self-determined development. The argument of this paper is, however, that this does not necessarily imply a rejection of Western norms and values. Development models in the South – be they free market or state-led – first of all aim at growth and competitiveness. Both China and Brazil benefit from their mutual economic exchange within the liberalized global economy. They benefit, however, in terms of national economic growth, while connected problems like social inequality are considered as issues for national social policies. Accordingly, reform-proposals of the global economic order basically aim at changing the power balance between states rather than the underlying principles of cooperation. Therefore, the question is whether the rise of and cooperation among the South represents an alternative globalization or whether it merely reproduces material and power imbalances and their epistemological justifications, not only between but also within these countries.

RC10-190.3

ERTIÖ, TITIANA-PETRA* (University of Turku, titiana.erti@utu.fi)

Designing Technology-Mediated Democracy: Case Citizen Participation in Urban Planning through Mobile Apps

How can technology improve local democracy? Governments around the world seek opportunities to engage citizens in matters of public policy through a variety of technology-mediated tools. The tools are intended to contribute to democratic ideals such as transparency and inclusiveness, but how these ideals can be met in practice is not clear. In this paper, I examine this question through the case of citizen participation in urban planning though smartphone apps, or mobile participation.

Smartphones are seen as tools to engage a broad audience in urban planning, in particular youth and young adults who do not participate in traditional public meetings. By reviewing a broad range of relevant literature in urban sociology, democracy theory, and interaction design, I examine the conditions, requirements and design principles that must be met for this objective to be attainable.

The findings of the review show that building technologies for participation requires taking into account a broad range of factors, such as social norms, trust and reputation, motivation, opportunity, feedback and dialogue. Participation on-the-go from a specific location also raises the question of who owns a tool with which to participate as well as issues of privacy in a public setting. I conclude that citizen participation needs to move past present shortcomings and become a sustainable process grounded in democratic principles.

RC17-309.2

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Post-Crisis Technocratic Vigilantism: New Unconventional Roles of Central Bankers

Since the 2007 financial crisis central bankers in all major capitalist economies have introduced what they themselves call “unconventional monetary policies” to prevent a catastrophic collapse of financial markets and restore economic normality. Bernanke in the US, Darígh in the euro zone, King and then his successor Carney in the UK, and Kuroda in Japan have almost become household names through their heroic acts of quantitative easing that involved injection of trillions of dollars into the financial system and recently through their communicative prowess called “forward guidance”. Increasingly these unconventional monetary policies of central bankers attract public debate because there are concerns about their allocative and distributive implications as well as their democratic legitimacy. In this paper I will develop a cultural economy framework based on the figure of superhero vigilant to discuss the transformation of central bankers from independent technocrats responsible for inflation targeting to public servants fighting against the economic forces that threaten the collapse of financialized capitalism. What we witness here is blurring of identity and role at sociologically and economically examined public servant whom the financial crisis empowered in a very ambiguous and contestable way.

RC04-79.7

ESCANDON, ARTURO* (Nanzan University, arturo.escandon@gmail.com)

Hypothesis Testing: The Role Of Intersubjective Constructions In The Development Of Spanish As A Foreign Language At Entry Level In Japan

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name. * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The present study deploys a socio-genetic notion of hypothesis testing based on activity theory and Bernstein’s theory of codes. It analyses hypothesis testing in different pedagogical settings, from grammar to communication courses at entry level in Japan. In light of the results, it is suggested that the hypothesis-testing processes carried out by students are specific activities closely linked to the pedagogical objectives that teachers work on, and also to other settings. In other words, in grammar tasks that have as object the learning of the formal system, students will severely limit their capacity to test hypotheses in the field of pragmatics or explore the communicative potential of language. In contrast, during a communication class, students will see limited their capacity to explicitly test hypotheses concerned with formal aspects of language. The apparent integration of a programme does no ensure hypothesis testing (or L2) development. Instruction should be subsumed under developmental targets and not the other way around. It is concluded that structural instructional tasks represent a route to academic under-preparedness. Most of the reasons are neither new nor specific to the SA context. Parallels can be drawn with universities in diverse and heterogenous societies. Universities have responded in several ways through the implementation of programmes ranging from supplemental instruction to staff development programmes.

The aim of this paper is to provide an assessment of the type and nature of intervention programmes offered across all 23 universities in SA with a focus on its objectives, the intended outcomes and the sector it targets. The method used for gathering information is based mainly on documents and official publications of the institution which may be combined with a few interviews.

RC06-129.9

ESTEINOU, ROSARIO* (CIESAS, esteinou@ciesas.edu.mx)

Intimacy in Mexican Society over the XX Century

Intimacy is a relatively recent theme in international literature. It is also a difficult area of sociological research since it relates to affection, emotions, feelings and subjective interactions, all of which are difficult to grasp. This paper aims to analyse intimacy in Mexican society throughout the 20th century, specifically in family settings. My aim is to explore two aspects of the ideas developed by Giddens and Jamieson regarding the Western debate: on the one hand, to identify the features of 20th century Mexican society that point towards different types of intimacy, taking as a criterion for classification the balance between the bonds of family obligation and freedom of choice when making those bonds, and on the other hand, to consider whether over the course of the century there was a transformation towards less discursive building of intimacies. In other words, what kinds of intimate citizenships – to use Plummer’s term – developed during that century. I accept as a starting point the argument of Jamieson that all societies develop some sort of intimacy grounded on close association and privileged knowledge. Mexican society and family life can be therefore analysed in this way.

Making Home in Helsinki: Indian Skilled Migrants and Housing

How have Indian skilled migrants settled in the Finnish built environment? This paper discusses the issue by analysing the housing experiences of Indian skilled migrants living in the Helsinki metropolitan area, Finland. The study’s background is in urban geography and housing studies, and it employs both structuralist and humanistic views in order to tackle this multifaceted research problem.

Immigration to Finland is a relatively new phenomenon. As a receiving country, Finland offers rather homogeneous housing alternatives. Furthermore, India and Finland differ greatly in climate and culture. What are the home-making practices of Indian migrants in this challenging environment? How do they choose their dwellings and what are the important aspects of housing for them? Do they feel at home in their neighbourhoods and in relation to native population? How do they construct their social life in the frame of the build environment? The data consists of semi-structured interviews with Indian skilled migrants who have migrated to Finland to work. All of the interviewees were highly educated and worked in knowledge-intensive positions in research and business fields. The results of this study offer insight to the home-making practices of this migrant group and can be utilized in shaping the housing policy of the diversifying country.

Children and Intimate Partner’s Violence Against Women. Quantification and Mother’s Perceptions

Over the last years, a growing number of authors have been raising the necessary inquiry into what factors prevent the over-determination of agency and resource management within these initiatives by mainstream economic logic, while promoting their integration within larger society? Flogstein and McAdam’s (2012) claim that an “emerging action field” (EAF) is a space where “rules do not yet exist”, but are progressively constructed as a result of the discursive construction of collective interests. This communicative process, in its turn, results from the interaction between participating actors. This perspective does not take into account the possibility that such process may in itself be regulated by pre-existing norms and repertoires of action and repertoires that were circulating within the public sphere. As a result, it is not able to account for the way in which “challenger groups” within EAFs challenge those pre-existing norms and promote new rules and action frames, therefore contributing to their emergence and consolidation as autonomous “Strategic Action Fields” (SAF). This paper aims to fill that gap in SAF theory by connecting it with Habermas’ theory of “weltzweck rationality”, as well as to developing that SAF “counterpublics”. It uses the process of emergence of the Brazilian Solidarity Economy movement as an illustration of: 1) how pre-existing norms and repertoires of action within a “counterpublic” regulate the emergence of an EAF; 2) how “challenger groups” within an EAF promote normative and strategic innovation, therefore promoting the emergence of an autonomous field; 3) how the pre-existing norms and repertoires act as a common “matrix” that prevents secession, by ensuring that the norms and action frames developed by “challenger groups” will not diverge too much from those of other groups within the EAF.

An Assessment of Intervention Programmes Aimed at Addressing the High Failure RATE of Students at Universities in South Africa (SA)

Since the early 1990s, the failure rate among students and especially first year students enrolled at South African (SA) universities has been exceptionally high. In 2008, Higher Education South Africa(HESA), the vice-chancellors’ association representing the country’s 23 public universities reported that the student drop-out rate had grown alarmingly and had hit 35% at some universities, with the bulk of those leaving being first year students (Makonyi, 2008). Specific to the SA context is the political and moral imperative of access, equity and success – forces playing themselves out in a society undergoing massive and rapid transformation.

Needless to say, the literature provides extensive explanations and reasons for this high failure rate ranging from poverty, lack of funding, poor student housing to academic under-preparedness. Most of the reasons are neither new nor specific to the SA context. Parallels can be drawn with universities in diverse and heterogenous societies. Universities have responded in several ways through the implementation of programmes ranging from supplemental instruction to staff development programmes.

The aim of this paper is to provide an assessment of the type and nature of intervention programmes offered across all 23 universities in SA with a focus on its objectives, the intended outcomes and the sector it targets. The method used for gathering information is based mainly on documents and official publications of the institution which may be combined with a few interviews.

Contested Land, the Implicate Relation of Memories and Traumas of Israelis and Palestinians

Israel and Palestine, over the course of their historical conflict, have created a complex patchwork of memory narratives dealing with different representations of the same landscape. The paper examines how the two peoples have elaborat-
ed their narratives of national identity by practicing a pre-modern repertoire to shape a modern identity, and by knitting together their collective, multiple visions of the land. Israelis and Palestinians have used space as a temporal-spatial tool to practice the remembering of lost land and to elaborate an imaginative geography. In an intractable conflict like the Israeli-Palestinian one, a culture of conflict and a psychological repertoire of conflict have developed. This repertoire includes ethos, emotional orientation and collective memory, which all sustain and reinforce the conflict. My purpose is to focus attention on both narratives adopting Bar-Tal’s view: “Israeli society represents a mirror image of the Arab societies, particularly of the Palestinian society (...) both societies shared beliefs and mutually held social representations.” (Bar-Tal 1998). The case of the Israeli and Palestinian memories raises many questions; however, I wish to limit the discussion to the relationship between dreamt/imagined space in the Diasporas memories, and the entanglements related to loss and claims of return. The timeline does not follow a unified, pre-empted strategy. A temporal dialogue keeps memory alive, but the past is not simply “presented. The results of the 1948 war dramatically changed the relationship to the land. Political Zionism fulfills for “people without land the dreamed-of homeland. The uprooting from the homeland is the focal point of Palestinian national identity, the trauma and the loss feeds their memory and nourish their narratives.

RC47-767.1

ESU, AIDE* (University of Cagliari, esu@unica.it)

Is Mobilization for a Better Life a Challenge to Change Society?

Is mobilization for a better life a challenge to change society?

Contemporary social movements are in large extent linked by networked communication technologies, quickly developing a borderless public sphere in a mix of new cosmopolitan citizenship deep-rooted to local issues. The social movements of protest challenge online and offline communities to share visions, practices, and strategies, creating a third space defined by Castells a space of autonomy to challenge the disciplinary power. In the paper, I first pay attention how the communication flows across the offline and the online communities are set up, how the local level is intertwined to borderless frame to enhance collective strategies. I analyze how they capitalized past social movements backgrounds, like campaigns, and networking platforms, how they appraised the repertoire of action and communication forms of past social movements. Secondly, I pay attention to Middle East social movements in the call to question the Western concept of citizenship rights, pressuring the illegal migration flows and showing the EU exclusionist vision.

TG06-968.4

EULE, TOBIAS* (University of Bern, tobias.eule@soz.unibe.ch)

Contested Control: An Institutional Ethnography of Immigration Offices in Germany

This presentation takes a closer look at the place in which the legal status of migrants, and thus their access to public life, is decided. Without legal residence, immigrants are unable to work, study or attain most social welfare. Therefore, the focus is on the process of the regulation of immigrants in immigration offices in Germany. Rather than looking at legislation, its application and implementation will be considered through an institutional ethnography of the bureaucracy of immigration management. The presentation is thus about individual stories and the system that assesses and processes their requests. It is based on four four-month periods of participant observation in different immigration offices, gaining repeated in-depth and longitudinal insights into the implementation of immigration law in Germany. The study is neither a technical assessment of the efficiency of German immigration bureaucracy nor does it measure the application of individual paragraphs and passages of the law. In its broader approach, it examines the law as well as those who apply it, the conditions under which it is applied as well as the forces that shape these conditions. In looking at the “human face” of migration policy and immigration policing, this study aims to shed light on the practice of decision making, to illuminate the dilemmas, troubles and hazards faced by immigration caseworkers in exercising their power: to decide who can stay – and why.

RC12-225.1

EULE, TOBIAS* (University of Bern, tobias.eule@soz.unibe.ch)

Migrants Vs. the State: Courtroom Dynamics in Immigration Law Cases in Germany

Appeals on immigration law decisions are usually the first points of contact between migrants and the legal system of their country of destination. As a result, the courtroom has a highly symbolic role to play, as it represents “the” overall legal system and will shape general attitudes and expectations of immigrants of “the law”. In addition, immigration law cases can be highly politicised and held under high levels of public scrutiny. Finally, the courtroom greatly matters greatly to the appealing party, because the legal residence status mediates all other aspects of life for immigrant. Based on ethnographic observations of court sessions in Germany and interviews with all agents involved (migrants, their lawyers, immigration officials, judges), this presentation will show how all courtroom interactions engage on these three levels: the actual case, the symbolic-integrative, and the political. As a result, informal interactions and side remarks between legal agents play a crucial role, especially if they are outside of official court transcripts. Specifically judges and attorneys adapt the specific case with an immediate audience and go out of their way to either include immigrants into the proceedings or to show their impartiality by completely ignoring the precarious situation of the appealing party.

RC23-417.2

EVANS, KATHRYN* (The University of Texas at Dallas, keevans@utdallas.edu)

MALINA, ROGER (School of Arts and Humanities, The University of Texas at Dallas)

Bridge the Silos: Curriculum Development As a Tool for Cross-collaboration in the Disciplines, Arts, Sciences and Humanities

In the 21st century are finding that there are tools, information and points of view from other disciplines than their own that can answer the problem they are studying. However, higher education becomes more restrictive as a student moves from general education courses into graduate school, where a single department awards degree based on a usually narrow set of course requirements and a thesis or dissertation. Little is known about the kinds of cross-disciplinary courses that are currently being offered, the mechanisms that employed to offer them and their pedagogical effectiveness. A first necessary step is to research current cross-disciplinary offerings in higher education on an international basis in order to understand the modes of development of such curricula. We present an analysis of a compendium of arts-sciences-humanities cross-disciplinary courses created through several Calls for Contributions (2009 to 2013). A web site was created and submissions were posted at http://www.uta.edu/rte/cdpt/perm. Permissions and updates were received for over 100 courses, along with additional material. The data (from courses) was analyzed as to the nature of the cross-disciplines, level of offering (graduate vs. undergraduate), geographical location, level of collaboration (number of instructors) and department(s) offering the course. A comprehensive re-visioning of curricular structure to encourage collaborative and cooperative teaching of integrative courses and programs is needed. Suggested actions include specific ideas to enhance networking and visibility, asset mapping, sharing of syllabi and course materials, and a research effort to demonstrate the efficacy of new arts-sciences-humanities courses. This preliminary study points the way towards further efforts in curricular design and research that will be required for cross-disciplinary courses to be integrated into college curriculum.

This project was initiated for a SEAD white paper, developed in collaboration with the Leonardo Education and Art Forum (LEAF), and supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No.1142510.

JS-75.2

EVANS, PETER B.* (University of California-Berkeley, pevans@berkeley.edu)

Alternative Visions Of Work In a Neoliberal World: An Impossible Dream Or a Project Under Construction?

“All we give people jobs” is the capitalists’ prime legitimization for monopolizing political and economic power. The reality behind this ideology is that the role of capitalists is to make sure that the supply of jobs is inadequate and to degrade those jobs that remain. Yet, the idea that supporting the dominance of capital is the only route will enable people to exercise their productive capabilities and receive livelihoods in return remains one of the most powerful elements of neoliberal “commonsense.” Replacing this “commonsense” with an alternative vision for organizing social production that is credible and compelling in the context of the contemporary global political economy is a central challenge in the production of counter-hegemonic knowledge. The centuries old history of frustrated efforts to escape the imposition of inhumane and counterproductive modes of organizing work notwithstanding, it remains a project that must be resurrected anew in every era. This paper will combine an effort to systematize an analytical counter narrative of this specific challenge with the exploration of existing efforts to formulate alternative strategies for expanding productive livelihoods and implementing alternative organizational forms for securing those livelihoods in practice, within the hostile environment of global neoliberal capitalism.

RC44-732.2

EVANS, PETER B.* (University of California-Berkeley, pevans@berkeley.edu)

National Terrains and Transnational Articulations: Global Labor’s Evolving Architecture Under Late Neoliberalism

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The neoliberal era has undermined worker’s rights and labor’s power at the national level, but there have been some positive developments in the transnational articulation of national labor movements. The growth of global corporate empires has expanded opportunities to use connections among national labor movements for “reverse whipsawing” – applying labor’s strength in one national terrain to increase the power of labor in another national context where it is weaker. Extreme adversity at the national level has pushed U.S. unions toward a new transnationalism. Brazil shows how the more important global economic role of major countries in the South, when combined with a strong national labor movement, can create fruitful opportunities for transnational alliances. The growth of Global Union Federations, which has outpaced the growth national unions, and the development of new governance instruments like Global Framework Agreements, have also created opportunities for articulating the efforts of national labor movements and strengthening labor’s ability to mobilize globally. These developments have balanced against global labor’s inability to find effective ways of supporting the ability of insurgent workers to become a political force in the home of world’s largest national working class and the likely future hegemon – China. Assessing both recent advances in the architecture of the global labor movement and its future prospects as positions in international hierarchy of nations shift is an essential task for global labor studies.

RC11-214.2
EYERS, INGRID* (University of Surrey, ingrid.eyers@surrey.ac.uk)
Knowledge Transfer: From Identify Determinants of Poor Sleep in Nursing Homes to Developing and Implementing Solutions Supported By Technology

This paper presents the process of knowledge transfer from within a research project into the development of best practice recommendations. It will show how research, practice, inform, practice development, involving the use of technology and how this can improve night time care provision in nursing homes. Building on research conducted in England, best practice recommendations have been developed to improve sleep in nursing homes.

An extensive study of 10 nursing homes in England aiming to identify the determinants of poor sleep developed a collection of quantitative and qualitative data from 183 residents aged 65-100 and 40 members of staff. One of the key findings from the study was related to sleep disruption caused by regular, physical checking of the bedclothes to establish if they needed changing. A recommendation from the study was to enhance person-centred care at night by the use of sleep monitors; sensors in the mattress. In this instance the use of sensors in a mattress can for example indicate whether the bed is wet or dry and when the resident is more restless, implying that they are not in a deep sleep phase. Care supported by technology can be provided when it is needed and suits the individual sleep pattern of residents. Consequently restorative sleep can be achieved and dignity maintained. Thus the evidence based knowledge and understanding related to a determinant of poor sleep is transferred to the development of care giving procedures involving the use of technology. This process can be seen to improve care delivery and result in an outcome which acknowledges the individuality of night time sleep and the need for the provision of care which maintains personal dignity of older people.

The research was supported by the New Dynamics of Ageing initiative, a multi-disciplinary research programme funded by AHRC, BBSRC, EPSRC, ESRC and MRC (RES-339-25-0009).

RC17-305.3
EYNAUD, PHILIPPE* (University Panthéon Sorbonne, philippe.eynaud@univ-paris1.fr)
MALAURENT, JULIEN (ESSEC)
What Impact Do Various Sociocultural Assemblages Have on Collective Thinking Activities?

The association “Pole Bio” has created a multi-tenant project called “Melibio” to support organic agriculture in the Massif Central region, France. Pole bio is intending to manage this project for a three years period (2011-2014) to improve knowledge sharing in the organic farming field. And this focus group is specifically interested in meadows composed of a variety of flora or forage crops. It brings together a group of heterogeneous actors: researchers in biology, computer scientists, Chamber of Agriculture officials, trainers, agricultural experts, farmers’ associations. The project is funded by the region and aims to find new techniques to tackle the climate change.

The project has two main objectives: the first one consists in producing a decision-making model to assist seeding. This decision-making model will be embedded within an online platform to assist farmers to calculate the ideal mix for seeding flora in meadows. The ideal-type process is the following: farmers will have to enter local data into the software (such as location, soil type, weather conditions), and will get back advices for seeding recipes. The second objective is related to the creation of a wiki-based knowledge platform to articulate both experts and lay knowledge to improve the collective expertise of the organic farming community in that region.

Given the complexity of the relationships between group members due to a number of factors such as personal interests, institutional interests, and geographic distance, we wish to focus our interest in the role played by sociocultural assemblage for collective thinking activities. To do so, we suggest the adoption of a slightly different research paradigm compared to the classic sociocultural apparatus (Leonardi and barley, 2010; Orlikowski, 2007) based on a Cultural Historical Activity Theory (CHAT) framework, suggesting an original perspective to look at the role of material artefacts during thinking activities.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

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**WG03-913.2**

**FABA, PAULINA** (Universidad de Chile, pofazu@hotmail.com)

*The Museification of Military Coupl and the Years of Dictatorship in Chile: the Construction of Post-Conflict Visual Imaginations at the Memory and Human Rights Museum of Santiago*

Through the example of the Memory and Human Rights Museum of Santiago (MMHR), this paper analyses the display of different images and objects associated with the military coup (September 11, 1973) and the years of dictatorship in Chile (1973-1989). Inaugurated in 2010 under the government of Michelle Bachelet (2006-2010), the MMHR constitutes a major architectural and curatorial project created in order to "never forget" the traumatic past of the country. Since the last five years, different forms of images of this past have been publicly reproduced and exposed, especially by television. This text explores the hypothesis that the emergence of the Memory and Human Rights Museum constitutes a powerful signal of re-definition of national memory that seems to "leave behind" all social conflicts and political divisions in Chilean society. Are the visual strategies of collective remembrance contributing to a process of consensus? What is the relationship between the museification of images and the redefinition of the national memory? These questions are explored by following the MMHR visitors in their interaction with architecture as well as by the analysis of the formation of collections and the display of museum images.

**RC31-531.2**

**FABBIANO, GIULIA** (CADIS - EHESS, gfabbiano@hotmail.com)

*Mediterranean Crossings: Postcoloniality and Migratory Practices from France to the Maghreb*

Despite shifts in perspective and theoretical renewal, socio-anthropology continues to neglect evermore significant North-South movements. Inversing the canonical distinction between countries of immigration and countries of emigration, this proposal problematizes the categories hitherto used to define these movements and presents the main results of a group research project on mobility from France to the Maghreb countries. At the crossroads of urban and migration studies, the proposed approach underscores the complexity of actors’ experiences, in addition to the ways in which they position themselves in relation to the spatial movement undertaken. The diversity of figures, trajectories and networks but also the imaginaries and practices that emerge from mobility, giving rise to distinct social situations, will be discussed using a specific and historically salient case study: that of Algeria. Particular attention will be paid to the impacts of these social situations on local society and the logics of interaction produced.

**TG04-942.4**

**FABIANSSON, CHARLOTTE** (Victoria University, Charlotte, Fabiansson@vu.edu.au)

*Edgework: A Modern Phenomenon Or a Discourse Symbolising An Innate Human Quest?*

The paper explores if edgework is rooted in a human quest for excitement and challenge and if contemporary edgework can be compared with historical explorative expeditions, where humans and equipment endured extreme challenges. Hunter Thompson (1971, 1979) defined edgework as a voluntary risk activity requiring extraordinary knowledge, mental and physical skills, which is different from voluntary risk taking actions where no skills above everyday knowledge are required. More recently, Lyng (1990) explores the edgework discourse in analysing skydiving and Fletcher’s (2008) risky behaviour and practices within elite and professional sport. Activates based on a perception of having control of a situation, such as gambling, might also relate to edgework (Fabiansson 2010). The paper argues from Bourdieu’s (1978, 1984) habitus discourse the influence of the social and cultural environment on human action and perception of societal place, that contemporary edgework activities and historical expeditions have common grounds in symbolising an innate human quest to challenge the everyday, but differs in presentation of the achievements in the private and public spheres. Where historical expeditions are placed in the public sphere for the explorer to gain public acknowledgement, while modern edgework is practiced in the private sphere or within a close knit group of likeminded edgework followers.
Young People Feeling Valued and Safe In Mono- and Multi-Ethnic Australian Communities

The paper explores if young people growing up in mono-ethnic regional or in multi-ethnic urban communities present different experiences in feeling valued and safe in their community. The paper argues from Bourdieu's (1978, 1984) habitus discourse that the social and cultural environment influence the community setting and young people's feelings of being supported by friends, their social networks, and trust in people. The mono-ethnic young people live in regional communities dominated by generations of Anglo-Australian heritage and traditions. While the young people living in multi-ethnic communities live equally or even more valued by friends and they have more positive experiences about community living. They feel more supported by friends, but also by their extended family, a contributing circumstance for them to feel more secure in the community, then what the mono-ethnic regional young people expressed.

RC42-703.2

FABRYKANT, MARHARYTA* (National Research University, marharyta.fabrykant@gmail.com)

Neo-Traditionalism, One or Many? Structure of Gender Roles at Individual and Country Levels

Transformation of gender roles is regarded as one of the key dimensions of modernization. Notions of gender, as hardly any other set of beliefs, possess universal relevance and pervade everyday life. Not surprisingly, the gender issue has become one of the key themes in rhetoric and sources of mass mobilization for neo-traditionalism. As a result of the polarization of positions in global public debate, most gender role expectations are easily recognized as belonging to either a liberal or a neo-traditionalist value set. What remains less clear, however, is the variability of modernization patterns for different gender norms. Do all role expectations form a one-dimensional factor, or are there several autonomous dimensions of notions about gender, each with its own liberal versus neo-traditionalist trait? Can these dimensions be used to compare gender role expectations at individual and country levels? To answer these questions, we analyzed the integrated database of the European Values Survey and World Values Survey by means of multilevel structural equations modeling. The formulations of relevant items, as well as the current theoretical agenda, suggested their possible division of gender roles into those describing behavior in work and family settings. The results, however, revealed a division along different lines: the first factor comprises duties, both in public and private spheres, while the second factor includes hedonist gender role expectations, related to self fulfillment and enjoyment. At the country level, the first factor proved to be non-existent, while the second was reproduced with almost the same structure as at the individual level. Thus, gender roles are both horizontally and vertically differentiated, and form different dimensions of neo-traditionalism. To account for these differences, we compare sets of predictors for the two factors, with special regard to cross-level interactions.

RC07-136.3

FADAEE, SIMIN* (Humboldt University of Berlin, simin.fadaee@hu-berlin.de)

Envisioning a Real Utopia in Iran

The Real Utopia scholarship is overwhelmingly focused on cases that take place in liberal democratic political systems. It remains unclear however, how real utopias can be envisioned and realized in the absence of a vibrant public sphere. In this paper I present original research on a utopian project in Iran, an initiative called Sustainable Living which is a cooperative that embraces an alternative lifestyle and whose aim is to create Iran's first eco-village. Through an analysis of this initiative I elucidate how a real utopian vision becomes desired and acted upon in Iranian society. I demonstrate the channels through which utopian visions are circulated and are adapted to local context in Iran, and ultimately I seek to broaden our understanding of the realization of emancipatory social science. Hence, I not only show how utopias are envisioned in Iran but I examine the groundbreaking struggle of people to make them real in a restrictive political environment.

RC20-353.4

FAIRBROTHER, MALCOLM* (University of Bristol, egmhf@bristol.ac.uk)

The Political Economy of Religiosity: Development and Inequality Reconsidered

Existing studies present economic development and income inequality as two key determinants of cross-national differences in religiosity, and of changes in religiosity over time. But the case for both explanatory variables remains uncertain. First, some studies claim that religiosity has not been declining over time, if so, rising incomes cannot have had any impact. Second, there is as much reason to think religiosity is a cause as a consequence of development and inequality. Third, the mechanisms linking inequality to religiosity remain unknown. Addressing each of these limitations, this paper tests more robustly whether and to what extent development and income inequality shape religiosity. I find, first, that inequality, though not development, correlates with religiosity over time. Second, using an instrument to rule out reverse-causality, historically rooted differences in both inequality and development have powerfully shaped countries' current levels of religiosity. Third, deference to authority correlates with both inequality and religiosity, suggesting it is a key mechanism linking the two. In recent decades, then, the increasing inequality experienced by many countries appears to be one reason for the relatively modest decline in religiosity.

Research is coordinated by the Editorial Board of the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology.
Does inequality discourage political engagement? Previous studies have noted that people are less politically engaged in societies with higher income inequality. This cross-sectional association has been taken as evidence of a causal relationship, with inequality discouraging engagement by leading all but the wealthiest people to conclude that politics is not about them or their concerns. If correct, this interaction suggests that the increase in inequality seen in many countries in recent decades has been driving down engagement, with potentially serious implications for the quality of democracy. Yet the association could be spurious, or due to reverse-causality. The very reason scholars care about political engagement is that they believe it has consequences for democracy and distribution; rather than inequality discouraging engagement, disengagement could foster inequality. Using multilevel models fitted to two measures of engagement from all five waves of the World/ European Values Surveys, this paper re-assesses the thesis of a causal relationship running from inequality to disengagement, in two ways. First, I investigate whether the relationship holds not just cross-sectionally but also longitudinally. Second, I use an instrument for inequality to test whether the correlation between inequality and engagement holds even when ruling out reverse-causality. I find mixed evidence for a relationship over time, but a clear correlation when instrumenting for inequality. At least over the long run, then, it seems that unequal societies tend to develop less participatory politics.

RC49-797.3

FAKO, THABO* (University of Botswana, FAKOTT@mopipi.ub.bw)
LINN, JAMES G. (Optimal Solutions in Healthcare )

Providing AIDS Nursing Care In Botswana;what Explains The Level Of Job Satisfaction

Despite the many strengths of its health services and economy, Botswana has experienced one of the world's worst HIV/AIDS epidemics. HIV prevalence for most age groups doubled over the 1990s resulting in an adult infection rate of 38.6%, which was reported in the National Survey for 2001. HIV/AIDS infection became the leading cause of hospital admissions as health services in all units of the healthcare system became strained and shortages of clinical personnel, especially nurses, appeared nationwide. As a result of many new & expanded government health services, the HIV infection rate and number of new cases has declined significantly. Recent data shows that 31.8% of women attending antenatal care clinics & 17.8% of men are infected with HIV-1. Yet, as with other countries of Southern Africa, Botswana continues to have a generalized epidemic that for the foreseeable future will present a challenge to its healthcare system. Nurses and other clinical service providers must constantly treat HIV symptoms and AIDS related illnesses while also giving other required care. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the level of job satisfaction and its predictors among a sample of 202 nurses involved in HIV/AIDS care in Botswana. A model is derived for explaining job satisfaction among these nurses which can be tested in other healthcare systems in Africa.

RC28-482.2

FALCON, JULIE* (Life course and Inequality Center (LINES, julie.falcon@unil.ch)

Returns to Vocational Education and Training (VET) in Times of Crises: A Stepping Stone or a Trap for Career Advancement?

VET is often acknowledged as being a very efficient stepping stone to integrate the labor market: it prevents unemployment risks and insures good returns to first employment. However, while benefits of VET are undeniable from a short-term perspective, they remain more questionable from a longer-term stance: it would seem that, from a longer-term perspective, graduates of VET face higher unemployment risk and lower career advancement opportunities than their counterparts with general education. Yet, this under-studied aspect is crucial as the political response to the recent economic crisis has been to promote vocationally oriented education rather than general education (see Europe 2020 strategy). Therefore, I will investigate the following research questions: Does VET offers better – shorter term – or long terms – returns to educations than other academically oriented educational pathways? How these returns vary according to institutional arrangements and according to economic context? I will focus on four countries who depict different educational systems, namely France, Germany, Switzerland and the United-Kingdom to investigate these questions. In order to gain insights as regards to the two questions, I will compare the prospects of each cohort of VET graduates using labour force survey data on the longest-time frame as possible. In other words, the analysis will consist in analysing returns to VET in each countries at an aggregated level to see whether we can observe cohort and/or period effects.

RC14-243.7

FALCON, LAIA* (Universidad Complutense Madrid, ifalcon@ccinf.ucm.es)

Media Literacy As an Educative Tool Against Inequality: The Results of the Programme “Preventing in Madrid”

Most analysis on the effects of Media and new Technologies on children and teenagers focussed risks (e.g. in the social risks (concerning inequality, social stereotypes, violence or substance abuse) that may be increased by the patterns shown by Media) either on the positive opportunities that Media may bring (regarding new chances of learning and development). Based on the integration of both sorts of studies, this research underlines the use of Media Literacy as a tool to be used in prevention programmes with children and teenagers, in order both to reduce social risks and to increase opportunities of freedom and equality. As an example, we propose the results of Preventing in Madrid (Universi- ty Complutense of Madrid), a prevention programme against violence and social discrimination that has been developed in schools of Madrid since 2002.

RC42-712.2

FAN, GANG-HUA* (Shih-Hsin University, ganghuo.fgn@gmail.com)

Gender Differences in Religious Influence on Subjective Well-Being: Evidence from Japan, South Korea and Taiwan

Research has consistently shown that women tend to be more religious than men. The structural location theory proposes that, due to disadvantageous social positions, women are more likely than men to regard religion as an alternative source of social support. The relative importance of religiosity versus socioeconomic status on subjective well-being is thus expected to be more salient among women. Nevertheless, empirical verifications of this thesis, especially under East Asian contexts, are relatively few. To address this gap, this article uses data drawn from AsiaBarometer 2006 survey to examine gender differences in religious influence on subjective well-being (measured with happiness and life satisfaction) in three East Asian societies: Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. The three hypotheses that guided this research are: 1) the association between religiosity and subjective well-being is stronger among women; 2) the relative importance of religiosity compared to socioeconomic status on subjective well-being is greater among women; 3) gender differences in religious influence on subjective well-being are more salient in societies with greater gender stratification. Results of analyses provide certain support for the above three hypotheses. In these three East Asian societies, the influences of religiosity on subjective well-being are more significant among women in both absolute and relative measure. Also, gender differences in the association between religiosity and subjective well-being appear to be more salient in South Korea, where gender stratification in terms of education and occupational status is greater than that in Japan and Taiwan.

RC04-86.1

FAN, WEN* (University of Minnesota, fanxx102@umn.edu)

Education Delayed but Not Denied: Returning to School of the Chinese Cultural Revolution Cohort

This paper examines a unique Chinese cohort whose educational opportunities were lost due to an unexpected exogenous shock. The Cultural Revolution (CR) cohort came of age during China's Cultural Revolution decade (1966-76), when the educational system came to a halt (especially colleges whose normal recruitment stopped for 11 years). Based on life history data collected in the 1994 State and Life Chances in Urban China Survey (Zhou and Moen 2002) and Cox proportional hazards models, I find that, compared with the pre-CR cohort just before them, the CR cohort members are considerably more likely to return to school after their educational disruption to compensate for their initial educational disadvantages, thus narrowing (but not closing) their educational gap with the pre-CR cohort as they age. Marriage and having young children discourage women - but not men - from returning to school. In addition, children whose fathers held a senior-high degree and/or whose fathers were cadres or middle-class/intellectuals have significantly higher school reentry rates, which lead to a widening educational stratification with respect to social origins, nullifying the state's success in attenuating intergenerational transmission of educational disadvantage by launching the Cultural Revolution, as reported previously using data collected from the CR cohort in their early adulthood (Deng and Treiman 1997; Zhou, Moen, and Tuma 1998).

RC04-97.5

FARIAS, MAURICIO* (Fundación Chile, mauricio.farias@yahoo.com)

Choice and Inequality: Transition from Secondary to Tertiary Education in Chile
Higher education is increasingly desired by families because it is seen as an important mechanism of social mobility that allows students to achieve better living standards. However, access to higher education appears consistently correlated with student socioeconomic status. The lack of prior opportunity to study a curricular program that provides both the quality and content required to proceed to higher education is suggested as the most important barrier. It is worse, then, that some low-income, high-performing students who expect to continue to higher education choose programs with lower-level content or quality. This study utilizes the case of Chile to explore whether choice between vocational and academic education at secondary level (VESL and AESL respectively) could help to the reproduction of inequality throughout the diversion of high-performing low-income students from the academic to the vocational track. This study approaches a causal analysis combining propensity score matching and robustness check strategies. It also uses an ad hoc survey and a rich panel of census data that follows VESL and AESL students from eighth grade to higher education. The findings show that socioeconomic status, culture, the environment, and self-perception are correlated with enrollment in VESL. In addition, there is an important gap in the national entrance test to higher education between comparable VESL and AESL students (0.2 – 0.5 SD). Results also show that high-performing, low-income VESL students are less likely to go to a bachelor degree program and more likely to enter a vocational program at tertiary level than a comparable AESL student. Finally, VESL students tend to have a lower persistence at vocational tertiary education than AESL students. Hence, VESL could be distracting and preventing some low-income, high-performing students from obtaining better incomes, employability, and social status, ultimately reducing their social mobility. In this way, choice could be contributing to the reproduction of inequality.

JS-70.4

FARIAS, RAHISA NAIADE PAEL* (Universidade de Brasília, rahisaapael@gmail.com)
MULLER, FERNANDA (Universidade de Brasília)

Childhood in the City: The Children in Focus

Research indicates that children have spent more time in institutionalised places than in public spaces (WARD, 1978; RASMUSSEN, SMIDT, 2003; TONUCCI, 1996). However, the same studies show the ability of these children in breaking the charged patterns, transforming spaces planned for them in their places. Thus, the claim that urban children experience fewer public spaces is not universal but may vary from city to city, neighborhood to neighborhood depending on the social groups that live there. Present work aims to study specifically how four five-year-old children, one girl and three boys, who live in Brasília/Distrito Federal/ Brazil, perceive the city. Thus, from the recognition of children as social agents, producing meaning and that regardless their size interact with the physical environment (CHRISTENSEN; O’BRIEN, 2003), we propose this research. The methodology of the study considers the child as a primary informant and seeks to involve the child in the process of data collection and analysis by the child itself. A child was invited to build a city map with blocks of wood and artifacts in miniature, like cars and trees. Later, presenting the picture of the city map construction, it was possible to conduct a photoelicitation exercise (CLARK-IBÁÑEZ, 2004; BANKS, 2009). The methodology helped to increase the involvement of children in discussing aspects related to their urban experiences.

TG03-932.7

FARIDA, ANIS* (University of Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, anis6872farida@gmail.com)

Women's Local Social Movements

This study aims to understand whether the phenomenon of rural women's collective action in Dasun, Kediri can be interpreted as a social movements, and related to the issues, actors and the setting, how's that social movements can be categorized and have an implication to social justice, and can improve the inequality of women's life. Based on this, this study aims (1) to explore and interpret the phenomenon of collective action undertaken by women in Dasun, if indeed a social movement and (2) the implications of social movements to improve inequality of women's life and to develop a social justice. This study is a qualitative research with an ethnographic approach, which a plural method include observation, participation, analysis of records, and interviews. The subjects of this study included some Dasun's women activist and outsiders who were involved in the growth of the local social movements. Based on the results of field research and theoretical analysis led to some conclusion, an important finding of this study, show that a women leader is the product of the movements. The ability to produce a leaders, as far as the author know, is the specific notion that can not be found on collective action in other places. Collective action in Dasun can be interpreted as a social movements, with the fulfillment of the element of collectivity, shared goals, a loose organization, leadership, moving beyond and the village's authority. The implications of the achievement of social movements in family life is shown by the involvement of women in decision-making and financial control lies in the female. In society, women have begun to participate in the socio-cultural, political, economic and environmental fields which can improve inequality of women's life and to develop a social justice.

RC05-106.8

FARQUHARSON, KAREN* (Swinburne University of Technology, kfarquharson@swin.edu.au)

Race without Racial Classification: The Case of Australia

Australia is a settler nation that has been structured along racial lines, in particular, the White Australia Policy, which limited migration to people who were considered first ‘white’, then to those from Europe. However with the end of the White Australia Policy in the 1970s Australia stopped collecting most forms of racial data. As a result, Australia has no official racial classification system. Nevertheless, race and racism are part of everyday experience and discourse in Australia. There are debates around the collection of racial data. Proponents argue that it is needed to measure racial diversity and inequality. One counter-argument is that race, a social construction, is solidified and reified as a social institution through racial classification. If we are to dismantle racial hierarchy, we must first dismantle racial categorization. This paper considers race in the absence of a racial classification system. Through an examination of race in contemporary Australian media discourses and through Australia’s census categories, I explore what happens to race and racism when race outside of Aboriginality is not officially measured.

RC06-131.2

FARRELL, MICHAEL* (University at Buffalo, SUNY, pf Farrell@buffalo.edu)
BARNES, GRACE (University at Buffalo, SUNY)

Family, Neighborhood, and School-Based Networks of Black and White Adolescents: Effects on Conventional and Unconventional Behavior

Adolescents drift between family, school, and neighborhood networks, taking on situated identities in each context and being subject to different ideologies. Their behavior may vary depending upon the degree to which they are embedded in each type of social capital. We examine how embeddedness in family, school, or neighborhood networks affects conventional and unconventional behavior. Data were gathered as part of a longitudinal study of families (N=699), friendships, and adolescent development in Buffalo, New York. We first compare networks of black and white adolescents, along with the degree to which they are embedded in family, school-based, or neighborhood networks. Second, we examine the effects of embeddedness in each type of network on conventional and unconventional behavior. The larger the percent of network members seen in a context, the more embedded in that context. Finally, we examine whether effects vary by race. On average, black adolescents' networks are smaller than whites, but they include a much larger percentage of family members (i.e., blacks are more embedded in family networks). Whites are more embedded in school-based networks. Both groups are equally embedded in neighborhood networks. The more embedded adolescents are in family networks, the higher their GPAs, the less likely they are to smoke marijuana, get drunk, commit acts of major deviance, or have multiple sex partners. Interaction effects show stronger effects of family embeddedness for black adolescents on multiple sexual partners, and for whites on marijuana use. Regardless of race, the more embedded in school-based networks, the higher their GPAs, the less likely they are to smoke cigarettes, and the fewer sex partners they have had. The more embedded adolescents are in neighborhood networks, the more likely they are to smoke cigarettes, use marijuana, and commit major acts of deviance, such as robbery, assault, or gang fighting.

JS-2.4

FARRER, JAMES* (Sophia University, j-farrer@so phia.ac.jp)

The “Foreigner” in China’s Corporate Labor Market: A Critical Race Perspective on Skilled Migration

This paper weaves field theory to critical race theory to conceptualize the inter-ethnic competition among actors in the multinational field of corporate employ- ment in China’s most global city Shanghai. In sum, the field of corporate work is constituted as a field of relationships and activities in which ethnic social, cultural and symbolic capital serve as field-relevant resources. This is a significant “highly skilled” network working in Shanghai are hired in part for their cultural and ethnic background, so that ethnic and national identity are part of the cultural constructions of technical “skills.” There thus can be no separation between purely technical and culturally based accounts of human capital within this field. Rather the field of corporate labor is revealed to be a site of ethnic and racial micropolitics, including forms of ethnic “boundary work” through which actors claim and contest a position in the racially and ethnically stratified field. Grounded in a long-term
ethnographic study with over three hundred in-depth interviews, this approach provides an account of the changing position of the foreign skilled migrant in the corporate labor force in Shanghai from the 1980s to the 2010s, a period in during which expatriates transition from a dominant field position as incumbents who defined the “rules of the game” for employment, to challengers who must defend a marginal position within a much expanded field.

RC04-79.1

FARRIS, NICOLE* (University of West Alabama, df1104@gmail.com)
MCDONALD, HEATHER (University of West Alabama)

Narrowing The Pipeline? Assessing Female Participation in STEM Fields

The underrepresentation of female Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) faculty members at teaching institutions leaves few role models for young female students, particularly racial/ethnic minorities, interested in pursuing careers in STEM academic fields. A shortage in the number of professional women in STEM narrows the pipeline for future progress in every STEM discipline. The underrepresentation of women STEM faculty members everywhere, but most notably at small, primarily teaching institutions parallels the national statistics, which indicate numbers disproportionate to student and community demographics at institutions of higher education.

We intend to: examine and evaluate the specific needs and practices regarding advancement of women in STEM fields at a small, southern, rural, primarily teaching university and similar regional teaching institutions, and formulate specific sustainable strategies and goals toward increasing representation of women for the success of female scientists, our institution, and the future of scientific innovation.

A variety of measurable quantitative data and qualitative information will be systematically gathered from female STEM faculty and from a comparison group of male STEM faculty to determine causal factors influencing the underrepresentation of women in STEM. All baseline data gathered on female STEM faculty will be compared to results obtained from male STEM faculty. The data will be analyzed in order to assess needs and methods for implementing policies and conditions favorable for achieving positive change in the number of and professional advancement of STEM female faculty at this institution and to contribute to the existing body of knowledge regarding the underrepresentation of women STEM faculty.

RC47-776.4

FARRO, ANTIMO LUIGI* (Università di Roma La Sapienza, antimolugi.farro@uniroma1.it)

Subjective Struggles and Collective Movements

Movements are constitutive parts of contemporary global realities, buttressed forward by online communicational flows. They present a counterpoint to broad systemic powers which aim to condition and control individuality, thereby deconstructing social life. Financial forces are increasingly constituted through informational platforms, which take place outside the real economy. Moreover these movements increasingly underscore the differentiation between themselves and systemic actors. Movements underscore for us the separation between systemic forces and real life as expressions of the fragmentation of social life. Individual subjects become participants in the construction of collective movements to affirm themselves in the face of systemic domination as well as to engage in experiments around new living constructs as an alternative sociability to fragmentation. Communication by physical and online networks enables individuals to establish a common cultural framework. The result of this is a new political re-democratization and sociability confronting the contemporary context of global reality.

RC47-767.3

FARRO, ANTIMO LUIGI* (University Sapienza Roma, antimolugi.farro@uniroma1.it)

Urban and Environmental Development Issues

Collective movements operating at local, national, regional levels are contesting the increasing global trend of urbanization as a threat to environmental sustainability. These movements have become central to the economic, social, cultural and political contexts of environmental management. They confront the problematic activities of dominant financial actors whose activities mold urban spaces. They highlight the importance of subjective engagements with actual physical space that increasingly takes the form of individual actions. The individualization of collective action brings forward new experimental spaces that suggest the building of a new sociability as they contest urban development and the risk it poses for environmental sustainability.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

JS-44.11

FARRUGIA, CLAIRE* (Macquarie University, cfarruge@gmail.com)

Sharing to Belong: African Women in Sydney and Practices of Social Solidarity

Nestled inside a 1980s-style arcade in the Western Suburbs of Sydney, the African Village Market is a meeting place, social enterprise and a site of recognition. The market was established as a means through which African women in Sydney could sell their own products, provide African foods that were otherwise hard to get and foster a sense of community across African groups in Sydney. Drawing on ethnographic research conducted at the African Village Market in late 2013-early 2014, this paper will explore how women at the market extend and give meaning to solidarity. While the market holds a particular resonance for the Kenyan community in Sydney, it also functions as a meeting place for other African communities. It is a particular site where solidarity is practised in the everyday through the act of sharing; the sharing of space, friendship, knowledge and support. By asking why people choose to share with each other, what they choose to share and who they choose to share with, this research will explore the complex ways that solidarity functions across various axes of difference. In the context of a steady decline in funding for ethnic group organisations, it is necessary to understand why people contribute these spaces as sites of difference that foster a sense of social solidarity within and across communities.

RC34-593.1

FARRUGIA, DAVID* (University of Ballarat, dfarrugia@ballarat.edu.au)

Geographies of Reflexivity: The Spatio-Temporality of Contemporary Youth Subjectivities

This paper approaches the spatio-temporality of contemporary youth subjectivities through a discussion of the spatial dimensions of individualisation. The paper argues for a renewed focus on the reflexive practices of young people in relation to the way that local social conditions are shaped and reshaped as part of broader processes of social change taking place across the western world. Emerging debates about the meaning and significance of reflexivity are situated within geographical theories that emphasise the construction of space as a meeting point of temporalities, as well as the relationship between place, identity, and social practice. In order to provide a located and spatialised understanding of the consequences of social change for young people’s identities, the reflexive practices and biographies of young people in different spatial contexts are situated within this theoretical context. The paper argues that reflexivity is a spatialised phenomenon: young people mobilise reflexive practices in relation to local structural conditions, themselves embedded within the spatial dynamics of globalisation and individualisation. The paper concludes by calling for a spatialised understanding of the consequences of social change for young people’s identities.

RC34-596.6

FARRUGIA, DAVID* (University of Ballarat, dfarrugia@ballarat.edu.au)
SMYTH, JOHN (University of Ballarat)
HARRISON, TIM (University of Ballarat)

Place, Rural Youth Identities, and Social Change

This paper responds to emerging critiques of the metrocentric and placeless focus of contemporary youth studies with a located, emplaced analysis of rural youth identities in rural and regional Australia. While theories of social change currently influential in youth studies depict a homogeneous and placeless modernity, nevertheless the processes these theories describe have reshaped young lives differently across urban and rural environments. Drawing on a research project ongoing in western Victoria, this paper analyses young people’s identities and biographical narratives in relation to arguments about social change, including arguments about globalisation, individualisation, reflexivity and the meaning of place in late modernity. Narratives and biographical imaginings of rural and regional young people articulate identities constructed across geographical scales, as well as providing a located understanding of the genesis of reflexivity and its relationship to locality and local inequalities. Discussing the contemporary significance of place, mobility, and changing geographical inequalities, this paper moves towards a spatialised and comparative analysis of youth identities in a changing world.

JS-9.5

FARSAKOGLU, EDA HATICE* (Lund University, eda.farsakoglu@soc.lu.se)

Book of AbstractsXVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology
Looking at the everyday as a crucial site for being and becoming as well as for (re)shaping belonging(s) of marginalized social groups (Manalansan, 2003), this paper seeks to capture the everyday worlds of Iranian queer refugees in Turkey. The paper draws on findings from a doctoral dissertation project, which is based on 11-months of fieldwork consisting of key-informant interviews as well as on ethnographic data and narratives collected through in-depth interviews with 43 Iranian sexual refugees living in different “refugee” cities in Turkey. Turkey is a transit locality for non-European refugee communities due to its ‘geographical’ limitation to the 1951 Geneva Convention. Among other irregular migrants and transit refugees, Turkey hosts many Iranian queer subjects, who are seeking asylum based on sexual orientation and gender identity persecution and waiting for resettlement to a third country in the global North. Time they spend between their “first“ and “final” destination affects and inflects their everyday life struggles and experiences as they shift across multiple boundaries and hierarchical axes of difference within the conditions of cross-border mobility as well as of asylum seeking while living in the transit migratory space of Turkey. In that sense, the main aim of the paper is to go beyond a panoramic snapshot of what the mundane activities of Iranian sexual refugee population in transit in Turkey looks like, toward a sociological analysis of how race/ethnicity, class, gender, and sexuality intersect and create borderlands in the daily life struggles and experiences of migrating Iranian sexual dissidents.

RC31-524.2

FASSAKOGLU, EDA HATICE* (Lund University, eda.fassakoglou@soc.lu.se)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

Experiences of Queer Refugees

Since the early 2000’s Turkey has become a prominent transit destination for Iranian queer subjects who are seeking asylum based on sexual orientation and gender identity persecution. However, to date, there has been little research focusing on this growing component of queer/asylum mobilities. In line with the larger literature on international forced migration, much of the existing literature has avoided asking questions about these queer subjects’ understanding of self in relation to their experiences, as well as concerning their choices and motivations for departure. Often, this lack of academic coverage is due to so-called protection-related ethical dilemmas which many researchers are facing. Paradoxically, however, to avoid asking such questions in our researches strengthens the victim perspective in human rights responses towards queer refugees. This might even further diminish possibilities of inclusion for (queer) subjects who seek justice, safety, and belonging beyond the borders of their countries. Moreover, this lack of academic coverage elides the real complexity of (queer) asylum mobilities. Drawing upon in-depth interviews with 43 Iranian sexual dissidents seeking asylum and waiting for resettlement to a third-country in transit in Turkey, this paper offers insights into Iranian queer refugees’ understanding of self in relation to their movement as well as concerning their choices and motivations for departure. More specifically, the paper draws on the migratory trajectories and identity ascriptions of Iranian queer refugees to formulate an understanding of how they create, sustain, and/or negotiate a sense of self and belonging while shifting across multiple boundaries and hierarchical axes of difference within the international refugee regime. The main argument of the paper is that experiences at the intersection of queerness and refugeeess, influenced by the norms, politics, and processes of the refugee apparatus in the migratory space of Turkey constrain Iranian queer refugees’ possibilities for being, becoming, and belonging.

RC53-856.1

FASSIO, ADRIANA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, adriana.fassio@yahoo.com)

Experiences on Improving Quality in Home Care Services for Seniors in Argentina

In this paper we present research progress on the National Home Care Program in Argentina that has been carried out continuously since 1997 and with greater intensity in the period 2003-2013. The objective of the research is to investigate the impact of public policy aimed at the older population with some degree of dependence with respect to the learning incorporating by public and non-governmental organizations involved in the decentralized structure from which perform these services.

The proposed research is a comparative case study of implementing organizational National Home Care Program in order to detect changes and learning that occurred in these organizations from the perspective of the actors (members of these organizations and users of its services, including home caregivers service cooperatives originated in the program) to build indicators and make proposals for continuous improvement of the quality of this public policy.

RC11-198.1

FAST, JANET* (University of Alberta, janet.fast@ualberta.ca)

KEATING, NORAH (University of Alberta)

Caregiving and Employment in the Canadian Context

According to Statistics Canada, in 2012 more than 8M Canadians had provided care to a family member or friend with a long-term health condition, disability or aging-related needs during the previous year. The largest proportion (44%) were age 45-64—that is, baby boomers in peak earning years. Moreover, the number of boomer caregivers increased by 20% between 2007 and 2012. As in most developed countries, most Canadian caregivers are employed and many report care-related employment consequences. Many also report psychological, emotional and physical health consequences, many of which are serious enough to result in a visit to the doctor. Gender differences are narrowing; a slim majority (54%) of caregivers were women in 2012, but women still spend more time on care tasks, do more high demand tasks (personal and medical care), and experience more health and economic consequences.

Demand for care will continue to grow in Canada, as in most parts of the world. But Canada’s public caregiver support infrastructure is under-developed compared to other countries. And mostGrowing as a negative impact that caregiving can have on labour force attachment, commitment and productivity. Canadian caregivers remain largely uncommitted to supportive workplace practices for caregivers.

In this paper we report results from further analysis of Statistics Canada’s 2012 General Social Survey on Caregiving and Care Receiving examining incidence and predictors of care-related health and employment consequences for caregivers, as well as estimates of monetary costs that accrue to caregivers’ employers as a result. These findings will be interpreted against the backdrop of the Canadian public and private policy context and implications for future policy and practice in the health and continuing care and labour domains discussed.

RC62-98.1

FAZZARI, LETTERIA GRAZIA* (Sapienza. Università di Roma, letteria.fazzari@uniroma1.it)

Poplife. a Strategy to Mitigate the Social Risk

The research is centered on the hypothesis that the propensities of a significant number of young people to participate to a reality show is related to social risk and uncertainty in planning their own life. Such an hypothesis is captured under the concept of realism. From a theoretical point of view, realism may be defined as a social logic characterizing the relationship between reality and imagination as strategy to cope with fundamental social risk. Such a logic has been very pervasive in the past fifteen years in Italy as well as in many other countries. From an empirical standpoint, the research is supported by 750 video interviews, and pictures of individuals wishing to participate to the reality show “Big Brother” (Italian edition). The results show that realism is, in many cases, the response of individuals to the fragmentation and the precariousness of social experience from both neo-liberalism and failure of societal institutions in keeping alive the emancipatory promise. Particularly, the logics of the action of the young people surveyed are specified in two directions. In the first, they show a sort of “camouflage” through which they intend to mitigate the discovery of a social insecurity that becomes existential and that seeks to transform the feeling of con- fusion and demoralization in challenge and euphoria. In the second, participation to the reality show it is only a realistic strategy. They use imaginary to be able to live an “ordinary” life that is now made impervious by social conditions. It is the project of life that is configured, today, for them, as “microutopia”. As a result, the audition replaces the “social proof” and the Big Brother house becomes a space suspended between imagination and reality having the appearance of a melancholy therapy to survive.

RC07-132.3

FATTORE, TOBIA* (Macquarie University, tobia.fattore@mq.edu.au)

Children’s Health and Well-Being: Making Sense of the Health Conundrum

Lifestyle related morbidities affecting children have attracted attention from national and international policy makers. One response to these public health concerns is to inform children and their parents of health promoting behaviours so as to establish life long habits for good health. However, epidemiological trends suggest that the prevalence of childhood morbidities is increasing. This suggests that health promotion programs appear to be struggling in effecting change in response to a complex set of factors driving this trend.

This paper attempts to make a small contribution to understanding this problem by presenting some research on children’s understandings of health and body image. The study surveyed 123 children aged 8-15 years, focussed on children’s understandings of ‘well-being’. While a significant amount of research draws upon the sociology

G04-943.5

FOURI, LETTERIA GRAZIA* (Sapienza. Università di Roma, letteria.fazzari@uniroma1.it)

RC53-856.1

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G04-943.5

FOURI, LETTERIA GRAZIA* (Sapienza. Università di Roma, letteria.fazzari@uniroma1.it)
New Roles in Rural Contexts. Women, Work and Family in Chile

graphic spaces and the effects of paid female work at personal and family levels
Ñuble, Central Chile, concerning with female work in different social and geographical spaces and the effects of paid female work at personal and family levels, having accordingly an impact in family life and men’s role.

negotiation processes and strategies of conciliation between work and family, the paper analyzes the effects of the new productive role of rural women in the reproductive role contributes to women “empowerment” at personal, family and local levels, having accordingly an impact in family life and men’s role.

A more heterogenous and modernized rural world has emerged, although still strong gender and social inequalities remain. Within these changes, the visibility of women in public spaces highlights, in particular in the educational sphere and in labor market, even though Chile still has a low rate of female labor participation compared to other Latin American and OECD countries. These new reality implies that the traditional sexual division of labor is being transformed, according to the conflicts, which have far reaching consequences for Africa South sub-regional food security. The paper discusses the historical antecedents of famine and conflicts in the Sahel region of West Africa, analyses the effectiveness of the World Food Programme, the governments of the various affected countries and other international humanitarian assistance in the quest for food security in the region. Consequently, the paper recommends plausible solutions to both famine and conflicts in the region.

New Roles in Rural Contexts. Women, Work and Family in Chile Today

Globalization, modernization and neoliberal policies have significantly contributed to the transformation of traditional rural life in Chile in the last decades. A more heterogenous and modernized rural world has emerged, although still strong gender and social inequalities remain. Within these changes, the visibility of women in public spaces highlights, in particular in the educational sphere and in labor market, even though Chile still has a low rate of female labor participation compared to other Latin American and OECD countries. These new reality implies that the traditional sexual division of labor is being transformed, according to the conflicts, which have far reaching consequences for Africa South sub-regional food security. The paper discusses the historical antecedents of famine and conflicts in the Sahel region of West Africa, analyses the effectiveness of the World Food Programme, the governments of the various affected countries and other international humanitarian assistance in the quest for food security in the region. Consequently, the paper recommends plausible solutions to both famine and conflicts in the region.

The Sahel constitutes the eco-climatic and bio-geographic zone of transition, in Africa, between the Sahara desert to the north and the Sudanese Savanna to the south. It covers parts of (from west to east) the Gambia, Senegal, southern Mauritania, central Mali, Burkina Faso, southern Algeria and Niger, northern Nigeria and Cameroon, central Chad, southern Sudan, northern South Sudan and Eritrea. Famine has been a perennial problem in the Sahel region of West Africa and some parts of Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad and Sudan are hard hit. One of the area’s worst droughts occurred in 1914, but the increased rainfall throughout the 1960s made the drier areas more sustainable. The highly visible famines that occurred between 1968 and 1974, 2005 and 2007 and in 2010. And these recorded the presence of international humanitarian assistance. In the West African Sahel, majority of people survive by producing crops such as groundnuts, grains and in addition rearing of animal. Man-made problems also complicated the issues of famine and its attendant consequences particularly the political instability of several countries where the locust had infested their crops could not receive adequate treatment. For examples conflicts in Mali and Niger forced over 300,000 people from various households with many escaping to refugee camps in neighbouring countries. Traditional animal grazing routes have been cut off since women incorporation to higher educational levels and to labor markets that the traditional sexual division of labor is being transformed or questioned, according to the conflicts, which have far reaching consequences for Africa South sub-regional food security. The paper discusses the historical antecedents of famine and conflicts in the Sahel region of West Africa, analyses the effectiveness of the World Food Programme, the governments of the various affected countries and other international humanitarian assistance in the quest for food security in the region. Consequently, the paper recommends plausible solutions to both famine and conflicts in the region.

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The integration function implies the system of education that is supposed to reproduce a set of core values reflecting the spiritual priorities of society and uniting people in a common social, historical and cultural community. It is known far and wide that every society does its best to preserve national identity, socio-cultural and mental characteristics of the population. Therefore, in order not to lose national identity communities try to transmit (and reinforce) their most important values through education systems.

The differentiation function implies preparing people of the younger generation for “embedding” them into cells of the social structure, bringing social and occupational structure of society into the right track; preparing the right number of specialists of different skill levels and different specialties for the country, according to the strategy of its development.

But the paradox of contemporary Russian situation is that neither twenty years ago, when the construction of the neo-liberal capitalism was just at the beginning, nor now – nobody elaborated or formulated the development strategy. There was too much that was obscure: there wasn’t ordered a priority system in the development of certain sectors in the economy, science, and social services. People were unaware of the economic model and the model of society they would create.

The film Factory
This communication “The film factory” about globalisation and labor markets will examine different forms of work organization in film studios. Drawing on concrete analyses carried out for the most part, in the Barrandov's studios in Prague, the paper takes filmic delocalizations as a framework and considers filmmaking processes as well as the organization of the labor market. Particular attention is given to contractual relations between producers and industry (intermittents) in order to understand the anonymous history of the technicians who craft the cinema and the inequalities process in this field.

This communication (Globalisation et dynamique des marchés du travail) will draw on sociological inquiries on these subjects, published in my book "La fabrique du cinéma, métiers et professions" (The Filmic Factory: Careers and Professions) (Ed Armand Colin, Paris 2011).

Pathways For Prevention: Disentangling Causal Relationships Of Preventable Mortality and Forced Migration In Post-Colonial Africa
If humanity consensually agrees that innocent children should be spared the ravages of violence, political murder is not a reasonable means of debate, and that no person should be led to starvation at gunpoint, then we must also agree that humanity has failed modern Africa. This research summary points to a volume of historical evidence linking a host of independent factors that consistently predict higher rates of preventable mortality from violence, starvation, and disease across sub-Saharan nations. A wide-angle view of dictatorship and resource exploitation in the independence era (1957-1980) set in motion the foundation for modern conflicts that continue to brutalize millions of Africans. Sadly, violence, starvation, disease and other preventable mortality causes are easily predictable, yet continuously occur across many parts of Africa. A second function of this research summary is to highlight causal pathways between extant social, geographical, economic, and agricultural indicators and the increased likelihood of forced migrations and preventable fatalities. If scholars can disentangle the cause and effect relationships that have resulted in millions of lost African lives decade after decade, local and global society will be best prepared to prevent similar catastrophes in the future.

Science of Selection: Developing Social Technology in Educational and Vocational Field 1920–1940, Norway
This paper explores how creating the applied science psychotechnics redefined societies’ views on abilities and disabilities during the early twentieth century. The main empirical sources are textbooks, articles and political documents. It studies the making of applied psychology as two interrelated processes: first, the early experimental laboratory developments of scientific knowledge and the new understanding of the relationship between body and mind, and second, the introduction of new social workers in the French entertainment industry (intermittents) who were central to the construction of everyday life and producing new kinds of spatial and temporal relationships in urban settings. The spatial temporality of the contemporary city therefore offers a ‘strategic lens’ (Sassen, 2000) for the study of a major social formation - the period we know as youth - in terms of practices and representations.

Comparative Research on Contemporary Youth Social Movements: The Case of the Sahwa Project
The methodological approach of the SAHWA project responds to the call of the European TFP under the topic SSH.2013.1.2.1 "Facing transition in the South and the Mediterranean area: investigating the new dimension of social practices. Place is a defining element in the social relationships between youth, and between young people and the rest of the community. In the city, not only physical places are important though, social and symbolic spaces are equally significant. The virtual spaces available through networks and internet technologies enable communication, sharing and networking. In both public and virtual spaces young people can collectively connect with the cultures and political agendas of a world brought closer by the pressures of globalisation (Nayak, 2004), even while they give priority to the local. The local now transacts directly with the global" (Sassen, 2001), altering the understanding of everyday life and producing new kinds of spatial and temporal relationships in urban settings. The spatial temporality of the contemporary city therefore offers a "strategic lens" (Sassen, 2000) for the study of a major social formation - the period we know as youth - in terms of practices and representations.
killed men. A total of 26 sessions where observed and systematically registered in field diaries. The study identified aspects related to gender and social classes being mobilized in the discourse of those agents in the legal field to constitute their thesis for both accusation and defense. It is possible to perceive that these aspects are summoned in representations elaborated in the discourse as an strategy undertaken by the agents for a differentiation of the cases submitted to the trial as being either “crimes of passion” or “drug trafficking crimes”. According to the findings of this research, the resort to this strategy makes evident a discursive violence in relation to aspects of gender and social class yielding the idea of defendants (female or male), victims (female or male) or crime committed being “more accepted” or “more tolerated” than others.

RC02-54.3
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Globalization, Market Transition, and Variety of Developmental Models: The Case of the Chinese Car Industry

The Chinese automobile industry has been experiencing some profound changes during the recent market transition and globalization of the Chinese economy. Regarding to the ownership structure and technological upgrading strategies, there have been emerging four major developmental models among the domestic assemblers. Three major theoretical perspectives are then employed including the Schumpeter’s hypothesis, the approach of global value chain, and the developmental state argument; however all have major limitations to provide a good explanation.

This paper proposed to apply an institutionalist approach to understand such a variety of developmental models in the Chinese automobile industry. Four representative cases including FAW, SAIC Group, Chery and Geely were sampled for a systematic comparison in the empirical analysis. The major argument is that the divergent paths among these Chinese car makers were historically rooted in the pre-reform era of the planned economy, from where the local political structure, developmental ideas and related agencies took on different looks in the market transition and together contributed to a local social construction over the local automobile sector.

RC28-483.7
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Image of Occupational Stratification in China

Based on the traditional social stratification theories, this research focused on the image of occupational stratification in China. According to different principles, such as income, prestige, power, the population can be divided into different occupational groups. From the perspective of academic study, this research firstly set up a serious of occupation titles, then exam how and why the interviewers divide the occupational titles into groups. As a consequence, the principles which are most frequently is the key factor to distinguish the occupational stratification including some special influences such as household registration and the property of the working units. Hence, an image of occupational stratification can be constructed and be test by using survey data.

RC28-483.4
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Seniority Wage and Wage Inequality in the Segmented Labor Market: The Case of Korea

RC19-330.4
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Bringing the State(s) Back in: From Lula’s Bolsa Familia to Dilma’s Sem Miséria

Since Brazil’s former President Lula Ignacio da Silva launched his successful national conditional cash transfer program (CCT) known as Bolsa Família (BF) in 2003, academics and development practitioners have been fixated on—who gets it, how are the beneficiaries identified, where does the money come from and how is it delivered, and what are the program's impacts—usually, does it reduce poverty. Judged upon these variables, BF has been quite successful and has been widely diffused throughout Latin America. It has however, been criticized for being a rather narrow form of social protection. This paper argues that BF and like-CCTs should not be considered as ends in themselves, but rather as a means towards consolidating a broader poverty alleviation strategy that includes complementar-
care, but it is not widespread by the government even providing a set of fundamental attributes for the out of the streets process.

RC07-133.5
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LIMA, LUCIANA* (Development Agency of the State of Minas Gerais, Brasil, limomarx@gmail.com)
Perception of Discriminatory Practices Among Brits’ Countries: Brazil and South Africa
This paper addresses the question of whether individual perception of discrimination is affected by occupational segregation by race and job status. We use data from Brazilian 2000 Census, Belo Horizonte Area Survey (2005) and Cape Area Survey (2005) conducted by the Federal University of Minas Gerais and Cape Town University. These surveys were designed to have comparable socio-economic measures of many kinds of both cities. Processes of opening and closing of the labor market due to racial discriminatory practices are well-established topics among social stratification literature.

Perceptions of discrimination in South Africa and in Brazil are unique phenomena. In South Africa, up to 1994 discriminatory practices based on race were straightforward and safeguarded by national constitution. African, Coloured and Indian inhabitants were denied the right to vote and forced to reside in peripheral townships. Interracial sex or marriage was formally prohibited. In Brazil, in another hand, there is no clearly distinct cultural boundary that separates blacks from whites. Both groups have the same mother tongue and most identify themselves with the same icons of Brazilian national identity. The commonalities among Brazilian ethnic groups led to the establishment of a myth of racial democracy, that despite being contested with evidences, still seems to prevail in some sectors of society, whereas discriminatory practices linger as a tacit social agreement. We found evidences in both countries that point to a higher perception of social discriminatory practices when the socioeconomic and cultural status of the under-privileged group is higher. We can imply that more access to material and symbolic goods of the dominant group – as information, earnings and culture – could increase, instead of diminish, the perception of the minority groups of their conditions of prejudice and discrimination in the society.

RC50-814.2
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Between Academic Tourism and Student Mobility: Narratives of Students on the Move
More than ever before student mobility is an important role to fulfill the idea behind “becoming a global citizen”. Whether private or public, universities all over the world are incurring in their mission statements the commitment of attaining global citizenship by their students. US universities have a long tradition of sending students abroad (Hoffa 2007), in Europe they have developed a similar structure as a result of the Bolonka Process. The vast majority of students involved in mobility are non-degree students who spend a year, semester or a few weeks abroad. Being abroad involves a complex process in which several agendas intersect, the university sending the student, the host university, the student's family, the host communities with all their cohorts and the student. From each side, several discourses and concers arise: global citizenship, campus internationalization, cultural awareness, safety and security and the student personal, and often times, not clearly formulated agenda. Having received US students regularly in Merida, Mexico for over a period of twenty years, in this session I explore the narratives of travel and experiences that they have created/constructed in order to cope with they daily experiences while in Mexico trying to conceal the different agendas. Of particular interest is their effort to avoid stereotypes, create a community on the move and engage with other communities avoiding academic tourism and the tourist gaze.
RC19-332.4

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Economic and Labour Market Outsiderism Among Young People in the EU

This paper analyses economic and labour market outsiderism for young people across different European countries and welfare regime models. We define ‘outsiders’ as those people who are either unemployed, in temporary contracts or have an income below 60% of the median. By using cross-sectional data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC, 2006) we find: (1) a considerable variation in rates of youth outsiderism across EU member states. The youth outsiderism – measured observing the duration of the spell of outsiderism – is higher in Mediterranean countries than in liberal, Continental and Scandinavian countries; (2) that the depth of youth outsiderism is influenced by the different types of skills possessed by young people. However, the strength of the effect varies across different welfare regimes.

RC32-563.16

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Inequality, Intersectionality & The Politics of Discourse

Paying attention to the history of the concept of intersectionality is essential if it is to be used to illuminate rather than disguise the dynamic politics of multiple inequalities in particular sites. The European borrowing of an originally US-centered term raises interesting questions of the kind of political work it is intended to accomplish. The naming of certain issues as “intersectional” (which implies that others are not) and the frequent use of the term “diversity” as a near-synonym to intersectionality do in a context in which diversity is framed as an addition to gender mainstreaming (“gender plus”) or as localizing and individualizing culture as “differences” in Europe? Can intersectionality travel transnationally without either obscuring the distinctive history of racialized nationalism in the US or encouraging avoidance of confronting modern forms of racialization in Europe? Looking at several specific cases illuminates this argument about the “traveling discourse” of intersectional feminist policy discourse.

RC24-435.3

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Global Environmental Change: Environmental Policies in China with Reference to Brazil

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Global Environmental Change: Environmental Policies in China with reference to Brazil

Abstract

The environmental issue has assumed the status of global problem, mobilizing civil society organizations, media sectors and governments around the world from the last two decades of the twentieth century. Among global environmental changes, climate change has proved to be structuring the debate in recent years, characterized as one of the main challenges of the global society at the entrance of the XXI century. Both Brazil and China still have many challenges to be addressed with respect to the set of problems that make up the environmental issue in a world characterized by high modernity, by the risk society and by the context of global environmental changes. These two countries have been noted for their international importance and, above all, the importance of environmental issues at the core of their political processes. In this context, this project aims to investigate the different European countries and welfare regime models in which Brazil-China have internalized the environmental issue, especially with regard to the climate issue, primarily analyzing two social spheres fundamentally present in this process: the sphere of government and the scientific community. The study of the pillar Science-Policy in Brazil-China is of fundamental importance, and consequently one of the innovations proposed in this research project is the study of the multidisciplinary aspects, methodological aspects, the systematic analysis of primary and secondary sources, such as the bibliographic and documentary research, and semi-structured interviews with government and scientific agents. We have a team of Doctors and Postgraduate students who will participate in the activities described in this research project, contributing to the realization of the proposed study in this project.

Key words: global environmental change, climate change, environmental policy, Brazil, China.

RC24-432.25

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Climate and People in a Region of Tension Between High Urbanization and Hight Biodiversity: Social and Ecological Dimensions of Climate Change

Single policies adopted at a global scale are unlikely to cope with risks, impacts and uncertainties associated to climate change (Ostrom, 2009). Stakeholders of science, police and civil society recognize that dealing with environmental global change requires a multilevel and interdisciplinary approach to identify gaps and promote collective action. While climate change will expose regions to similar impacts, the extent of those impacts and effective response at the local level will be determined not only by the location's sensitivity and vulnerability but also by local groups and individuals' capacity, including their institutional links, social networks and motivation to actions. Considering this perspective, a research project is undertaken on São Paulo Coast, Brazil, a region of tension between high urbanization and high biodiversity. The São Paulo Coast exhibits the socio-ecological dilemmas of contemporary economic development. The combined pressures of tourism, industry, oil extraction transport, and sustainable development are increasingly difficult to resolve. The prospect of climate change intensifies this problem. Drawing on an empirical research on this area, our study aimed to set groundwork research on the environmental consequences of climate change along the coast of São Paulo, including the investigation of how solutions may require better understanding of local and regional government stakeholders' knowledge, concerns and actions related to climate change. Our results points out that are different arenas and conflicts around the local environmental issues. The identified arenas are characterized by different interests and aims, and asymmetric capacities to mobilize resources. The results highlight how local stakeholders and residents perceive climate change risks, indicating that the social and economic context and government support are determinants in the way people responded to risk threats. Our results also indicate how climate change issues are being framed by local governments in terms of policy strategies and instruments.

RC24-432.20

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The Dynamic Equation Between Social Conflicts, Natural Resources and Environmental Disasters: The State of the Art and a Theoretical Proposal

In the recent years, environment, risk, biodiversity and climate have been among the main intellectual dilemmas proposed by the social reality and constitute the greatest challenge to the sociological investigation. The social sciences field has not only sought to theorize these dilemmas, but also to analyze empirically recent objects of the contemporary societies, in order to deal with the super complexification of social dynamics in a polycentric and polyphonic world. Considering this perspective, recent studies on conflicts demand a robust intellectual substratum which involves a review of classic and contemporary approaches from authors affiliated with Sociology and Anthropology areas as well as efforts from social scientists to be opened to the power of the investigated social reality. It means that social scientists are called to better understand social groups who live or work on affected areas by different restricted and arbitrages, such as: (i) legal issues, related to the use or appropriation of natural resources; (ii) scarcity related to quantity or quality of resources; (iii) natural disasters or disasters caused by human activities; (iv) issues related to the exclusion of territory or resources provoked by disputes among different social groups and among social groups and species. This paper seeks to review and analyze the state of art on social conflicts focused on natural resources and catastrophic events that have been debated in the international literature. We also seek to present and debate our theoretical affiliation which has been hold our studies on these issues.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

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the changing nature of African post-colonial politics led to increasing conflicts in most states because of power devolution and violent regime changes by military coups. Historical causes of intrastate small wars are mostly due to belligerents and non-state actors having long and grievance issues, power struggles, resource wars, ethnic and religious differences, a lack of western norms and values which are not part of cultural ideas of development and also a lack of democratic principles, as these are not yet instituted in most countries. The default action is always to fall back on violence when belligerents are dissatisfied with current governments and breaking of peace accords by either of them. Changing sides in Africa is a normal occurrence, because alliances can change overnight. Enduring conflicts such as those in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sudan lead to economic hardships and social problems through the internal displacement of thousands of people in their home countries, as well as those of political refugees. Consequently, two-thirds of global conflict is currently in Africa and the majority of United Nations (UN) peace missions are hosted in these conflict-ridden African states. Reference to South African peacekeeping contributions in these states will be made briefly.

The presentation aims to understand to what extent the present crisis increases gender and class inequalities and subjectivity well being in Europe. In periods of rising unemployment and reduced disposable income it is clearly relevant to assess their differential impact on gender and class relations.

Evidence will mainly be collected from the different rounds of the European Social Survey (ESS - 2002; 2004; 2006; 2008; 2010 and 2012). Other sources will also be used such as official information of GDP, Unemployment rates, Gini Indexes per country, Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measurement (GEM), in order to “quantify” the effects of the crisis, comparing rescued and non-rescued European countries, the last ones being submitted for long to severe austerity policies.

Differences and inequalities between women and men should be accounted for, among other evidences, in social values types and loads of paid and unpaid work and in levels of life and work satisfaction.

The obsession for innovation, planned obsolescence and the consequent discardability have become conditions of the contemporary culture. A culture of consumption and the commodity form have impregnated our way of life, even people and their relationships. In this article, methodologically inserted in the dialogue between psychoanalysis and social theory, we start from the premise that in this new version of capitalism, people can be considered as commodities in the labor market. And if we are commodities, in this endless shelf of products, we need to remain salable because we are also disposable (or, to use common expression in business: we must invest, continuously, in our employability). It is precisely this point that interests us. The rules are unfair but clear: we must uninterruptedly upgrade to keep up with the frenetic speed of technological change. As well as the products, we have to innovate ourselves to keep our chances of employment always deliver more in less time; we must permanently say yes to more tasks, donating our time of work to life. In fact, not only our speediness, performance and behavior have been constantly evaluated, but our personal values have been incorporated as a skill by the labor market. The contemporary discourse places our moral values at the same route of our physical or behavioral skills. Our life has become a hurry to improve the commodity that we are and this include adapt our behavior, our moral values and also our beliefs according to the market demands. And all of this is necessary, but it is not enough. Besides not being sufficient there is no guarantee. Furthermore, in this condition of full mobilization, in this new capitalism of spirit, there is no separation between working time and lifetime.
The rise of sociology during the Nineteenth century represented not only the strengthening of new ways of understanding the reality of social problems. In this historical process, it is also possible to see the rise of new ways of comprehending the scientific knowledge, specially the problem of objectivity in social science fields in connection with the objectivity foundations of natural sciences. The sociological "discourses" were observed and understood throughout the classic period as a proto-reflexive critical concern about the logical development of the scientific reasoning, both in natural and human sciences (Geisteswissenschaften). As a result of the classical sociological analysis of the scientific method as a way of constructing the epistemic roots of social sciences reasoning, the sociology developed during the XIX century an important and unique capacity of comprehending "science through the scientific method". Thus, in this paper we aim to develop a historical analysis of the rise of the critical and "reflexive vocation" of classic sociology as an important epistemic condition to the strengthening of the modern sociological conception of science in different fields of sociology like sociology of knowledge, sociology of science and sociology of scientific knowledge. In a first moment, the classics of sociology pointed out the "problem of knowledge" as an internal challenge to the development of a sociology as a scientific way of thinking; in a second moment, the contemporary sociology pointed out the "problem of knowledge" as a general difficulty to the whole scientific conception of reality, promoting a crisis in the logical demarcation of science in face of a real "social demarcation of knowledge".

RC25-440.11

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Russian In Israel: Group Competition and Language Status

A linguistic situation in Israel has been charged with conflicts since the formation of the state. The primacy of Hebrew was the ideological cornerstone of Zionism. As a result, the Hebrew language and its practices had to compete with the flourishing languages of the Jewish Diaspora: Yiddish, Ladino, Judeo-Arabic and others, as well as with the European languages such as Polish, German, Rumanian and so on. Irrespective of the size of immigrant waves, all groups either voluntarily or by coercion rejected the language of their homeland. The first immigrant group that showed determination to preserve its language and promote its status was Ex-Soviets immigrants of the 1990s. Today, Israel has two state languages, Hebrew and Arabic. De facto English functions as an official language, has high status and is essential for so-socio-economic advancement. Ex-Soviet immigrants were primarily monolingual Russian speakers brought up in a multiethnic country where Russian dominated. Members of this group had higher education status than average Israelis and rejection of their mother tongue was perceived as the first step in downward mobility. This paper will analyze how the use of Russian-language media, schools, theaters, associations of compatriots and various informal networks went hand in hand with the promotion of the Russian language in the host society. We will look into the role of immigrant politicians, scientists and artists in bringing Russian culture to native Israelis thus preventing ghettoization of the immigrant community. We will also discuss linguistic implications of the rising status of Russian-speaking Israelis for one-and-a-half and second generation immigrants. Material for the paper was drawn from in-depth interviews, conventional and electronic media and participatory observation.

RC24-421.3

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A New Tsunami: The South African Anti-Nuclear Movement in the Wake of Fukushima

South Africa's government has made clear its plans to order a fleet of six nuclear reactors, providing an additional output of 9 600 megawatts. It also aims to re-activate other elements of the nuclear fuel chain such as the construction of an enrichment plant, a fuel fabrication plant, and a nuclear waste smelter. President Zuma has taken over from his deputy the chairing of the National Nuclear Energy Executive Co-ordination Committee, the intra-governmental body that is charged with overseeing procurement. The overnight costs of the reactors alone are likely to amount to between US$60 – 100 billion, by far the biggest infrastructural purchase made by democratic South Africa in its 20-year history.

Seemingly the impact of Fukushima has not had repercussions among the responsible decision makers. Instead they have sought and gained approval from the International Atomic Energy Agency for the expanded nuclear programme.

However, civil society continues to challenge the plans as a fait accompli. Whilst the initial calls against the nuclear project originated in its environmental NGO sector, new formations and new sectoral opposition is notable. Significant disquiet has been voiced by the trade union movement (in political alliance with government, but not on this issue), faith-based communities, academic energy researchers and civil society energy lobbyists, the consortium of large-scale electricity using companies, communities situated close to the construction of nuclear facilities, and even the government's National Planning Commission.

The paper seeks to understand the dynamics of government indifference to Fukushima, and the stress on Fukushima by opposing social movements, who have adopted TSUNAMI as the name of their coalition (The SouthAfrican United National AntiNuclear Mobilising Initiative).

RC24-433.1

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Shale Gas in South Africa: Regulating a Resource Grab

A number of transnational oil companies have recently been given the go-ahead by the South African government to initiate hydraulic fracturing for the exploration of shale gas in a semi-arid part of the country, the Karoo region, despite a lack of robust regulatory procedures being in place. When she lifted an earlier moratorium in September 2012, the minister of mineral resources provided no indications of the source from which the substantial quantity of fresh water necessary for fracking would be derived. Existing economic sectors fear the contamination by the oil companies of local groundwater, on which all farming and tourism depend, and a substantial portion of South Africa's heritage.

In the race to exploit the resource, encouraged by the National Planning Commission, a grab will be made for up to 20 per cent of South Africa's land surface.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The country's mineral rights are not vested in landowners but in the state, which has allocated them to the oil transnationals. Taken together with scarce water resources, the cost of the industry's activities will be far higher than the temporary energy dividend. Yet government uses the language of energy security, lower carbon emissions, and local economic development, all of which concepts have been questioned by civil society, pointing to shale gas as typifying the 'resource curse'.

The presentation looks at potential socio-economic and environmental impacts of shale gas exploration and mining, raises questions about the functioning of the new South African democracy in deciding on controversial new technologies, and proposes legal and regulatory instruments steps that need to be put in place.

TGG07-971.4

FIGOLS, FLORENCE* (Concordia University, florence.figols@concordia.ca)

Inscribing Dance: From Embodiment to Digital Media

Inscribing dance: from embodiment to digital media

The ephemeral aesthetic of dance, in comparison to other art forms, contains no tangible corpus. It's matter - body and motion in live performance - are transitory and defy any attempts to record the practice in order to create an accurate transcription and permanency.

Since the beginning of the 21st century the accessibility and proliferation of digital media has influenced the way we document and archive the practice. On one hand, it has contributed to recording unique traditional dance forms that are considered to be in danger of disappearance due, mainly, to socio-political and ecological disturbances. However, though video recordings contribute to preserve intangible cultural heritage through the documentation of the interpretation of dance works, it cannot be taken for the work itself (as is the text of a book). Consequently, it is a historical context of the work, the occasion of performance and the interpretations of the dance by the viewer that are significant.

Using specific examples of traditional and contemporary dance practices - the body as the first site of inscription of kinesthetic knowledge, text-based documents and records, audio and visual recording - this paper will attempt to shed light on the different methods of inscribing and documenting dance, taking into account the sensory distribution of the different mediums. What is lost? What remains? And how does this sensorial translatability, from cells to pixels, generate alternative propositions to the documenting and/or re-enacting of dance/choreographic works?

RCG4-872.3

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DE QUEIROZ E SILVA, THAIS* (University of Brasilia - Brazil, q.thais@gmail.com)

Is There a Sociology of the Body Itself in Brazil?

The sociology of the body can be understood as a fruitful research field, whose goal is to understand human embodiment (Csordas, 2008). By defining three research fields, Le Breton (1992) aimed to instigate reflections on how the phenomenon of embodiment is understood in the context of the social sciences and to build up some sort of disciplinary matrix by mentioning many authors who are devoted to the study of the topic within the sociological field. Our work aims to answer whether there is a sociology of the body itself in Brazil by performing a bibliographical study of the period between 2000 and 2012. We used the journals A1, A2, and B1, classified by Qualis/Capes, from the fields of sociology and physical education. The keywords were: body technique; Mauss; and body. A total of 728 articles were found in sociological journals, of which two referred to body techniques, 36 to Mauss, and 690 to body. Of the total, 220 articles were selected (11%). Considering the range of works for the in-depth analysis, we observed the establishment of hybridization processes between traditionalism (older adults’ dance – suasa) and modernity (youth’s dance – forro), revealing multiple influences between traditional culture and the cultural industry, resulting in other cultural patterns.

RCG4-740.4

FINE, JANICE* (Rutgers University, fine@work.rutgers.edu)

AMENGUAL, MATTHEW* (MIT Sloan School of Management, amengual@mit.edu)

A State/Society Approach to Labor Standards Enforcement

Given the tremendous gap between passing laws and outcomes for workers, how can labor organizations improve enforcement? We contrast two sets of strategies for labor organizations which align with distinct conceptions of the state and enforcement. On the one hand, labor organizations can advocate for laws to be passed and then push hard to enforce them using its own capacities. This strategy accepts a view of enforcement as primarily a technical problem to be solved by regulators. Once there is political will for implementation, it is up to the state to provide the resources and choose the best strategy to ensure compliance. On the other hand, after getting legislation passed, labor organizations can create conditions for partnering with agencies in enforcement and can become directly involved in the operational aspects of enforcement. This approach is based on a fundamentally different view of state capacity, which is constituted by a combination of the regulators and organized groups in society that complement the state. Such a view challenges the notion that setting enforcement right is a technical problem that can be solved with the right strategy or correct internal organization of the bureaucracy. By contrast, it treats enforcement as a political problem of constructing institutions that can facilitate collaboration across the state and society divide, thus ensuring greater enforcement capacities.

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Distrust and Law-Evasion in Iran (Case study: Tehran city)

Distrust and law-evasion in Iran. Case study: Tehran city

Social capital is basis of development and stability in every society. Trust is one of the most important social capital indicators. Distrust is sign of erosion of social capital in every society. Erosion of social capital is named as Weak Intergroup objective and subjective relations in society, can issue revival of law orientations and hence obey the law in society.

Distrust, subjective law-evasion, objective law-evasion, disbelieve to law, orientation. In contextual variables, it is seen meaningful relation among gender, marriage position, type of job, age, education, economic position with two dimensions of law-evasion. Basic variables in this research with their total effect on dependent variable consist of, civil distrust (0.44), generalized distrust (0.21), disbelieve to law (0.26).Generally, these independent variables (subjective law-evasion) explain 94% of the dependent variable variance (objective law-evasion). Whereas these variables explain 14% of subjective law-evasion variance. So social capital erosion has more effect on subjective law-evasion (orientation) into objective law-evasion (behavior), hence to support inter group social capital in society can issue revival of law orientations and hence obey the law in society.

Keywords: Distrust, subjective law-evasion, objective law-evasion, disbelieve to law,

FISHER, DANA* (University of Maryland, dfisher@umd.edu)

Comparative Ethnic Exclusion Of Immigrants In The Western Hemisphere, 1790-2010

This paper calls into question the widely held view that in the long run democracy and racism cannot coexist. It shows that democracies were the first countries in the Americas to admit immigrants according to racial criteria, and undemocratic states the first to outlaw discrimination. Through analysis of legal records from twenty-two countries between 1790 and 2010, it explains a critical history of the rise and fall of racial selection in the Western Hemisphere.

The United States led the way in using legal means to exclude “inferior” ethnic groups. Starting in 1790, Congress began passing nationality and immigration laws that prevented Africans and Asians from becoming citizens, on the grounds that they were inherently incapable of self-government. Similar policies were soon adopted by the self-governing colonies and dominions of the British Empire, eventually spreading across Latin America as well.

Undemocratic regimes in Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Cuba reversed their discriminatory laws in the 1930s and 40s, decades ahead of the United States and Canada. The conventional claim that racism and democracy are antithetical, because democracy depends on ideals of equality and fairness, which are incompatible with the notion of racial inferiority—cannot explain why liberal democracies were leaders in promoting racist policies and laggards in eliminating them. Ultimately, the changed racial geopolitics of World War II and the Cold War was necessary to convince North American countries to reform their immigration and citizenship laws.

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In the present contribution, in the framework of a research project under way on father involvement in the care of children, we are trying to explore the characteristics and profiles of these families with a special emphasis on the changing role of fathers, in an institutional context where new social policies of fatherhood are being developed in the last decade. Using data from ECVHP 2011, a regional dynamic contextual analysis has recently been harmonized with EU-SILC, the paper examines the extent to which soaring male unemployment rates, in connection with other social and economic factors, are shaping new patterns of allocation of time involving a more equitable sharing of childcare and of domestic tasks between partners. What can be the long term consequences of these new developments for gender balance and for the relationships between fathers and children? Are these new arrangements here to stay as emerging new opportunities for fathers or will they fade away as soon as there is an economic recovery?

RC32-553.3
FLAQUER, LLUIS* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, lluis, flaquer@uab.cat)
MORENO MINGUEZ, ALMUDENA* (University of Valladolid, almudena@soc.uva.es)
ESCOBEDO, ANNA (Universitat de Barcelona)
ANTON ALONSO, FERNANDO (University Autonoma of Barcelona)
Explaining Women's Employment Patterns in the Local Context: The Role of Education and Local Care Policies in Terrassa (Spain)

Empirical research into the factors determining female employment has given rise to a lot of interpretations regarding the cultural, institutional and individual effects on women's employment rates. This paper explores both the effects of different institutional forms of institutionalization, such as the Truth Commissions, International Criminal Tribunals and the International Criminal Court in the Hague. I will present an interim report of work done in the EU funded INTERCO-SSH project, this paper examines variations across different groups of women in the way that contextual factors shape their labour supply. In particular, we propose to explore from a qualitative perspective how women's education partly explains different patterns with respect to employment, work-family balance and access to family help in the city of Terrassa (Spain). The analysis is based on information drawn from focus groups with different categories of women. Qualitative analysis is supplemented by the results of a survey conducted locally providing evidence of the relationship between employment and use of formal and informal care. The initial hypothesis is that women's employment patterns over the family life course are closely linked to preferences regarding jobs and the family, with education and the local care system playing a key role as both a mediating and differentiating factor in the formation of these preferences and values.
tual and institutional collaboration and exchange with or without consequences in terms de-disciplinarization of disciplines.

The development of SSH disciplines will be compared in the domains of research, teaching, publication outlets and professional associations. The social and intellectual characteristics of the disciplines’ research staff, students, degrees, the research community’s consciousness and study targets, the technicalities and methods applied and their preferential forms of both, scholarly and popular communication in various periods are part of the data processed in this project.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under Grant Agreement n°319974 (INTERCO-SSH).

RC08-159.5

FLECK, CHRISTIAN* (University of Graz, christian.fleck@uni-graz.at)

Why Understanding the Nazi Past Did Not Become the Topic of a Book Written By Everett Ch. Hughes

Chicago sociologist Everett Ch. Hughes (1897-1983) spent a semester in post-war Germany as the first visiting professor in an exchange program between his university and the Goethe University in Frankfurt in 1948. As an ardent field worker he wrote field-notes about his experiences, his conversations with ordinary Germans, his observations about his students and the professors he met which he planned to make into a book after his return. He submitted a book proposal and a sample chapter to the University of Chicago Press but the editor rejected it because he thought that there would no public for such a report. Hughes did not approach another press and published only two short papers on the whole topic, one of them became relatively well known. “Good people and dirty work” appeared in Social Problems in 1962.

My paper will first give an overview of Hughes’ unpublished book and then point to his “oral publication” of the idea of good people and dirty work, a concept which influenced besides others Hughes’ student Erving Goffman. In addition I will indicate later usage of this concept by Hughes himself.

In concluding I will put Hughes’ failed book project in the larger context of the remarkable lack of sociological publications about Nazism and argue that one should not blame sociologists for their neglect but also point to attitudes on the side of gatekeepers like publishers and the public at large.

TG03-937.4

FLEMMER, RICCARDA* (University of Hamburg, rflemmer@gmx.de)

Challenging the Routine in Peru’s Hydrocarbon Sector – the Potential of Prior Consultations, Indigenous Mobilizations, and Conflicts for Change

Peru’s first case of prior consultation in the extractive sector concerns the country’s most important oil block located in the Northern Amazon. Even though the formal process has not yet officially begun, local indigenous federations have already formed a potent opposition, trying to dictate the terms for conducting consultations in the first place. This means that in an area without much state structure, indigenous peoples were able to use the consultation’s announcement to make their own claims heard.

The goal of this presentation is to analyze the preparatory phase to this first prior consultation using the contentious politics approach (Tilly and Tarrow 2007). How did political opportunity structures as well as the abilities to mobilize and build alliances enable indigenous peoples to successfully influence the political agenda and shape the consultation process? Moreover, how can these factors also be effective in shaping consultation outcomes and might they in the long run help to change the non-participative routine in the extractive sector and resolve socio-environmental conflicts?

These questions will be addressed by first taking a closer look at the case described above. In an attempt to generalize some of the findings the presentation will end by taking a brief look at 26 new consultations in the Amazon Area. Those were announced by Peru’s state oil company Petróperu and are currently scheduled for over 2013.

RC31-529.7

FLIEGE, HERBERT* (Federal Foreign Office, herbert.fliege@diplo.de)

RUJGER, HEIKO (Federal Institute for Population Research)
HILLMANN, JULIKA (Federal Institute for Population Research)
RUPPENTHAL, SILVIA (Federal Institute for Population Research)
BELLINGER, MARIA (Federal Foreign Office)

International Mobility of German Diplomats and Their Families: Direct and Cross-over Effects on Quality of Life, Family and Partnership Outcomes

International work assignments are often found to be stressful and to affect employees’ and their accompanying partners’ well-being. However, whether this applies also to diplomatic personnel who are relocated regularly is unclear. The study surveyed the health-related quality of life, the reconciliation of work and family life, and the partnership satisfaction of German diplomats. Potential risk factors are the duration of international mobility (years spent in the diplomatic rotation scheme; number of postings abroad), perceived stress, and employee’s attitudes towards working/in diplomatic rotation. Potential protective factors include cognitive coping, internal control beliefs, self-efficacy, preoccupation with the host country’s culture, and social support. As a key aspect, crossover effects between employees and accompanying partners are analyzed. N=2,433 active diplomats in the German Foreign Service were assessed using self-rated online questionnaires. Corresponding assessments were obtained from N=321 accompanying partners. While perceived stress had negative effects on all three outcomes, the number of years passed in diplomatic service and the number of postings had no effect. Diplomats who saw more advantages over disadvantages in diplomatic rotation reported better health, easier reconciliation of work and family life and better partnership satisfaction. Cognitive coping, self-efficacy and social support had several positive effects on the outcomes. Additionally, cognitive coping moderated the effects of stress on health. Crossover effects revealed that accompanying partners’ stress levels and their attitudes towards living in diplomacy/rotation are among the determinants of expatriates’ quality of life, family, and partnership outcomes. Implications are drawn for personnel management, development and health promotion. The importance of considering families within in-employer’s prevention strategies is emphasized. Examining the highly mobile group of diplomats and their families is an important aspect in the understanding of the major issues and challenges for spatially mobile societies.

RC25-448.1

FLINKFELDT, MARIE* (Uppsala University, marie.flinkfeldt@soc.uu.se)

‘cultures of Sick Leave’: Institutional Categorization, Legitimacy, and Moral Order at the Intersection of Research and Politics in Sweden

In line with what has been described as a ‘cultural turn’ in the social sciences over the last decade, ‘cultures of sick leave’ has become an important concept in Swedish social insurance studies as well as in political debates. ‘Culture’ has been used for understanding variations in sickness benefit usage between groups and between different geographical areas in Sweden. Examining how the concept is used and what it does, this study offers an ethnomethodological understanding both on the empirical level and on a meta-level. It is found that ‘culture’ tends to be used (or refuted) as explanation, without much theoretical or methodological grounding. Instead, culture is often applied in a common-sense manner, rarely problematizing how it translates into empirical studies. The paper discusses how the concept of culture works to negotiate the institutional category ‘sick absentee’ in the intersection of research and politics, positioning the individual in relation to the welfare state and bringing notions of accountability, legitimacy and morality into play: whose fault is a ‘culture’ anyway, and what can be done about it? As an ethnomethodological approach, the paper suggests ethnomethodology’s way of studying culture as it is being ‘done’. Seeing culture as constituted in discourse, and placing culture in action rather than action in culture, opens up for a bottom-up analysis in which members’ situated practices are in focus. Furthermore, conversation analysis provides a rigorous methodological framework for analyzing institutional categorization processes by closely attending to linguistic detail in interaction. Drawing on a Swedish study of meetings between people on sick leave, their doctor, and the state official administering their sickness benefit, the paper illustrates the use of such an approach, showing just how the legitimate boundaries of the ‘sick leave’-category are co-constructed and negotiated: how ‘cultures of sick leave’ are done in the fine details of interaction.

RC12-217.1

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Building Back a Better Nation: Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery in the Philippines

The paper explores the operationalization of Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery in the Philippines context. It is divided into four sections. The first section discusses the origins and development of Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery as a thematic area. It highlights the paradigm shift in the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System which was brought about by the enactment

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of Republic Act 10121 as its legal framework. The second section discusses the design principles of Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery. It explains how Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery is carried out through the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan. It explains the involvement of the communities in rehabilitation and recovery programs. It also discusses the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) as a specific Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery tool. To further illustrate the use of PDNA, the third section presents the case of Davao Oriental, a province in the Mindanao region, which was heavily devastated by Typhoon “Pablo” (International Name: “Bopha”) last December 2012. It also explains how civil property rights serve as among the major considerations in the aftermath of a disaster and how the PDNA takes into account the civil property rights of the victims.

RC55-875.4

FLORES, RUBEN* (National Research University, rflores@hse.ru)

Buddhism and Critical Social Science on the Causes of Suffering: Towards a Dialogue

In order to demonstrate the possibilities of building a philosophically and empirically informed framework for the study and alleviation of suffering, this paper compares the Buddhist tradition and critical social science from the perspective of their understanding of the nature and causes of suffering. Though both traditions are driven by the wish to combat suffering, their understanding of the causation of suffering differs. There may be, however, a productive complementarity in this difference; and yet frictions between the two traditions are real enough. Furthermore, neither tradition exists in a social or ideological vacuum. Thus, establishing a dialogue between these and other traditions calls also for reflexivity, critique and self-critique.

RC42-706.2

FLORES SOLANO, JOSÉ ALBERTO* (Inst Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores, jafloress@gmail.com)

Globalización y Construcción Identitaria. El Caso De Los Jóvenes Universitarios En México

La globalización ha generado diversos procesos que permiten la movilidad de productos, mercancías, personas, información e ideas sin que las fronteras de los países sean un obstáculo, salvo en algunos casos. En el proceso identitario, las costumbres, valores y significados de una determinada región eran los que conformaban la identidad de una persona o colectivo. Con los procesos de movilidad resultado de la globalización, la permanencia física en un lugar no son necesariamente determinantes en la conformación de la identidad, ya que al estar en contacto con los productos, valores e ideas de otros lugares, éstos van formando parte de los significados que se construyen. La globalización crea una nueva manera de construcción identitaria. Lo anterior puede observarse con mayor facilidad en las ciudades, donde existen los recursos que permiten este intercambio de ideas. Dentro de los centros urbanos, los jóvenes por sus características, resultan consumidores ideales de las propuestas surgidas en el entorno global. En este sector, quienes eligen un grado universitario pueden contar con mayor elemento de asimilación y mayor movilidad para integrarse en un sistema global. Por esto, resulta pertinente estudiar cómo es que la identidad de los jóvenes universitarios se construye. La ponencia que se propone es parte de la investigación que se realiza para integrar la tesis de grado dentro del programa del Doctorado en Ciencias Sociales. Se busca explicar cómo se da la construcción identitaria a través de los agentes socializadores presentes en la vida de los jóvenes. Los medios de comunicación y las tecnologías de información resultan de gran importancia en este proceso, ya que es gracias a ellos que se facilita el intercambio de ideas. Para entender cómo una persona ha construido su identidad con base en la internaización de los significados externos, se estudia cómo verbaliza su historia.

RC46-753.1

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FLYNN, MICHAEL* (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, michael.flynn@graduateinstitute.ch)

On the Maturation of Immigration Detention: Theoretical Approaches and Evidence

The detention of irregular migrants and asylum seekers has become a prominent feature of both national and international efforts to “manage” global migration. An important aspect of this phenomenon is the emergence of new institutions devoted to migrant detention, which can be observed for example in the gradual shift in countries across the globe from using prisons or other “off-the-shelf” facilities to dedicated immigration detention centers. This maturation of immigration detention regimes has important implications, not least of which is the fact that it appears to have occurred at the same time that the number of migrant detainees has increased. Is there a correlation between the institutionalization of detention regimes and the increasing reliance of this method of migration control? Using data on detention regimes from the member states of the Council of Europe, where human rights norms appear to have had an important impact on how detention practices have evolved in recent years, this paper seeks to address this question through differing theoretical approaches to state behavior. For example, has pressure from human rights actors been a key driving force for the institutionalization of detention? If so, what implications might this have for how rights actors view the long-term consequences of certain liberalisms? On the other hand, does a Weberian model of institution-building provide a better explanatory framework for how detention regimes have evolved? Do theories of policy diffusion shed light on the spreading of these practices across the European region and beyond? Or, is growth in detention institutions more the result of increasing private-sector investment in state functions, including incarceration? Ultimately, the paper seeks to provide some initial guideposts for investigating immigration detention institutions while making clear the broader implications of this phenomenon.

RC20-346.5

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NEMIROVSKAYA, ANNA (National Research University Higher School of Economics)

Frontier Societies: Culture and Social Institutions

The paper presents a cross-cultural study of contemporary frontier societies, based on analysis of World Values Survey data from the USA, the Russian Federation, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and Brazil. Consistent with Turner’s “frontier thesis”, we find that frontier societies carry a common syndrome of socio-cultural attributes, ranging from higher levels of membership in voluntary associations and civic activism, to greater libertarianism and skepticism of government. The “how rights actors view the long-term consequences of certain liberalisms?”

RC21-365.2

FOERSTER, KIM* (ETH Zurich, kim.foerster@web.de)

Re-Thinking Cautious Urban Renewal: the Iba (Berlin, 1984/87) As an Early Case for a Politicized Strategy for a Sustainable City

Apart from the fact that the strategies for a sustainable city today form the basis of a neo-liberal urban, mainly environmental policy, the main question remains of the potential and initial potential of some of the key concepts. The International Building Exhibition (IBA) in Berlin in 1984/87 with its two areas IBA Alt and IBA Neu, and the two strategies of a critical reconstruction and a cautious urban renewal, seen as a paradigmatic case study in light of the specific situation in Germany in the 1980s, especially the conditions in West Berlin, by linking urban rehabilitation with social and ecological objectives produced alternative, but ultimately normative models of urban regeneration, not only with regard to Euro- pean urban planning, but of global interest. This paper analyzes, to what extent primarily the IBA Alt - as a paradigmatic concept of development in response to the policy of redevelopment by demolition and reconstruction of the 1960s and the common squatting practice, with its procedures of advocacy, participation, and self-building for the socially engaged and responsible restoration and maintenance of old tenements, new forms of responsibility and ownership, the provision of green spaces and social infrastructure - at first promised a politicization and democratization of urban renewal and everyday life. Since the IBA, funded by federal and state agencies, is called back to mind for its projects and protagonists with various research, exhibition and publication projects to mark its 25th anniversary, I will discuss the function of cautious urban renewal, both its positive achievements and uttered criticisms. In revisiting the IBA, I intend to provide a historically argued contribution to this current debate on sustainability and the city, by not only by highlighting planning processes, but by challenging the dimensions of the ecological and the social.
Social Cohesion in Multi-Ethnic Community

From the beginning of the sociological study, social cohesion in community, usually measured by community ties, have been a key topic of discussion. Community ties provide social support, foster social relations, and facilitate social capital among residents in a community. They also facilitate a sense of attachment to the community, encouraging a commitment to local institutions and involvement in community activities. Two major hypotheses have guided the discussion of community ties in the literature: the race/ethnic homogeneity hypothesis, and the integration hypothesis. The race/ethnic homogeneity hypothesis suggests that the larger co-ethnic proportion in a community promotes community ties, while the integration hypothesis suggests that length of residency in the community facilitates community ties. Though there are many publications on these two hypotheses, few of them have considered the significant changes in society. First, we know little about how the hypotheses are relevant to the current population of immigrants who come from diverse social and demographic backgrounds. It has been well documented that the representation of immigrants has increased in many North American cities. Such cities become more multi-ethnic, little is known of how the two hypotheses relate to different racial and ethnic groups. In this study, we merged the 2008 General Social Survey with the 2006 Canadian census to explore how co-ethnic composition and
duration of residence in a community are related to community ties. The findings suggest that, in a multi-ethnic context, co-ethnic proportion in the community is no longer associated with overall community ties for minority members and immigrants. However, our findings show that the association between residing for a longer time in a community and overall community ties is still applicable today.

RC16-296.8

FONTAINE, JULIETTE* (Univ Paris I, Sorbonne, CESSP CRPS, Juliette.Fontaine@univ-paris1.fr)
The Role of Intellectuals in the Construction of Public Policies: The Example of the Educational Reform of Vichy

This paper aims to understand the mechanisms of symbolic violence through the capacity of the State to impose a specific social order by means of public policies. Public policies are, according to Pierre Bourdieu, one of practical modes for the exercise of symbolic violence: as much as the government justifies and legitimizes its intervention, it legitimizes the dominant representations of the social world. From the example of the educational reform of the Vichy regime – on which focus our thesis – we will concretely evaluate what resources the new government has to impose a new vision of the educational institution and the limits to which it is confronted. In 1940, the establishment of the Vichy regime allows activists of a conservative school, marginalized under the Third Republic, to occupy key positions in the Ministry of National Education. Against the republican school (free, secular, positivist) established in the late nineteenth century, it is an elitist, religious and nationalist school that is proposed as necessary to recover France (I). Beyond the speeches, some tools are actually implemented by the new government to produce this new vision of educational institution: change the structure of the Ministry, transform the organization of teaching, change teachers’ formation, impose new men at all levels of the hierarchy, etc. (II). This symbolic violence, which really translates into some institutional structures of the society - very quickly because of the authoritarian nature of the regime - is however limited by some actors. Teachers, street level bureaucrats who are responsible for implementing the reform, will resist at this violence (III).

RC16-299.3

FONTAINE, JULIETTE* (Univ Paris I, Sorbonne, CESSP CRPS, Juliette.Fontaine@univ-paris1.fr)
When Symbolic Violence Changes: The Example of the Educational Reform of Vichy

This paper aims to understand the mechanisms of symbolic violence through the capacity of the State to impose a specific social order by means of public policies. Public policies are, according to Pierre Bourdieu, one of practical modes for the exercise of symbolic violence: as much as the government justifies and legitimizes its intervention, it legitimizes the dominant representations of the social world. From the example of the educational reform of the Vichy regime – on which focus our thesis – we will concretely evaluate what resources the new government has to impose a new vision of the educational institution and the limits to which it is confronted. In 1940, the establishment of the Vichy regime allows activists of a conservative school, marginalized under the Third Republic, to occupy key positions in the Ministry of National Education. Against the republican school (free, secular, positivist) established in the late nineteenth century, it is an elitist, religious and nationalist school that is proposed as necessary to recover France (I). Beyond the speeches, some tools are actually implemented by the new government to produce this new vision of educational institution: change the structure of the Ministry, transform the organization of teaching, change teachers’ formation, impose new men at all levels of the hierarchy, etc. (II). This symbolic violence, which really translates into some institutional structures of the society - very quickly because of the authoritarian nature of the regime - is however limited by some actors. Teachers, street level bureaucrats who are responsible for implementing the reform, will resist at this violence (III).

RC41-688.1

FONG, ERIC* (University of Toronto, fong@chass.utoronto.ca)
Social Cohesion in Multi-Ethnic Community

Social Innovation and Societal Change: Role and Impact of Clinical Sociology

For over twenty years, a wide range of research processes and activities have been developed in response to demands brought forth by representatives from local initiatives working toward social innovation specifically by means of social transformation. Among the main organizations that embarked on this undertaking are the Service aux collectivités (SAC) of the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), the Alliance de recherche universités-communautés en économie sociale (ARCÉS), the Centre de recherche sur les innovations sociales (CRISES) and the Incubateur universitaire Parole d'exclus(e)s (IUPE). In that context, collaborations were formed with labour representatives (community organizations, plant closures and mass layoffs), with local development initiatives (similar to those involved in the revitalization of the Angus brownfield in Montreal...
tions et usages. Les inégalités sont dans un rapport dialectique. Une continuité existe entre les pratiques numériques et les inégalités, la réalité de la vie sociale des individus et leurs pratiques numériques touchent ceux qui subissent (Bihr, Pfefferkorn, 2008).


Le règlement institutionnel détermine les formes qui prennent les inégalités, la réalité de la vie sociale des individus et leurs pratiques numériques. Une continuité existe entre les pratiques officielles et les positions sociales des individus. Cela entraîne une hiérarchie des positions sociales des individus où l'inégalité touche ceux qui subissent (Bihr, Pfefferkorn, 2008).

Les inégalités numériques s'ajoutent aux inégalités sociales (Bourdieu, 1966), et ces inégalités numériques sont dans un rapport dialectique. Une continuité existe entre les pratiques officielles et les positions sociales des individus. Cela entraîne une hiérarchie des positions sociales des individus où l'inégalité touche ceux qui subissent (Bihr, Pfefferkorn, 2008).

En entrant dans le rapport dominant-dominé, les institutions sont une forme de pouvoir de renforcement des inégalités sociales. Les institutions sont un moyen d'enterrement des phénomènes d'exclusion à travers la mise en place de dispositifs techniques présupposant des savoir-faire chez les usagers. Plus largement, la relation d'aide proposée s'établit sur un rapport dominante-dominé créant une forme d'inégalité qui touche les capacités d'actions des personnes.

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RC14-254.4

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Entre Dispositif Institutionnel, Représentations Et Usages : Le Numérique Comme Pouvoir De Renforcement Des inégalités Sociales


Les inégalités numériques s'ajoutent aux inégalités sociales (Bourdieu, 1966), et ces inégalités numériques sont dans un rapport dialectique. Une continuité existe entre les pratiques officielles et les positions sociales des individus. Cela entraîne une hiérarchie des positions sociales des individus où l'inégalité touche ceux qui subissent (Bihr, Pfefferkorn, 2008).

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RC14-245.1

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Consumption and the Social Organization of the Illusion

CONSUMPTION AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE ILLUSION

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In order to reflect on the reach and limits of the social organization of the illusion that constitutes the very nature of capitalism, this article analyses how consumption lies at the very heart of the operation of this illusion. The analysis adopts the Marxist approach with regard to consumption’s place in expanding the possibility of capitalism coming up against something that is in itself impossible, leads to the non-realization of value. While this points, on the one hand, to the possibility of capitalism coming up against something that is in itself impossible, the infinite self-expansion of capital, on the other, the solutions sought, also in the field of consumption, point to a hyper-commercialization of the spheres of life and knowledge, which sets in motion new merchandise expansion mechanisms through the privatization of culture, creativity and human life itself, leading to an equivalent of the "enclosure of the commons".

JS-8.2

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Disabled Women and Sexual Violence in Portugal

When compared to the general population, disabled people present a higher risk and incidence of violence (UN, 2006; EU, 2011). National reports have highlighted the higher vulnerability of disabled women and people with learning difficulties, either living in institutions or with their families (OMEP, 2002; INR, 2010). Despite the great investment by Portuguese public authorities in programs designed to prevent violence there are no intersectional studies of violence in Portugal, emphasizing discrimination factors and highlighting the situation of disabled people in Portugal.

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Violence Against Female International Students and the Need for ‘Gender Security’

Violence against women has become a pressing global concern that represents significant social and economic cost. According to the World Health Organization, more than one in three women worldwide are victims of physical or sexual violence. While some progress has been made, there remains much to be done to increase the understanding and amelioration of this vast social problem. Within this context, females make up approximately half of the estimated 3.6 million international students undertaking tertiary education in a host country. Previous research has addressed issues of safety and security for international students generally with only passing mention of gender-related concerns. This paper explores the problem of gender-based violence against female international students in their host country and the pressing need for ‘gender security’. Focusing on the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia, the paper draws on empirical research into the educational experiences of international students with particular regard to the factors that influence their safety and security. The study uses an intersectional analysis and a claim for a human rights agenda for expanding the scope of preventative and response programs relating to violence against female international students. Findings indicate that female international students are far more likely to be victims of violence than male international students. It also suggests that low reporting of gender-based violence is exacerbated within the international student cohort. The findings of this paper will be of value to female international students and their families, wider communities including in particular women from diverse backgrounds, practitioners and scholars concerned with the issue of violence against women, the international education sector, and host education institutions and nations.

RC48-790.2

Forno, Francesca* (University of Bergamo, francesco.forno@unibs.it)

Personalized Engagement in the Current ‘New’ Wave of Anti-Mafia Grassroots Mobilization

This paper discusses the social mechanisms set in motion by a new anti-Mafia organization called Addiopizzo (Goodbye, Pizzo) which has been able to successfully encourage a growing number of entrepreneurs and shopkeepers to refuse to pay racket fees to local mobs in the city of Palermo, Italy. By using communication technologies that enable personalized public engagement as part of a new interpretative frame which has brought political consumerism into the repertoire of the anti-Mafia movement, Addiopizzo activists – a group of post-grad students and professionals – have succeeded in creating a range of collective and selective incentives that have made it possible for local businesses to overcome the problems of collective action and build new social bonds of solidarity. Referring to social movements and diffusion theories, the paper discusses how a relatively small and locally based SMO succeeded in bringing about important changes by organizing itself locally as well as globally, and via Internet. Data for the analysis came from several sources of information, such as interviews with the activists themselves, participant observation, media analysis and a unique dataset reporting the answers given to a structured questionnaire with more than 70 closed questions, distributed in 2011 to 277 entrepreneurs who had joined the mobilization campaign entitled ‘Change your shopping habits to fight the pizzo’ at various points in time.

RC40-681.5

Forno, Francesca* (University of Bergamo, francesco.forno@unibs.it)

United We Buy: Re-Embedding the Economy into Society for a Sustainable World

It is increasingly argued that the environmental and social problems that afflict industrialized societies cannot be resolved without a change in citizens’ lifestyles and consumption practices. In recent years, the inability (or unwillingness) of institutions in making solutions and implement policies to address these issues have stimulated the development of new social movements that, while increasing general awareness on the social effects of consumption practices, have favored the emergence and spread of forms of procurement based on the direct relation between consumers and producers. The paper focuses on some new grassroots initiatives promoting alternative forms of consumption as a way to protect the environment and the right of workers, which have been very successful in Italy in the latest decade. Born in 1994 “Solidarity-based Purchase Groups” (or “Gruppi di Acquisto Solidale”) count today more than 900 groups and networks in Lombardy and by 1568 families belonging to the same groups and reflects the mechanisms necessary to confront the concrete experiences that mould discontent into specific grievances against specific targets and the ability to ‘negotiate boundaries’ between ‘domestic political settings, national governments and international institutions’.

RC44-732.3

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Breaking through or Locked in? Global Unions and Their Institutional Articulation with Trade Unions in Asia

Both leading labour geographers and theorists of transnational activism have noted that there is a weak understanding of the articulation between global institutions and networks, institutions and social formations at other geographic scales. As Amin (2005) has suggested, what is lacking more generally in discussions of globalisation and civil society is recognition of the specificity of the mechanisms necessary to confront the concrete experiences that mould discontent into specific grievances against specific targets and the ability to ‘negotiate boundaries’ between ‘domestic political settings, national governments and international institutions’.

This paper takes up these concerns with regard to the articulation between the Global Union Federations (GUFs) and trade unions in Asia. The GUFs have all grown over the last decade in in terms of affiliated unions, members and geographic coverage. However, this formal increase in global representativeness has not always translated into legitimacy and meaningful influence with affiliates or externally. GUFs have coordinated many effective multi-union-building organizing and campaign initiatives – something their status as ‘global’ coordination bodies affords unique opportunities to do. However, it is also evident that the scope, form and intensity of GUF interventions are defined by their own institutional capacity and limitations (including resource constraints), leading to an uneven and opportunistic implementation of strategies and goals.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
dwellings to lower classes. However, with the ascendance of neoliberal prescriptions in the 'global age', new housing systems oriented towards accentuating the role of market economies in providing and financing housing have increasingly exacerbated, rather than alleviated, social disparities. There have been widening gaps between the market-included and the market-excluded in terms of housing conditions. Moreover, within market spheres, various variables such as the timing of housing purchase, the appreciation and depreciation of housing assets, the nature of housing investment, the condition of mortgage borrowing, family support in acquiring housing, intergenerational transfers of residential properties, architectural profile and location of dwellings and the number of houses owned have been becoming more definitive in creating social cleavages. In varied fields of social science, position pertaining to labor markets has been regarded as most important in explaining the formation of social classes. However, housing and property ownership have increasingly become, and will be, more definitive in reshaping social inequalities. This paper will identify housing related key drivers for social re-stratification and explores housing situations in some exemplary countries such as Britain, USA and Japan in arguing the importance of housing in creating new contours of social inequalities.

RC19-337.2

FOSSATI, FLAVIA* (University Zurich, fossati@pw.uzh.ch)

Coalition Patterns in Labour Market Policy – How Activation Policies Restructure the Political Contest in Western Europe

Activation policies became the means of choice to address typically post-industrial unemployment rates in a context of “permanent austerity” (Pierson 1996). However, comparatively little is known about how these “novel” policy instruments influence the political contest and the coalition formation mechanisms in this policy domain.

First, in line with the debate on multidimensional modernising reforms (Bonoli and Natali 2012; Häusermann 2010; Clasen and Clegg 2011) this paper investigates the nature of the political conflict in the domain of labour market policy and addresses the question whether the political elite’s preferences prevail to more than one dimension.

Second, the analyses address the political elite’s coalition patterns by focusing in particular on the political left testing the hypothesis whether social democratic parties address rather insider or outsiders’ interests (Rueda 2007, Schwander 2012).

The empirical analyses are based on a novel elite survey which captures labour market policy preferences of all actors involved in the political decision-making process, i.e. parties, state bodies, unions, employers’ and social movement organisations in three dualising (France, Germany, Italy) and two flexicurity-oriented countries (Denmark, Switzerland). The analytical strategy relies on factor and cluster analyses of preference measures weighted by the respective issue salience (cf. Kriesi et al. 2000).

The empirical findings suggest that politics is essentially shaped by policy. In other words, the political elite’s preference and coalition patterns are determined foremost by the regime specific institutional legacies and are structured on a redistributive and on an activation dimension. Interestingly, the most salient and controversial related to policies which concerned the transformational repertoire of the labor market regime at stake. Finally, the results support scholars arguing that mainstream left parties support the interests of both insiders and outsiders (Schwander 2012), however, it results that the precise nature of coalitions is regime specific.

RC05-100.1

FOZDAR, FARIDA* (The University of Western Australia, farida.fozdar@uwa.edu.au)

‘Belonging’ in The Land Down-Under: Insights from Three Methodologies

This paper considers differences in articulations of belonging in Australia generated using three different more or less innovative methodological approaches. Results from face to face interviews plus a photovoice exercise among refugee settlers are compared and contrasted with data generated in 20 focus groups with migrants and non-migrants across Australia using a set of images designed to elicit discussion around national, transnational and post-national identities. Membership Categorisation Analysis is used to interrogate the presumptions included in the prompts used to generate the data (interview questions, themes for photographs, and images for focus group discussion). The range of parameters of belonging from the political (civic and ethnic belonging) to the interpersonal (family, friends, place) are noted, as well as the limits to belonging, particularly the category work done discursively to identify insiders and outsiders. The paper concludes that each method is useful in different ways to gain access to different experiences of belonging and un-belonging.

RC18-186.1

FREITAS, SARA* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil, sara.sfreitas@hotmail.com)

FRACALANZA, ANA PAULA (Universidade de São Paulo)

The Discussion to Implement Charging for the Use of Water Resources: Challenges in Participatory Management

The participatory discussion appears as one of the greatest innovations occurred in Italian democracy since the 1980’s, and have as a principle the joint action between state and civil society and the sharing of responsibilities in the design and management of public policies. São Paulo State’s Water Resources Policy has the premise that water management should be decentralized, integrated and participatory, through the Watershed Committees. One of the tasks of the Watershed Committees is to establish a charge for the use of water, the economic instrument of water resources policy, which aims to encourage the rational and sustainable use of water. This study aims to analyze the discussion for the implementation of charging for the use of water in the Basin Committee of the Upper Tietê, located at the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo, in the period 2006-2010, in order to understand how it was and how the participation of the state, municipalities and civil society occurred. This article aims to identify the specificity of the participatory process through the analysis of Watershed Committee meeting’s minutes and to compare it with a theoretical reference. The hypothesis is that the state failed to provide equalitarian conditions for the representation of participants in the Watershed Committee of the Upper Tietê in the drafting and implementation of water use charging. Furthermore, the inaction of state institutions may have contributed to the slowness of the process. The evaluation of the discussing process for water charging in the Upper Tietê Basin corroborates to the debate about the actual influence of participatory institutions in public policies and the prospects for improving the existing relationship between government and civil society and the conditions for the exercise of democracy in environmental issues.

RC35-612.6

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

Desde hace al menos tres décadas la noción de comunidad se ha vuelto central para una variedad de disciplinas asociadas al campo de las humanidades. El llamado “renacimiento de la comunidad” supuso la tarea de retrazar la historia de esta noción desde sus orígenes griegos hasta el presente. Como es sabido, el surgimiento de la teoría sociológica a mediados del siglo XIX impactó de manera decisiva en la formación y el desarrollo del concepto de comunidad. La investigación acerca de las transformaciones en los usos y significados de dicho concepto a lo largo y a lo ancho de la tradición sociológica parece requerir de una exploración, discusión y evaluación de las potencialidades de diversas herramientas y propuestas teórico-metodológicas provenientes de perspectivas no específicamente sociológicas. En este trabajo nos proponemos, entonces, analizar de forma crítica y aportar una panorámica de las posibles convergencias en la investigación teórica o metateórica en torno al concepto sociológico de comunidad con dos enfoques de uso generalizado y cada vez más extendido en las ciencias sociales y humanas contemporáneas: la “historia conceptual” y la “historia intelectual”.

RC34-586.1

FRANCE, ALAN* (University of Auckland, a.france@auckland.ac.nz)

Youth in the Age of Austerity

This paper will draw upon international evidence of how ‘youth’ and the ‘youth question’ within social and public policy has been (and is) changing as a result of the global disruption to international capital. It will examine how the ‘financial restructuring’ in different countries is impacting on public and social policies aimed at the young and how the concepts such as ‘youth’ ‘age’, ‘transition’ ‘diversity’, ‘risk’ and ‘inclusion’ and ‘citizenship’ are being reconstructed and reconfigured in policy discourses. Since the early 80s ‘neoliberalism’ has been seen as the major driver to national and international policy frameworks in western type states. This paper will argue that the recent ‘crisis’ does not create new responses but has accelerated neoliberal strategies that see public and social policies and practices help western states implement a range of new ways of managing young people and the ‘youth question’. The focus of the paper will therefore be on how youth
STRATEGIC LANDSCAPES: FILM NARRATIVES AND THE MEANING OF LAND RIGHTS

In rural areas of southeastern USA, African-Americans have fought to maintain land ownership in order to protect independent farmers and maintain economic and political freedom. Struggles over property rights carry a heavy history from enslavement to contemporary racial discrimination. Land ownership among African-Americans peaked around 1910, after which there has been a steady decline of ownership. This trend has many causes, including intimidation, force, access to capital and information, and the legal nature of many African-American landholdings.

Alongside the legal battles and political movements that have come to define land ownership, however, are lived experiences and personal relationships that are intimately tied to landscapes. Using ethnographic film to document and present images of land and stories from rural African-Americans who claim land rights, my research examines the complex and overlapping interactions between humans and land. Land is more than an economic and political asset; for many rural African-Americans land holds meaning and memories and creates a sense of place and identity. These stories reveal that the best legal option for retaining land is not always congruent with the inherent meaning of ownership. In this paper, I use interdisciplinary modes of inquiry to examine the structure of historic and contemporary African-American land ownership and land loss and to demonstrate how personal stories and oral histories often reveal symbolic and temporal layers of understanding that question the very meaning of land rights.
is balanced in terms of age, gender and class. The interviews explore the four subject areas: social justice, redistribution, work, and institutional legitimacy and trust.

RC10-189.4
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Sustainable Credit Guarantee Associations

Purpose of the paper
This research analyses credit guarantee associations and their contribution to financial solutions for local societies. Credit cooperatives aim to guarantee bank loans for micro, and small and medium-sized enterprises.

Research method
Qualitative data were gathered through semi-structured interviews and direct observation with organisations, public authorities, businesses and bank institutions to conduct a case study of Upper Norrlands Credit Guarantee Association (ÖNKGF), in Sweden.

Research Findings
Cooperative enterprises have been democratically owned and controlled by their members and have taken economic and social responsibility for the development of local societies and businesses for the benefits of the members and the society. The research shows that ÖNKGF creates relations with the members by communicating their value base as a cooperative organisation. They develop cooperation with local banks to support commercial business and entrepreneurs who want to start and finance their own businesses. They get advantage to attract new members by emphasising democratic management and members’ sovereignty, educate members, network with authorities and bank officials in charge of handling loans and with local and global organisations using mouth to mouth marketing. For the cooperative credit guarantee association we can see an enlargement of the market and members’ participation and also need for innovations to sustain its business. New entrepreneurial activities face difficulties because of lack of stable financial resources.

Main Contribution
The study contributes to the literature of credit cooperative financial sector, by presenting a model of successful operation of ÖNKGF. We recommend managers to develop networks with members and other stakeholders to promote cooperative collateral financial activities in the local economy to legitimate and sustain their business in the local society.

RC38-650.1
FREI, RAIMUNDO* (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, frei@gmail.com)

Social Memories In South America: Generational Narratives In Times Of Political Youth Activism

Social memories in South America: generational narratives in times of political youth activism
Raimundo Frei (PhD Candidate)
Humboldt Universität zu Berlin

Given the recent, extensive political youth activism in Argentina and Chile, these two post-authoritarian countries provide fertile grounds in order to explore identity boundaries and those born after the dictatorships in the Southern Cone. Against this background, the main research questions are whether and how generational narratives have emerged in the context of political democratization.

Generational narratives link life course sequences with experiences of collective events. This connection must not be regarded in terms of Mannheim’s idea of ‘participation in the same destiny. Rather, by sharing stories of a common past, people narrate a generational identity. Put briefly, generational narratives are attempts to bestow coherence and connect biography and history.

My analysis draws on sixty narrative interviews with people born in two different age-cohorts (1965-1974 and 1985-1994) in Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chile. It will show that whereas long-standing politics of memory in Argentina have created a discursive homogeneity and continuity between generations, the cycle of youth mobilization in Chile during 2006-2011 opened up the opportunity to create new narratives through collective remembering.

My analysis will thus illustrate how ordinary members of the respective society create (or not) generational identities by narrating past and present. That is, I will show that Argentina is an extraordinary social space to observe continuity between generations which risks perpetuating historical divisions, while the Chilean youth movement has contributed to shed light on the country’s undemocratic past.

RC15-260.2
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BONETTO, JULIA (IIGG.Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Consumidores Críticos, Pacientes Informados y Pacientes Tradicionales: Visiones y Prácticas De Cuidado De La Salud Entre Usuarios y No Usuarios De Medicinas Alternativas En Buenos Aires

Una de las formas de atender la demanda de los pacientes en el sistema de salud es el diálogo con médicos y profesionales de salud. Este diálogo debe ser una herramienta para la consecución de la autonomía y la participación del paciente en su propio cuidado.

RC10-186.1
FREITAS, SARA* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil, sara.freitas@hotmail.com)
FRACALANZA, ANA PAULA (Universidade de São Paulo)

The Discussion to Implement Charging for the Use of Water Resources: Challenges in Participatory Management

The participatory institutions appear as one of the greatest innovations occurred in Brazilian democracy since the 1980’s, and have as a principle the joint action between state and civil society and the sharing of responsibilities in the design and management of public policies. São Paulo State’s Water Resources Policy has the premise that water management should be decentralized, integrated and participatory, through the Watershed Committees. One of the tasks of the Watershed Committees is to establish the charging for the use of water, the economic instrument of water resources policy, which aims to encourage the rational and sustainable use of water. This study aims to analyze the discussion for the implementation of charging for the use of water in the Basin Committee of the Upper Tietê, located at the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo, in the period 2006-2010, in order to examine how the participatory process worked and if the participation of the state, municipalities and civil society occurred. This article aims to identify the specificity of the participatory process through the analysis of Watershed Committee meeting’s minutes and to compare it with a theoretical reference. The hypothesis is that the state failed to provide equalititary conditions for the representation of participants in the Watershed Committee of the Upper Tietê in the drafting and implementation of water use charging. Furthermore, the inaction of state institutions may have contributed to the slowness of the process. The evaluation of the discussing process for water charging in the Upper Tietê Basin corroborates to the debate about the actual influence of participatory institutions in public policies and the prospects for improving the existing relationship between government and civil society and the conditions for the exercise of democracy in environmental issues.

TG04-945.3
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Transparent Patients: Addressing Risk in Health Information Exchanges

In the United States (US), Health Information Exchanges (HIEs) are emergent initiatives designed to pool the personal health information of individual patients in order to facilitate care. Proponents also hope that HIEs will support diverse secondary uses of health information (e.g. biomedical research, public health

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
surveillance, comparative effectiveness research, etc.), thereby improving quality while also lowering care costs. Yet, while HIEs stand to transform systems care in some significant ways, they also generate new risks associated with the ubiquitous flows of personal health information. Using documentary evidence (and informed by debates in content- and discourse-analysis), this paper considers how HIEs are conceptualizing, addressing, and attempting to manage emergent risks. With particular attention to the ways that patients are rendered transparent—and focusing on how they are made responsible for managing the risks associated with flows of their personal health information—this paper critically examines potential the unintended consequences of HIEs in the US.

RC47-778.4

**FRERE, BRUNO** (Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique (University of Liège), bfreere@ulg.ac.be)

**Solidarity (and alternative) Economy and Its Anarchist Grammar**

This paper demonstrates the value of French pragmatist sociology, and particularly the methodological device of a 'grammar' to articulate the normative macro-elements that underpin the organizational principles of the solidarity economy movement in France. Our grammatical analysis demonstrates that the loosely coupled movement is held together by a shared libertarian imaginary. We identify as its core four principles about an alternative organization of economic activity: creativity, conviviality, self-management and political activism; and we trace their historical roots in 19th century libertarian socialism and their renaissance in radical social movements in the 1970s. Analyzing the theorization of the libertarian imaginary provided by Proudhon in the 19th and movement protagonists in the 20th century, we argue that the values of the libertarian imaginary have become recombined into a composite construct of complementary, yet potentially conflicting grammatical elements. Presenting a case of a solidarity economy organization, we illustrate how organizational practices are evaluated through a grammar. How the movement can loose its critical edge when the grammar is 'extrapolated'. 'Extrapolation' offers an alternative explanation for movement instrumentalization, a frequently observed and deplored phenomenon in social movements, and suggests that it takes place not by co-optation of an external and conflicting value logic, but by over-emphasizing a value that is constitutive of the grammar itself.

RC11-207.3

**FRERICKS, PATRICIA** (University of Hamburg, patricia.frericks@uni-hamburg.de)

**Solidarity Regimes and Individualization: Institutional Change In Social Security Schemes**

Since the 1990s so-called mature and upcoming welfare states have undergone fundamental reforms. These reforms are related to social, demographic and cultural changes, and they are at the same time highly influenced by a currently leading political concept: i.e. that of the self-responsible social citizen. Currently, it is widely assumed that welfare institutions will align and finally lead to institutional convergence, in our case to institutions based on the concept of self-responsibility. Concepts, however, find entrance into institutions in very different ways. Actors, for instance, interpret self-responsibility in terms of individualization on the one hand, or subsidiarity how the movement can loose its critical edge when the grammar is 'extrapolated'. 'Extrapolation' offers an alternative explanation for movement instrumentalization, a frequently observed and deplored phenomenon in social movements, and suggests that it takes place not by co-optation of an external and conflicting value logic, but by over-emphasizing a value that is constitutive of the grammar itself.

The widespread opposition to the neoliberalization of religious organizations has resulted in the surge of a novel religious movement in the United States and elsewhere: the Emerging Church Movement (ECM). In the American context, the ECM emerged as a reaction to mega-churches and seeker sensitive approaches in the late 20th century. Its followers question and critique existing religious organizations and the influence of neoliberalism on their practices and theologies. Interestingly, the ECM's flat hierarchies and localized organization are themselves characteristic of neoliberalism, which raises the question to what extent the theologies and variations of orthopraxy represented in this group are also influenced by the spillover effects of free market ideology into the religious sphere. This paper discusses the ECM as a manifestation of the rejection of neoliberalized religious organizations in the United States in the 21st century. It presents empirical examples of emerging church practices and explores the ways in which this movement opposes, but also the kinds of alternatives they envision and implement. It addresses the question of whether the ECM is able to leave neoliberalized religion behind at all on its search for 'genuine' and authentic faith.

RC22-382.4

**FREUDENBERG, MAREN** (Free University Berlin, freudenberg@gsnss.fu-berlin.de)

**The Emerging Church Movement in the USA As A Critical Response to the Neoliberalization of Religious Organizations**

The unprecedented decline in formal religious adherence and sharp increase of religiously unaffiliated Americans at the turn of the 21st century have led to critical assessments of the ways in which neoliberalized religious organizations respond to the spiritual needs of society in the postmodern age. This paper addresses the question of whether the ECM is able to leave neoliberalized religion behind at all on its search for 'genuine' and authentic faith.

**Understanding Mobile Childhoods: Children of Migrations from the Philippines to Europe**

Contemporary parental migrations have resulted in the rise of many transnational families characterized by solidarity despite family separation across geographical distance. Children of these families have attracted scientific attention for the last twenty-five years, which reflects the existing social concern about their well-being as they grow up separated from one or both of their parents. When family reunification takes place in the receiving country of the migrant parents, children themselves become migrants. Such mobile childhood is considered atypical in both the children’s society of origin and the host country. How to capture the diversity of childhood experiences of these children migrants? In what way do their experiences present scientific challenges to the study of migrant children and their mobile childhoods? In this presentation, we explore these questions by focusing on the childhood experiences of Filipino migrants’ children who have grown up in the Philippines and partly in Europe, France and Italy. Here, we examine their experiences in terms of mobility to unlock their subjectivities and agency. The results of our ethnographic fieldwork among children of Filipino immigrants in France and in Italy demonstrate the different forms of mobility of migrant children through the migration process. Using mobility as an analytical lens, we attempt to move beyond nation-state borders by considering carefully the context and temporalities of mobile children's childhoods.

RC22-383.2

**FREUDENBERG, MAREN** (Free University Berlin, freudenberg@gsnss.fu-berlin.de)

**The Emerging Church Movement: A New Form of Religious Organization?**

The last 30 years have seen an unprecedented decline in formal religious adherence in the United States that has affected a range of religious organizations. As a result, institutionalized religion has undergone heavy scrutiny regarding its ability to respond to the spiritual needs of society in postmodernity. With the deterioration of grand narratives and absolute truths, institutionalized religion is rapidly losing its monopoly on interpreting the faith and prescribing the ways in which it is to be practiced. Instead, local religious communities are claiming the right to redefine what it means to lead a faithfully Christian life in their individual contexts.

The widespread criticism of institutionalized religion has resulted in the surge of new religious movements in the United States and elsewhere: the Emerging Church Movement (ECM). The ECM has no institutional structure or unified beliefs, instead spanning across a range of religious orientations from conservative to liberal, post-evangelical to neo-orthodox. It is often described as a "conversatori" in that its followers question and criticize existing religious traditions and theologies and experiment with alternative ways of practicing their faith. They seek to overcome polarizing labels and preconceptions and the institutional and
At The Leading Edge – Does Gender Still Matter? A Qualitative Study On Successful Coping Strategies and Prevailing Obstacles In Academia. Analysing Female Careers In Austria

FRITSCH, NINA-SOPHIE* (University of Vienna, nina.fritsch@univie.ac.at)

Increasing Low-Paid Employment in Germany, Austria and Switzerland Between 1995 and 2011. Who Are the Losers of Recent Labour Market Flexibilization?

FRITSCH, NINA-SOPHIE* (University of Vienna, nina.fritsch@univie.ac.at)

Voluntary Work in Denmark 2004-2012 - in General and within the Field of Social Policy

FRIDBERG, TORBEN* (University of Vienna, torben.fridberg@univie.ac.at)

A Cultural Perspective on Challenges to the Use of Hospice Services in New Zealand

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A A Cultural Perspective on Challenges to the Use of Hospice Services in New Zealand

Background: During the past 33 years New Zealand has developed hospice services based on the British model for caring for patients with life limiting illnesses. Given the rise in demand from an ageing and increasingly diverse patient population, do palliative care hospice services as shaped by a Western perspective adequately fulfill the needs for persons from non-western cultures? The aim of this research was to identify challenges to hospice service use for Māori Pacific and Asian clients in the use of hospice.

Method: The project involved qualitative interviews with 36 Māori, Pacific and Asian cancer patients, whanaunafamily as well as 15 health professionals (e.g. referring GPs, oncologists, allied health professionals) in one district health board.

Findings: Challenges to hospice service utilisation included a lack of awareness in the communities of available services as well as continuing misconceptions concerning the nature of hospice. Language barriers were particularly reported for Asian patients and their families. Issues concerning the cultural safety and ethnic representativeness of the hospice staff were raised.

Conclusion: The results offer an important addition to the literature providing the views of both hospice staff and non-European patients and their families regarding challenges to the access of hospice services. This information can be used for future planning to enable hospice to both provide high quality evidence based palliative care services for patients and families and provide consultative services to primary health care providers in the community.

FRIDBERG, TORBEN* (Denmark National Centre Social Research, tf@sfi.dk)

INTE-25.1

FRITZ, JAN MARIE* (RC46 Clinical Sociology, jan.fritz@uc.edu)

Addressing Inequality through the Mediation of Disputes and Regional Conflicts

Mediation is a non-adversarial, flexibly-structured creative process in which one or more impartial individuals help disputants. Mediation is one of the areas of practice of clinical sociologists. The primary focus of the paper how inequality may be addressed by mediators before, during and after a mediation.

FRITZ, JAN MARIE* (University of Cincinnati, jan.fritz@uc.edu)
Abandoned and vacant properties are a serious urban issue as blight induces further blight. Real estate prices are nominal in some parcels in blighted neighborhoods. Also, subprime lending hit low-income neighborhoods the hardest. Moreover, foreclosure sales sometimes malfunctions due to speculators.

Cleveland, Ohio has lost more than 50% of its population from the peak. In case of Cleveland, distressed neighborhoods are found in the east of Cuyahoga River, especially areas bisected by Cleveland’s primary corridor that connects Downtown and University Circle. Draft Cleveland Sustainable Development Pattern guides development and housing to high-priority zones. The map shows development horizon of short term, medium term and long term. Ordinary as well as distressed neighborhoods tend to be left “blank” or at best categorized as long term. Land bank is an effective tool to repurpose blighted properties to productive use. Cleveland has a unique two-strata land bank system. The City of Cleveland Land Bank, a city government program, has existed since 1976 and now owns over 11,000 lots on conditions that such lots have no structure. Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation, an innovative land bank established in 2009, acquires properties including with structures from various sources: tax foreclosures, REOs and deed-in-lieu.

One of canonical correlation analysis mostly used application is the flexible tool that comes with stricter assumptions but with a clearer concept of eigenvalues in both procedures, Burt 1948) . It is shown that both methods do not necessarily end up with the same results. In sum, canonical correlation is a more flexible tool that comes with stricter assumptions but with a clearer concept of what should be excluded from the index.

This paper quantitatively clarifies the situations of Cleveland’s highly distressed neighborhoods. The paper reviews the history of clinical sociology in the United States. The presentation will focus on the work of Jane Addams, W.E.B. Du Bois and Charles Gomillion.

This presentation reviews the history of clinical sociology in the United States. The presentation will focus on the work of Jane Addams, W.E.B. Du Bois and Charles Gomillion.

Using Canonical Correlation for Index Construction with Aggregated Data

Indices constructed by aggregated data are frequently used for macro data or multilevel studies. There are several statistical approaches to construct such macro indices (as has been done by World Bank econometricians or psychometricians who deal with cross-country research questions).

For measuring multi-facet phenomena on the macro level (such as happiness, corruption or freedom), one would consider indices based on sub components which refer to the same phenomenon. Specifically, for convergent validity it seems important that the sub components measure different aspects of the same phenomenon but ideally nothing else (convergent validity). Statistical methods applied for index construction usually regard for convergent validity. This implies that most of the indices are constructed with high reliability. For preserving validity completely, one should also consider differences in measurement to other constructs or phenomena (discriminant validity). This is typically not under consideration in econometricians’ way of procedures when indices are constructed. It is also often argued by psychologists that indexes constructed with high convergent validity is nothing but a statistical concept, as it is well known that indexes used for different purpose should be excluded from the index.

We show the advantages of canonical correlation for macro indices construction over social phenomenon of personal as well as national freedom. One of canonical correlation analysis mostly applied use is the reduction of dimensionality (Anderson 1984) which is a crucial matter in index construction when sub components are also concerned.

The construction process is compared to factor analysis results (e.g. the role of eigenvalues in both procedures, Burt 1948). It is shown that both methods do not necessarily end up with the same results. In sum, canonical correlation is a more flexible tool that comes with stricter assumptions but with a clearer concept of what should be excluded from the index.

In this paper I will start with two case studies of environmental movements which are related with ‘kogai’ and have continued. ‘Itai-itai’ disease, also called ‘suicide’ disease, (cadmium poisoning) is the first pollution related disease certified by national government in 1968. The grass-root movements Itai-itai disease have continued to work for more than forty years. They have also affected the cadmium regulation policy in Japan and have supported the residential movements occurred in other cadmium contamination area.

At the final section of this paper I’ll consider the meaning of these movements, referring to the grass-roots movements following Love Canal case in the USA.

In this paper I will analyze the income distribution of active attorneys in Japan using the decennial income survey data from 1980 to 2010 collected by the Japan Federation of Bar Associations and the Civil and Environmentalist of the 62nd Legal Apprenticeship Cohort (registered in 2009) conducted in 2010 and early 2014 by myself and other legal sociologists as well as the yearly tax statistics compiled by the National Tax Agency Japan. The number of Japanese attorneys is rapidly increasing, especially since Japanese style of law school was inaugurated in 2004. Not only this time, but also whenever an agenda to increase the number of attorneys
Work Motivation and Social Networking Development in Professional's Job Change Behavior: A Comparison Between the U.S. and Japan

As professionals’ work-related knowledge is not dependent on the organization to which they are employed, professionals are thought to be able to move between organizations more easily than non-professionals. However a great number of professionals in Japan enjoy a lifetime employment system and never change organizations as many large companies in highly professional fields such as science and technology, etc. adopt internal labor market-type employment systems. Therefore, Japanese professionals tend to hope their growth in the same company, and not to change jobs even if the work is not interesting enough.

In the U.S. on the other hand, professionals in Silicon Valley, California found ventures one after another and frequently change jobs. They dislike to continue the same job for three years, because they always are anxious to the opportunity which makes them grow. They have a lot of interesting to the new projects which satisfy their curiosity. For this purpose, they are extending their network not only in the same professional area, but also with other professionals or even non-professionals to meet new idea. They are also looking for colleagues with whom to collaborate to realize such idea.

As a result, professional social networking development in Japan tends to be confined to professional groups such as affiliated companies and academic conferences, etc. Meanwhile, as professionals in Silicon Valley are in a high-risk situation with the fear of bankruptcy and dismissal lurking behind success, a wide variety of social networks consisting of former colleagues, persons in the community, PTA members, and members of the same ethnic group, etc. have developed. These differences in the social environment surrounding professionals have impacted the development of social networks; while employment in Japanese companies, PTA members, and members of the same ethnic group, etc. have developed a wide variety of social networks consisting of former colleagues, persons in the community, PTA members, and members of the same ethnic group, etc. have developed.

In the U.S. on the other hand, professionals in Silicon Valley are in a high-risk situation with the fear of bankruptcy and dismissal lurking behind success, a wide variety of social networks consisting of former colleagues, persons in the community, PTA members, and members of the same ethnic group, etc. have developed. These differences in the social environment surrounding professionals have impacted the development of social networks; while employment in Japanese companies, PTA members, and members of the same ethnic group, etc. have developed a wide variety of social networks consisting of former colleagues, persons in the community, PTA members, and members of the same ethnic group, etc. have developed.

The case study examines the environmental movements in Japan, particularly organizations involved in advocacy activities for conservation of biodiversity since the 1980s. These biodiversity issues involve many different sub-issues—for example, preservation of wildlife, sustainable development, access to genetic resources, and benefit sharing. The analysis of data allows us to map the spatial distribution of these activities. The aim of this paper is to empirically examine the determinants of activities in a seminar. In addition to network effects, we included other factors such as the Fundamental Competencies for Working Persons the competency of “dis-...
Bangladesh is described as the “Next 11” or “Frontier 5” and it is expected that it will grow to be a key player in the world economy. Macro-economic data, such as GDP growth rate which keeps as high as 6% since 2000's, are indicators for the potential of Bangladesh’s economy. The Ready-Made Garment (RMG) sector is the country’s most dominant industry as well as its leading industry to earn foreign currency. It plays an important role not only in domestic economy, but also international market. The thriving RMG sector accounts for approximately 80% of total exports. As a major apparel products exporter, Bangladesh is ranked in 4th place behind China, Hong Kong, and Italy in the supply of apparel goods to the world market.

Even though RMG sector in Bangladesh is making remarkable progress, the industry stands on a fragile base. The following aspects should be taken into account when evaluating the real circumstance surrounding RMG sector; (1) RMG sector is highly dependent on imported raw materials specifically from China and India; (2) RMG sector which is divided into two categories, woven and knit, can only self sustain in knit sector. While knit sector supply meets most demands, woven sector that make higher volume add-on products is far behind at about 20%; (3) Bangladesh’s competitive advantage is found largely in lower wages among other competing countries such as China, India, Cambodia, Vietnam and so forth. This fact is strongly linked to working condition of RMG workers, which represent current tragedies in RMG factories; (4) Sourcing countries has been changing and it depends on international market trends. The possibility of Bangladesh remaining in its current stage is uncertain due to changing conditions in the external environment.

RC24-438.17

FUKUDA, HIROYUKI* (Hitotsubashi University, fkd.hook@gmail.com)

PR or Social Movement? : Against Climate Change Campaigns in Japan

This presentation examines the national campaign against climate change in Japan through the “frame alignment process” with from the state to the public based on the frame analysis in the social movement research.

State sponsored global environmental campaigns have been blamed for its policies that hide the economic disparity and political-social inequality underlying global environmental problems and trivializing it into matters of personal effort. However, specific analysis of these campaign activities had yet to be conducted.

Thus, I investigated one of the national campaigns against climate change, Team Minus 6% (2005-2010) and Challenge 25 (2010-2013), in order to clarify problems that had been focused on and values and strategies that had been adopted. The results showed an overall preference for “frame bridging” and “frame amplification” in the frame alignment process in order to hide conflicts among stakeholders. They repeatedly represented and stressed unity in the fight against climate change through “All Japan.”

In particular, 1. They focused on non-economic lifestyles as the major cause of increasing carbon dioxide emissions while lobbying efforts, against politics delaying the solution of climate change, receded into the background.
2. They presented the value of “individual environmentalism” in which the efforts of every individual adds up to a major force against climate change. As proof, they would quantify carbon dioxide reductions in accordance to numbers mobilized in a campaign or of individual actions.
3. They adopted a “personal interest strategy,” whereas individual interests and climate change issues are connected.

RC22-384.7

FUKUDA, YU* (Kwansei Gakuin University, yuta.fkd@gmail.com)

Uses of the Future: The Problem of Theodicy in Nagasaki

How is it possible to construct a meaning for the collective trauma among various social groups? This paper explores how people in Nagasaki respond to the collective suffering of the atomic bomb attack through a different approach to the problem of theodicy. The paper focuses on the religious mode of theodicy which can be seen among the Catholic community on one hand, and “tragic mode of theodicy” (Simko 2012) observed at the Nagasaki City Atomic Bomb Memorial Park on the other, to investigate a way to deal with collective suffering in contemporary public arena. Urakami, ground zero of the bombing, was one of the residential areas for Catholic communities that historically have suffered discrimination in Nagasaki. Immediately after the bombing, religious theodicy could be seen among the community that attempts teleologically to interpret the collective suffering as a “burnt offering” by providence. Although the Catholic community found solace in this theodicy at that point, it was later criticized in public not only because it acquires the responsible of the bombing but it also creates semantic conflicts among a variety of social groups that were affected. In contrast with the theodicy of the Catholic community, narratives of suffering of the secular mode of the frames of the Municipal commemoration was not giving any meaning based on religious worldview. Rather, it makes a way to deal with contingency of the suffering potentially in the future by realization of the ideal of the “world peace” and “abolition of nuclear weapons.” 68 years after the attack, the latter mode of theodicy is predominant in public, in the public commemorations of the Nagasaki atomic bomb attack. It is implied that the secular mode of theodicy oriented towards the future is more prevalent in contemporary Japanese society than the religious mode of theodicy that justifies the past.

JS-54.5

FUKUI, HIRONIA* (Arizona State University, haruna.fukui@asu.edu)

Social Inequality of Immigrants in Old Age: Exploring Multiple Dimensions of Social Network and Resource Flow during the Great Recession

This is a qualitative research project whose data comes from 10-month ethnographic field work at two senior centers in Phoenix, Arizona that respectively consist of either predominantly Asian or Latino and that the majority of Asian or Latino minority seniors are of foreign born. The project examines the access to social support and flow of resources among the older foreign-born population relative to their ties to the community as well as to their family. The primary goal of this study is to understand how the current sociopolitical context in Arizona affects the lives of old immigrants and native born by giving different ways of involvement in their social networks which are shaped by their living arrangements, relationships with younger generations in family/household, participation in community activities and in the labor market, and access to social welfare and services. The project tries to capture various ways in which immigrants in old age navigate their everyday lives when faced with economic and physiological obstacles as well as opportunities, and by doing so, it seeks to understand how they not only access and utilize but also contribute to the pool of resources. The secondary goal is to understand the life course impacts of quality and quantity of social and economic resources that are available to immigrants—individually as well as collectively as an ethnic community. The project examines the factors that encourage the expansion of social networks and reciprocity throughout a life course as they impact well-being in old age. It also explores how individual experiences may cumulatively contribute to well-being of the members who share the social networks. With these goals in mind, the project seeks to identify probable factors that are associated with persistence of social inequality in old age at community level which may be further impacted by the sociopolitical context of Arizona.

RC12-230.4

FUKUI, KOTA* (Osaka University, ktfukui@law.osako-u.ac.jp)

On the Potential of the Classic Japanese Theories of Sociology of Law

After the end of the Cold War, since early 1990s, the structure of the world society has been greatly changing under the pressure of globalization. The world society has become politically multi-polarized, economically covered with the global market and the law becomes complex and hybrid on the global level. Every national society becomes multi-lingual and multi-cultural. Worldwide information
networks make the global transaction much easier than in former times. Legal scholars are as if on an uncertain voyage. However, against all expectations, I insist that we can find a helpful compass for the voyage in the discussion by classic Japanese socio-legal theorists. The modern Japanese law had been constituted under the pressure of the global colonialization in the second half of 19th century, since opening the country in the late Edo era. Still in the first half of 20th century, Japanese legal scholars had to be strongly conscious of the global pressure to harmonize between traditional Japanese/Asian laws and modernized Western laws. Even Japan's defeat in World War II was regarded as a result of less attainment of the legal modernization in Japan. The pioneer theorists of sociology of law acted in that age. History repeats itself. Global legal issues similar to that of in the age of colonialization have been revived since 1990s. Current hot issues relating to the interface between the global economic laws and domestic civil laws are quite similar to that of the transplantation of modern law into Japanese/Asian society. The discussion on the support for the development of laws in underdeveloped countries is also a revived issue in the colonialization age. Of course, the discussions on the polarization between traditional Japanese/Asian and modernized Western law are outdated. Nevertheless, it seems that we can extract valuable indications from the classic Japanese theories of sociology of law.

RC16-285.7

FUKUI, NORIE* (Kyushu University, noriefuku@gmail.com)
Representation on the Experience of Suffering in Urban Space: Wall Murals in Belfast

The purpose of this presentation is to show how hostility and empathy have been expressed in post conflict Northern Ireland society by using an analytical framework of visual data in sociology. Visual culture has been widely argued in various disciplines. Although many disciplines have hitherto neglected visual representations, my focus here is to apply a sociological method of urban studies on the analysis of the visual representation.

My research interest is to examine the collective consciousness and memories of two communities where their identities have been in part shaped by the images and icons shared in their communities. To do so, I will deal with and discuss wall paintings in Belfast. Mural can be seen as a community medium (Rolston 1998), since the approval of the community is needed in order for a mural to exist in the community for a long time. My focus is on production, circulation and reception of murals in the urban space. In particular, I will look at the emplacement of murals in order to assess the positioning of each image in community.

The points that have been revealed in this study are 1) Making use of images from famous pictures, murals on national histories usually express confrontation and tend to be located along main roads in the communities, 2) Remembering the dark side of the history of their communities is considered to be expressed (not covered up) in both communities, although some of them are usually seen in residential areas, 3) “Empathy” between the two communities can be seen when they deal with the experience of sufferings under the authority.

RC30-518.5

FUNABASHI, KEIKO* (Shizuoka University, espoirk@msf.biglobe.ne.jp)
Emerging Child Care Services in France and Japan: Public, Private or Associative?

Early childhood education and care (ECEC) system comes to the front in three contexts today. First, quality child care services are indispensable for parents to continue working after their child birth. Second, quality child care services are important for young children to develop their sociability. Third, the quality of the child care services depends on the working conditions of child care staff. In many countries, child care services are emerging: municipal day care center, on-site day care center, family day care, small day care, parent day care and so on. There are also some facilities such as information center for families, open space for parents, toy museum for kids and so on. Looking at the child care providers, the private sector and the associative sector are growing instead of the public sector. What are the factors of this change? How shall this change influence on the quality of ECEC system?

I selected two countries for comparison: France and Japan. First I will outline the historical development of the ECEC system in both countries and compare the present situation on the basis of national data. Second I will show some examples of good practices in education and care system provided by the associative sector as well as the private sector from my fieldwork in both countries. At last we will discuss about the conditions for quality child care.

RC38-656.6

FUNCKE, DORETT* (Professor, funcke@gmx.net)
From Field To Theory and Back - The Biographical (re-) Construction Of An Unconventional Family Through A Multi-Variant Range Of Data

By use of the case-related reconstructive method, I will show how various types of data can be integrated in the research process. The topic of interest is an unconventional family, whereby unconventional means the absence of the biological parents. Instead of the conventional family structure, the parental role is fulfilled by a homosexual female couple, who realised their wish for children with the help of a sperm donation. The central method of data collection is the family-historical interview as a core component of the ethnographical access to the world from that, other methods of data collection need to ensure that every case is incorporated in the analysis from various angles. This approach is based on the following principle: case reconstructions are not fulfilled in their entirety if only the transcribed interviews of the family history are considered. The set of data also consists of observational data (e.g., the constitution of interactions within the context of welcoming gestures, the seating arrangements, door bell nameplates), but also family indicative documents such as family photographs. Furthermore, data is obtained concerning the family of origin and the life course. This data is collected in a genogram, which is sort of a genealogical tree displaying the relationship in a generational context. This approach to the investigation of the „biography as a life context of the milieu“ (Richard Grathoff). The aim is to explain biographical constructs, which are limitedly accessible to the own reflection, as an act of negotiation with the family of origin. However, case reconstructions serve as a basis for theory development. The aim is to overcome the description of the isolated case. I will also discuss in my lecture the interpretation of the results in the context of theory development.

RC02-48.3

FUNG, KA- Yi* (University of Saskatchewan, kaf747@mail.usask.ca)
Network Diversity and Educational Inequality: A Case Study Of China

Following the line of James Coleman, this paper focuses on how network diversity influences educational inequality. Social capital is positively related to one's academic performance. One way to gain more social capital is having a diverse social network as we can access to various kinds of social capital from network within the community. Even Japan's defeat in World War II varied different social backgrounds. Disadvantaged groups tend to have a less diverse social network. However, if students from a disadvantaged group have a less diverse educational support network, then why would some of them still be able to achieve academic success, such as attending an elite university? This study examines the case of students from both disadvantaged and advantaged groups in China as an example to answer the above question.

In the summer of 2008, we conducted in-depth interviews with 30 undergraduate students from two of the most prestigious universities in China – Peking University and Tsinghua University. Twenty were rural students, and the other 10 urban. By comparing the educational support networks of these two groups, we discovered that the educational support network of rural students is generally larger than that of urban students. This is because rural students face more barriers than urban students and their network members are less able to provide them with resources, so they need more supporters than urban students in their journey to elite college. This indicates that rural students cannot get enough help from the state and therefore have to rely on their own resources to achieve academic mobility.

RC47-769.20

FUNKE, PETER N.* (University of South Florida, pnfunke@gmail.com)
WOLFSON, TODD* (Rutgers University, twolfson@rci.rutgers.edu)
Nervous System: Media, Communications and the Fight for the City

As urban communities confront the specter of austerity budgets, growing inequality and a diminishing public sector, the question that organizers encounter is how to shift from multiple autonomous movements in a city to one movement for the city. This paper details and analyzes the role of media and communications in the process of developing a united front of people and organizations fighting for urban social change. Specifically, we look at the practices of the Media Mobilizing Project (MMP) in Philadelphia. MMP is both a community-based media network and a network of organizations across the Philadelphia region that aim to “build a movement to end poverty led by the poor and working class, united across color lines.” Through MMP’s use of media and communications we argue that communication technologies can be reimagined as a mobilization tool that connects different parts of the urban social body, bringing students together with janitors, teachers, and community members fighting displacement.
In this paper we use the concept of the nervous system to analyze the manner through which media conjures people across the fragmented political topography of the region. In this sense at the core we argue MMP utilizes an independent media and communications infrastructure to collapse isolation between groups throughout the city. The concept of a communications nervous system that serves to build a unified front politics, challenges the long held assumption that media is the arm of an already pre-existing movement, instead showing how through specific media and communication practices (social media, radio, video) new organizational forms and collective identity processes can emerge. In this sense, the paper provides a conceptual framework of how to study and understand the relationship between social movements and media in a contemporary urban setting.

FUNKE, PETER N.* (University of South Florida, pnfunke@gmail.com)

Rhizomatic Resistance: Social Movement Politics from Porto Alegre to Tunis and Frankfurt

The last three decades have seen massive protests and mobilizations. From the Zapataista uprising in Chiapas in the 1990s to mass demonstrations against war and protests at virtually all gatherings of world leaders to struggles in North Africa and most recently Occupy Wall Street and anti-austerity mobilizations, protests and social movement organizing have taken place across the globe against rising inequality, war, the dispossession of rights and entitlements, democratic deficits and austerity politics.

This paper examines this arch of movement-based politics. Situating it within former regimes of social movement organizing and relating it to shifting dynamics of capitalism, I argue that contemporary movement-based politics is relying on and enacting a distinct and novel movement logic. Different from the so-called “Old Left” of mass unions and parties and the more identitarian politics of the “New Left”, contemporary movement formations are based on what I suggest to call a “Rhizomatic Logic”, forging linkages and synergies across the fragmented landscape of “old” and “new” left. Thriving on multiplicity and thus lacking a dominant core or main axis, the rhizomatic logic emphasizes multi-connectivity and heterogeneity of political struggles, which has no central actor, issue, strategy, or ideology beyond opposition to neoliberalism and thus a subsequent need for thicker communicative processes while this logic allows for unpredictable connections as well as tempering of inherent antinomies of diverse movements and groups, it simultaneously limits the degree of congealed and resilient movement building. Most recently this Rhizomatic Resistance model has found varied expressions in pro-democracy as well as occupy-type and anti-austerity protests from Tunis to New York and Athens to Frankfurt.

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Noms, Norms, and Market Order: A Study of Closed Auction Markets for Antiques and Secondhand Goods

This study explores how market order emerges in Japanese closed auction markets for antiques and secondhand goods. Most auction markets for antiques and secondhand goods are exclusive to dealers in Japan. The Antique Business Act (Kobutsu Eigo Ho) states that participants in auction markets must have a secondhand goods dealer license. Participants also need to obtain a reference from an existing member to enter the markets. Dealers belong to auction markets and are associated with other members, top buyers who have significant influence rather than pure markets, although the members compete to acquire articles at the auctions. This paper presents the norms and hierarchical relationships in closed auctions that bring order to the markets.

Norns in markets are beliefs about the expected behavior of market participants. The norms alone are not sufficient to engender market order; enforcement mechanisms are necessary. A hierarchy is a typical enforcement mechanism. Authorities observe members and then sanction those who deviate from the norms. Although markets and hierarchies have been regarded as opposing governance mechanisms, hierarchical relations emerge in markets as well as in groups. Market participants in the same marketplace differ in terms of status and power.

The norms in Japanese auction markets require participants to bid based on their own evaluation of items. Buyers who do not have much expertise on auctioned articles may try to follow experts’ bidding. Such bidding is condemned by auction staff. Members often have different membership norms to those of top buyers who have significant influence in the markets. Their status is earned by their contribution to the markets. They make great efforts to attract dealers and goods to the markets. Participants accept their authority because they know that the markets do not function without their contributions. Although their influence will distort market competition, the hierarchical structure ensures orderly function in markets.

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Youth Justice Programs in New York City

Youth justice programs have been part of the fabric of urban landscapes since Civil Rights. During the 1960s and 1970s such programs were explicit in helping young people, particularly young people of color, fight oppression and participate in democratic processes. Today, some argue that the sociopolitical aims of such programs are falling by the wayside due to the focus on “youth development” which emphasizes the growth of individual young people, rather than the growth and health of urban communities (Ginwright & Cammarota, 2002). Not only can we expect young people to lead healthy, productive lives when growing up under abhorrent conditions, we believe young people can be a part of the solution for transforming their environments. Youth justice programs engage young people as active agents of change in their own lives. While the outcomes of youth justice programs have been examined (e.g., Austria, 2006; Ginwright and Cammarota, 2002; Hill, 2004), there has been a lack of analyses of the processes critical to determining how they work, how they are implemented, or why such processes are effective. The purpose of this research was to examine such processes by examining how youth workers conceptualize the inequities facing urban youth today and how those conceptions translate into practice (e.g., into methods for engaging young people in social justice). We wanted to understand the key inequities staff identify as critical in the lives of urban youth and how young people are engaged in understanding and responding to such inequities (what processes are used). We interviewed key staff from youth justice programs in the Northeast of the United States in order to obtain rich qualitative data for addressing the research questions.

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A Socially Value to Support and Rehabilitate the Elderly

What meaning of punishment the elderly offenders, it is the only to pay for crime of them? I think that there is the socially value of support them, in the criminal policy on aged societies. From social work practice I have presented to need of support them, as a marginalized people, and I want to discuss the meanings, purposes of this practices.
spread daughter preference, I investigate whether Japanese parents with a first-born son tend to not only have a second child but also have one sooner. Previous research shows that having a first child with socioemotional and behavioral traits that make parenting easier is associated with a second birth (e.g. Jokela, 2010). It is commonly known that young male children are more difficult to raise than females because they are more prone to illness and injury. Also, boys are considered more physically active and require parental attention. Then, parents with a first-born son may rather hesitate to transition to a second birth or postpone having another child.

Using the Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century, a nationally representative survey of children born in 2001 in Japan, I explore the above explanations. I use Cox regression to model the hazard of progression to a second birth among parents of first-born children surveyed. I especially focus on how gender of the first-born child and measures of parenting difficulty (i.e. occurrence of illness/injuries/accidents, perceived parenting burden/anxiety) as well as other characteristics affect parity progression. Interactions between gender and parenting difficulty on parity progression will also be considered.

TG04-957.3
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Child Trafficking in the EU

The paper presents findings from an empirical study of the trafficking of Roma children into the UK, involving the establishment of the first EU wide police joint investigative team (JIT) to investigate the illegal movement of humans in Europe. The paper draws on 12 months of UK-based research and four research visits to Romania and Bulgaria yielding more that 100 hours of interview data collected from interviews with senior actors within policing and justice agencies, Roma advocacy NGOs, and child protection organisations in the UK, Romania and Bulgaria. This paper is set in the context of monitoring of problems of policing and protecting marginalised populations across different jurisdictions and how vulnerabilities are exacerbated by the diverse and often conflicting remits of the various agencies involved. The paper discusses how the impact of structural issues such as poverty and exclusion, and the resulting conflations of the criminalisation and victimisation of the Roma, has not only limited the effectiveness of available responses to child trafficking, but also served to aggravate the increasingly adverse conditions faced by Europe’s favourite scapegoat. The paper additionally seeks to progress a theoretical space by linking such analysis to sociologies of mobility, marginalisation and the pluralised rendering of criminalised and victimised ‘others’. Key here are the myriad ways in which (national and organisational) borders are imagined, governed and responded to by diverse groups of criminals, victims, criminal justice and social services agencies.

TG04-945.4
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Security, Surveillance and Space: Contested Topologies of Anticipatory Urban Counter-Terrorist Surveillance

Drawing on data generated from ethnographic research and two years of interviews with counter-terrorism practitioners this paper analyses practices and arrangements of domestic security surveillance operations in two empirical case studies: the London Olympic security programme and, also, urban counter-terrorist surveillance measures in a British city. Particular emphasis is placed on the anticipatory turn in security practice and how collapsing distinctions between internal and external security draw multiple new actors and agencies into the dispatch of counter-terrorism and attendant surveillance practices. With them come diverse practices, orthodoxies, values, techniques, weightings of risk and ambitions for security and surveillance. The paper argues that topological approaches informed by Foucauldian notions of ‘security’ (2007) and biopolitics (2008) provide particular utility for understanding of these heterogeneous configurations, techniques and practice of surveillance. Such approaches not only provide conceptual tools to articulate the diversity, plurality, conflict and cohesion within CT practice but, also, capture how power simultaneously operates at different scales and for varying (sometimes competing) purposes. Moreover, the paper argues that such conceptualisations of security represent a move beyond territorial control to the management of circulations, where subjects are left in situ, but their mobilities are monitored, delineated and assessed and, ultimately, reclaims elements of Foucauldian surveillance-focused debate from the shadow of panoptic analyses.

RC30-514.9
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Parental Leave Policies in the French Work Family Regime: Innovative Formulation, Disappearing Implementation

Theoretically, this proposal hinges its analysis around the concept of Work Family Regime - which at the same time draws from the knowledge acquired from large European comparative studies and from those which come from the feminist critique of these works. It then makes a study of the French Work Family Regime through family policies and, in particular, the formulation and implementality of parental leave.

France has formulated parental leave that is neutral and very innovative in its formulation but which does not fundamentally question, in its implementation, the unequal position of men and women in employment and within the family. Consequently, despite the fact it is very innovative and well founded from the point of view of a better hinge point between Family and Work, the use of the device remains almost exclusively female, puts the employment of women at a disadvantage and reinforces gender inequalities. The world economic crisis, by making available employment and the means of the social investment more scarce, has only reinforced such a dynamic.

In fact, the real sociological question is less to understand how the crisis is putting the brakes on (or even destroying) acquired experience in terms of reconciling working life/family life than to measure the growing discrepancies between social practices and normative frameworks that cause dysfunction and inconsistency phenomena within most contemporary societies. The discrepancy between standards and practices are reinforced against three contradictory phenomena: one that refers to the process of homogenising employment ratios between men and women; a second that refers to the permanence of a sexual allocation of productive and reproductive activities (sexual division of social activities); and a third which expresses the desire of women and men to be able to be reconciled without wearing down their working life and their family life.

RC12-223.4
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Further Development in Study of Dispute Patterns in Central Eastern Europe

As the research on dispute patterns in popular legal culture in Poland is developing the further research results are presented. The 2013 results of field interviews in bi-ethnic area will be presented checking the hypothesized similarity of disputing patterns amongst Polish and Ukrainian population in Poland as well as the initial 2014 data on large urban population in Eastern Ukraine as compared with Polish population in Poland. The reasoning behind is that though different in their identity the two societies had enough similar past that they should display the same basic features to the willingness to dispute, use courts or to settle disputes informally. The methodology of further study concerning the use of courts within such comparison will be presented. Variety of types of disputes is under study ranging from traffic disputes through business disputes to family disputes.
As religious institutions and practices continue to decline in Japan, a number of young men and women have begun traveling long distances to gather at shrines, temples, and other holy sites. In groups or alone, these pilgrims pay respects at holy altars and purchase votive tablets, protective charms, and other religious paraphernalia that have long marked religious consumption practices in Japan. At first, this seems to be a reversal of the processes of secularization that have intensified around the world under the forces of modernization and late capitalism. However, what draws these individuals is not the charisma of the gods enshrined at these sites, but rather the charisma of fictional characters who inhabit the fantasy worlds of particular manga and anime stories which take these actual holy sites as their settings. These subcultural pilgrims are part of a community of fans who pursue a multi-dimensional connection with two-dimensional, fictional storyworlds. While some scholars view this as the further commercialization and secularization of "traditional" religio-cultural practices, these practices reveal how both "traditional" and "modern" cultural forms—i.e., religion and the popular culture forms of anime/manga—in fact share overlapping cultural idioms of individual effort, charismatic devotion, practical reciprocity, and contingent sociality. In this paper, I analyze the kinds of personal attraction and interpersonal relations formed through participation in subcultural pilgrimages. I suggest that "anime pilgrimage" reveals how religious and secular practices in Japan are neither mutually distinct in a Kantian sense nor dialectically progressive in a Hegelian sense, but rather reciprocally shaped through cultural modes of both ethical sociality and self-advancement. This further calls into question conventional views of distinctions between "traditional" and "popular" cultural forms by revealing how new technologies and pop culture media can be reshaped into augmenting and intensifying previous cultural practices of pilgrimage, self-advancement, and sociality.

RC26-456.1
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High, Lonesome, and Sociotechnical: The Corporealization of American Bluegrass Music in Japan

In August 2013, the Takarazuka Bluegrass Festival in Japan marked its 42nd year, making it the world's second-longest running bluegrass festival. That bluegrass—a quintessentially American popular folk music from the poverty-stricken, rural backwaters of the Southeastern United States—has found such solid purchase in Japan is noteworthy. The continuities and reconfigurations that have marked bluegrass's transplantation into Japan speak to larger questions of how and why explicitly rural, volkisch traditions are not only invented but also translated into foreign contexts within the larger process of modern nation-state figurations. But while bluegrass and American folk music more generally have been studied to varying degrees as markers of (transnational) sociohistorical transformation, the embodied, sociotechnical quality of bluegrass music—and indeed of music—has garnered less attention. A key but understudied component in the performance and consumption of bluegrass, in both America and Japan, is its corporeality—the ways in which human bodies instantiate the ideas, identities, relationships and values assigned through bluegrass music to the actors, human and material, who compose its sociotechnical cosmos. Central to this analysis is the examination not only of the work of human bodies, but also of the agentive work of non-human actors—specifically, the acoustic instruments whose material qualities work recursively with human agents to produce specific physical attitudes, interactions, and limitations. In this paper, I show how the embodiment of bluegrass music in Japan offers insights into the sociotechnical transformation of national popular music. By linkage the micro-analysis of bodily practice with transnational and transregional movements of goods and ideas. Using ethnographic and historical data and the sociotechnical insights of Bruno Latour and others, I argue that Japanese bluegrass allows performers and consumers to engage explicitly with questions of cultural identity through intimately embodied and networked practices.

RC36-621.1
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NOSSEK, HILLEL* (College of Management Academic Studies, hnossek@colman.ac.il)
Israel Case Study: Israeli "Social Justice" Protests

This paper focuses on complex interactions involving offline and online activists, new and mainstream media audiences, during the Israeli "Social Justice" peaceful protests ("July 14th"–October 2011); based, amongst others, on theoretical frameworks as social agency (Bourdieu, 1998), media political economy (Couldry, 2010; Mosco, 2009), new media and social change (Downing, 2001; Castells, 2009). Following numerous workers' union strikes in 2011, Israeli citizens desperate enough of welfare state deterioration, began comprehending the harsh neo-liberal economy mechanisms, and became very angry. On June 14th 2011, Ynet (a popular online news-media) continuously covered a Facebook call by young orthodox Itchak Glazer, a scott cottage cheese, a popular basic food, and Facebook quickly gained 100,000 followers (Levin, 2012), who also monitored supermarke prices. A month later, the young film editor, Daphni Leef, opened a Facebook call for

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
her friends to join a tent protest in Tel-Aviv on “14th of July,” an initiative that spread throughout Israel with even families and elderly people joining demonstrations, marches and gatherings. Some 800,000 protestors -10% of the Israeli population (nearly 8 million) - comparatively the highest number, even internationally, participated in civilian demonstrations (Shechter, 2012). Public support was 91% (July 2011 Peace Index, Israel). Israeli mainstream media - printed, online and electronic - supported the protests, opening live studios on main TV channels (participant observation; Shechter, 2012).

Research questions seek the modes and reciprocal relationships between activists, journalists, new and mainstream media audiences; through a combined methodology: offline and online ethnography and netnography; in-depth interviewing with activists and journalists; and quantitative and qualitative text analyses.

JS-35.3
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ANDERSON, KATHRYN (University of Arizona)
THOMPSON-DYCK, KENDRA (University of Arizona)
DUERR, DANIEL (University of Arizona)
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The Great Recession Washes Across the Desert: A Study of Neighborhood Organizational Resources and Social Disorganization in the Phoenix-Mesa Urbanized Area

The Great Recession (2008-09) impacted urban communities in the U.S. in many different ways. This paper focuses on the role of organizational resources in mitigating the impact of the recession on one metropolitan community, the Phoenix-Mesa urbanized area. Our research questions are: did areas' organizational resources mediate the effects of the Great Recession on neighborhood outcomes? From Wilson (1987), Small and McDermott (2006), and our own research we know that some neighborhoods in the metropolitan area have considerably more organizational resources than others. Logan (2012) labels this spatial inequality. Our hypothesis is that areas that had more organizational resources prior to the recession were better able to cope with the crisis than areas with fewer resources (Sampson, 2012). These intermediate structures enabled communities to absorb the shock and stay intact. People could turn to neighborhood establishments for social services, amenities, health care, religious support, and social support. The counter-argument is that this recession was so severe that it destroyed organizational resources that gave some areas advantages over others. The economic crisis not only undermined the capabilities of the household sector, it also destroyed establishments. It was truly an economic tsunami.

The units of analysis are 943 census tracts in the Phoenix-Mesa urbanized area and we use spatial econometric models. We examine data for 2003, 2007, 2008, and 2009 from the U.S. Census, Dun and Bradstreet, the Urban Institute, and phone directories. These data are collected and geocoded. The dependent variable is a composite measure of social disorganization: crime (homicides), poverty rates, school dropout rates, and underweight births. The mediating variables are the number of youth serving organizations, schools, congregations, membership clubs, parks, and health care facilities in the census tracts. The independent variables are housing values, unemployment rates, and population change. Finally, we control for racial/ethnic composition and socioeconomic characteristics.

RC03-66.2
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INOUYE, JOY (College of DuPage)
The Spatial Capital of Urban and Suburban Families: The Effects of Place on Children's Activities and Parental Satisfaction

Families' life chances are affected by where they live as well as by their financial, social, and cultural capital. That's because their residence affects the likelihood of accessing organizational resources (Wilson, 1987). The latter include employment, education, health care, and food as well as entertainment, religion, and culture. Logan (2012) characterized this “unequal access or exposure by different population groups” spatial inequality.

The concept of spatial capital recontextualizes spatial inequality in network terms and sheds light on how an area's transportation network can reduce/enhance spatial inequality. This concept focuses attention on the different abilities of households to access diverse elements in the context of the urban design (Masaryk University). Families' access to organizational resources is measured using network analytic techniques, i.e., how many supermarkets, doctors' offices, parks, schools, sports clubs, etc. can families reach through the transportation grid in a reasonable amount of time. This will depend on how transportation networks are designed, where establishments are located in the network, the family's location, and the family's transportation and communication technologies, e.g., cars, bikes, smart phones, GPS devices, etc.

We use data from surveys of families in 2003 and 2013 in the Phoenix-Mesa urbanized area and spatial data that we collected on a variety of establishments that provide services and activities for children for these same years. We hypothesize that availability of families using and evaluating establishments that are important to their childhood will be function of how many establishments are accessible to them through the transportation network. The more choices a family has, the more likely they will take advantage of them and the happier they will be. We employ hierarchical models where we model the likelihood of families' use of different establishments and their satisfaction using areal data to define the set of establishments accessible to them.

JS-68.3
GALBRAITH, PATRICK W.* (Duke University, pwg2@duke.edu)
The Politics of Research on 'popular' Culture in Japan

At the beginning of the new millennium, Japan, then still the second largest economy in the world, was suffering from a decade of recession and watching as geopolitical interests shifted to east Asian neighbors. At the same time, Japanese games, cartoons and comics were circulating around the world, and business and government leaders rushed to support the creative industries. The subsequent strategy to win the hearts and minds of the youth of the world through mega-popular franchises such as Pokemon was dubbed "Cool Japan." While the success of this strategy has been widely debated, and drawn its share of criticism, in June 2013, Japan's Upper House sent out a statement that they were redoubling their Cool Japan efforts, giving the go ahead to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry to earmark ¥50 billion for promoting the cause over the next 20 years. With Tokyo gearing up to host the Olympics in 2020, many expect the charm offensive to continue. However, with increasing interest and investment in branded popular culture, local geek subculture has become an issue of national concern. What is "cool" about Japan, and who decides? How do gamers, comic-book nerds and animation aficionados fit into that image? Is it cool to include such people in projects focused on "japan?" What sort of research is acceptable, popular and cool within this paradigm? What research is "uncool?" What is the role of the Japan researcher in negotiating all of this during a "crisis" in the field, which is to say declining opportunities for funding and employment? This paper seeks to unpack the politics of popular culture in Japan through the case study of Akihabara, an area in Tokyo that some think is geeky and gross, and others position at the center of Cool Japan.

WG03-912.5
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Missing Bodies? the Visual Landscape of Home and Its Meanings to Solo-Living People

Not only present of other bodies, but also the absence of bodies of others has a significant effect on the contemporary experience of domesticity and belonging. In her classical study on home as a tyranny, anthropologist Mary Douglas (1991) addresses solo-living only once, mentioning that conflict between persons is just transformed into conflict of wants within one person. In that sense, the normality of home in terms of routines created via the relations of its various members is produced by the single member who has to discipline him- or herself. Goffman-esque "backstage" of home becomes a highly important "onstage" via internalized social norms or aesthetics. In our research we focused on home-centred and home-generating practices performed by the occupants themselves, or between the occupants and the materiality of their dwellings and other non-human players (e.g. things, animals). In this paper, we will present the photo essay based both on 1) visual diaries, where photographs and texts were taken and written by participating dwellers focusing on mundane routines and everyday situations (of “doing nothing”) as well as on the moments of significant ruptures and changes, and 2) on visual material collected by participating researchers during the research events using go-along ethnography in the dwellings. Both are then interpreted in relation to other written or oral narratives produced within different phases of the research project aiming to understand how the meaning of home is constructed by solo-living men and women, which practices they use to create, maintain, experience and imagine their homes in space and time, and how they position themselves within wider social networks, family and society. We are seeking for more fluid, open and empirically grounded concept of home based not on essentialism and normativity, but rather on performativity and it's becoming-into-being through active bodies, dynamic meanings and mundane aesthetics.

RC11-206.4
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The Perception of Leisure By Grandparents in the Era of Active Ageing: Conflicting or Complementary Roles?

Family, education and work in later life, care for grandchildren as well as the imperative of "active" and "healthy" ageing are framing and structuring the everyday life and decisions of the Czech ageing population. The paper aims to bring new insights into the problem of the role overload, i.e. "the stress generated within in a person who cannot comply or has difficulty complying with the expectations of a role or a set of roles" (Burr 1973 in Lee 1988: 776). Based on triangulation of quantitative (representative survey) and qualitative (open-ended in-depth interviews) data generated within the research project "Role overload: grandparents in the era of active ageing", the perception of various and dynamic roles performed by the elderly will be examined, focusing, for the purpose of this paper, mainly on the perception of leisure time and leisure activities in the context of the interpretation and experience of other role expectations and role performances. We perceive leisure as a specific integrating field in which the particular roles may be perceived both as complementary as well as conflicting, depending on the self-positioning, available resources and the interpretation of the grandparent’s role itself by the grandparents as well as by other relatives and members of relevant social networks. The attention, then, will be paid to the ways how the possible challenging intersection of these different levels are coped with and actively shaped and lived.

JS-77.6

GALE, NICOLA* (University of Birmingham, n.gale@bham.ac.uk)

Knowing the Body and Embodying Knowledge - the Practice of Complementary and Alternative Medicine

Bringing together findings from several empirical studies I have conducted over ten years with students, practitioners and teachers of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), I will define and illustrate the concept of ‘embodied knowledge’. I will argue that the concept has significant implications for practice and scholarship in the field of health care research, and give specific consideration to the ways of spatial/bodily boundaries and timescales in practice.

While health professionals of all types have been traditionally been viewed as (more or less) credible brokers of knowledge about the human body in health and illness, the embodiment of the practitioner him/herself is an important counterbalance to the focus on knowledge of the bodies of ‘others’. The philosophies of different CAM approaches are enacted in day-to-day practice within their social context, with an impact not only on the recipients of CAM treatments but also on those delivering them. The bodies on both sides of the CAM therapeutic encounter are often not primarily constructed as medical bodies; they may be ‘energetic’, ‘emotional’, or ‘spiritual’ bodies. The ‘disease’ of biomedical becomes instead framed as ‘dis-ease’, an imbalance or disturbance of energy. In these models, biomedical timescales and spatial/bodily boundaries are not necessarily relevant. Touch can be ‘energetic’ rather than physical, and the focus is on the subjective telling of illness, meaning that experience can be crafted during the clinical encounter into body-stories (Gale 2011) that actively integrate personal, lay, medical and CAM concepts of aetiology and healing.

I will present an overview of the embodied pedagogies in practitioner training, the challenges of making the transition from training to professional practice and the embodied experiences and practices of being an established and expert practitioner. I will argue that the concept of ‘embodied knowledge’ is vital to our understanding of the knowledge base of healing practices internationally.

RC04-109.5

GALE, PETER* (University of South Australia, peter.gale@unisa.edu.au)

Post-Nationalism or Transformative Transnationalism: Beyond Cosmopolitanism and Narratives of Change Across Borders Among Australian Students and Volunteers in India

This paper is a case study on the possibilities of personal transformation through transnational experiences based on the narratives of Australian students and volunteers working in India. It examines the possibilities of change through transnational experiences with a focus on Australia young people and their experiences of India and challenges to commonly held ideas and understandings of the Other. The research is based on a methodology of participants telling personal stories of experiences across national borders. The paper contrasts the many different narratives exploring what contributes to a transformative experience and the circumstances that contribute to what can be identified as post-nationalist, or an ethic of transnationalism. The paper is part of a project supported by the Australia India Council that focuses on the relationship between Australia and India through Australians involved in aid and development projects in India. The project particularly focuses non-Government aid organisations and Australian students and volunteers who have been visiting and working as volunteers in India over the past 25 years.

RC04-99.1

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National Educational Systems and Academic Profession: Portuguese and Spanish Cases

The transformation by which the universities are faced now is a global phenomenon that is affecting all regions on the globe. This has led some states to unite in regional blocs to seek strategic responses to position themselves favourably in the global context increasingly competitive. In Europe there is an ongoing process of construction of the European Higher Education Space. In this regard, national political agendas are heavily influenced by what Dale’s calls globally structured agenda for education. Despite identifying processes of convergence in national policies at the time of legislating there is a hybridization of the educational agenda in higher education. Assuming that the impact of political reform are felt and asked differently by social actors in two countries (Portugal and Spain) with consequences in demands on professional competences of professoriate and with the guidance methodological perspective of comparative education, this proposal aims to examine how the European guidelines for the Construction of a European Area of Education, firstly legislated by national governments, produce changes in the what is a professor in the context of economic knowledge societies and thereby assess the importance of the national state in the process of recontextualization of these policies.

RC47-770.5

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The Invisible Spring*: Internet and Political Practices in Colombian and Brazilian Mobilization

When it comes to social movements like the 'Arab Spring', Occupy Wall Street and the Indignados in Spain, there is widespread uncertainty about the extent of their international dimensions. But we do know that these movements penetrat ed borders to gain support from other contexts, where the use of Internet and social networks (especially Facebook) involved the configuration of a particular mode of protest and mobilization. What is the relationship between these events and the mobilizations in other contexts?

Two cases concern us: the MANE (Mesa Amplia Nacional Estudiantil) in Colombia, which deployed an unprecedented student movement in the last 40 years of national history, whose founding charter explicitly refers to the events in Tunisia, Egypt and Spain, and ACAMPA SAMPA OCUMA SAMPA from the Occupy movement in Sao Paulo, born of the global call to install camps in different cities in October 2011.

This paper shows, in a transnational perspective, how the emergence of new forms of communication in the Latin American context involves a reconfiguration of political action and denotes a new political process. The « Invisible Spring » is the metaphor of the origin and deployment of the new movements, their actions against invisibility, and the new online collective actions and protest mobilizations.

This paper will to expose the invisibility notion concerning three dimensions: the international mass media, the political character of these mobilizations, and the connections between these movements and the three international movements (Arab Spring, Indignados, and Occupy). The analysis concerning the Latin American cases presents two foci: the motivations and discourses and the actions and organisational forms.

Overall, the Framework is a PhD research project oriented to analyse the transformations of political practices of the young people in Latin America through the use of Internet (Colombia and Brazil cases).

This paper can be presented in spanish.

RC04-78.27

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Publicar o Pecerar El Desafío Para Una Ética De La Investigación Científica

El mundo actual se ha caracterizado por grandes avances científicos y tecnológicos y, al mismo tiempo, por una creciente brecha de desigualdad y una crisis que amenaza la soberanía del género humano en la Tierra. En este...
contexto, se hace imprescindible que los investigadores mantengan una postura ética manifiesta, entre otros valores, en la búsqueda incansable por la verdad y el trabajo en colaboración, que les permita generar nuevos conocimientos y aplicarlos a los problemas complejos del mundo actual. Contrariamente al espíritu ético que tendría que guiar este quehacer científico, en los últimos años se ha incrementado el pliego académico, como una práctica no-ética de los investigadores. En tanto que esta práctica fraudulentamente se ha evidenciado a partir de las publicaciones, el presente trabajo busca analizar este fenómeno en tres niveles. El primero versa sobre la normatividad y políticas institucionales para promover la producción y la evaluación cuantitativas en la promoción de carrera y la obtención de mayores niveles de remuneración. El segundo se centrará en la filosofía de publicar o perecer (publish or perish philosophy) y los valores del sistema de producción académica. El tercero busca concretarlo en estudios de caso. Con estos tres niveles de análisis, se propone hacer un acercamiento a este problema de pérdida de valores en la producción académica, así como sus implicaciones en la formación de investigadores y en la generación del conocimiento necesario para la comprensión y la solución a los problemas de nuestro tiempo.

GALLUCCIO, CATERINA* (UNIVERSITA’ DI CHIETI-PESCARA, cateringgalluccio@gmail.com)

Human Well-Being in a Media Multitasking Environment

The paper discusses the relationship between media multitasking (MM) and human well-being. Media multitasking (MM) is changing the way people think, talk, learn, socialize and view the world. MM has both cognitive and behavioral consequences on human beings. On the one hand, it drains the brain altering memory, linguistic ability, and learning process and, also, overwhelming humans with a huge amount of potential information, it can lead them to a feeling of being paralyzed and unable to make decisions. On the other hand, being pervasive in people’s lives, MM shapes their social interactions creating new “social aliens”, and let them experience a weaker capability of being connected with their own self. Generation gap makes a big difference in the perception of how profoundly MM is affecting human well-being. And in this respect, in an evolutionary framework, does the “digital immigrant” (M. Presny) original mould risk of disappearing. To leave the place to the “digital native” new mould, shaped with new cognitive and behavioral characteristics? Are the digital natives going to create a new meaning for human well-being? Or the digital immigrants will be able to drive to a third model?

The paper reviews the literature on the topic, examines the above issues and, based on some empirical results, proposes some perspectives for the future.

GAMBA, FIORENZA* (University of Sassari, fiorenza.gamba@libero.it)

Technology and Immortality: The Digital Narration of the Anthropocentric Myth of Amortality

Death has always a traditional role on recording differences and inequalities of member of society. The raise of the modern version of the anthropocentric myth of Amortality on the hand, and the new digital devices of immortality on the other hand, both result a contemporary narration of immortality: it points of change, of inequality, but in the same time, the new idea of immortality as well as a narration that holds together the dead and the alive and that stars by the personal intent of the subjects.

The highlights of presentation stressed these points:

- The digital development of amortality on the net: Facebook and other sites.
- Immortality for everyone:
  - The latest boundaries: the self made immortality and the QR code
  - Short bibliography
- Short bibliography
- The dead and the alive and that to st held by the personal intent (purpose) of the subjects.

The highlights of presentation stressed these points:

- The digital development of amortality on the net: Facebook and other sites.
- Immortality for everyone:
  - The latest boundaries: the self made immortality and the QR code


GAMORAN, ADAM* (William T. Grant Foundation, agamoran@wtgrantfdn.org)

The Rise of Privatization in Tertiary Education, and Its Implications for Teaching and Research in Universities

Increasing privatization in tertiary education is a worldwide phenomenon. In many countries around the world, developed and developing, this takes the form of an expanding private university sector. In the U.S., expanded privatization occurs in the form of sub-baccalaureate for-profit institutions, on-line degree-granting institutions, and the privatization of many functions in public institutions. What do these changes mean for the future of teaching and research in universities? This paper identifies distinctive forms of privatization and discusses the implications of each. An expanded private sector is likely to increase inequality of access to prestigious universities but does not threaten their standing. Moreover, the net effect of privatization on access depends not only on whether families are able to meet tuition demands, but also on whether privatization leads to a general expansion of the tertiary sector, which could increase access overall. Privatization in the form of on-line institutions and for-profit sub-baccalaureate institutions may challenge the ability of universities to maintain their place, but quality distinctions are likely to override the challenges. Privatization within public institutions
constitutes a more insidious challenge and may shift the balance of resources within universities so as to threaten their ability to provide a well-rounded liberal education.

RC18-325.16

GANAI, ALIA* (Research Assistant, alia.ganai@yahoo.fr) VAN HAMME, GILLES* (Université libre de Bruxelles, gvhamme@ulb.ac.be)

Elections and Territorial Inequalities in Post-Revolutionary Tunisia

Elections and territorial inequalities in post-revolutionary Tunisia By giving a comfortable advance to the Islamist party of Ennahdha (around 37% of the votes), the first free elections of independent Tunisia on the October 23, 2011 have taken by surprise most observers. In this paper, we identify the social and socio-territorial bases of major Tunisian parties through combining quantitative analyses at different scales and field surveys in specific localities. Although most interpretations have focused on the cultural modernist vs. conservative cleavage, hence obscuring the class cleavage, our analyses highlight very differentiated socio-territorial electoral bases for the main parties and indicate deep social differences in voting behavior between peripheral and core areas, as well as within cities. While allowing for a better interpretation of electoral results, our analyses also provide tools to understand possible evolutions within the Tunisian political space.

Key Words: election, democracy, Tunisia, socioeconomic inequalities

RC52-844.8

GANDINI, ALESSANDRO* (University of Milan, alessandro.gandini@unimi.it) PAIS, IVANA (Department of Sociology, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore)

The Reputation Economy: Knowledge Workers and Freelance Networks

A decade after Richard Florida’s ‘creative class’ manifesto we are now confronted to labour markets in the knowledge economy where professionals are increasingly independent and networked. The project-based and freelance nature of contemporary knowledge work enhances the necessity of constructing a solid reputation within a professional network, which appears to be a determinant element to build successful careers. This combines with the use of social media for professional purposes and the increasing importance of digital marketplaces where reputations become visible and, under certain conditions, potentially measurable.

Based on a doctoral research combining mixed methods within an ethnographic approach, this contribution dwells upon the networked dynamics of creative labour across both offline and online environments, to discuss the existence of a Reputation Economy whereby reputation management becomes the determinant element for the professional success of networked knowledge workers. This has implications at the level of subjectivity and hybridization of skills within highly fragmented labour markets.

RC14-249.2

GANDY, OSCAR* (University of Pennsylvania, ogandy@asc.upenn.edu)

Placemaking: Inequality By Accident or By Design

Placemaking: Inequality by Accident or by Design This paper seeks to extend the literature on the neighborhood effect by examining the myriad ways through which surveillance of the past, present and future in the service of urban planning works to reproduce different types of inequality through cumulative disadvantage. We understand the ‘neighborhood effect’ in terms of the association between poverty and disadvantage and spatially located and colloquially named places within cities. The tensions between socio-structural, cultural, and individualistic explanations for the scope and stability of these correlations are described before an analytical approach that combines all three is presented.

A key focus in this analytical strategy is the role being played by geographic information systems (GIS) in the development of plans for the transformation of urban spaces. It begins by reviewing patterns of growth in the spread of GIS technology beyond its traditional borders, in part through the popularization of tourism and professional relocation services that make use of maps, labels and index numbers to facilitate the evaluation of cities and neighborhoods in terms of characteristics commonly understood as amenities, opportunities and risks. The assessment of educational systems at the level of schools, walkability within user-determined boundaries, public safety or “dangerousness” on the basis of levels of exposure to crime, and motor vehicle accidents or pollution are just a few of the indicators to be described.

On the basis of this background review, this paper will shift its focus to the consequences for inequality that are inherent in the uses of spatial analysis as aids to public participation in the planning of neighborhood and community change, especially as they relate to an emphasis on public transportation as a feature of so-called “smart growth” initiatives.

RC36-620.2

GANGAS, SPIROS* (Deree-the American College of Greece, sgangas@acg.edu)

(Mis)Recognition, Ressentiment, and Dualism: Challenges for a New Sittlichkeit

In this presentation I shall argue that the category of ‘recognition’ (Hegel, Honneth) and its approach to social justice can be enriched if we address two major issues: a) the first problem posed for any theory of recognition is to forge a theory of social institutions embedding social justice. Following Axel Honneth’s recent shift towards the work of Durham and Parsons, I shall defend this pattern arguing that a new theory of Sittlichkeit is indeed pressing for an adequate approach to social justice through the lens of recognition. Yet, and this is issue (b), Honneth’s theory leaves largely unaddressed the issue of ressentiment, a powerful index of marginalization and disrespect. I shall thus attempt to fill this void in Honneth’s drawing on Max Scheler’s configuration of ressentiment. It seems that ressentiment is pertinent to a theory of just social institutions in many ways. For instance, I shall address Parsons’ inclusion of ‘sour grapes’ pathology in his theory of modern society. By linking it to the rationality of institutions, such as the university, ressentiment is important because he locates, perhaps unwittingly, a space in society where ressentiment may be cultivated. This is no other than the inelastic binary code which sets a social system’s self-definition in motion. Rigid, and systemically coded, dualisms give rise to feelings of ressentiment between categories (‘left-right’, ‘progressives’-‘conservatives’, ‘public-private’, ‘anti-globalization-anti-globalization’ advocates) and shipwreck important reforms that would mitigate injustice and would improve patterns of intersubjective recognition. Augmenting the category of ‘misrecognition’ to include the ressentiment problematic can help social theorists to theorize better significant empirical findings (e.g. Wilkinson and Pickett, The Spirit Level) that bear on the issue of contemporary social institutions and their approach to social justice.

TG03-931.3

GANGAS, SPIROS* (Deree-the American College of Greece, sgangas@acg.edu)

Human Rights and Agency: Sociological Opportunities in the Capabilities Approach

In this article I shall argue that Amartya Sen’s capability approach offers a promising renewal of sociological approaches to human rights. Sociology has only recently turned towards the capabilities approach. I shall suggest that, on the one hand, any new normative understanding of ability, like the one that Sen and Nussbaum offer, can gain from sociological theory simply because the program’s central categories have a precedent among many social theorists. Seeing this as an opportunity for creative theory-building in sociology, and drawing on sociology’s accomplishments, I argue that normative components of Sen’s ideas have been prefigured primarily by Parsons and to a lesser extent by Giddens. The capability approach mediates, I shall suggest, the formal aspects of Parsons’ idea of ‘capacity’ with Giddens’ idea of ‘capability’ in the context of the latter’s theory of stratification. On the other hand, many theories of agency in sociology are normatively wanting. If configured along the tracks of capabilities, sociological categories, like agency, can signal a progressive shift in sociology attentive to human rights, a core component of Sen’s research program. Compounded with capabilities, a new notion of agency can offer the appropriate normative justifications of ‘the public sociology’ paradigm which re-introduces normative considerations in sociological discourses. If this proposed reconstruction is plausible, then it can contribute to regenerating the capabilities approach sociologically, reconfiguring its progressive explanatory capacities, the merits of which have already been successfully tested and implemented across diverse sites, movements and organizations that promote human rights.

JS-16.6

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The Study of Hindu Woman Problems in Modern Society

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The mother India notion of downtrodden women of India, helpless, exploited by men, worn to and early death; and the exotic sensuous women of the orient, who make maharajahs happy with their beauty and talent, are somehow in the picture too.

Indian women of dignity, charm, simple beauty in all classes-form women in the villages, middle class women in the cities, government women in New Delhi-who were neither helpless and downtrodden nor absorbed in erotic gratification. Of pampered husbands. Some of these intelligent and still graceful, feminine women were in legislatures, some were running others sector.

Mother India, mother culture, goddess worship, and in a general cultural veneration of the feminine. The study of the Morden societies the Hindu women problem identified. The major source of data for the study is descriptive material from ten Indian informants, women graduate student in university coming from educated, urban and middle and upper-class backgrounds, representing various geographical areas.

Literary sources include translations of original Indian literature. The research paper focus if discussion of the Hindu women problem connected with the single women, older women, widow, divorce, mixed marriages, and friendship live-in-relation and NRI friendships etc. Most of these problems are related to the Morden age and its impact of traditional patterns.

Some of the problems involved in modern Indian womanhood. Except for widowerhood, they are related to changing times and the impact of the globalisation.


A new digital revolution is coming, this time not only in management of cultural activities but also in the administration systems of cultural organizations and institutions. Digitization of cultural management and administration will allow cultural managers and administrators to develop and manage real/physical cultural events on demand, wherever and whenever they need them in Info-Communication globalization. This paper examines and analyses the cultural events and activities in recent cultural and economic crisis. It examines cultural management as a very important issue of organising cultural events and activities both locally and globally. It focuses on cloud computing, digitization of cultural activities, cultural strategies and crisis management. It explores digitalisation of cultural administration structures and proposes a new dynamic model, the “Dynamic Perception of Cultural Activities” (DAPT).

Energy-Related Consumption in France: Policy Influence, Socio-Technical Structure and the Role of Practices

The issue of the public policies related to sustainable consumption changes has been recently raised in France, emphasized by the “Grenelle of the Environment”. However, since the 70s, France has faced the matter of behavioural changes in energy consumption. That is why we propose to treat the question of the behavioural changes impelled by the energy policies in France. This analysis will be embedded in the history of the public policies (energy and other domains of consumption) and their effects on the behavioural changes. Nowadays, the energy issue returns in top of the agenda, after having known eclipses at the end of the 70s. It is built in a context of the European energy market deregulation. The resulting policies highlight the importance of the individual behavioural change through the “consumer” representation (energy savings, smart grids, market choice of appliances, supplier choice according to the sources of energy production, etc.). The market tools are privileged, but the French State remains the dominating actor. Within this framework, isn’t the notion of the individual behaviour partly rhetoric? Indeed, other upstream factors encourage in a decisive way the levels of households’ energy consumption (e.g. offer construction, infrastructure choices, thermal regulation, at the French and European level). Moreover, the succession of the heterogeneity of the policy devices that have partly opposite objectives may lead to conflicts in norms and contradictions in the energy practices. Our analysis will be developed through examples related to “sustainable lifestyles”, such as: energy label, low consumption bulbs, carbon tax, choice of the means of transport, waste sorting and water consumption.

Efectos De Los Muertes Por Causas Externas En La Estructura De Poblacion De Venezuela, Años 2001-2011

Diversos estudios se han señalado el aumento de las muertes por causas externas en Venezuela los últimos años, dos de sus principales tipos: accidentes y homicidios, han escalado rápidamente entre las primeras cinco causas de muerte en el país. Este trabajo tiene como objetivo presentar los efectos de las muertes por causas externas en las tasas de crecimiento por edad y en la estructura de la población de Venezuela entre los años 2001 y 2011. Para ello, se utiliza los datos de mortalidad publicados por el Ministerio del poder popular para la Salud de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en los Anuarios de Mortalidad de los años antes mencionados, y los Censos de población y vivienda de los años 2001 y 2011. Para evaluar la incidencia de las muertes por causas externas se obtienen los datos de mortalidad publicados por el Ministerio del poder popular para la Salud de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en los Anuarios de Mortalidad de los años antes mencionados, y los Censos de población y vivienda de los años 2001 y 2011. Para evaluar la incidencia de las muertes por causas externas se obtienen los datos de mortalidad publicados por el Ministerio del poder popular para la Salud de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en los Anuarios de Mortalidad de los años antes mencionados, y los Censos de población y vivienda de los años 2001 y 2011. Para evaluar la incidencia de las muertes por causas externas se obtienen los datos de mortalidad publicados por el Ministerio del poder popular para la Salud de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en los Anuarios de Mortalidad de los años antes mencionados, y los Censos de población y vivienda de los años 2001 y 2011. Para evaluar la incidencia de las muertes por causas externas se obtienen los datos de mortalidad publicados por el Ministerio del poder popular para la Salud de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en los Anuarios de Mortalidad de los años antes mencionados, y los Censos de población y vivienda de los años 2001 y 2011.
Ongoing Disaster: Fukushima, Complex Technological Systems and Uncertainties

Catastrophes such as that which struck Japan early 2011, as a result of the accident in the Fukushima nuclear power plant, the most serious accident ever in the history of nuclear power plants after Chernobyl, demolish claims to extremely small risk probabilities for complex systems and upend the delicate balance between costs and benefits argued by safety experts. The Fukushima disaster demonstrated that in contemporary societies, vulnerabilities and threats are difficult to locate or predict, being both incalculable and impossible to offset. The natural tsunami that ravaged Japan was also a technological tsunami with ecological, social, economic, and political consequences. The Fukushima disaster may be thought of not just as a disaster for Japan, but for the technological order.

Our analysis of the March 11th disaster begins with a simple narrative showing how a natural disaster in a country at the forefront of technological development precipitated an accident in a nuclear power plant that in turn led to a chain of calamities at multiple levels. How did we become constructors of a world with such catastrophic potential? Section two responds by considering how the nuclear threat is played down as a result of the euphoric notion that human vulnerability can gradually be overcome by the increasing ability of science, technology, and probability analysis to control and predict events. The final section retrieves the idea of “forsightedness” as the basis of a political and social approach that can take on not only the uncertainties of the world, but also those generated by technological systems, in order to illuminate our choices and decisions. When faced with calamities and damages that appear to arise out of the blue but are the outcomes of our technological systems, their interactions, and our dependencies, foresightedness emerges as a response both rational and virtuous, however difficult.

A Different Path for Public Demands and Their Effects on the Processes of Democratization

En clave de la Teoría de Sistemas de Niklas Luhmann, ésta investigación plantea una explicación acerca del proceso mediante el cual la demanda histórica sobre la democratización de medios en México, retomada en mayo de 2012 por el movimiento #YoSoy132, logró instalarse en la agenda legislativa para su posterior discusión y aprobación como reforma de ley en materia de telecomunicaciones en junio de 2013. Esto es: identificar la articulación y evolución de una demanda pública propagada principalmente por Twitter, su consolidación en el ámbito mediático y la evocación a nuevos actores, la formulación de múltiples variantes y su consecuente aprobación e implementación como política pública.

Así, la relación entre irritación intersitemiasta que se pone en análisis permite explicar y asociar la operabilidad de diversos sistemas (político, jurídico, mediático, científico, y los movimientos de protesta), en su participación sobre dicha demanda y como fuentes de influencia y de tensión social a lo largo del proceso de decisión del Estado.

Para ello se realiza un estudio longitudinal de corte cualitativo que incorpora principalmente recursos audiovisuales de YouTube, documentos oficiales alojados en internet, y notas de periódicos digitales. De esta manera mediante un análisis documental fundamentado en la Teoría de Sistemas, el estudio permite la observación de la interacción sistémica y sus efectos en el aparato estatal al momento de tomar una decisión de vinculación colectiva.

En este sentido, la hipótesis que rige ésta investigación parte del supuesto de que gracias a la viralización y mediataización de las demandas a través de las redes sociales y de los medios masivos de comunicación, a la participación de actores especializados y a la respuesta de un grueso de la población, se aumentó la presión sobre el Estado lo cual dio paso a un acoplamiento estructural orientado por el cúmulo de irritaciones provenientes de su entorno.

Secularization in Mexico City: a Wrong Paradigm?

The political situation of the world and the complicated relation of the West with Islamic countries have provided evidence that the most significant mistake in the theories of secularization is the conviction that modernization inevitably leads to the loss of the importance of religion. Thus the proposition of Berger (2001) replacing this paradigm with an analysis of the interaction between the forces of the secularization and a counter secularization is pertinent.

In a similar way, it can be said that globalization reminds us that the relationship between religion and politics as established in the Western world, that is to say the passage of the religious to the sphere of the private life, is rather an exception.

Religion in the history of Mexico is a key element in understanding the cultural reality of this country and there exist a collective memory linked to the Catholic Church. However, the first years of this century were an undeniable setback for Catholicism. We can talk about changes in the nature of the religious that opened...
new perspectives for study. In that way studying the study of the process of secularization, its modalities and its particularities, become a pertinent subject.

Likewise, it is suitable to indicate that during the first two decades of this century the paradigm of secularization began to be questioned and the idea of a return of religion or a re-enchantment of the world began to emerge. It is possible to speculate that in large Mexican cities, especially in Mexico City, the process of secularization remains constant only in members of a middle class who can be considered carriers of an international subculture; these are people who have received a Western-style higher education, particularly in the humanities and social sciences.

RC32-564.4
GARCIA DOS SANTOS, YUMI* (Federal University of Minas Gerais, yumigds@uol.com.br)
Brazilian Long-Term Migrant Women in Japan. Work, Family and Subjectivities

This paper aims to present the first results of research initiated in January 2013 about Brazilian women migrant in Japan. Japan has accepted Brazilians of Japanese filiation and their spouses as labor force for over twenty years. The Brazilian community in Japan remains the third largest foreign community (population of just over 210,000 in 2012) in that country. If studies of the Brazilian community in Japan surpass only by both causality and descriptive analysis of gender relations in migration context is still incipient. Women's role in the migration process is often naturalized as complementary to male migration. However, studies of social and historical approach indicate that decisions to emigrate depart often from women's perspective, both causes. A descriptive analysis of gender relations in migrations that has been male centered (Roggerat, 1996; Morokvasic, 2005). Thus, we would like to show women's agency in migration process in Brazilian women's case. What is the objective and the subjective reasons to leave the country? Secondly, once in the country, what are the specific issues that those women face daily as immigrants, in the public and private spheres? How gender arrangement is done in terms of domestic work and child education? How they organize their everyday life as well as their emotional aspects as (foreign) workers, wives and mothers, specially when their residence in the foreign country became durable (contrary to their initial project)? Our analysis will be based mainly on qualitative research conducted with six Brazilian women, of Japanese origin or not, who live in Japan in a long-term period (about twenty years).

RC25-450.2
GARCIA LANDA, LAURA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, garlanster@gmail.com)
Academic Language Barriers: Professional Stigma or Recognition and Success?

In the last decades, university language policies have strengthened the use of English for publishing papers, books and articles, even in non-English speaking countries such as Spain and Mexico, for example. This fact has led to a series of academic problems: one may place both academic and students at stakes with linguistic and extra-linguistic uses of codes unknown to them and their English teachers. This practice surpasses their real conditions of coping with those matters in a short term period, which trigger ill practices that place them in face threatening situations that later may become a barrier for achieving this institutional goal.

Within this context, English holds the status of the language of academic and professional communication. In this sense, it has become a privileged language in the academic and professional realm, where academic production and activities in other languages are stigmatized. We analyze implicit and explicit language policies in macro and micro school practices where language status places individuals in asymmetric relationships, and see how these agents have become critical or not to their state of alienation, commodification and consecration. We also analyze their cultural trajectories, cultural fields and cultural capital in order to see how they resignify their habits.

This paper presents how the position of English as a professional language has brought “natural academic practices” that disfavor researchers, teachers and students in carrying out their daily academic activities and in attaining academic recognition and success and favor those who respect the doxa (Bourdieu, 2001).

RC44-727.10
GARCIA-ROMAS, TANIA* (University of Puerto Rico, taniagarcia22@hotmail.com)
Labor Precarization in Puerto Rico: World-System Crisis, State Paradoxes and Resistance Struggles

In the research conducted from 2008 to 2012: Labor Precarization in Puerto Rico: World-system crisis, state paradoxes and resistance struggles, I studied labor precarization in Puerto Rico from a world-historical perspective (Wallenstein, 2004). The methodological approach consisted in the construction of a microhistory (Tomich, 2008) examining the following three space-temporalities: 1) the short term, massive layoffs and resistance struggles in Puerto Rico during 2009, 2) the medium term, the analysis of these layoffs and resistances within the context of the world economic and political crisis, from 1968-72/73 to the present, and 3) the long term, the analysis of the 2009 massive layoffs and resistance struggles within the historical crisis of capitalism.

In the short term, I described how union workers and other groups resisted the massive layoffs of 30,000 workers, a policy implemented by the Government in 2009 to reduce government expenses and to mitigate the fiscal deficit, led to an unemployment rate of 16.9% in 2010. Employment rate decreased to 33% in 2011. In the medium term, the massive layoffs and resistance struggles held in 2009 were analyzed in the conjuncture context of the economic, political and social crisis from 1968/1972 to the present (Wallenstein, 2004). Considering the experience of the people and groups who participated in these resistance struggles, six challenges are discussed for unions and other groups. The potency of these and other groups to become anti-systemic movements is discussed. These movements can contribute to create new principles and politics for work and life. These principles and politics will be discussed supporting a new world-system beyond capitalism, the long term temporality presented across the research.

RC44-738.3
GARCIA-ROMAS, TANIA* (University of Puerto Rico, taniagarcia22@hotmail.com)
Resistance Struggles and Movements in Puerto Rico: Towards a New Politics for Life and Work

This paper is a product of research conducted between 2008 and 2012. The research centers on the analyses of the resistance struggles in Puerto Rico during 2009 to confront the layoff of 30,000 public employees. As a result of these layoffs, the union movement confronted six challenges. I discuss the potential insurgencies of unions and other social movements and propose a new world-system beyond capitalism, the long term temporality presented across the research.

The year 2009, and the first strike at the University of Puerto Rico in 2010, integrated the most active and prolonged struggles in our country for the last decade. In these struggles participated unions, economists, political and religious groups, feminists, students and professors. As in other important struggles, unions were among the most important protagonists.

The objectives of this paper are: 1) Explain two significant events that took place in this period: the peoples' assembly and the one day general work stoppage, 2) Discuss proposals of diverse groups to deal with the crisis, 3) To present a brief historical background of the fragmentation in regards to the local union movement, 4) To evaluate the main challenges and potential insurgency for union and other social movements. Among these challenges are: 1) The continuous dialogue on the meaning of work and the role of workers in this systemic crisis, 2) The importance of diversifying the activities of resistance, 3) Unions and other resistance groups should be aware and oppose the attempt of the state to criminalize their struggle. Finally, the integration of struggles and movements in South Korea, South Africa and Latin-America poses the need of new ways for international alliances between formal and informal workers. These alliances can confront the precarization of labor creating new principles and politics for life and work.

RC22-389.3
GARELLI, FRANCO* (University of Torino, franco.garelli@unito.it)
RICUCCI, ROBERTA* (University of Torino, roberta.ricucci@unito.it)
Something Is Changing: Italian Young People Between Religious Indifference and New Form of Believing

Several studies on youth and religion stress how only a very small proportion of the youth population has anything to do with organized religion. There has been, on the one hand, a growth of interest in alternative forms of spirituality and, on the other, an increasing estrangement from the various religious aspects (believing, practice, involvement in religious associations). In this framework, the paper will focus on the outcomes of the socialization process, investigating how young people debate, follow, refuse or interact with religion in the Italian scenario.

Are we looking at an Italian version of religious modernity which, on one hand, reflects the typical expectations of living in a pluralistic society and, on the other, forms them within the long tradition of culture and religious socialization which are typical of the country where both Catholicism and church are strong? Or are we looking at, among young people, the emerging of a generation characterized by religious incredulity? In this paper we're going to present findings of a qualitative study carried out with 150 young people aged 18-24, in order to better understand, in the framework of socialization outcomes, what are the key determinants of belief and belonging among young people and the reasons, the main reasons of their taking distance from the religion. The collected interviews allow us to define a typology, defining mainly four kinds of youths according to their religious definition and their religious practice, to their opinion on the Catholic church and to their religious socialization.
Embodying The Least Adult Role: Reflections On Youth Research

GARRATT, LINDSEY* (University of Manchester, lindsey.garratt@manchester.ac.uk)

Double Estrangement, Embodying a Reflexive Habitus: The Experience Of Minority Group Boys In Three Inner City Primary Schools In Dublin, Ireland

This paper introduces the concept of ‘double estrangement’ which is based within a somatic Bourdieuian framework and draws from Dubois concept of ‘double consciousness’ and the work of Abdelmalek Sayad. Drawing on a large qualitative dataset I will argue that migrant group boys in Dublin’s north inner city tend to experience their body image with unease, as somewhat problematic ‘shameful bodies’, through which they suffer from a break with their embodied selves and a disruption of their internal time as they are pushed between habitual and reflexive action. The dual elements of ‘double estrangement’ will be outlined, firstly, it will be contended that visible difference and dispositions of the body mark migrant boys out as not belonging and this provokes a tendency for them to feel constantly on display and judged through their bodies. Secondly, I will argue this has the effect of heightening a boy’s self-consciousness of their body as an object of value within peer interactions and this reflection estranges them from the embodied orthodoxy of the child world field and this is used to justify inequalities between boys and disguise racism within encounters.

Some of these changes have also led to new coping mechanisms and survival strategies. In particular, many U.S.-based critics of Chinese soft power moved past traditional China bashing exercises over censorship, democracy, and human rights, and now attempt to delegitimize China’s soft power through a four-fold strategy of: (1) ‘expository’ attacks on China’s soft power exports, (2) deploying the trope of the ‘China threat’ as a rhetorical device to delegitimize China, (3) constructing Chinese soft power as dangerous, and (4) discrediting Chinese soft power through hegemonic visual struggles within the international communication sphere.

Cold War 2.0 Visual Conflicts: American Visual Constructions of the Chinese ‘cyber Threat’

GARIBAY, DAVID* (Université d’Auvergne (France), david.garibay@udmail.fr)

Mouvements Sociaux Et Sociétés Civiles Dans Les Processus De Démocratisations : Le Cas De Conflits Armés Négociés

Le processus de négociation de paix actuellement en cours en Colombie entre le gouvernement et les FARC pose le problème de la participation dans les mouvements sociaux et de la société civile dans des négociations dans lesquelles le passage de la guerre à la paix suppose également une évolution vers des régimes plus démocratiques, par une inclusion de forces jusque là en marge de la politique institutionnelle. Or cette participation est face à un paradoxe : d’une part, elle contribue à légitimer les processus au-delà des parties négociatrices, mais de l’autre sa présence peut altérer des négociations marquées par le secret et la confidentialité. Or en Colombie le processus actuel de négociation est face à une importante mobilisation sociale, avec plusieurs expressions, d’une part des mouvements agraires et paysans, autonomes des guérillas, et de l’autre des collectifs de victimes du conflit armé. Les mobilisations s’adressent au gouvernement mais elles ont aussi un effet sur les guérillas qui négocient. Le cas colombien contemporain sera analysé au regard d’expériences similaires par le passé dans le reste de l’Amérique latine, pour le comparer avec des cas où la mobilisation collective a été écartée du processus de négociation (Salvador) et des cas où au contraire elle a été fortement associée (Guatemala). Cette réflexion visera à rehabiliter le rôle des mobilisations sociales dans les processus des démocratisation, rôle trop longtemps négligé par des approchées théoriques centrées sur la négociations entre élites. Il s’agira en particulier de montrer combien ces mobilisations contribuent à élargir le processus de négociation par dél la les seuls négociateurs et à fournir à ce processus de changement une légitimité autre que purement électorale.

RC47-770.1

GARRETON, MANUEL ANTONIO* (University of Chile, magarret@uchile.cl)

Foundational Dimension of Social Movements in Latin America? : The Case of Chilean Students and Other Mobilizations in Recent Years

The paper discuss five dimensions of recent mobilizations in LA: democratizing, antidemocratic, citizenship, identitarian and foundational, according to the predominant dimension in the movements. This is done comparing with other mobilizations in the world. The main thesis is that behind the different mobilizations and social movements in recent years, underlies a foundational dimension aiming to reconstruct the relations between State and society broken after globalization, neoliberal reforms, dictatorships and democratization processes. This hypothesis is examined in the Chilean case considering three main aspects: the type of society emerging after the process of democratization that we define as a post pinochetist or post authoritarian society linked to the past by the neo liberal model and the Constitution inherited form the dictatorship, the type of mobilizations that occurred since 2006 and mainly since 2011 and the window opportunity for new relations between politics and civil society opened by presidential elections in 2013 and possible constitutional processes.

RC44-738.2

GARTENBERG, INDIRA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, reva18@gmail.com)

New Dynamics in Collective Bargaining in the Informal Sector: Impressions from India

Globalisation has led to a numerous critical changes in the lives of the world’s working poor. The effects are particularly intense on those engaged in the informal sector in developing countries. Female workers in India’s informal sector have been experiencing a dramatic impact of these processes on their work and lives. Some of these changes have also led to new coping mechanisms and survival mechanisms.
strategies. The roles of unionising and collectivisation have therefore changed in the recent years. In many ways, the fragmented nature of the workforce weakens collective strength resulting in rampant violations of their rights. Yet, fragmenta-
tion of the workforce leads to new strategies and combinations of forces. This is mainly due to the creative and dynamic responses of those suffering its con-
sequences in developing ways to combat these violations present hope for the
local-global labour movement.

My study focuses on the work of a trade union of female workers in Mumbai's
informal sector. By way of two cases, one of domestic workers and the other of
home-based embroidery workers, I show that organizing in informal sectors is
in fact possible. More importantly, I point out that while new-age globali-
sation and traditional conservatism join hands to make the employers and the
institutions of the state anti-poor and anti-women, new forms of collective action
bring together different kinds of workers (engaged in various trades and from
different backgrounds), are creating a space for making space for a dialogue be-
tween the poor and with these local and global institutions directly for demanding
their rights.

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RC21-370.6

GARZÓN GUILLÉN, LUIS* (Universitat Autònoma Barcelona, luis.garzon@e-campus.uab.cat)

Comparing Latin American Migration in Different Urban Settings: Theoretical and Epistemological Issues

This paper offers a epistemological reflection on comparing Latin American migration in different urban settings. We provide a framework of analysis that is
at the same time theoretical and epistemological. Migrants are simultaneously
emigrants (thus coming from a certain "society of origin") and immigrants (that
are bound by a new set of structurak forces). Therefore we examine the characteristics that have to be taken into account when researching Latin American migration in different cities. Among the circumstances that config-
ure the emigrant experience we should take into account the historical evolution
of the country of origin, which originates different social spaces (in the sense of Bourdieu) and fields (ibidem.) where the migrant occupied certain positions. We
also address what it means to become and immigrant, that is, a person bound
certain constraints related to migration law of the host society (requirements of
stay and work permits, rules of access to citizenship of the host country) and the
features of the urban contexts where the migrant settles. Examples of different
Latin American migrations in different countries (Spain, Italy, Belgium) will be
pro-
vided. We conclude the paper with a reflection on the strengthes and weaknesses
of current research on Latin American migration in cities.

RC25-444.4

GARZÓN GUILLÉN, LUIS* (Universitat Autònoma Barcelona, luis.garzon@e-campus.uab.cat)

Latin American Migrants in Bilingual Cities: A Comparison Between Barcelona and Brussels

This paper analyzes comparatively the language use of Latin American mi-
grians in two bilingual cities: Barcelona (Spain) and Brussels (Belgium). Both cities
share some similarities but also have some differences. Bilingualism in Barcelona
is based on two colloquial languages Spanish and Catalan. While Spanish is the of-
cial language for all Spain, Catalan it is only the official language in Catalonia (the
region). Latin American migrants from most countries (with the notable exception
of Brazil) are already Spanish speakers and therefore have little incentives to learn
Catalan. However, nationalistic policies in Catalonia and Barcelona encourage use
of Catalan and give preference to those who can speak Catalan in the labour mar-
et. On the other hand, Brussels is the capital of a country strongly divided
amongst linguistic lines. In Belgium only Brussels is bilingual while the regions
of Wallonie (French) and Flanders (Dutch) are monolingual. Migration policies de-
pend on municipality, meaning that in Flemish speaking municipalities Dutch pre-

GASPARINI, ALBERTO* (University of Trieste, gasparini@units.it)

Meanings Of Europe For Ethnic Minorities and Majorities

What does Europe mean for Europeans, of many parts of Europe or of places
outside Europe where are social groups of European origin? The paper looks for
to reply to these questions through a research carried out on fourteen samples
of ethnic minorities and majorities of Europeans (about 2700 interviews of people),

...
volved in the lives of the community being advocated on. In the case study, three prominent dimensions of engaged collaboration are present. The technical/legal dimension comprises the strategic decisions on information sharing, policy advocacy, research, and litigation aspects of activism. The ethical dimension covers the moral and affective aspects of the campaign using victimization frame. Finally, the cultural dimension caters to the collective identity of the campaign anchored on Filipino nationalism and the underlying colonial past that created it. Thus, this theory on engaged collaboration enriches the literature because it takes into account how the external advocates deepen their involvement in domestic affairs not only with their partner-organizations and the targeted states, but more importantly with the community of victims.

RC40-685.2

GATTU, SATYANARAYANA* (OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, gattu.satyananarayana@gmail.com)

Emerging Agrarian Crisis and Farmers Suicides; A Study of Telangana Region of Andhra Pradesh in South India

Changing agrarian structure and labor relations, Consequent crisis and farmer suicides is an important area for the study of social scientists in contemporary times all over India. It is a well known fact that India is mostly an Agrarian country even today 70% its population inhabits in rural India by depending on agriculture and its related occupations despite rapid progress in science and technology. It is a paradoxical situation which prevails only in India where large chunk of population lives even today in rural India with or without land by pursuing agriculture and its related subsidiary occupations resulting rigid social and cultural bond. This complex social structure which constitutes deferent layers which creates consequent inequality hierarchal structured in terms of caste, class, ethnicity and gender etc. Further, increasing modernization in agriculture and consequent growing capitalist mode of production coupled with an unstable returns due to change in climatic conditions resulting the farmers entering into debt traps which leads to help less condition and hopeless life unlike in the past. Lack of timely help from Kith and Kin and indigenous institutional support and constant pressure of ruthless market financiers resulting in large number of farmers to attempt suicides this phenomenon is increasing day by day particularly in the state of Andhra Pradesh in the era of post globalization.

This study aims to understand the changing agrarian structure and emerging labor relations since post liberalization era and the reasons for increasing farmer suicides and its causes and consequences. For this study Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh in South India has been chosen where large number of farmers are attempting suicides.

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RC47-769.5

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Telangana Movement: A Study of Problems and Prospects

Telangana movement for separate statehood is historically well known all over the world. One of the reasons for its popularity is that its peasantry revolt with arms during (1946-48) under the Leadership of Communists against the Nizams autocratic rule. However the Telangana region of Hyderabad state was merged in Andhra Pradesh on 1st November 1956. But Telangana people wanted to have their own state in view distinct geographical, socio-economic, political and cultural identity. Telangana people were discriminated in every sphere by the See-andhras. This process has created lot of inequalities and uneven development among the three regions of the state. Telangana natural resources like land, water, forest, mines were extracted unabatedly since the formation of Andhra Pradesh. Against this discrimination and exploitation separate Telangana movement under the leadership of Dr. M.Chenna Reddy was organized in the year 1969. About 400 students and youth were killed during the movement. Due to political betrayal of the parties in the power the moment was subsided. However, in the year 2001 separate Telangana Movement again started under the leadership of K. Chandra Shaker Rao who is a shrewd politician. During the last 12 years of the Movement, about 10000 students and youth sacrificed their lives. In view of the above background this paper mainly aims at to understand the unethical political stands and manipulations of various political parties in the state and at the center in decision making process of the formation of Telangana state. The other objective of the study is to present how people's cause and political aspirations of Telangana region manipulated and marginalized for the selfish ends of Seemandhras.

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RC37-639.1

GAUDEZ, FLORENT* (Grenoble-Alps University, florent.gaudez@upmf-grenoble.fr)

Litterary Cognition and Scientific Fiction Literature As Subject of Knowledge Digressions Around the Pathic VS Epistemic Connection

This presentation aims to consider on one hand science as narrative, as fiction, and on the other hand literature as production of knowledge. We will therefore talk here of literary cognition and scientific fiction by analyzing the confrontation of two areas: literary and scientific (sociological).

The analysis will be organised around four cases (two for each area):
• For the area of literary fiction :
  - On one hand the case of T.-S. Kuhn who consistently stages throughout his whole work the theme of experimental science aiming to make us wonder about the workings of nature ;
  - And on the other hand the case of Julio Cortazar (who incidentally translated Poe) who for his part stages the theme of the most everyday aspects of social life, in a neo-fantastic way, aiming to make us question the functioning of this social life.
• For the area of scientific narrative :
  - On one hand the case of T.-S. Kuhn who addresses this issue by the introduction of the science of Nature (so called explanatory, to use Weber's distinction) by constructing the concept of experiment of the thought ;
  - And on the other hand the case of Jean Duigneaud who addresses this issue by the introduction of the science of Culture (so called comprehensive, to use Weber's distinction) by developing the concept of utopian reconstruction. This perspective will allow to show how the narrative thinks, how to write is to argue, is to think. We will thus see that narrative categories function as conceptual categories of discovery, as argumentations, as cognitive categories, literature and science (sociology) each appearing sometimes as creation, sometimes as discovery.

RC37-631.3

GAUDEZ, FLORENT* (Grenoble-Alps University, florent.gaudez@upmf-grenoble.fr)

To Embark and/or be Embarked? Emotion As Element of Method Digressions Around the Sensitive VS Intelligible Connection

“To move someone around, he has to be emotionally moved.” said Régis Debray. Sociology is above all a question of vision, perspective, lighting, angle, depth of field, focus and of course fine tuning. Do we not recurrently talk about the “sociological eye”? This issue is of course also relevant to the sociology of art and it is in this context that the question of emotion will be examined here.

Thus, along with John Dewey, we will consider that aesthetic emotion is not a form of feeling that exists independently, but an emotion that is caused by an expressive material inducing a transformation of the initial feelings. What will interest us here is how emotions are then functioning as mediations between the different actors in the process of artistic production.

To this end, the semiotic narrative analysis of a scene of the Wim Wenders film Der Himmel über Berlin will be an excuse to draft a reflection on the idea of intellectual risk taking (gamble) drawing the pathic dimension into its path. We will speak here of a sociological focus method characterizing the socio-anthropological posture. Emotion does not exclude reason and to that extent we therefore cannot afford not to take into account the issue of emotion in the sociological method.

At the heart of the creation process, emotion and the gambling concept will thus enable us to recall that thinking, also in science, is working from a fictional construction of reality (itself fictional construction of the “real”) as an intra-subjective, empathic and heuristic process, where emotion, omnipresent, must necessarily be taken into account.
The research of young intellectuals takes on special significance in the con-
ditions of Russia's transition to the information-oriented society. Attention con-
centrates on the cultural characteristics of the observable social group because of
the "cultural lag" which takes place in the most part of Russian province cities.

The main role in cultural reproduction and translation plays the young university
tutors as the most active and mobile group. They were considering as either main
subjects of the cultural work in the social space of region. It is necessary to find
out their cultural needs and general condition of incorporated cultural capital be-
cause of their influence on young people's values and aims.

The empirical base of research is presented by the mass poll and the focus group
interviews with the young tutors of the institutes of higher education located in
the Ural federal district. The investigations were conducting within the bounds of
grant project "Professional potential of young tutors in Russian province". The
analysis contains information about basic components of young academics incor-
porated capital: leisure structure and the place of cultural practices within, the art
forms and styles which prefers the researched group, the perception of province
cities' cultural infrastructure, opinions about necessity of higher art education
preservation.

The results of research let us tell about hyperrealization in the behavior of
young academics, which concentrates on their professional responsibilities and
forget about cultural self-development. They constrict their functions to the in-
formation translation and don't feel themselves as the active subjects of social
changes. The main reason of such behavior is that the respondents doesn't think of themselves as a "cultural
class" and don't regard their lifestyle as different from life of the majority. Un-
stable identity of young scientists and tutors, consumer attitude to the cultural
space, passivity and lack of self-organization reduce their creative potential.

RC07-147.1

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The Idea of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities As the Answer for Global Trends of Aging Societies

The aging process is great and unheard of in the past, challenge for govern-
ments, economies and societies. This means the need to meet the needs of the
growing group of people with specific requirements, with full rights and legitimate aspirations for decent quality of life and mobility.

Effective management in this area is primarily a matter of the reform of health
insurance, tax and retirement system, or other distribution of funds. Of course,
these changes are important, but we should take various measures to create
favorable conditions for the elderly. The social solutions conducive to maintaining
an active lifestyle and innovative projects allowing for broad independent.

The answer to this can be the concept of Age-friendly Cities and Communities
(AFC) which was conceived in 2005 at the XVIII ISA World Congress of Gerontol-
ogy and Geriatrics in Rio de Janeiro. It immediately attracted enthusiastic interest,
and the presentation of examples of implementation of the AFC in selected European
countries was of biographies of male students who attend a weekly religious
sohbet (discussion circle) in hizmet. By this we wish to discuss how inclusion and exclusion can oper-
ate as productive concepts for understanding the students' narratives about be-
coming members of hizmet. Our claim is that participation in the hizmet functions
not only as a religious orientation, but also plays an important role in resolving
conflicts among young Turkish adults. These crises result from discriminatory dis-
course in the public sphere in Germany against Turkish migrants and Islam, and
from the construction of cultural, religious and ethnic difference in schools and

Splitting them from the other insurance holders by the establishment of a spe-
cial health insurance (Aide Médicale d'État, State Medical Aid), this population
was put at the edge of the health system. It led to unequal health practices and
increased the difficulties to access health care providers and health insurance.
These two levels of barriers have been underlined by the empirical re-
search based on the study of a department in the French public hos-
pital, named PASS (Permanence d'accès aux soins de santé : Depart-
ment of health care access). The PASS is specialized in taking care of
patients without health care insurance which are mainly illegal migrants.

The research of young intellectuals focuses on the other insurances made possible
for the administration and practitioners to have discriminating practices. The ad-
ministration uses the processing of the applications (delaying them for example),
while some practitioners exclude those patients from their practice. These bar-
riers keep a part of this population out of the regular health care system, compel-
ting them to go to special health care providers such the PASS. However, the special-
ization of health practitioners in those patients generated new practices, which
showed the relevance and the complementarity of combined social and medical
care, networking, and recognition of the social and cultural determinants of health.

This paper is based on an ongoing Ph.D empirical study in sociology about the
treatment of the social question in and by public hospitals in France through
the analysis of the PASS.

JS-22.7

GEERAERT, JÉRÉMY* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, geeraert.j@gmail.com)

The Appearance of a Sub-Field of Medicine of Poverty in France

This paper aims to tell and analyze the processes and historical back-
ground which gave rise to a sub-field (in a Bourdieusian understand-
ing) of medicine of poverty in France from the early 1980's to the 2010's.

The main part of respondents doesn't think of themselves as a "cultural
class" and don't regard their lifestyle as different from life of the majority. Un-
stable identity of young scientists and tutors, consumer attitude to the cultural
space, passivity and lack of self-organization reduce their creative potential.

RC38-649.5

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Inclusion in Society through Religious Orientation? Biographies of Male Students Participating in the 'Gülen Movement' in Germany

The so-called ‘Gülen movement’ (Ebaugh 2009), a global network revolving
around a Turkish-Islamic preacher, has become increasingly visible inside Ger-
many. Founding private elementary and secondary schools, as well as centers
for private coaching, supporting intercultural and interreligious dialogues, and
separating schools such as "Our Jihad is education", the movement acts to render
possible the educational success of children of Turkish immigrants. By referring
to themselves and their practices as hizmet (service), network participants also
aim to alter the common view of ‘backward Islam’, a view perpetuated by popular
discourses and to contribute to a perception of a ‘modern’ Islam, which can be
synthesized with the natural sciences and with globalized multicultural meritocra-
cies. And so, to lead a Muslim life the ‘Gülenian’ can be understood as a promise
to become successful, educated members of society.

In our lecture, we wish to present some reconstructive results of an analysis
of biographies of male students who attend a weekly religious sohbet (discus-
sion circle) in hizmet. By this we wish to discuss how inclusion and exclusion can oper-
ate as productive concepts for understanding the students' narratives about be-
coming members of hizmet. Our claim is that participation in the hizmet functions
not only as a religious orientation, but also plays an important role in resolving
conflicts among young Turkish adults. These crises result from discriminatory dis-
course in the public sphere in Germany against Turkish migrants and Islam, and
from the construction of cultural, religious and ethnic difference in schools and

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
classrooms. In this sense, becoming a member of hizmet also means acquiring specific cultural, social and symbolic capital, which is used in the students’ stories to explain their own place in hizmet and in society.

The need for assessing women’s unpaid work and reproductive activity has long been discussed by economists within the context of estimation of a country’s economic growth rates, as well as by sociologists within the inequality studies. The world statistical practice has acknowledged that working time budget surveys remain to be the most relevant tool to obtain reliable information on unaccounted work because such surveys allow estimating the ratio of time spent by women and men on labour market employment and on unpaid work in households.

The proposed paper is devoted to presentation of the results of a special sociological survey on assessment of women’s unaccounted work realized in Ukraine. The main issues under investigation include: gender inequalities in time spent on domestic work, distribution of home duties and features of decision-making in households.

A particular emphasis is given to gender assessment of involvement to informal work, which makes a rather important problem in the region of transition economies. The role of prevailing gender stereotypes in reproduction of gender inequality is also analyzed based on data of the national sociological survey, as well as on the results of European Sociological Survey. The latter survey reveals a striking contrast between Ukraine and other countries of Europe in terms of public opinion on social gender roles and norms, in particular those related to women’s priorities in harmonizing their work and family obligations.

The paper provides also some analysis of gender policies realized in the country, and subsequent conclusions and recommendations on harmonization of gender disparities in paid/unpaid work balance and general empowerment of women in the country.

This research focuses on Twitter peculiarity – as a primarily textual medium and on the role of visual elements. From these assumptions, the paper presents the results of a research conducted on a sample of 4257 images uploaded on Twitter during the first day of the Earthquake in Northern Italy. The squares movements appeal to the majority of the population rather than to minoritarianism and emphasis on autonomy of the anti-globalisation movement. Long term ethnographic research, I identify two fundamental traits of the squares and the aim to refound democratic institutions. I attempt to capture the nature of the squares movements, including the Arab Spring, the indignados and Occupy Wall Street as ‘Geopolitical South’ which, if heterogeneous from many perspectives, could be envisaged as being composed by countries equally positioned inside the capitalist world-system, as semi-peripheral areas with shared interests in their relations with core countries. In this paper, I challenge such assumption by showing that Latin America and East Asia have drifted apart inside the architecture of the world-system. In order to do that, I present qualitative and quantitative data to sustain three main lines of reasoning:

First, I show that while Latin America has remained basically a provider of commodities and consumers to core areas, East Asia has become a main provider of manufactured products even to those areas situated in the core of the system. Secondly, I demonstrate how Latin America and East Asia economic relation has changed from a relatively unimportant one to an intense but asymmetric relation with all characteristics of core-semiperiphery relations: while Latin America keeps being mainly a provider of commodities to East Asia, it has also become an importer of East Asian manufactured products. Not only that: the amount of foreign direct investment from East Asia to Latin America has been intensely increasing, while investment in the opposite direction is tiny.

Finally, I analyze specific cases inside the geopolitical framework of the world-system that are good examples of how such transformation took place: China-Brazil economic relations, Chinese investment in South America’s natural resources and the evolution of the BRICS group.

This research focuses on Twitter peculiarity – as a primarily textual medium and on the role of visual elements. From these assumptions, the paper presents the results of a research conducted on a sample of 4257 images uploaded on Twitter during the first day of the earthquake that happened in northern Italy May 20, 2012. On the basis of this analysis, it is proposed a typology of images to sustain a first and general work hypothesis finding that during catastrophic events, the image has not only a re-fero function as an evidence of the ambient trauma, but also a re-liga function as social sharing of drama. The images shared on social networks are answering to the need of reprocessing in a symbolic way the catastrophic trauma, transforming it into an efficient occasion to activate new rituals of socialization and collective sharing.

This research focuses on Twitter peculiarity – as a primarily textual medium and characterized by precise connection dynamics between the users – to detect, by the application of the Social Network Analysis, the weight of the circulation of some influential images in order to spot the iconic images and to describe the social networks which explain their emersion and circulation.

Women’s Unaccounted Work and Contribution: A Case of Ukraine

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Globalisation, Market Value and Cultural Diversity and the Predictability of Football Leagues

Processes of globalisation have changed the nature of professional football in two different ways. Firstly, football clubs revenues' from different sources have multiplied over the past decades. Today's football clubs need to be regarded as commercialized globally operating companies. Secondly, football clubs have been attracting foreign players to sign for their teams, leaving only little room for recruiting exclusively from own national ranks. Hence, teams have become more multinational.

This paper examines the extent to which such processes impact on a team's success. 1) Due to commercialisation processes, the market value of a football club has become the decisive factor in determining their chances of success. The market value of a club is defined and measured as the sum of the market value of each individual player on the team. The higher a club's overall market value, the better its chances of success. 2) The increasing multinational composition of football teams influences their chances of success negatively, because coordination within the team might become more difficult to realise. At the same time, however, multinationality can also have positive effects on their performance because players from different countries bringing new techniques and qualities that can complement the already existing ones.

We have collected and statistically analysed data from the 12 most successful European football leagues, yielding the following results: 1) A team's market value has a very strong (positive) influence on their success rate – indeed, 'money scores goals' in football. 2) Only to some degree does the multinational composition of a team determine their success. Teams that are composed of some players from different national backgrounds perform better, on average, than nationally more homogeneous teams. However, the direction of association is reversed when there are players from many different nationalities – multiculturalism, therefore, influences a team's chances of success negatively.

Transnational Linguistic Capital. Explaining Multilingualism and English Proficiency in 27 European Countries

Since the second half of the twentieth century, the extent, frequency, and speed of exchange and interconnectedness between different nation states and different world regions have increased enormously, a process described in the literature as globalisation. As the world system consists of multiple nation state containers and as most nation states have different official languages participa-

tion in globalisation is among other things dependent on people's ability to speak the languages of others. Those who only speak their native language are, in contrast, tied to their home country and can only take slight advantage of the perks of a globalised world. Transnational linguistic capital therefore might become a new measure of social inequality in today's increasingly globalised world.

The question central to our study is to what degree citizens in different countries possess transnational linguistic capital and how to explain the differences in multilingualism both between and within the countries. Using a survey conducted in the 27 member countries of the European Union we analyse the respondents' proficiencies in foreign languages.

We present a general explanatory model for foreign language proficiency, create hypotheses from this model and test them empirically by using multivariate techniques. We find that the size of a country, the prevalence of a respondent's native language, the linguistic difference between one's mother tongue and the foreign language affect foreign language acquisition negatively, whereas a country's level of education has a positive influence. Using Bourdieu’s theory of social class, we show that besides other factors a respondent's social class position and the level of education are important micro-level factors that help to increase a person's transnational linguistic capital.

* denotes a presenting author.

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
collective aspirations leads to social transformation at various levels. First, better educational assets and new job opportunities lead to an erosion of revolutionary ideals. Second, globalization processes have reinforced diverse mobilities: migration to metropolitan centres and new forms of knowledge giving way to alternative visions of a future society, have become more prevalent than before. These are particularly voiced by activists who are increasingly acquiring a new social status within their immediate social context as well as nationally – a process which is highly dynamic and confictive. This paper inquires into these dimensions from an empirical perspective and discusses the social transformations in relation to the options for expressing demands within the national framework, as members of the minority population see for themselves. Finally, this leads to an examination of broader visions of society and of the scope for fostering social inclusion and an eradication of political inequality through political participation at different levels of society.

RC07-135.2

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Towards a New Security Culture 2030

This paper presents results from a Real-Time Delphi Study which focuses on the following research questions: What are the important trends with high impact on public security in Germany until year 2030? What will be the most relevant risks within the next 15 years? How do security or risk research and research policies deal with these challenges? The aim of the survey is to initiate a broader discussion about the future of public security. Therefore we need to discuss the perspectives of five main expert groups: politics, science, economy, media and end-users (e.g. emergency assistants).

Theoretical and conceptual framework
Theoretically we have two perspectives on security and risk that will form the conceptual framework. Firstly, we know from risk research, that risk is often understood as the probability that something occurs combined with comprising negative outcome (e.g. Bechmann 1993, Renn et al. 2007). Even if this is criticized (because risks aren’t objectively determinable), it is relevant for security research due to the fact that arguments for political decisions are justified by these calculations. Therefore the paper secondly discusses the empirical findings in the theoretical framework of “security culture” (Daase 2012), which understands security and risk as social constructions based on norms and beliefs.

Methodology
The survey will be conducted as a Real Time Delphi Study, a foresight method that collects data from experts in iterative rounds (cf. Gordon & Pease 2005). After the first round the aggregated results are communicated to the experts immediately so that they can change their first rating. Within the presented Delphi Study 1200 experts will be invited to take part in the survey which takes place in November 2013.

Results
The results address the above stated questions and will be displayed as statistical numbers and figures.

RC40-673.6

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Sustainable Agriculture and Regional Development in Western Mexico: Lessons Learned, Challenges Ahead

Globalization is an advanced process in Mexico, profoundly transforming the endogenous properties of the countryside, including its sustainability. As a consequence, many farmers can be identified who have been developing alternative development models, based on agro-ecological farming practices and the revalorization of the local territory, organization and knowledge systems.

In western Mexico, many farmers have been transiting towards agroecological farming practices. Following international trends these transition processes are based upon two main strategies. On the one hand, farmers perceive agroecology as a way for substituting external inputs for locally elaborated ones, while, on the other hand, agroecology is seen as a means for developing an ideologically-based farming style.

This presentation describes the different transition processes towards sustainable agriculture, including motivations of farmers and their perceptions of its possibilities. Furthermore, it describes the regional context of sustainable agriculture. Based on both strategies encountered in our region, recommendations are made for promoting sustainable regional development.

RC16-300.2

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The “Incest-Beast” of Amstetten

Durkheim has shown that the atonement of crime creates solidarity among those who condemn it. Therefore, crime contributes to sustain the social and moral order, although and because the deed questions them. Nevertheless, there are violent acts that transcend this order in a way that makes it impossible to classify them as acts of “normal violence”. Cannibalism, incest and senseless cruelty not only evoke refusal but strong emotions such as disgust and hatred. We want to argue that crime becomes polluting and unclassifiable when it "amalgamates" different kinds of violence – for example imprisonment, incest and cruelty (Jan Philipp Reemtsma termed them “locative”, “raptive” and “autotelic” violence). If there is “only” one transgression the crime is more likely to be integrated into society. In this paper we want to address the case of incest committed in Austria in 2009 by Joseph Fritzl. He held his daughter captive for 24 years in a self-made cellar in the house he lived in with his wife, telling her, the daughter had run off to join a religious sect. He abused and raped his daughter thousands of times fathering seven children. Some lived with their mother in the cellar, the others lived with their “grandparents” as Fritzl told his wife, his daughter had left them at their doorstep. The case of the “incest monster” was of international interest. At the end of the conviction in March 2009 Fritzl was found guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was thought to be both sane and mentally abnormal. In this paper we want to analyze the case of the “Incest-Beast Fritzl” as a deeply polluting act of violence that was scandalized throughout the media. Transcending the notion of “normal violence” by combining various transgressions the crime had to be framed as an extraordinary, monstrous act.

RC04-96.5

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Place of Residence and Higher Education Choice

It is generally assumed that the lower class faces restricted access to higher education and that opportunities of college choice and choice of field of study are restricted for lower class students. Differences of students’ choice by place of residence are usually explained by the socioeconomic status of the place of residence.

Studies conducted in Israel examined the effect of living in four types of locations (city, small town, Jewish village and Arab village) on higher education choices. Those locations may be ranked from high SES in the city through small town, Jewish village and finally the lowest SES in the Arab village. Those studies do not treat place of residence as a monolithic entity. They examine students’ patterns of college and field of studies choices controlling for individual SES and academic achievements. The hypothesis is that place of residence is not only a geographical attribute but also a social place that influences self-identity and plays a role in students’ choice regardless SES or academic abilities.

Findings show that the place of residence has a net effect on students’ choices, and it interacts with SES and with academic abilities. This effect is differential. “Successful” students from cities tend to enroll in more prestigious universities and in prestigious fields of study, like medicine and law. Students from Arab villages tend to enroll in less prestigious universities and choose lower status fields of study, like paramedical studies. Students from towns and Jewish villages are similar in their choices. Less “successful” students are less influenced by their residential place.

It is argued that those differences show an influence of residential place as a way of life, and create a ‘habitus’ based on locality. This ‘habitus’ lead to differential college and field of study choice, interacting with academic achievement and SES.

RC52-837.3

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NOORDEGRAAF, MIRK0 (Utrecht University)

Open Source Professionalism: Changing Forms of Professional Expertise

Public professionals often complain about their lack of autonomy and the pressures put on their work by ‘outsiders’, such as managers, politicians, inspectors, clients and the press. They experience red tape, bureaucratic burdens and accountability pressures that curtail them and their service provision. But when professionals are set free and when bureaucratic and managerial standards are dismantled, public professionals might become insecure.

In this paper we show that the problem public professionals face is not standards per se but inappropriate standards - standards that are not meaningful for doing their job, and not legitimate.

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We argue that public professionals might take the lead in developing appropriate standards. These can no longer be based on professionals’ expert knowledge, including ‘evidence based’ standards, technical guidelines or strict protocols classical professionals used to develop. Times are changing; the problems professionals are confronted with have become more volatile, uncertain, messy and ambiguous, making it less possible to handle these problems in a technical manner; problems call for more adaptive approaches. Professionals’ expertise as such is no longer sufficient; it needs to be complemented by other types of knowledge from so-called relevant outsiders, i.e. stakeholders.

Public professionals might tap into several sources of stakeholder knowledge, scientific as well as experiential, and deliberately create effective and legitimate professional action. We label this ‘open source professionalism’. In this way, public professionals open up their professionalism; with stakeholders (networks) they co-produce meaningful and legitimate standards that help them to deliver valuable and valued public services.

RC45-747.4

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Incomparable Pay-Offs and Rationality - the Parallel Games Approach

The reason why sometimes people make suboptimal decisions from the point of view of not maximizing wealth has been an interesting question for researchers for a long time now. This question is apparently embedded only in a rational choice theory, but throughout time researchers have given it different answers. From the suggestion that people make suboptimal decisions because their rationality is bounded to their cognitive abilities (Simon, 1965), researchers went on to suggest that suboptimal decisions happen because people are committed to a task with long-term implications (Sen, 1977) and because they tend to be biased by the use of certain judgement heuristics which lead them to make systematic judgement errors (Kahneman and Tversky, 1979; 1981; Kahneman et al., 1982). Later on, scholars noticed that the actor’s choice is only suboptimal to the observer, while being perfectly optimal for the actor (Tsebelis, 1988; 1990; Frisch, 2001) because the actor tries to maximize the outcome of multiple situations, some developing in different “arenas” and others developing around the rules and institutions that govern each situation. Our contribution to this body of research proposes that actors make apparently suboptimal decisions because they have to decide between categories of pay-offs which are not comparable. These categories of pay-offs generally appear in parallel games, that is games played at the same time. An ultimatum game experiment constructed to reveal two parallel games and two nested parallel games, that is games played at the same time. Our presentation proposes that the control of food is central in the control of the self (Fischler, 1996). Using this concept, this work show how people think the food like a way to shaping body and the role given to the individual and environmental factors in the control of this process. From 70 semi-structured interviews in Santiago and Mexico City, I identify that people actually think that food is one of the main factors that shape the body, helping achieve an ideal body or not. The interviewees think that moderation in the intake and consumption of healthy foods produce slender silhouettes; on the contrary, they believe that rich food intakes and consumption of junk food make overweight bodies. I identified two opinions on the individual’s ability to control their body through food. On the one hand, who believe that the quality of ingested food depends mainly on the individual and their will because it is the individual who decides what to eat and therefore what kind of body have. On the other hand, are those who believe that individuals are limited in their decisions by factors outside the human being, as the available food supply, the resources and the food culture. The first position was more common among Mexican interviewees, while the second position was more usual among Chilenian interviewees.

RC18-319.2

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Energy Cooperation and Security In The Eastern Mediterranean and Its Future Impact To Local Political Conflicts and To EU-Integration and Enlargement

Due to recent important developments in the energy field in the Eastern Mediterranean over the last few years this region is becoming the focus of a growing geopolitical tectonic shift affecting all neighbouring countries, especially Turkey, Iraq and Greece. Important developments are, however, expected not only in the energy field as such which will put the relationship of these countries to the EU on a new track, anyway. Leaving aside merely economic impacts of energy supplies from this region to the EU in the years to come one should state that this energy cooperation is currently going on the case that it should be the background of local political and ethical conflicts which will greatly affect the EU-integration and enlargement processes as well as the EU Neighbourhood Policy ahead. Existing and future alliances as well as conflict potentials deriving from the energy strategies of all countries concerned in the Eastern Mediterranean region will surely have an important impact on still unsolved political-conflicts in the wider region such as the political problem in the still divided island of Cyprus, on the dispute over the Aegean between Turkey and Greece as well as on the long-lasting conflict between Israelis and Palestinians. The proposed paper seeks to analyse what kind of energy strategies in this fragile world region could produce structural insights and thus additional conflict lines between states in the region and under which conditions multilateral cooperation could support regional solutions to political and ethical conflicts thus enhancing economic prosperity in the EU and beyond.

RC23-409.2

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Scientific Communities and Social Inequalities in Latin America: The Chilean Case

The presentation summarizes an ongoing research regarding scientific communities in Chilean academic and non-governmental organizations and research organizations in the country, which includes more than 31 expert interviews conducted with leading Chilean scientists and one digital survey results, answered by nearly 350 academic and researchers from three disciplines. The presentation also describes several structures and mechanisms that are related to the market, the government and the university which, in principle, explain how certain organizations, in this case, the National Science Foundation (FONDECYT) helps to define the social and intellectual quality of scientific work. The research is based on an approach that provides a new perspective to identify the organizational and intellectual problems that affect the development of scientific communities in Latin America, including Chile. The analysis of scientific communities and social inequalities in Latin America focuses on the differences in the quality of scientific work in Chile, and how this quality is affected by different mechanisms, such as the centralization of funding, the concentration of scientific work in a few institutions, and the lack of a democratic process in the allocation of resources. The analysis also examines the role of government policies, including the National Science Foundation (FONDECYT) and the National Research Council (CONICYT), in influencing the development of scientific communities in Latin America.
ables that come into play in the changes that are occurring in these communities’ current processes are described. These changes include gender, age range, income, values, workplace, and use of financial opportunities to develop scientific research.

RC11-205.11
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**Social Relationships in Later Life: The Role of Childhood Circumstances**

There is an established body of research in social epidemiology which links both health and emotional wellbeing to social relationships across the life course and in later life. However, there is surprisingly little evidence on how differences in the nature and quality of these social relationships arise. It is not known, for example, whether existing social gradients in the prevalence of social engagement, social network size or quality mirror gradients in childhood socio-economic status (SES) and/or health.

This paper investigates the long-term impact of childhood conditions on social relationships. We use data from SHARE (the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe), a collection of nationally representative surveys of the over 50s in 13 European countries. Combining novel objective and subjective measures of current social networks with retrospective life history data on childhood health, cognition, SES and household environment we examine the long-term impact of childhood conditions on social network size, social network satisfaction and emotional closeness in older age.

Using regression techniques, we show that there is a strong but differential association between each aspect of childhood circumstance on social relationships in later life. Therefore we critique the index approach to measuring childhood conditions which gives equal weight to SES, health and social environment over time. We find that emotional closeness mediates the relationship between childhood circumstance and social network satisfaction.

RC27-469.2
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**Technique, Instrumental Formal Organization and the Hinge in Exercise Physiology Research**

This presentation outlines results from a 12-month multi-method investigation of how exercise physiology research focused on physiological mechanisms and markers of sport performance is enhanced, curated, shaped and ultimately deployed, by broader sociological, political, historical and technological trajectories. In doing so, this presentation follows the theoretical leads of Jacques Ellul, Erving Goffman, and Norbert Elias in briefly reviewing three discrete but connected issues. First, the social and political factors that affect the conduct of lab-based research and how they shape knowledge processes from discovery to development, delivery, and use in the sports world; second, the processes of identification, construction, and resolution of biotechnical problems in sport and exercise physiology research; and finally, the ways technologically mediated understandings of people developed in the lab and manifest in sporting endeavours facilitate the emergence and transmission of cultural logics and societal values. Throughout the presentation special attention is paid to the recursive relationship between biology and sociology in order to understand how people and their political, social, and moral potentialities are interwoven into historical trajectories of cultural production and societal organization of their bodies.

RC47-768.3
GICQUEL, LAURE* (Laboratoire Pacte, logicquel@hotmail.com)

**The Allies of the Front National: A Sociological Overview of the French Nationalist Groups and Parties**

Since 2002, when the Front National (FN) suddenly entered the final stage of the French, presidential elections, the rise of nationalism, embodied by the rise in the polls of this party, is a concern in France. However, there are many ideologies that underlie the Front National label, and they are, in a paradoxical way, not necessarily compatible altogether, and can even be totally opposed: radical Christians, “identitarians”, anti-sionists, sovereignists, anti-muslims, conspirationists, a few neo-nazis...people voting for the FN don’t necessarily abide by the same doctrine.

Who are the voters of the Front National and why do they unite, in spite of the large differences that exists between their beliefs and socio-professional categories, is the question to which this communication will try to answer. First, by describing the sociological history of the different groups or categories of voters, and how they came to ally themselves with the FN. Secondly, by analyzing in detail the communication strategy of the Front National and the external elements that supports it, especially the large internet nationalist network: websites supporting one ideology or the other, linked between them by affinity, some even violently criticizing each others (for example, identitarians and the anti-sionist groups), but every single of them pointing to the Front National website, creating a galaxy of beliefs where a great number of voters can recognize themselves.

This work will be based on interviews with members of the Front National, but also activists of different groups voting for the FN without subscribing to the current main political line of the party (conspirationists, anti-muslims, anti-sionists, neo-nazis), on periods of observations in events organized by these groups, and on the study of the nationalist internet network, as well as on a large bibliography on social movements, populism and nationalism.

RC34-595.7
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**Does Deregulation Help? the Impact of Employment Protection Reforms on Youths’ Non-Employment and Temporary Employment Risks in Europe**

Previous comparative research argued that, across Europe, youths face increasing unemployment risks and insecure labour market positions in the course of globalization and related macro-structural changes. Besides macroeconomic conditions, temporary employment and non-employment risks are also shaped by specific national employment protection legislation (EPL) reforms. Against this background, many European labour markets have reacted with the deregulation of employment protection laws, often targeted at the group of youths. However, doubts on the effectiveness of EPL reforms occurred. Against this background we investigate the issue of whether EPL reforms succeeded in integrating youths into labour market flows or whether they were ineffective and just promoted temporary employment as a crucial new social inequality in Europe.

The empirical analyses are based on a pooled cross-sectional design by using yearly micro-data from the European Labour Force Survey for 14 Western and 8 Eastern European countries for the period from 1992 to 2011. This database provides unique large-scaled, standardised micro data. We apply multilevel models with three levels (individual-, country- and time-level) implemented in a two-step estimation procedure to investigate contextual influences on individual age-related temporary employment and non-employment risks. At the macro-level we use cross-national and cross-temporal variation to quantify the impact of EPL reforms under control of other macro-institutional and macro-structural factors. Further, we control for country and time fixed-effects to account for unobserved heterogeneity. Our analyses reveal heterogeneous inequality trends in youths’ temporary employment and non-employment risks in Europe. Moreover, our results cast doubt on the effectiveness of EPL reforms.

RC33-579.1
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Social scientists generally rely on three broad modelling strategies to test hypotheses about contextual effects: random intercept and slope (often simply referred to as “multilevel”) models, pooled OLS with cluster-robust standard errors, and two-step approaches. Econometric textbooks tell us that while random intercept and slope models are the most efficient estimator, two-step approaches offer robustness in exchange for inefficiency, and cluster-robust standard errors are situated somewhere in between. But how do these trade-offs play out in actual research settings? To address this question, we go beyond previous Monte-Carlo studies by focusing on more realistic set ups with complex data-generating processes. The leading scenario that we investigate is cross-national comparisons, which are characterized by small numbers of contexts, many observations per context and high complexity in terms of marked differences over the contexts.

In particular, we focus on four types of complexity. First, we investigate whether the different approaches are robust to the violation of equality assumptions. In particular, we examine the case where the correlations between level one variables vary across contexts. Second, we show the impact of specifying “simplistic” models that ignore context specific heterogeneity. How well do the different approaches handle unspecified (random) slopes that vary over level two units? Third, we explore the consequences of Normal and Gamma distributed errors

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at both levels one and two. Finally, we alter the number of level two units, as any simulation study on hierarchical data should.

We focus on linear models with continuous outcomes and on standard set ups as they are typically implemented in applied research papers. However, we also plan to investigate whether and when more refined versions of the three modeling approaches such as GLS with bootstrapping or multilevel SEM improve their performance.

**JS-34.5**

**GIEZEN, MENDEL** (Utrecht University, m.giezen@uu.nl)

*Talk the Talk and Walk the Walk: Analysing Changing Urban Governance Practices in response to Climate Change*

As nation-states are further lowering their climate ambitions in response to the economic crises, a neo-liberal ideology of a small state, and an ecological modernisation rationale, the challenge seems to have been picked up by lower tier governments such as cities. The C40 Cities Climate Leadership group of mega cities addressing climate change is an example of this new reality. They group indicates that the cities combined have about 4700 actions directed at mitigation and adaptation. However, the question remains whether these actions have resulted in different practices within the cities' institutional setting. This research uses a survey of the C40 cities in order to investigate the lasting impact of participation in a global network aimed at combating climate change. We use practice theory to analyse how well embedded these new practices are in the urban governance regime. We also analyse what dimensions are particularly relevant to these changing practices and the preliminary results seem to indicate cities more at the centre of the C40 network are also impacted the most in their daily governance practice. Yet the changing practices are primarily associated with spatial departments such as transport and spatial development.

**RC39-672.3**

**GILBERT, CLAUDE** (CNRS, claude.gilbert@msh-alpes.fr)

*Consequences of the Ambiguous Relationship Between State and Societal Actors in the Management of Risks and Crises*

In France, public policy risk prevention and crisis management still rely on the state. A role is assigned to local authorities and civil society. But only the state appears to have the ability to prevent risks and cope with exceptional situations. More disasters are considered, more state intervention is legitimate. The representatives of the state attach importance to these powers (corresponding to the "state of emergency").

The predominance of the state in the field of risk and crisis is however being challenged. First for economic reasons: central governments no longer have resources to support alone public policy in this area. A divorce occurred between formal capacity and actual capacity of the state (in particular during disasters). Second, for political reasons: local authorities (in particular in the major cities) and a part of civil society (in particular firms) want to play a role in defining policies they help to finance. Third for "societal reasons": disasters can no longer justify the interruption of democracy.

We begin to accept the idea that the state can not be the only or the main actor to manage risks and crises. Reflections on resilience are intended, including by officials, to promote the involvement of other actors in society. But politicians and administrators want both transfer a part of their responsibilities while keeping control of risk and crisis management. There is an ambiguity that local authorities and other actors of civil society help to maintain: if they want to play a more important role, they do not want to assume state responsibilities.

The question central of this paper is to know what are the effects of this ambiguous situation in the effective management of risks and crises (especially from the example of pandemic influenza threats).

**RC51-822.1**

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*Connected Audiences of Politics: Analyzing Twitter Conversation on Beppe Grillo and Five Star Movement Generated during Political TV Talk-Shows*

In the last two decades, characterized by an increasing crisis of traditional forms of politics, talk-shows have placed interesting challenges to the research on contemporary political communication and participation forms. Scholars of the "third age of political communication" have studied the cognitive, evaluative, affective effects of this mix of entertainment and information on the citizens/ spectators. Recent analysis considered the increasing symbiotic relationship between political talk-shows and Twitter, by studying the "second-screen" practices in terms of audience identification to the consumption of the public discourse.

Referring to this approach, our study analyzed Twitter connected audiences of all the Italian political talk-shows (1,077 episodes) on air from September 2012 to April 2013. This period covers significant political events related to the 2013 Italian General Election (24th and 25th February), from the electoral campaign to the Five Star Movement's electoral achievement, and its institutional consequences.

We aimed to understand: how much do "connected audience" of political talk-shows discuss on Twitter around M5S, in the different phases of the "permanent" electoral campaign (RQ1)? Is the presence of M5S, Grillo and other representatives as a topic of conversation on Twitter correlated with specific characteristics of the aired episodes (talk-show, audience, phases of the campaign, issues)? (RQ2).

While significantly less frequent than conversations mentioning the right and left coalition, Tweets around M5S were present during the three phases of the campaign. Furthermore, the analysis identified significant amounts of Twitter discussions around M5S generated during the episodes dedicated to specific issues (political backstage, polemics, strategies of the M5S, scandals, anti-politics).

**RC38-652.5**

**GILAD, NOGA** (University of Haifa, gilandnoga@gmail.com)

*Biographic Self Positioning As Narrated Argumentation*

One of the most inspiring struggles of biographic research regards the issue of 'identity': how I have become to be who I am today! (Fischer-Rosenthal, 1995) Scholars have struggled with biographer's putting into words of self experiences that have accumulated along the life history as it has been generated (Rosenthal, 2004). Indeed, biography is constituted by the interaction between the articulation of the experiencing of “the world out there” (Schutz, 1964), each being so rich in external dialogue with their listener; re-positioning themselves over and over again in a hegemonic position in the interaction, are simultaneously preoccupied with an internal dialogue in which they try making sense their own experiencing of themselves in the world. In this way the question: “how have I become to be who I am today?” gains new and dual meanings.

The transcultural context of the analysis not only extends between the interview interlocutors (secular vs. fundamentalist) but as the narrator is implicitly involved in a project with transcultural construction aspirations, aiming at ‘restoring tradition’ in a way that would appear as absolutely contemporary to the interviewer. And as the analysis shows, gender plays a crucial role in such a framework not only through the identity of the participants but within the subversive cultural project as a whole.

**RC101-41.1**

**GILBERT, EMILY** (University of Toronto, emily.gilbert@utoronto.ca)

*How Much Is a Dead Soldier Worth?*

How much is a dead soldier worth? This paper will interrogate the monetary value ascribed to the death of soldiers in the 21st century, and the narratives of sacrifice and heroism that influence military fatalities. Rather than focus on public funerals and burials, I explore the more intimate (yet no less social) acts of valuation and affective performances that surround the death of a soldier. I explore the use of compensation that are navigated by surviving relatives.

Questions regarding the price of death are particularly interesting to consider as civil compensation has become a regularized component of counterinsurgency strategy. Monetary payments have been made in the event of the ‘inadvertent’ death, injury or property damage of civilians in Iraq and Afghanistan, as a way to win the ‘hearts and minds’ of the population, and demonstrate the compassion of the international forces. How are the lives (and deaths) of civilians and soldiers of different countries valued, and on our understanding of military service in contemporary warfare? How are the lives (and deaths) of civilians and soldiers of different countries valued differently, and for how much? What logics of compensation are articulated? And does compensation in contemporary warfare reconfigure the distinctions between soldier and civilian? These questions will be considered alongside the increasing pressure to reduce deaths, of both soldiers and civilians, as a result of the targeted and remote-controlled strikes of the revolution in military affairs. As tensions regarding death in war increase, how does this impact on how lives are valued, and on our understanding of military service in contemporary warfare?

**RC15-276.1**

**GILBERT, LEAH** (University of Witwatersrand, leah.gilbert@wits.ac.za)

*The Mercurial Piece of the HIV/AIDS Puzzle: 'Stigma' and HIV/AIDS in South Africa As a Social Scientist's Challenge*

'Stigma' and its relationship to health and disease is not a new phenomenon. However, it has not been a major feature in the public discourse until the emer-
gence of HIV/AIDS. The range of negative responses associated with the epidemic placed ‘stigma’ on the public agenda and drew attention to its complexity as a phenomenon and concept worthy of further investigation. Despite the consensus that stigma is one of the major contributors to the rapid spread of HIV and the frequent use of the term in the media and among people in the street, the exact meaning is ambiguous. Therefore, its conceptual complexity and its embodiment in the reality of HIV/AIDS in South Africa present a formidable challenge for social scientists who continue to grapple with the questions it raises.

The main aim of this presentation is to briefly re-visit some of the scholarly deliberations and further interrogate their relevance in explaining the HIV/AIDS-related stigma evidenced in South Africa. Although it provides more nuanced understandings of the concept, most of the literature reviewed adds a level of complexity that requires further investigation and renders measuring stigma more problematic. The presentation argues that the fact that there is such an abundance of scholarly articles on the concept and its definitions is testament to the fact that they do not provide adequate explanations for the various manifestations of stigma. In addition, the explosion of studies looking at ‘measuring’ stigma and reducing its impact is evidence that ‘stigma’ exists out there and continues to be a threat to the successful implementation of public health programmes.

RC29-499.1
GILINSKIY, YAKOV* (Herzen University, yakov.gilinsky@gmail.com)
Social and Economic Inequality As Deviantogenic Factor

There is no only “reason” of deviance and crime. There are many factors - economic, political, cultural, demographic and others, influencing upon state and dynamics of different forms of deviance. It is important theoretically and practically to define the specific “weight”, “power”, value of each factor in genesis of deviance and its separate types.

K. Marx, R. Merton and many others wrote about a role of an economic inequality as “reasons” of crime and others of negative (deviant) acts. The ever-growing economic polarization of the population in Russia – is a main source of continuing social conflict. The differentiation between the incomes of the 10% least prosperous and the 10% most prosperous increased from 1:4.5 in 1991 up to 1:15 in 1999 and later up to 1:18.

Empirical researches of multiple-factor model of the reasons of deviance and crime are conducted in Russia by criminologists S. Ol’kov, I. Skifsky, E. Yuzikhanova. From many factors influencing crimes and suicide - extent of alcoholization, demographic structure of the population, consumption of drugs, economic inequality, the last factor it appeared the most considerable. The Gini index (i.e., index of economic inequality) in Russia increased from 0.289 in 1992 to 0.422 in 2007. According to S. Ol’kov, during 1990-1999 the index was at its maximum in 1994 (0.409) and the number of homicides was at a maximum (32,300) and suicide too (61,900); the index was at its lowest in 1990 (0.218) and the number of homicides was also lowest (15,600) and suicide too (39,200). According to research of I. Skifsky (dynamics in 25 years, from 1980 to 2004), the correlation coefficient between homicides and Gini index was the highest 0.9253, between the number of suicide and Gini index was also lowest (15,600) and suicide too (39,200).

The catastrophically large social and economic inequality serves in Russia as the main factor of deviant manifestations.

RC29-500.1
GILINSKIY, YAKOV* (Herzen University, yakov.gilinsky@gmail.com)
Sociology Of Deviance and Social Control (Deviantology) In Russia

The criminology, sociology, genetics, cybernetics were forbidden by a Stalin regime. These sciences started reviving only in the period of N. Khrushchev’s “thaw”. The first articles on sociology of deviance (Y. Gilinskiy, G. Zdravomyslov) were published in 1971. The early empirical sociological studies of different deviance types were conducted from the 1970th years. It was researches of alcoholism (A. Gabiani, L. Keselman, M. Matskevich), crime (A. Sacharov and others) and other.

First textbook “Sociology of Deviant Behaviour” (Y. Gilinsky & V. Afanasjev) was published in St. Petersburg in 1993, and first monograph “Deviantology: Sociology of crime, narcotism, prostitution, suicide and other deviance” (Y. Gilinsky) in 2004. Contemporary sociology of deviance and social control is well developing branch of Russian social science. There are most known centers of a deviantology in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Tyumen and Krasnodar. The St. Petersburg’s Center of a Deviantology has a site (http://deviantology.spb.ru), which well-known and visited colleagues of Russia, Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Poland. Deviantology is closely connected with social sciences. Sociology of Deviance and Social Control is taught at some universities of Russia. Russian scientists (V. Afanasjev, Y. Gilinsky, M. Rusakova and others) took part in work of Research Committee No. 29 (Deviance and Social Control) of International Sociological Association (ISA) on Congresses ISA in Bielefeld (1994), Brisbane (2002), Gothenburg (2010) and on the Sociological Congresses of Russia. Besides, conferences on sociology of deviance are regularly held in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Krasnodar, and also in Tyumen and Nizhny Novgorod.

The topic of deviance is particularly actual for Russia, where level of violence, alcoholism, suicide is very high.

RC05-116.4
GILL-KHAN, CHLOE* (The University of South Australia, chloe.gill-khan@unisa.edu.au)
Gender Politics, Virtuous Racism’ and Diasporic Political Resistance in Europe

Gender politics has long been the staple of national discourse surrounding the integration of ex-colonial diasporas in Europe, in particular in Britain and France. If during the 1970s and 1980s the male immigrant father was depicted as patriarchal and oppressive who prevented his female counterparts from integrating into the state, contemporaneous debates in relation to their children perpetuated similar tropes. Male diasporic citizens, now in their third and fourth generations, have come to be seen through pathological images that place exclusive focus on their supposed dysfunctional gender relations rooted in ‘other’ cultural practices.

This paper examines how dominant narratives of the patriarchal and redundant migrant and diasporic male rooted in culture depoliticise – and erase – decades-long struggles to carve their rightful places in Britain and France. De-industrialisation, joblessness, extreme right-wing racism and institutional exclusion are silenced as the driving forces for contemporaneous male political resistance (civil riots). Instead, dominant discourses pathologising ‘other’ cultures divide diasporic men and women, pitting them against one another to legitimise the intervention of the state, a process the French sociologist Nacira Guénif-Soullam terms ‘virtuous racism’. The paper traces the deployment of virtuous racism in Britain and France that serve to reinforce structural inequalities through their precise use under the privileging of culture to ‘explain’ diasporic gender politics.

RC44-734.4
GILLAN, MICHAEL* (The University of Western Australia, michael.gillan@uwo.edu.au)
THEIN, HTWE HTWE* (Curtin University, htwehtwe.thein@curtin.edu.au)
Bringing Workers into View: The State and the Emergence of Industrial Conflict in Myanmar

Bringing Workers into View: The State and the Emergence of Industrial Conflict in Myanmar

Michael Gillan and Htwe Htwe Thein

Abstract:

This paper examines the emergence of open industrial conflict (strikes, various forms of worker protests) in Myanmar (Burma), with special reference to industrial clusters/special economic zones in the urban periphery of Yangon, the nation’s largest city. In recent years, Myanmar has shifted towards quasi-democratic governance and this has led to significant change in both external relations (i.e. the suspension of most international trade sanction measures) and internal institutional development. The paper will explain that although worker initiated protest and strike actions in various industries preceded democratic reforms, these changes have enabled more prevalent and open expressions of dissent. Indeed, the growing incidences of conflict, alongside the reformation of institutions and governance, mean that the labour ‘problem’ has for the first time in contemporary Myanmar come into view as an important area for intervention and management by the State. Arguably, however, the development of mediating labour institutions (law, dispute resolution agencies, trade unions, employer associations) has lagged behind the expression and management of conflict in the industry, leading to ambiguity as to the capacity and role of the state and workers’ conceptions of forms of collective association, citizenship and dissent.

Moreover, industry development and forms of labour regulation have emerged not only via shifting relations between the state, capital and labour at a national scale. Geopolitics and international institutional actors (ILO, Global Unions, INGOs), forms of supra-national regulation (for instance, the impact of international trade sanctions) multi-scalar production and economic networks (investor and worker relations) have also played an important role in institutional formation and reformation and the dynamics of industrial conflict.

RC11-201.5
GILLEARD, CHRIS* (University City London, Brain Sciences, c.gilleard@aol.com)
Distinction and Identity in Later Life

The cultural turn in the social sciences during the 1980s brought new prominence to sources of distinction based on the body, such as disability, gender, race and sexuality. We argue that many of the embodied practices associated with these newly privileged bodily distinctions were further developed, sustained and

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
extended by consumption and consumerism. Drawing attention to aspects of social identity that had been previously overlooked, the new social movements brought into central focus and ‘liberated’ what might be deemed marginalised identities. The identity politics and associated new social movements of the 1960s and 1970s however were situated in the counter-cultures of youth. In this paper we explore how the ‘ageing’ of those youth cultures have affected the contemporary experiences, narratives and performances of age and in the process brought new ways of thinking differently about ageing and the body. This ‘cultural turn’ is exemplified in contemporary research into ageing lifestyles, ageing and exercise, ageing and fashion, ageing and sex and more generally the performativities of ageing. Rather than developing a transgressive ‘age liberation’ movement however, much of this embodying performativity seeks to resist the purchase of ‘agedness’ on fashionable lifestyles oriented as much to not becoming old as to still being gendered, racialised, able-bodied/disabled, straight or gay throughout one’s adult life.

RC31-527.7

GILLIÉRON, GWENDOLYN* (University of Applied Sciences and Arts, gwendelyn.gillieron@fhw.ch)

GEISEN, THOMAS* (University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Northwestern Switzerland, thomas.geisen@fhw.ch)

How Are Social Relations and Locality Connected? New Ambivalences in the Research on Migrant Families

Research on transnationalism is an attempt to avoid methodological nationalism by focusing on families and its members, which do settle at different places or move between these places. In this perspective not only national belonging becomes relativized, blurred and diminished, but local, regional and national attachments and individual social groups as well. Here questions of belonging arise anew for migrant families and their children. The question ‘who am I?’ can be understood as the ambivalence of social and cultural affiliations, as well as establishing individual and collective attachments to certain places and regions of (biographical) relevance.

The proposed paper discusses the ambivalence of social belonging and local/regional attachments under modern conditions of social fluidity and multi-local attachment in social relations. First, the paper starts with the elaboration of the theoretical framework on the base of selected case studies-like questions related to that. Second, referring to empirical research on migrant families, the paper analyses family practices in which social and cultural boundaries are negotiated with reference to the places to which family attachments exist. Empirical findings show that there is no social belonging to a community or society without local/regional attachment(s) and it precisely the new constellation between the social belonging(s) and the local/regional attachment(s) which can be seen at the basis of ‘the migrant condition’ of human beings. Situating the self and the family in a context of fluidity and constant change entails developing family practices in which but also historically understood as the ambivalence of social and cultural affiliations, as well as establishing individual and collective attachments to certain places and regions of (biographical) relevance.

RC34-868.6

GILLSON, STEPHEN* (University of Maine, stephen.gillson@umit.maine.edu)

DEPOY, LIZ (University of Maine)

Design, Undesign and Redesign: Eliminating Embodied Inequality

Over the past several decades, design and branding efforts for social justice and democracy have exponentially increased. Designers have apprehended and applied market strategies to create products and images to change the world. However, to date, design and branding have not been analyzed to understand and reassign their power in creating, labeling, and affixing differential worth to bodies that are disenfranchised because they are atypical, unruly or alters. This vacuum leaves a huge gap in intellectual development and guidance necessary to harness design and image to challenge and diminish social inequities that have prevented local through global social acceptance for the full range of bodies. In this presentation, we argue, and illustrate through a targeted analysis of embodied design, its epistemic and axiological foundations and its praxis that design and branding are tacit yet powerful influences on the creation, reification, and perpetuation of the accepted human corpus and its opposite. We illustrate how design and its byproducts in advanced capitalist global, national and local environments are significant social influences on determining and reifying embodied worth, internalized and assigned identity of category members, social status, and comparative flourishing of members of diverse social groups. Given this understanding, we conclude with the constructs of undesign and redesign as the power tools to advance symmetry, inclusivity, and equality for diverse bodies.

RC23-418.2

GIMENES DIAS DA FONSECA, LÍVIA* (Universidade de Brasília, liviagdf@gmail.com)

NEPOMUCENO NARDI, DIEGO (Nagoya University)

DE FARIÁ GONÇALVES COSTA, RENATA CRISTINA (Universidade de Brasília)

Towards a Democratic and Emancipatory University: Feminist Popular Extension and New Relations Between University and Society in Brazil

Popular Extension is a key element for comprehending the relationship between society and universities in Latin America. By making possible a close col-

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laboration between universities and social movements, Popular Extension is a valuable tool for pursuing the construction of a contextualized university capable of opening its walls to the social reality that surrounds it. However, little has been researched regarding the outcomes of this practice on building a real alternative to the hegemonic models of university and rationality. Recognizing the centrality of Popular Extension for universities and community development practice in Latin America, the paper looks upon the experience of the Popular Extension Project "Popular Legal Promoters" on copying with gender based violence in the outskirts of Brasilia, Brazil. Established jointly by feminist movements, the University of Brasilia and the Brazilian Public Minister, the project is based on a freirean approach to popular education on human rights focused on the formation of community leaders able to engage themselves on tackling gender based violence within their communities. By resorting to collected data regarding the project implementation and outcomes, we argue that Popular Extension Projects can be an important tool not only for coping with social issues, such as gender violence, but can also be the founding point for the emergence of an emancipatory and democratic University, marked by a production and circulation of knowledge where the surrounding community becomes an active agent of this process and a constitutive element of University itself, which assumes a more contextualized role as an important stakeholder on participatory development practices.

RC46-752.1
GIORGINO, VINCENZO* (University of Torino, vincenzo, giorgino@unito.it)
The Contemplative Turn in Sociological Imagination

In my presentation I will address some epistemological and theoretical aspects related to the integration between sociological and contemplative methods. The latter are social practices originating from the wisdom traditions of human culture, mainly rooted in spiritual backgrounds. Their recent secularization (going back to the 70s) enables non-experts to achieve specific knowledge. The most successful attempt in this translation is currently found in the so-called mindfulness programs, oriented to integrate the biomedical approach and nurturing the subject of the so-called integrative or behavioural medicine, it has also provided a new perspective in psychological therapy. Through the 90s they constituted a growing bulk of research, recently testified by the birth of the scientific journal Mindfulness, not to mention its growing influence in education and management, especially in the literature about learning organizations.

My aim is to focus on the conceptual background in which such kinds of integrative programs can be developed in social sciences, outlining some implications for transformative sociology as well. The core discussion is focused on the re-definition of experience, self and action, taking into account an established tradition of first-person inquiry and narrative research.

From my point of view, the attempt to set up such an integration calls for an enactive approach: via introducing an embodied and interactional perspective, it challenges the dominant representational model of knowledge. In this direction, it could also be of help in broadening and reshaping what we intend by change, challenging the dominant representational model of knowledge. In this direction, it could also be of help in broadening and reshaping what we intend by change, especially in the literature about learning organizations.

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The paper aims to analyze trajectories in hourly wages between the ages of 30 and 50 for five different birth cohorts, using the PSID data. More precisely, we focus on processes of intra-cohort stratification by tracing patterns of income as individuals age. Our analysis is informed by the cumulative dis/advantage hypothesis as a process of intra-cohort stratification. Using growth curve models, we seek to describe and explain the patterns of income stratification within and between cohorts. We hypothesize two key patterns: Simple interindividually divergent and path-dependent interindividual divergences. Simple interindividual divergence is indicated when the relation between initial hourly wage and its slope over time is positive (in contrast to convergence, where this relation is negative, and stability, where there is no relation between initial hourly wage and its slope over time). Path-dependent interindividual divergence is indicated when hourly wage differences between men and women, or between whites and non-whites, increase as individuals age. Our analyses will reveal if the patterns of wage divergence over the life course are constant across cohorts, or whether the extent and form of wage divergence is shifting over time.

RC09-173.3
GIUGLIANO, ROGERIO* (Universidade de Brasilia, rogerio.giugliano@gmail.com)
The Impacts of Brazil and India’s Development Dialog on Poverty Alleviation Policies: Knowledge Sharing and South-South Cooperation

Since the beginning of the 1990s a South American approach to Conditional Cash Transfers policies for poverty alleviation has been in development. Although widespread throughout the continent two main experiences can be singled out as most significant for their characteristics, range and influence: the Mexican Oportunidades and the Brazilian Bolsa Família. Poverty rates have declined in Latin America during the last decade and in the Brazilian case the most intense fall is concurrent with implementation of the national CCT program.

Due to the results of these policies the scientists from Brazil and India are currently encouraged and financed by the World Bank to alleviate poverty and brake its generational cycle. The spread of this model of poverty is currently in discussion in many south-south forums around the world like BRICS and IBSA.

As part of this current discussion in 2012 the city of New Delhi started a pilot program focused on poverty reduction as a result of the on-going National Debate about Cash Transfer Policies. The Latin American experiences were important base for the Indian discussion and the results exposes challenges to the southern debate and its proposed horizontal dialogue.

This article presents the results of a research done in Brazil and India asking what can be learned from these south-south development dialogue. It exposes the challenges and opportunities as well as the different approaches that each society gives to the same set of policies as well as the discourses about poverty and development.

RC02-47.3
GIVENS, JENNIFER* (University of Utah, jennifer.givens@soc.utah.edu)
Questioning Development: Global Integration and the Ecological Efficiency of Well-Being

The author investigates the extent to which sociological theories of global integration, including political economic, military, and world polity theoretical orientations, help explain different countries’ carbon intensity of well-being. The carbon intensity of well-being approach provides a way to measure a country’s progress toward simultaneous environmental and social sustainability by asking how energy (or ecologically) intensely (or efficiently) a nation-state is producing well-being. This research utilizes statistically rigorous longitudinal modeling techniques, addresses core sociological issues of inequality, human well-being, and development, and explores questions of sustainability and energy use key to environmental sociology. This is a burgeoning area of research and yet looking at the effects of political economic, military, and world society integration is relatively unexplored in the sociological literature. Results indicate that varying forms of integration have an impact on states’ abilities to provide environmental protections and well-being for citizens, and therefore unequal levels and various types of global integration are important to consider in environmental and development planning.

RC32-553.9
GLAESER, JANINA* (University of Strasbourg, joaiglaese@stud.uni-frankfurt.de)
"Migrant Nannies In French and German Households - Insights From a Care Worker's Point Of View”

“This presentation focuses on migrant nannies working in two European countries: France and Germany. The main interest of this comparative analysis is to evaluate social policies of these two nation states through biographical research with migrant care workers who take care of small children in private households on a regular basis. This is a crucial task as nowadays the industrialized countries are highly interested in finding adequate solutions to their increasing care-deficit. European countries like France and Germany are structurally close and face similar problems such as demographic aging and the pluralization of life and work forms. However, their efforts to guarantee the production of human beings themselves in a globalised and capitalised world differ remarkably. At this juncture, migrant care workers are important key actors, because they represent a significant resource. Therefore it will be interesting to analyze how dimensions of class, but also how national belonging and national identity are related to local families. The analysis of field studies illustrates not only that nannies use their labor force to fill the local care deficits, but also helps to gain new insights into the care and work ‘realities’ of their employers: from a nanny’s perspective.”

RC37-637.6
GLAUSER, ANDREA* (University of Applied Sciences and Arts, andreaglauser@hslu.ch)
Photography and Society: Lessons from Susan Sontag

In recent years, scholars have often criticized the exclusion of art works in current sociological explorations of the arts. In contrast to classicist art works, foremost of which are those of Georg Simmel, which placed interest on the relationship between a particular art work and society, more recent approaches have primarily focused on art as a societal universe, called “art world,” considered it as a specific social “field” or “system.” Although these perspectives typically involve theoretical concepts applicable to art works, based on exemplary discussions, the main interest is in systematic theoretical questions or institutional aspects of artistic production rather than particular art works and their social significance.

This paper discusses Susan Sontag’s approach to art works and her view on the possibility of gaining knowledge on the social world by analyzing art works. Sontag’s approach is particularly interesting as on the one hand, she was highly skeptical of attempts to diagnose contemporary culture and to discuss the social history of ideas “through” art works. On the other hand, particularly in her preoccupation with photography, she offers sociologically illuminating insights on the way photography is historically related to society and modes of observation in society. The main argument of this contribution is that Sontag’s perspective is sociologically interesting, particularly because it relates the analysis of particular art works to reflections on the history of the respective medium. Furthermore, it is remarkable that her lack of interest in constructing a general theory on the social aspects of the arts involves a remarkable openness to take particular art works as a starting point for inquiries and to raise a wide variety of questions on social experiences related to art.

RC46-762.2
GLINNE-DEMARET, HARMONY* (Université catholique de Louvain (UCL), h.glinne@yahoo.fr)
Entre Les Différentes Figures Du Client, Quelle Place Pour Le Travailleur De Première Ligne ? Enquête Auprès De Guichetiers De La Poste Et De Consultants En Intérim

Aujourd’hui, le client et sa satisfaction apparaissent dans toutes les politiques managériales, du monde industriel jusqu’à celui de l’action sociale, en passant par les approches marchands où l’injonction managériale du « client-roi » trouve sa voie d’expression première. Dans cette logique de « globalisation » de la relation de service, nous proposons d’étudier deux mondes du service a priori fort différents.

D’une part, le guichetier de la poste est face à une figure du client fortement standardisée (Hanique, 2006), où l’usager cède la place au « client-roi ». Ce renversement des relations de pouvoir accorde une place nouvelle au client, sans donner les moyens aux travailleurs de première ligne de résoudre les contradictions organisationnelles engendrées par cette division sociale du travail (Dujarier, 2006). Le guichetier se trouve alors en tension entre des injonctions paradoxales qu’il ne peut satisfaire, dans des relations de pouvoir légitimées par cette figure du client.

D’autre part, les consultants en intérim coproduisent leurs prestations avec deux « clients-partenaires », l’entreprise et l’intérimaire. C’est dans le double rôle de l’intérimaire, à la fois client et « service » à vendre, que les contradictions organisationnelles trouvent leur source. Cette position de l’entre-deux se répercute sur le travailleur de première ligne, dont le rôle se brouille, engendrant de fortes tensions psychiques. L’arbitrage ne porte plus, comme pour le guichetier, sur la place à accorder au client mais sur celle à occuper en tant que travailleur. Pourtant, la violence symbolique reste la même. Et, alors qu’un guichetier « fait carrière » à la poste, le consultant en intérim moyen le reste deux ans.

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The study on value orientations in Russia has been conducted from the middle of the 1960s when the theoretical works by a psychologist B. G. Anan’ev, sociologists A. G. Zdravomyslov, V. A. Ijadov and others appeared, as well as empirical studies. The biggest one was the sociological and social-psychological study on workers’ value orientations (including young people), carried out by Leningrad scientists under the direction of V. A. Ijadov [1] in the beginning of the 1970s. During the Soviet time the study on youth value orientations to a considerable degree was directed toward the revelation of their accordance with the communist ideal, to the socialist lifestyle [2]. At the period of the Perestroika (1985–1991) the problem field was noticeably extended due to the studies on the informal youth associations (actually it was the way to the switch to study on the youth subcultures). Finally, during the last 15 years value orientations of the Russian youth have been investigated by considerable number of individual scholars and scientific groups. The situation of social order change and “re-comprehension of values” on the national scale has encouraged the scientists to interpret the transformation of value orientations of the Russians. The extensive study on dynamics of the value orientations of the Russians that was conducted under the direction of N. I. Lapin [3] is of a great scientific significance. There have been dozens of empirical studies carried out in Russia for the last 15 years, several hundreds theses defended on the problem of the youth value orientation [4]. Although quite often the scopes of such studies, their methodological correctness and opportunities for the data comparison remain to be a subject of criticism.

For decades, the dilemma between open-ended and closed-ended response alternatives occupied the methodological debate. Over the years, dominant approaches in survey have reacted to this dilemma by opting for fixed response alternatives and the standardization of interviewer’s behavior. If this methodological decision has been the survey’s fortunate, making it the methodology most widely used in the social sciences, however it produces a large amount of biases well known in the literature: misunderstanding of the response alternatives by the interviewee, the influence of response alternatives on formation of the judgment, social desirability effects, the yea-saying and response set phenomena, etc. [5].

In order to remedy these biases an alternative proposal can be designed by re-discovering and adapting two “old” proposals: Likert’s technique called “fixed questionnaire-prograders” (1940s), and Guttman’s (1967) procedure named “open question/closed answer”. Both procedures are guided by the same discursive principles: make the interview into a conversation, let the interviewee answer freely in his/her own words, and thus release him/her from the researcher’s schemes, making an “interviewee-centered” survey. These principles have been recently blended in an innovative technique for collecting survey data, which has been named “inter-vey” (Gobo and Mauceri 2014), blending in-depth and survey interview (or unstructured & structured interview). “Inter-vey” is based on the idea of the “conversationalizing survey” (Schober and Hamoun) and expansion of sandstorms even to the mountainous area of north-west Iran. Having said this, intense air pollution in Tehran and other large cities is probably the most urgent concern. The main reasons for the pollution are: population growth, rural-urban migration, the poor quality fuels used by mostly old cars on the road, and industry – mainly due to the economic sanctions and the geographical location of cities – and, more importantly, a lack of awareness of the environment and of a positive attitude towards it. Islamic government policies that have been used to deal with at least some of these concerns have not always been systematic. The Islamic government’s disregard for the environment is also reflected in the state education system. Education in general, and in particular religious education, do very little to deal with these concerns. It is expected that ‘Islam’ informs policy, state-provided education, people’s attitudes and practices towards sustainability in Iran. This paper concludes that this is not the case and aims to provide an explanation for this. This ‘Islam’ really incapable of tackling climate challenges in the context of Iran? A Social constructionist approach of ‘Islam’ will be presented.

For the very recent report published by the United Nations confirms unsurprisingly that around ninety five per cent of the current climate issues are man-made. This illustrates more than ever the significance of various dimensions of people’s everyday life, such as policy, religion and education that influence their practice of environment.

Environmental concerns are growing in Iran. Some of them are related to increasing dryness of rivers (such as Zayandeh-rod) and lakes (such as Urmieh and Hamoun) and expansion of sandstorms even to the mountainous area of Iran. Some of the most critical issues, listed above, are deeply related to the extension of cities. An important feature of the project is the participation of service users in the governance and the clinical intervention.

We’ll discuss the clinical practices developed within the teams by the peer workers in collaboration with the clinical staff, placing a particular emphasis on two of their contributions: 1) bringing their experience of severe mental illness and their broader experiential knowledge into the understanding of the service users’ situation and the thoughtful application of coercive measures, contributing to the improvement of the existing services; 2) challenging the classical definition of clinical distance with the service users, contributing to the redefinition of the support services in the At Home project. These two contributions will open the debate on the professionalization of peer support workers and their ability to shake the professional psychiatric hierarchy and the traditional practices. The qualitative data was collected during a PhD field work through observation and 40 individual and group interviews conducted during the year 2012 with 25 peer support workers, clinical staff, managers and psychiatrists of the At Home project in Montreal.

Since the 1960s, a shortage of lodging in city centers has led to high prices and the development of suburban housing estates. The problems of aging suburban populations are attracting considerable attention in Japan, a society of great longevity. The decline in mobility among elderly homeowners is a main problem in aging suburbs because an aging population and the accompanying social prob-

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lems have begun to threaten residential environment there. The increase in hous-
ing vacancies, which is closely connected to a lack of security, sustainability, and human bonds among residents in a community, is one example. This study aims to examine local responses to the increasing number of vac-
cant houses in suburbs. We pay attention to the influence of local regulations on vacant housing; several local governments, including that of Ushikyu City, have enacted regulations to promote appropriate maintenance of vacant houses since the late 2000s. Then, we discuss institutional structures that have caused the problem. We also identify the generative process of housing vacancies in the To-
kyo suburbs, and we examine the results of field surveys of several old housing estates in Ushikyu City, Ibaraki Prefecture. Based on interview surveys of residents, we clarify the mechanism that produces housing vacancies there. We conclude by examining the attitudes of local communities toward vacancy problems.

**RC43-724.8**

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Sequestering Public Housing Policy and Research

**Sequestering the Poor: Budget reductions and housing policy change in the US and UK**

Public housing in the United States has had a long history of both being pres-
sured for financial solvency as well as for redressing the racial and poverty con-
centration of its residents. In 2013, a fiscal cut-back of substantial size occurred as the budget “sequester” took effect. In New York, for example, the loss of funding amounted to over $200million for the year (Chaban; Dawsey). Politically analy-
gous budget cuts have also occurred in Britain as the Conservative government has pursued fiscal restraints over the social rental sector.

This paper will examine the intersection of the various formats of the US-UK fiscal crisis and its impacts on housing policy and related national housing research. A series of major housing research experiments have been recently launched in the US to learn how to better manage with less, while the ground rules of fiscal support for most forms of welfare policies are being eroded. My presentation would be upon the choices and tensions as these policy experiments are developed, in the context of on-going reductions in support for the poor.

**References**


**RC11-207.13**

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Intergenerational Reciprocity – the Idealization of the Interchangeability of Phases of Life

Among the prominent concepts used for the sociological description of inter-
generational relations is the one of reciprocity. Adopted from predecessors in cultural anthropology, the term was coined by thinkers like Goudin in the per-
spective of exchange theory, thereby ignoring other traditions of thought. In the course of time, analyzing intergenerational relationships in terms of exchange theory got confronted with growing problems. It became clear that the “goods” exchanged between generations are not equivalent, that this exchange extends over enormous spans of time, and that donors often are not rewarded by the original recipients. Theorists reacted by introducing additional elements: the double-pole relation was extended to a three-pole relation, time was neutralized in the idea of generalized reciprocity, and models were assembled that allowed the translation of actually incommensurable goods like money, affection, or care. Thus, the initially attractively simple conception became pretty complex and con-
fusing.

‘Sequestering’ from the phenomenological school of thought, the presentation aims at breaking through to the dimension of reciprocity that lies “behind” its behav-
ioral occurrence. Reciprocation as an action generally rests on the cognitive as-
sumption of reciprocity, as described by Alfred Schutz in the so-called general thesis of the reciprocity of perspectives. Applying this fundamental figure of hu-
man understanding to the case of intergenerational relations, the idealization of the interchangeability of phases of life is being introduced. This figure of thought allows for an account of the interaction between Young and Old which avoids the incompatibilities that exchange theory has ravelled into.

**RC35-606.2**

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Waiting – an Often Neglected Social Phenomenon

Synchronicity or rather asynchronicity are among the most important research topics of the sociology of time, since the successful synchronization of the diverg-
ing time spheres of individuals and systems is a precondition for the effective functioning of society. And yet, as we all know at first hand, failed processes of synchronization are a daily occurrence. One of their most prominent results is waiting, once defined by Thomas Luckmann as the correlate of “the incongruence of the various temporal dimensions”. In the same breathe he deplored the vast ignorance displayed by scientific research concerning “this significant phenom-

Pretty exactly 40 years after Luckmann’s statement, the scientific literature on the topic has expanded, but nevertheless waiting still presents a challenge for sociological theory. Is it to be described as action or rather as inaction? Are pro-
cesses of waiting to be conceived exclusively as the outcome of unsuccessful syn-
chronization or are they a constitutive part of the procedure of synchronization itself? Is waiting socially dysfunctional or functional?

Considering the existing literature on the phenomenon the presentation does not intend to give answers to these questions, but rather aims at unfolding the spectrum of aspects that have to be taken into account when answering is at-
tempted. It reflects the fundamental difference between “long” and “short” wait-
ning as well as various framing conditions of waiting. Specific attention is given to the aspect of interculturality, thereby criticizing the conception of the so-called FIPS-rule (first in, first served) which plays a big role in studies on waiting lines.

**RC01-41.5**

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Dying or Living: A Moral Dilemma for Ethical Warriors

Western countries have developed a romantic vision of soldier’s relation to death. In France, the so-called “acceptance of supreme sacrifice” is deeply rooted in both warfare ancient history and the over promotion of physical courage. Dy-
ging for France’s higher interest is considered as the core of military identity. This heroism has been reinforced by the professionalization of French forces in 1994 which also initiated a professional/client relationship between service members and citizens.

With the development of modern remotely controlled weaponry, relation to lethal risks is changing raising concerns among the military about soldiers’ identi-
ties. If supreme sacrifice remains a holy concept hardly disputable, concerns are growing due to the gap between the idealized holistic way of thinking sacrifice within the military and the common reluctance to warfare casualties of individu-
aliswestern societies. The French military is experiencing a clash between the promotion of altruistic death and the promotion of egoistic life, both within and outside the forces.

Debates about the future of the French forces always focus on how to adapt the current format of the military to the new expectations and constraints it faces. I would suggest that this is the wrong way to deal with these issues. I would sug-

gest instead that we should re-think the way we consider the military in regard to our current objectives and constraints, and not according to outdated concepts.

The proposed presentation thus aims at re-thinking the French pro patria mori to the light of the current framework in which the French military is used, get-


ting rid of the weight of history and re-assessing our relation to death in warfare. My reflections will be supported by philosophical and sociological considerations about physical courage and the need to get rid of the idea that courage is intrin-
sically linked to combat.

**RC22-401.2**

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Fashioning Religious Selves: Middle Class Muslim Women in Post-
Apartheid South Africa

Almost twenty years after the inauguration of a democratic dispensation, South Africa remains caught up in the paradoxical efforts of nation-building. To produce unity out of a racially fractured past, the language of ‘social cohesion’, ‘di-


It would be useful for the future. This paper provides some insights into the questions around nationhood and religious subjectivities through an analysis of the historical situatedness of middle class Indian Muslims in South Africa. Some preliminary thoughts will be provided on the ways in which discourses and practices around clothing and ‘proper’ dress among middle class Indian Muslim women in South Africa construct ways of un-

dersanding the multiple role of religious symbols within their own religious, ethnic and national context.

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through the visibility of the clothed body — relying on connections between the local and the global — ultimately comes to shape the local landscape.

RC04-79.13

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Consideration and Meaningfulness of the Educational Scientific Research: The Explicit or Implicit Concealment of Social Class

The present paper is concerned both with the limits and dynamics of research tools in the specification of theory, in data categorization and in the final representation of the educational incidents or situations schematization and meaningfulness. In particular, the issue of investigation is how meaningfulness is rendered, through the single-side focus on the variable of gender or nationality, to a uniform society which is typically or atypically conceptualized as a homogeneous collectivity, partially differentiated in terms either of gender or nationality.

Social inequality, differentiations in economic, educational and cultural capital elevated through the categorization of individuals in the various social classes was concealed by the argumentation about the in-depth study with focus on one of these variables. There is a thorough analysis of the system which, as the dominant scientific paradigm, was gradually promoted in the capitalist, liberal structures as a model of blunting social inequalities by the projection of new collectivity schemes such as social stratification. The latter actually substituted social class by eliminating the concept of social inequality, different educational opportunities and the individuals’ different present and future based on their social class.

The exemplary implementations depict how non-reference to social class was conducive to an enfeebled theoretical approach, because social consideration, the actual social situation and the social class representation model were not elevated, in which the variables of gender and nationality should be co-examined by co-formulating the issue of study within the expanded schema of social class.

Within a mature phase of post consideration, the restoration of social class in the educational research and in education is suggested, being conducive to the promotion of the policy of rights, especially during an economic crisis period.

RC47-770.3

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Social Movements and Protests in Brazil in 2013: What’s New?

Social movements and protests in Brazil in 2013: what’s new?

The paper analyses the new cycle of demonstrations that have taken place in Brazil from June 2013, which took about one and a half million people to the streets and earned international media headlines. The text examines three relevant moments: June 2013-July 2013 and September 2013. It examines three questions: First: who are the actors who make up the demonstrations, which the movements, organizations and social collectives in action; what are your proposals and differences, what is the role of young people and the use of media and social technologies. In the second block: what are the main practices, which like feature role of cooperation and of political confrontation; what are the social impacts and innovations produced in society and political institutions. Third block: what the character and sense of the demonstrations, what’s the point of the ongoing democratic process, what are the main ideologies present, which social theories that have been used to explain them, as these are dovetailed with similar demonstrations at the international level.

RC01-40.2

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Different Cultures - One Mandate: Integration of Military and Civilian Personnel within Defence Organizations

Most defence organizations are comprised of both military and civilian personnel working in partnership with each other towards the realisation of defence goals.

Civilian personnel (i.e., civil servants) in defence organizations often work closely with their military counterparts (e.g., in headquarters, on bases, on missions, in academic settings). Although the issue of civilian-military personnel collaboration within defence organizations has not historically been explicitly considered in the context of ‘collaborative work arrangements,’ it is indeed an important issue that affects both operational and organizational effectiveness. This paper presents an overview of related international initiatives to examine collaboration between military and civilian personnel across defence organizations, including a NATO Human Factors and Medicine Research Task Group (HFM RTG-226) and a cross-national survey initiative. Further, results from the Canadian Defence Team Survey will be presented. Civilian personnel in the Department of National Defence (ND) and military personnel in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF), referred to as the Defence Team, work in partnership to meet the mandate of the CAF/DND. Together, personnel in this integrated represent a unique group dynamic allowing the DND/CAF to draw upon the expertise of military personnel who have specialized skills and knowledge that are not found in the public and operational functioning, as well as upon civilian personnel trained in a variety of occupations and possessing a range of knowledge and expertise. The Defence Team Survey, presenting the results of 644 Regular Force military members and 1,149 DND personnel, was designed to examine unique issues central to the partnership between civilian and military personnel. Recommendations will be provided for developing strategies and practices for enhancing the quality of collaboration between military and civilian personnel working within defence organizations.

RC01-38.3

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Oh, Didn’t Anyone Tell You? the Importance of Intra-Organizational Information Sharing in Defence Organizations

Organizational justice, or the extent to which people perceive organizational procedures as being fair and equitable, is a fundamental organizational val- ue and is widely regarded as being comprised of four dimensions: procedural, distributive, interpersonal, and informational. Informational justice is the quality of information sharing within an organization, and is fostered by the truthful, timely, and comprehensive sharing of information regarding organizational decisions that affect employees. This type of organizational fairness has been shown to impact on personnel outcomes, such as job satisfaction and commitment, and ultimately to impact on organizational outcomes such as performance and retention. In the study to be reported here, based on survey data from 6,503 Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) personnel, analyses were conducted to determine members’ perceptions of informational justice within the CAF, and the role of informational justice on key outcomes of interest. Results indicated that informational justice was indeed highly related to a range of important factors, including overall perceptions of organizational justice, organizational and unit leadership, career management in the CAF, trust in the CAF, and employee performance. Moreover, mediation analyses indicated that military personnel’s perceptions of informational justice were related to outcomes such as commitment and leave intentions even after controlling for other key variables such as perceptions of overall justice and satisfaction with leadership, further emphasizing the importance of informational justice. Implications for information sharing within military organizations are discussed.

RC41-694.4

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Fertility Stall and Social-Demographic Risks Of Humanitarian Disasters In Tropical Africa, and Means Of Their Prevention

The recent decade has witnessed remarkable success in various aspects of socio-economic development in Tropical Africa. However, contrary to the development, the best contraceptive expectations, fertility in many countries remains stalled, frequently at very high levels of 5 and more children per woman. We investigate the values and behavior pattern underlying African persistent “pro-natalism” to reveal that some of the best-recognized fertility-inhibiting aspects of development, such as female primary education and female labor participation, are far less efficient for accelerating the fertility transition in Africa than they were in the rest of the developing world. This sharpens the necessity of urgent introduction of universal primary education (with particular attention to enrollment of women in their 20s and early 30s) accompanied by re-introducing family planning campaigns as a development priority.

RC09-171.2

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Why the Arab Revolutions of 2011 Are True Revolutions: Implications and Prognosis

When they began, there was hope that the Arab Revolutions of 2011 would be like the peaceful “velvet” or “color” revolutions in the USSR and Eastern Europe in 1989, or in Armenia in 2004. Instead, with the possible exception of Tunisia, they have turned out to be more like true, classic revolutions with civil wars, counter-revolutions, high levels of violence, and extended periods of turmoil and sudden shifts in government. There are a number of reasons for this difference, including (1) the greater youth of populations in the Arab revolutions; (2) the role of ideological contenders for power – Islamists – alongside the secular liberal revolutionaries; (3) the major interventions of outside powers; and (4) greater internal regional, ethnic and tribal divisions.

Native Languages of the Bering Strait: The Changing Conditions of Interaction and Endangerment

A characteristic quality of the area under consideration is the variety of distinct groups inhabiting it. If one only counts broad ethnic and linguistic categories, Chukchi, Siberian Yupik (including St. Lawrence Island Yupik), Naukan Yupik, Inupiaq, and, to a lesser degree, Central Alaskan Yupik have to be considered. The native groups in question have always been in close contact, communicating with each other in both native languages, as well as in English, Russian, and pidgins, both locally designed and maritime ‘jargon.’

The paper presents a diachronic study (from early 2000s on both sides of the Bering Strait – in Alaskan and Chukotkan communities, as well as on archival sources. The paper presents a diachronic study (from late 19th century to the present) of how changing political contexts influenced the prestige of languages in question and their use in interethnic communication at different periods of time. The focus is on individual sociolinguistic situations that comes from the memories collected. At the same time, the analysis takes into account that personal memories are obviously prompted by later political and social events, and sociolinguistic and political boundaries make a projection on a personal language map. In conclusion, at attempt has been made to link socio-political changes to the degree of language endangerment.

The Entrepreneurial University: Institutional, Political and Social Factors

The mission of the public research university is to advance excellence in research, scholarship and creative activities. Within the increasing cutbacks in government spending on science, the university should acquire a greater degree of flexibility to be more prepared to respond to the needs of a knowledge-based society. It means the greater significance to the ways in which the production of scientific knowledge and the technology transfer are organized. We think that the political sociology of science approach can be adequately applied to study the institutional matrix of the entrepreneurial sector of the public research university. We suggest that intertwining of the institutional, political and social factors gives us an opportunity to build a good explanatory model of the development of the research sector of the university. Political factors cover the state policies, programs and initiatives to engage in and support the technology transfer. Institutional factors cover direct steps undertaken by the university officials to guarantee true entrepreneurial activity. And social factors include both the relationship between the university and the public, and the dynamics of aspirations and value orientations within the community of scholars, contract researchers, project managers, technicians and other professionals who actually make theoretical and practical advancements of science a success. The conjunction of such factors in involves a broad cast of actors, well aware of individual and of different perceptions. So it is not a surprise that such factors can be multidirectional. We think that a careful study of antagonisms inherent in such factors may provide us with good insights into regional science-based economic development. To justify this, some results of a broad study of the entrepreneurial activity and the research sectors of the universities in Western Siberia will be provided.

Climate Change and Coastal Adaptation: Planting the Seed for Adaptive Governance in Portugal

The most recent IPCC report confirms that climate change is very likely to increase coastal risks. This means that all vulnerable coasts will be required to adopt innovative adaptation strategies. In countries such as Portugal, economic austerity may result in reduced funds for rising coastal defence expenditures. Therefore, as coastal management will have to confront a geomorphological and social process of creative and progressive adaptive governance if future economies and societies are to remain viable and resilient.

Social scientists will be heavily involved in this challenging prospect. This was the experience of a three-year research - CHANGE - Changing Coasts, Changing Climate, Changing Communities (2010-2013). The project used climate scenarios for the coming decades to promote a meaningful dialogue between a range of interested parties and coastal managers regarding possible planning and financing options in three different coastal locations in Portugal.

The research identified a high awareness across the stakeholder spectrum of coastal risks and climate change. But it also discovered a dominant feeling of hopelessness towards future solutions for coastal protection and funding. Furthermore, all previous attempts by coastal managers to engage stakeholders are widely perceived to be failures.

These critical gaps in processes, action and communication have been analysed in a set of interactive workshops. Representatives from regional government and municipalities, private companies, universities, fishermen, among others, met together to discuss science and communication; social and economic impacts; public participation; financing and adaptation solutions.

The presence of the team, coupled a detailed public opinion survey at each location, demonstrably raised awareness on coastal change and sowed the seeds for creating an inclusive coastal forum, engaging local stakeholders in the mission of spreading the adaptation message. The research paper will sum up the results of the CHANGE process, aiming to offer a contribution towards new models of adaptive coastal governance.

The Entrepreneurial University: Institutional, Political and Social Factors

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Brain Drain and Academic Mobility

Emigration of high-skilled professionals from less developed countries to developed countries leaves the sending countries economies with a reduced supply of skilled people. The resulting brain drain would limit the use of educational investment in the sending countries, creating conditions for their re-use by the more developed countries. Skilled emigration has been analyzed according to two contrasting models: the model of the exodus that stresses the idea that more skilled individuals are forced to the exile, allowing them to get a job and a remuneration corresponding to their training; the model of the Diaspora that stresses the mutual benefits of intercultural exchanges opened by the circulation of cosmopolitan elites.

This research aims to test the comprehensive power of each of these theses referencing to the mobility of highly qualified Portuguese professionals to Europe in the last decade. Portugal is one of the European countries where the drain is more accentuated in the last two decades if compared to the way cycle that leads to insert primary or secondary segments of the employment system of the receiving European countries.

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Mobility of High Skilled Professionals: Long-Term and Temporary Trajectories

The literature review allows us to conclude that the traditional perception of the brain drain has no empirical evidence on the aggregate level, being necessary the understanding of the circumstances and factors that influence the process in each country. This research aims to make a pioneering study of this type in the Portuguese context, still innovative in conceptual and methodological terms: first, refusing the logic of globalizing assumptions of human capital theory, guessing that migration can be caused by factors other than not pay gap by analyzing the set of factors of attraction-repulsion; on the other hand, guessing that the international job system is not a space entirely free and therefore is not only dependent on the free play of supply and demand, is also necessary to observe the biographical trajectories in order to understand the reasons and destinations of migration. The multiple case methodological we will describe and compare the circumstances, the modalities and the characteristics of the mobility of two types of migration of high skilled Portuguese individuals in Europe: a) long-term migration to a European country for work in primary or secondary segment of the employment system; b) temporary or commuting mobility through European networks of science, production, services or culture.

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Monopoly on the Use of Force As a Metanarrative: Violent Non-State Actors and Political Repercussions in the Global South

This study seeks to problematize the concept of state monopoly of force, establishing discussions about the use of violence as a polysemic concept. Accordingly, we seek to examine the actions of non-state actors in the so-called Global South countries, understanding these groups as political actors able to establish political changes in the contexts where they are inserted.

The article will focus on groups in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Tripoli, in Libya. In this sense, it is deeply based in data collected by the authors on field research. Although these assemblages possess distinct characteristics, “Militia” in the Brazilian case and “Neomercenaries” in Libya, the analysis demonstrate similar characteristics, especially on the symbolic reframing of the state monopoly for the use of violence.

The type of control exercised by these groups occurs mainly through the establishment of direct governance in a specific location, particularly by coercion and political power. As a consequence, its performance ultimately emphasize elements that highlight the inefficiency - or the resignificance - of the State since their composition is based on non-state networks that provides financial support and goals and sustained largely by fear and territorial control.

Much of the debate about violent non-state actors is centered in reflections about the threats that such agents might represent for the structures of government authority. In this sense, the growth of non-state actors would necessarily create effects that decreased state capacity and provokes the erosion of the legitimacy of the use of force. However, in the present analysis, we prefer to address the issue through the lens of reframing: the presence such actors actually indicate create effects that decreased state capacity and provokes the erosion of the legitimacy of the use of force. Since at least the 1990s, representatives from several Ecuadorian indigenous communities have sought to obtain redress for an environmental disaster attributed to a consortium of oil concessionaires that operated in the Lago Agrio oil field of the Ecuadorian Amazon between 1964 and 1990. The alleged harm includes an unprecedented environmental degradation, and all sorts of health-related injuries to the inhabitants of those communities. The legal battle comprises a complex web of court, arbitration -both investment and commercial- and administrative proceedings in Ecuador, the US -where more than twenty courts and several administrative agencies are involved. Legal remedies have also been pursued in other countries. The centerpiece of this gargantuan battle, however, is an $18.2 billion judgment issued by an Ecuadorian court in early 2011 against Chevron. This judgment is the largest and most complex award rendered against a multinational oil company in Ecuador, and perhaps in the entire region. The Chevron saga has rekindled an interesting debate on the development of mechanisms for the protection of diffuse rights involving the environment, indigenous peoples, and human rights in general; the role of the courts in supervising compliance with judicial remedies, and their engagement in activities that go beyond their traditional role as simple adjudicators; and the role of privately-formed entities in the administration and supervision of monetary awards. My presentation will address these issues insofar they contribute to help understanding the current landscape of environmental and indigenous rights litigation in Latin America, and the interplay between the social, economic, and political factors in the development of large-scale litigation.

RC12-223.5
GOMEZ, MANUEL* (Florida International University, magomez@fiu.edu)

A Sour Battle in Lago Agrio: The Judicial Protection of the Environment and Indigenous Rights in Ecuador

Since at least the 1990s, representatives from several Ecuadorian indigenous communities have sought to obtain redress for an environmental disaster attributed to a consortium of oil concessionaires that operated in the Lago Agrio oil field of the Ecuadorian Amazon between 1964 and 1990. The alleged harm includes an unprecedented environmental degradation, and all sorts of health-related injuries to the inhabitants of those communities. The legal battle comprises a complex web of court, arbitration -both investment and commercial- and administrative proceedings in Ecuador, the US -where more than twenty courts and several administrative agencies are involved. Legal remedies have also been pursued in other countries. The centerpiece of this gargantuan battle, however, is an $18.2 billion judgment issued by an Ecuadorian court in early 2011 against Chevron. This judgment is the largest and most complex award rendered against a multinational oil company in Ecuador, and perhaps in the entire region. The Chevron saga has rekindled an interesting debate on the development of mechanisms for the protection of diffuse rights involving the environment, indigenous peoples, and human rights in general; the role of the courts in supervising compliance with judicial remedies, and their engagement in activities that go beyond their traditional role as simple adjudicators; and the role of privately-formed entities in the administration and supervision of monetary awards. My presentation will address these issues insofar they contribute to help understanding the current landscape of environmental and indigenous rights litigation in Latin America, and the interplay between the social, economic, and political factors in the development of large-scale litigation.
national approach applied to conceptualize ‘race’ as transregional inequality and the central role of law in this regard. The second part presents some articulations between law and ‘race’ in Latin America as conditioning ethno-racial discourses, social hierarchies and inequalities during European rule and the most significant continuities of such articulations after independence and in subsequent regime transitions.

RC34-600.5

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Double Troubled-Young People Struggling to Cope with the Conjoined Status of Neet-Youth Homelessness in Times of Austerity

Despite the established body of work in sociology illustrating the diversity of youth experiences, there are gaps in understanding the challenges faced by young people whose lives are framed by the duality of NEET-Youth homelessness, particularly in times of economic austerity. As such, the NEET youth homelessness conceptual framework developed in the mixed method study conducted in Essex, Kent and London and reported here, allows for a particular and more nuanced understanding of the nature of this onerous status, including the coping strategies and or tactics of those affected. This encompasses associated aspects such as their attitudes to work, the welfare state, family and training.

One of the central tenets of the NEET-youth homelessness framework presented herein is that irrespective of the importance of micro-level factors and personal preferences in shaping young people’s lives, individual situations can only be fully understood by drawing on perspectives which also recognise the impact of broader social change and its role in structuring opportunities and choices available to young people (Russell, et al, 2011).

Importantly, the NEET-Youth homelessness conceptual framework introduced in this paper, marks a shift from the hitherto, dominant ‘silo approach’ to understanding both NEETism and youth homelessness separately, despite their acknowledged links (Smith, J. and Ravenhill, M. (2006);Quilgars et al, 2008; Jones, 2009). This paper posits that those afflicted by the conjoined status are doubly troubled as they not only struggle to cope with the challenges of living in austere times whilst yoked by external influences such as welfare state access conditionality, but also experience debilitating social exclusion linked to their severely compromised personal capacities and turbulent, liminal adulthoods.

RC55-884.2

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Public support for welfare state has been shown to be sensitive to economic conjuncture; e.g., to lower with increasing unemployment or inflation rates, and to raise with gross domestic product (Erikson, MacKuen & Stimson, 2002). Contrasting with the comparative welfare state literature, that usually focuses on social indicators’ annual figures or covers only short time spans, we will adopt a long period perspective and explore how social indicators’ overtime evolutions influence support for state since the 80s. We will use multilevel modeling with pooled data from the ISSP Role of Government, a survey module that has been repeated four times in an increasing number of countries since 1985.

This presentation will deal mainly with global inequalities and public policies indicators. Mixed findings stem from the exploratory analysis. Strong income inequalities are found to fuel support for government, thereby expressing a growing demand for state protection. But more subtle variations appear when we consider the Gini evolution. Support for state appears to be less important in countries where the Gini has increased, suggesting a threshold effect (increasing inequalities usually lower public trust in institutions, and hence dwarf support for state intervention). The impact of social expenses is only partly as expected. Europeans are all the more in favor of state since they live in countries with low social expenses. However, when social expenses increase, support for state also increases. It indicates that the general public tends to react when political elites answer to social demand, but does not necessarily react according to a “thermostatic” pattern (Wliezen, 1995). Thus, our findings will also raise substantial issues regarding welfare sustainability and democracy responsiveness; e.g., help to understand how public opinion is shaped by previous levels of policy outputs and how government policies answer to prior changes in mass opinion.
Comparing the Evolution of Attitudes Toward Government: Cross-Cutting Substantial and Methodological Issues

While many scholars have used cross-national data to investigate attitudes toward welfare state in a comparative perspective, this topic has seldom been explored with pooled waves of surveys. A long lasting survey module such as the ISSP Role of Government, repeated four times since 1985, permits to gauge whether and how statist attitudes have moved since the 80s. But it is also particularly useful to question aggregate data analysis and its limitations. The goal of this presentation is to address the overtime evolution of support for State from both substantial and methodological perspectives. First we disentangle the different dimensions of attitudes toward state, so as to compare cross countries against the values and public opinion. Here we are faced with our last hypothesis (e.g., people are supposed to be less supportive of State due to globalization, individualization and postmaterialism). Hence we raise the issue of aggregate measurements of public opinion and their reliability through time and space. Then we modeling to look at the evolutions among subpublics; especially among middle classes and “transfer classes”, which have been found to be widely in favor of public policies. Complying with the literature showing that statist attitudes are linked to narrow personal interests, we find that demand for welfare is more important among the disadvantaged social groups. Thus we also cope with the problem of harmonized data and comparability of national contexts.

Our results finally provide evidence that support for State tends to move slowly and uniformly among subgroups and countries, thereby confirming the “parallel publics” thesis but strongly contrasting with the idea that welfare retrenchment has a direct impact on values and public opinion. Here we consider with our last challenge: how global inequalities and public policies indicators can help to understand attitudes toward government.

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Identidad Nacional, Imaginarios Sobre El Estado Nación y Procesos De Exclusión De Los Migrantes Internacionales

Argentina ha sido y es un país atravesado por procesos migratorios. De este modo, se fue constituyendo un imaginario social acerca de los aportes y las pérdidas de la llegada de los migrantes para el “fomento de la identidad nacional”. El presente trabajo analiza de qué modo la presencia de migrantes internacionales supone un desafío a la estructuración de las sociedades organizadas bajo la idea de identidad nacional. Así, la presencia de dichos migrantes es vista como una figura “disruptiva” para el relato nacional, “ficticio”, pero no por ello menos efectivo en la “construcción de la comunidad de nacionales”. Intervendrá a abordar la problemática del nacionalismo a partir de comparar las manifestaciones de los argentinos acerca de las migraciones llamadas “tradicionales” (que incluyen a las olas migratorias de fines del siglo XIX y principios del XX) y las “actuales” (desde la segunda mitad del siglo XX a la actualidad). Y los modos con los que las representaciones inciden en procesos de exclusión de los grupos de migrantes. Se indagará sobre las representaciones sociales de los nativos (entendiendo por ese término: los argentinos) acerca de la cuestión antes señalada, a partir del análisis de entrevistas en profundidad realizadas en el marco de dos Proyectos de Investigación en los cuales participó. El primero, titulado: “Exclusión, control social y diversidad articulando la relación entre el migrante externo y las instituciones educativa y judicial” y el segundo denominado: “Diversidad etno-nacional y construcción de desigualdades en las instituciones escolar y judicial. Un desafío teórico-metodológico en el abordaje de los casos del AMBA y la provincia de Mendoza”. Ambos proyectos son dirigidos por Néstor Cohen y tiene su sede de trabajo en el Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Buenos Aires.

RCS2-840.5

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Social Capital and Primary Care Professionals’ Accomplishment of Management Targets

It has been argued that fostering cooperation among general practitioners (GPs) and between GPs and other professional groups (e.g., nurses, hospital specialists) contributes to improve performances. A relevant factor influencing such cooperation is the social capital (Inkpen & Tsang, 2005; Reagans & Zuckerman, 2001). We interpret such factor as the informal ties existing within professionals and organization members and instrumental to exploit valuable resources such as information and knowledge.

We aim to provide insight on the influence of socio-demographic and organizational characteristics of GP practices on the social structure of each physician’s advice network, and on whether such social relationships lead to performance improvement.

We collected data by means of a questionnaire covering specific aspects of social capital and administered to the GPs of a Local Health Unit (LHU) in Italy. Moreover, we gathered data concerning GPs’ logistical arrangements and performance (in terms of meeting targets of appropriate pharmaceutical prescriptions).

Social network analysis was used to measure the composition (degree and closeness), heterogeneity and homophily (Abassi et al., 2012; McCarty, 2002) of the personal advice networks of respondents (response rate: 58%) and to test, on one hand, whether logistic or demographic characteristics influence such measures, on the other hand, whether such measures (representing proxies of social capital) influence GPs’ performance.

The study provides insights on the capabilities hidden in the informal relationships of primary care professionals. In addition, it enhances our understanding of the determinants of GPs’ organizational performance, which is both an important issue for policy makers and an intriguing facet of the shift between clinical professions and management.

RC06-127.5

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What Happened with Our Plans? Plans and Behaviour of First Time Dual-Earner Couples in Spain

Most studies show that the arrival of the first child produces a new gender balance within the couple, and frequently initiates long-lasting gender inequalities. This paper investigates how first time parents deal with the reconciliation problem (combining paid and unpaid work), which are the consequences of adopting different reconciliation strategies (use of family policies, informal networks and couples’ time) on gender inequalities, and to what extent different strategies are based on individual attitudes and societal constraints in Spain. This study has two peculiarities. The first one is the sample selection. We interview couples which had a fairly egalitarian division of labour when they were expecting the first child, and we interview them again one and a half year later; when most couples have already made the decision to return to paid work. The second one is the historical moment in which the interviews were conducted, marked by a deep economic crisis and a sharp weakening of men’s working conditions. The study is based on a sample of 33 egalitarian dual-earner couples interviewed two times firstly in 2011 and secondly in 2013. Results indicate that mothers elaborate more realistic expectations during pregnancy about their chances to combine work and care. Mothers more often express dissatisfaction with work-life balance and a greater gap between ideals and realities. All women had a moderate job, if at all. It seems that their arrangements are fully justified by their job constraints and the economic crisis. This study highlights the importance of a good policy design in order to favour gender balance over the life cycle, even in the worst socio-economic circumstances.

RC41-691.5

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VEGA-LOPEZ, MARIA GUADALUPE (University of Guadalajara)

Male Homicide and Life Expectancy in Mexico

Objective. To determine the impact of homicide on male life expectancy in Mexico and its 32 states during the three-year periods 1998–2000 and 2008–2010 and the weight of the different age groups in years of life expectancy lost (YiLEL) due to this cause. Methods. Based on official death and population data, abridged tables for male mortality in Mexico as a whole and its states were created for the three-year periods studied. Health-adjusted life expectancy and YiLEL for men aged 15 to 75 were calculated by selected causes (homicide, diabetes mellitus, and traffic accidents) and age groups in each three-year period. Results. In the years between the 1998–2000 and 2008–2010 periods, YLEL due to homicide increased in Mexico and its states. However, YLEL due to violent crime diminished in 19 states out of 32, and in three states it exceeded two, with the state of Chihuahua standing out at 5.2 years. In 14 of the 18 states where health-adjusted life expectancy among men declined between the two three-year periods, the YLEL due to homicide increased. From 2008 to 2010, homicides were the leading cause of YLEL among men aged 20–44. YLEL due to homicide among those aged 15–44 increased between the two three-year
periods. **Conclusions.** The increase in the rate of homicidal violence, especially among young people, is impeding an increase in male life expectancy in Mexico. In several states, such as Chihuahua and Durango, this violence appears to be the main reason for the decline in life expectancy among men aged 15 to 75.

**RC41-692.5**

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**Sociedad, Violencia y Demografía En América Latina**

Los cambios sociales y económicos vividos en tiempos recientes por América Latina (demonetización política, crecimiento económico, reducción de la pobreza) no han pasado inadvertidos. Siguiendo con la idea de que el estudio de las condiciones de seguridad social y de pensiones adecuado -y por ende, la existencia de un amplio número de adultos mayores pobres, así como la larga mortalidad entre los jóvenes debido a hechos violentos -y su impacto en la esperanza de vida- son prueba de ello. Este trabajo pretende analizar la relación entre cambios sociales y características demográficas en América Latina en las últimas décadas.

**RC25-442.2**

**GONZALEZ TREJO, MARÍA GUADALUPE** *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, airamgt@yahoo.com)*

**Language Diversity at Work: Guidelines to an Interdisciplinary Approach**

Communication at work is a complex process in which there is much more at stake than information exchange. How can such an element be analyzed in order to understand both its nature and relevance inside organizational culture (Velázquez Valadéz & González Trejo, 2013)? How can we introduce a sociolinguistic perspective to approach it? The answer might conduct us to consider firstly a renewed concept regarding language diversity. Namely, it could be conceived as a performance landscape or development area emerging as a result of dynamic forces affecting the linguistic repertoire. Inside companies, language diversity would enable individuals to perform exchange and balance functions (particular registers used) (ultimately transforming social spaces). The latter would imply, secondly, a new perspective to be introduced into a typical analysis of communication at work in order to analyze speaking events considering the following elements (Hymes, 1974): setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequence, keys, instrumentalities, norms and genre, among others. Such approach would also result from the integration of concepts from the so-called Economics of Linguistic Exchanges (Bourdieu, 1985) into what is called “Economics of Language” (Grin, 1996). Investigation in the latter field pay special emphasis on: reasons why some languages must be taught and learned rather than others, level of proficiency in different languages that companies desire in their employees, evaluation of benefits for individual learners or for society of learning and teaching second languages, language policies in education promoted in organizations and their relationship with macro policies (Grin, 2002). Finally, it is the purpose of this contribution to present results from interviews analyzed during the qualitative stage of an investigation conducted in Mexican companies using the concepts and approach described to inquire about the relationship between diverse sociolinguistic functions and positions individuals hold in a company.

** TG03-931.4**

**GONZALEZ-CHAVARRIA, ALEXANDER** *(Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, alexandergonzalezch@gmail.com)*

**Human Rights and Political Governance. Using the Sociological Theory Tools to Address the Monitoring and Compliance Problem of the Human Rights NORM at the National LEVEL**

The monitoring and compliance with human rights norm in domestic political contexts still is a core research problem in the human rights arena. I intend to present results from a recent research that suggests that political governance structures could be a major improvement with regard to this problem. Political governance is defined in institutional terms as a negotiation structure between state and non-state agents that works as an interface between the domestic political system and regulation processes of the human rights problematic outside this system, mainly at the international level.

I present a case study of a negotiation process between the Colombian government and non-state agents from the system of international cooperation for development, the international human rights system, international NGOs and domestic civil society aimed at the regulation of human rights problematic in Colombia. The outcomes of this negotiation show how a political governance structure can emerge as a change in the political regulation model of this problematic at the national level.

This kind of negotiations entails the participation of plural social agents that act at different scales (national and international), with different interests and power capacity and that must solve a problem of inter-sectorial coordination (state agents and non-state agents) in order to overcome political conflicts and get at some point of agreement with regard to how regulate the problem under consideration. In this research, I used a combination of the structuration theory and the Coleman’s macro-micro-macro loop in order to explain how this governance structure can emerge as a new model for addressing the monitoring and compliance problem of the human rights norm by the Colombian government.

**TG04-953.6**

**GONZALEZ-CHAVARRIA, ALEXANDER** *(Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, alexandergonzalezch@gmail.com)*

**Human Rights and Political Governance: The Problem of Monitoring and Compliance with the Human Rights NORM in a MULTI-Agent and MULTI-Scalar Perspective**

The monitoring and compliance with human rights norm in domestic political contexts can be analyzed as a social risk. I intend to present results from a recent research that suggests that political governance structures could be a major improvement with regard to the regulation of this kind of risk. Political governance is defined in institutional terms as a negotiation structure between state and non-state agents that works as an interface between the domestic political system and regulation processes of the human rights problematic outside this system, mainly at the international level.

I present a case study of a negotiation process between the Colombian government and non-state agents from the system of international cooperation for development, the international human rights system, international NGOs and domestic civil society aimed at the regulation of human rights problematic in Colombia. The outcomes of this negotiation show how a political governance structure can emerge as a change in the political regulation model of this problematic at the national level.

This kind of negotiations entails the participation of plural social agents that act at different scales (national and international), with different interests and power capacity and that must solve a problem of inter-sectorial coordination (state agents and non-state agents) in order to overcome political conflicts and get at some point of agreement with regard to how regulate the social risk under consideration. In this research, I used a combination of the structuration theory (Giddens), the Coleman’s macro-micro-macro loop and the scalar approach to governance (Lemke) in order to explain how this governance structure emerged as a new model for addressing the monitoring and compliance problem of the human rights norm by the Colombian government.

**RC28-492.1**

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**Family and School Effects in the Explanation of Migrant-Native Differences in Performance and Educational Expectations in Spain**

We examine the effects of school context on educational outcomes and outcomes of the children of immigrants, in comparison with natives in Spain, an under-represented case in the international literature and a fast growing immigration destination in Europe. Using two recent datasets, 2011 Council of Europe Survey and the Secondary Schooling Evaluation Survey, which cluster students across schools, we investigate the factors that contribute to the migrant-native differences in school performance and the formation of long-term educational expectations, and propose an explanation to migrant optimism. We look at three dependent variables: Performance is here studied from both [1] objective (test scores) and [2] subjective perspective (estimation by children and their parents of whether their performance allows to reach tertiary education) and [3] the adjusted educational expectations (controlled for prior performance). Our results reveal the different way that school context works for immigrant and native origin children. Although immigrant children themselves understand the constraints that such disadvantage imposes on their future educational careers, immigrant parents seem to hold on to a rather unrealistic position. This parental optimism in turn seems to boost the career expectation of immigrant children independent of other factors. Thus while school context determines the performance of immigrant origin students to a greater extent than those of natives, the opposite is true for expectations. The formation of aspirations is more family-oriented among im-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
migrants, and thus more positive, than among natives. Whether the long-term educational careers of immigrant children are as successful as they expect is a matter of how they do cognitively in schools, in which there is a greater role for schools to play.

RC35-609.3

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A New Crisologie after 2008? Crises and Cognitive Autonomy

This paper is an attempt to address Morin’s (1968) plea for a sociology of crisis, focusing particularly on two issues of the sociology of time and intellectual change from the vantage point of intellectual responses to a crisis. Most current sociology characterizes our epoch as one of incessant acceleration, which precludes social agents from being able to weave a lasting narration where to situate their life-worlds in the context of an ever-changing society. This insight brings together thinkers as diverse as Rosa, Sennett, Bauman and Castells. Nonetheless, when moments of heightened uncertainty occur and faced with a context of pressing time – the classical definition of crisis as a turning point, from the Greek krino (to cut, to select, to judge) – narrations do frequently appear, for without a minimum of foreseeability, action is impossible and the future unbearably cowing insights.

If, precisely at the moment in which narrations are the most unstable we need them ever more urgently, we face a tension where the role of intellectuals becomes fundamental. Already Gramsci had acknowledged this. Furthermore, as Morin had already argued, intellectual reactions to a crisis are in no way readily predictable, for they raise forcefully the issue of the justification of normality. This might even mean the ascent of ‘regressive’ responses to a crisis – plagued with dualisms – or a newfound sense of complexity.

From this starting point I attempt to weave together the tension between cognitive autonomy and narration after critical events. I argue that in order to fathom intellectual change and crisis, sociology must meet at least two characteristics: First, it must understand cognitive autonomy as a relational (not absolute) characteristic of intellectual actors and second, it must be particularly attentive to the issue of time in a self-reflecting way. i.e. it must become a ‘temporalised’ sociology.

RC02-51.3

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Think Tanks As Public Intellectuals? Recent Developments in the Sociology of Think Tanks

This paper’s aim is to contribute to the sociological literature on think tanks by drawing insights from the sociology of intellectuals. I first proceed by describing and establishing links between some of the latest contributions stemming from sociology and political science: Tom Medvetz’s Bourdieusian framework and Hartwig Pautz’s neogramscian approach. From there, a discussion ensues on the potentialities and limits of those perspectives to study intellectual change, independence and stability within think tanks. Herein positioning theory, previously used to study public intellectuals (Baert) becomes relevant, as it highlights the relationship between a public intervention, its context and other actors. In the case of think tanks, it highlights how these organisations must ‘juggle with’ diverse forms of capital (and of course with the time within and outside), criss-crossed by institutional and economic constraints. Since within think tanks individuals and institutions are enmeshed in various public debates and connect to a range of people and organisations, alliances are crystallised in the public sphere through the think tank’s intellectual reputation (and the form we understand a think tank’s intellectual function: based on technocratic expertise, on being a critical voice, etc.). These resources can in turn be mobilised in the form of allegiances and distances, economic constraints and intellectual resources. This reputation thus becomes a think tank’s greatest asset, its depository of symbolic capital. A public intervention is then, the exercise of weaving together the intellectual image of a think tank, “talking”, as it were, through its experts in every public intervention and across platforms and publics. This stretches the concept of cognitive autonomy in interesting ways, as organisations themselves generate an image vis-à-vis the image of those who talk on its behalf. In order to exemplify this I expose the case of the British think tank ‘New Economics Foundation’.

RC48-781.4

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Occupy Wall Street and 15M in Comparative and Theoretical Perspective

This paper compares and contrasts the 15M movement in Spain (los indignados) with the Occupy Wall Street movement in the United States. We examine the class and social background and the grievances and concerns of the protesters in each country. We also examine the external and cross-border influences on each movement, public opinion toward each movement, and the tactical repertoire, achievements, and limitations of each movement. We ask how these movements support or contradict sociological theories about the origins, diffusion, and outcomes of movements.

RC08-156.1

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Researching the Ordinary: The Extraordinary Sociological Research of Pearl Jephcott (1900-1980)

The lives and works of many sociologists have now been well documented and explored yet even when these biographical accounts are combined with boarder authoritative accounts of the discipline this ‘standard history’ is by no means a fully complete nor an uncontentious one. There are numerous others who have made, or continue to make, an outstanding contribution to the understanding of social life but who have become lost within the minutia of academic historiographies. As such considerably more needs to be done to examine the history of our discipline and reassess the significant contributions made by ‘other’ researchers so that we may also reappraise what can be learnt from these ordinary sociologists. In this paper we argue that Pearl Jephcott (1900-1980) is one such researcher whose contribution to sociology, and the sociologies of youth and community in particular, is suitable for reassessment. Her books - Girls Growing Up (1942), Rising Twenty (1948) Some Young People (1954) Married Women Working (1962), A Troubled Area: Notes on Notting Hill (1964), Time of One’s Own (1967) and Homes in High Flats (1971) – were both formative for many themes within sociology of the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s, as well as having contemporary relevance despite being largely forgotten. Focusing on two books in particular - Time of One’s Own (1967) and Homes in High Flats (1971) and data collected over a ten-year period from various archives and Universities, we discuss (i) Jephcott’s sociological practice based on ‘reality congruent’ theory developed in order that she may cast a lens on the realities of working class life. She wrote richly detailed studies that offered an unsentimental reflection of ‘lived realities’, of the ordinary, of the mundane, of the quotidian; and (ii) Jephcott’s methodological innovation and pluralism in the use of text, image and non-standard data sources that mark her out as being sociologically ‘ahead of her time’.

In this paper I attempt to weave together the tension between cognitive autonomy and narration after critical events. I argue that in order to fathom intellectual change and crisis, sociology must meet at least two characteristics: First, it must understand cognitive autonomy as a relational (not absolute) characteristic of intellectual actors and second, it must be particularly attentive to the issue of time in a self-reflecting way. i.e. it must become a ‘temporalised’ sociology.
This paper examines the contentious politics of salinity in the Mekong Delta, paying particular attention to the competing perspectives towards salinization that exist within both the Vietnamese state and in rural communities in salinity-affected areas. Drawing on interviews with Vietnamese officials and reviews of policy documents, I first look at the competing interests - such as export-oriented development and national food security - which drive tensions over salinization at the policy level. I then turn my attention to differing perspectives and attitudes towards salinity at the local level, drawing on focus group interviews and ethnographic observation to examine the reasons - ideological and material - for which some social groups in the Mekong Delta have embraced salinization and salt-water shrimp farming, while others have sought to persist with rice farming even in the face of mounting salinity pressures.

RC26-460.2
GORSHKOV, MIKHAIL*  (Russian Academy of Sciences, irina1-touring@yandex.ru)
Civil Society and Civic Culture in Modern Russia: Experience of Sociological Diagnostics

It is hard today to speak of a common and well formed civil society in Russia. Civil society exists, but it is fragmentary and divided across both horizontal and vertical sections of the population. The paper contains the results of sociological researches, including a description of the strengths and weaknesses of Russian civil society and the environment in which it develops, as well as recommendations on strengthening civil society in Russia. The author draws a complex, and in many respects inconsistent, picture. The condition of civil society in Russia is not subject to unequivocal judgments in terms of good or bad. The breadth and variety of the information allows the author to depart from simple, sometimes speculative perceptions about Russian civil society. A sincere interest in civil society can tempt to make too many a priori assumptions, but when the empirical base is rich enough, it is impossible to draw black and white conclusions. The data obtained are sufficient to assert with confidence that Russian civil society is in a difficult process of development, and it has considerable, if yet unrealized, potential.

RC34-585.3
GORSHKOV, MIKHAIL*  (Russian Academy of Sciences, irina1-touring@yandex.ru)
TYURINA, IRINA  (Russian Academy of Sciences)
Youth Studies in Russia under the context of globalization

The paper is concerned with the problem of the Russian youth, with a special emphasis on the history of the theoretical and empirical researches devoted to the youth issues. The authors attempt to provide a comprehensive account on the development of theories on youth in Russia and the thesaurus conception of youth from the early 1920s up to the present time. The research delineates the term thesaurus and its connection with the formation of modern youth's outlook.

The results obtained during analytical work with the literature and empirical data will become the basis for general conclusions and recommendations regarding the development of future research in the area of youth and youth policy. In particular, they determine the main trends in research regarding Russian youth, especially in relation to the so-called «new Russian reality» of the market economy, the institutes of democracy and law-based government (demographic problems in Russia; status of Russian youth in the context of its development; description and sociological analysis of various problems related to its educational opportunities for young people in Russia; Russian youth identities, etc.). At the same time the paper reveals some certain problems in youth studies, conducted by Russian sociologists under the context of globalization.

The central foci of the research is social and cultural value orientations of the young Russian. The study presents a detailed analysis of impact that traditional Mass Media and information revolution plays in socialization of Russian youth, its generations, its influence on public opinion formation, etc.

TG04-948.6
GORUR, RADHIKA*  (Victoria University, radhika.gorur@vu.edu.au)
Uncertainty As an Asset in Education Policy

Education policies around the world are responding to increased perceptions of risk by attempting to reduce uncertainty. They are attempting to gain clear information and identify ‘guaranteed’ solutions by finding out ‘what works’ to develop policy accordingly. They are setting up clear measures of accountability and transparency. In order to understand states of affairs and identify policy issues,
huge machineries of calculation have been mobilised. Regular surveys are used to track progress and to respond to the first sign of ‘decline’. In this sense, we could say that the complexity and uncertainties of the world are transferred to the processes of calculation, which in turn render clear and less uncertain accounts of the world in the form of numbers.

In this paper, I take the notion of ‘uncertainty’ to the statistical translations of the education world and the attempts made through these translations to erase uncertainty and ambiguity and provide clear, certain accounts. I explore how complex such operations are, and how the uncertainty and complexity of the world constantly challenge and stymie the attempts to tame it. I support my thesis with several empirical examples from my research on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) and on Australia’s Education Revolution.

I explore the dilemmas involved in these attempts to contain uncertainty (including through mathematical devices such as calculating ‘confidence intervals’), and the ways in which the world exceeds these attempts to contain its uncertainties.

Using Callon et al’s (2001) notion of ‘acting in an uncertain world’, in particular their argument with regard to ‘hybrid forums’, I argue in this paper that keeping uncertainties alive can have the beneficial effect of bringing more resources and expertise forward and adding new voices into the discussion. Uncertainty can thus be an asset rather than a problem to be solved.

RC16-279.10
GOTO, MINORU* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, mgotou@jcom.home.ne.jp)

Toward a Synergy Society: Beyond Reflexive Modernization

The purpose of this paper is to consider the reality of synergy society criticizing the theory of reflexive modernization and third way. Though positive welfare oriented third way politics has acquired greater importance in creating active civil society and wealth, it is too Western because reflexive modernization implies the project of political opposition concerning the ideal of attaining synergy through collaboration beyond boarders. It lies in seeking the social well-being accompanying with rethinking process of modern values. The rise of communication sector where consultant, adviser, planner and religion play an important role in empowerment is a characteristic of synergy society. Instead of public sphere, we focus on communication media such as the standard of fair trade and eco-label circulate and create the networks of social resonance. This has political, economical and cultural meaning simultaneously. Synergetic modernization is not a progressive project which has political and historical end. It just exploits the expansion of well-being continuously. Synergy society promotes social diversity and well-being against the increasing liquidity. But fragility is unavoidable as resonance contains contingent process. Therefore we conclude that stable social commitment and sustainability are possible when institutional embedding of synergy develops to construct interactive partnerships with synergy networks of well-being.

RC02-55.3
GOTTFRIED, HEIDI* (Wayne State University, heidi.gottfried@wayne.edu)

Re-Regulating Reproductive Bargains

This paper proposes a framework integrating varieties of capitalism and transnational approaches with feminist theories of gender regimes. A road map of the varieties of capitalism literature charts conceptual building blocks for the comparative study of economic governance models and related labor and regulatory arrangements. Varieties of capitalism theories implicitly refer to work and social regulations designed for standard industrial work and a corresponding form of standard family life. As such, these theories neglect how gender relations are embedded in the way major institutions are organized, creating blind spots in their political-economic models. Without an account of the gender dimensions of employment practices, institutions, and regulations, the varieties of capitalism approach cannot decipher the gendered patterns of nonstandard employment and its variation across countries. National variation in generating of nonstandard employment becomes more intelligible with reference to what I call the varieties of reproductive bargaining. A reproductive bargain constitutes embedded structures of social relations that contribute to the differential integration of women and men in the labor market. Discussing empirical trends across four advanced capitalist countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan, typically argued ‘postindustrial’ and ‘gendered’ patterns of employment, development reveals a complex picture of the gendered character of nonstandard work in each country. I argue that the type, the density, and the interaction of labor and gender regulations over working time, both directly and indirectly, shape the conditions affecting the supply and demand for particular types of labor and the quality of these arrangements. An examination of the European Union and the International Labor Organization also suggests that supra-national institutions influence the transfer of regulatory norms. Yet, employment outcomes and workplace practices still largely depend on a country’s type of welfare state, coordination mechanisms of employment relations, and varieties of reproductive bargain.

RC24-428.4
GOTTLIEB, AVI* (Tel Aviv University, gottlieb@post.tau.ac.il)

Climate Change Policy: The Role of the World’s Cities

The community of nations has struggled in vain to shape a coherent and effective international accord to reduce the global emissions of greenhouse gases. Rather than advancing toward the modest reductions emission targetted by the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, we have witnessed a dramatic increase in global emissions.

Concurrently, climate change policies have devolved to non-governmental actors and to sub-national levels, often with far greater effectiveness. Particularly noteworthy is a rapid rise of cities around the world adapting to climate change already. Home already to over 50% of the world population and routinely major players in the global economy, the world’s cities are primary consumers of energy and other natural resources and account for an estimated 70% of global greenhouse gas emissions – a ratio likely to increase dramatically in the future. Moreover, many of the world’s cities are acutely vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels.

In light of these profound challenges, it is hardly surprising that many cities are vanguards in reducing GHG emissions, increasing energy efficiency, and adapting to the social, economic, and social risks of climate change. Hundreds of cities around the world have successfully established and implemented climate action plans with ambitious emission reduction and energy efficiency targets, and many are taking preventive measures to cope with climate change-related risks.

In light of the unparalleled challenges to urban planning and economic, social, and environmental policy posed by climate change, the articulation of a theoretical model that defines the key elements that contribute to the success of climate change policies is of utmost importance. The current study elaborates such a model and tests it empirically by examining several case studies in cities around the world.

RC04-79.18
POTANČOKOVÁ, MICHAELA (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital)

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BAUER, RAMON (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital)

Towards Better Education and Less Inequality? Trends in Geographical, Generational and Gender Inequality in Education

In our paper we provide an overview of past, current and possible future trends in disparities in education following the traditional patterns of inequality along gender, generation and geography. Magnitude and recent trends in inequality vary across regions and countries. Educational differences by generation indicate the speed of change in human capital formation over time and we identify different patterns of educational transitions that are closely connected to societal, economic and institutional contexts. We focus on pathways from female disadvantage to gender equality and new forms of inequality. The closing of gender gaps is typical mostly of developing countries, where recent gains in education are often more pronounced for women compared to men, but are not always sufficient to remove the limitation in access to education; whereas the issue of male disadvantage especially in higher (i.e. post-secondary) education emerges in developed countries of the North, as well as countries in Latin America, East and South-East Asia. It must be emphasised that gender inequalities are an important aspect of “over-education”. For the future of potentially “over-educated” societies, education on gender differences is crucial for education policies.

We base our analyses on a unique global dataset on educational attainment – encompassing the reconstruction and projection of educational attainment from 1970 to 2060 for 171 countries by age and sex – developed at the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital.

TG03-931.1
GOULD, MARK* (Haverford College, mgould@haverford.edu)

Natural Law, Human Rights and Sociological Theory

Barrett has argued that the requirements of organized social life are the principles of natural law. These laws are “as fixed and unchangeable as the laws which operate in the natural world.” For Barrett, the (normative) force of natural law is found in “if-then” propositions. “If you want to achieve Y, then you ought to do Z.”

There are three dimensions of sociological theory integral to a natural law argument, which is essential in the formulation of a human rights agenda. Barrett’s characterization of the normative force of natural law requires that sociological
theory have a functional dimension, specifying propositions that are held to be valid for all social systems. Second, analyses of social relations must focus on pat-
terns of interrelationship and these patterns will differ depending on the nature of the social structure under analysis. Social theory formulates universal-class
propositions about more particular types of social structure. Third, if, for exam-
ple, a functional theory enables us to say we must do X if we are to avoid social
disorder, it does not suggest that we ought to do X. If we are to have hope of
providing guidance about how we ought to act, we need to introduce a develop-
mental dimension into our argument. A developmental model characterizes im-
manent possibilities for social and individual development, where later stages are
hierarchically-ordered progressions capable of generating earlier ones, but where
the reverse is not the case. The last stage in this progression may then serve as
the critical standard judging earlier stages.

A characterization of the stages of social development culminates in a stage
that constitutes more fundamental patterns of social life. Here, Barret's standard for
social law is in play, and the theory that guides our selections is contestable. This
theory articulates a natural law standard for human rights.

RC06-131.6
GOUVEIA, RITA* (University of Lisbon, rita.gouveia@ics.ul.pt)
Multiplexity in Personal Networks: Comparing Three Cohorts of Portuguese

Personal networks are paramount for the wellbeing and social integration of
individuals, by providing a sense of belonging though the multidimensional inter-
dependencies that occur within configurations. These interdependencies can be
symbolic and/or material, ranging from expressive support - such as daily contact
with friends or giving advice - to instrumental support, such as helping in house-
hold tasks, lending money or giving supplies. These webs of exchange are likely to
vary according to the composition of personal configurations in which individ-
uals are surrounded. Traditionally, friends are known to be confidents and pro-
viders of emotional help, whereas relatives are more likely to exchange practical
support. Our point of departure is not to consider friendship and kinship relations
in a separate manner, but to look at the personal networks as a whole. A configu-
rature may fulfill both types of support, by including persons who provide different or
overlapping types of support. Moreover, these exchanges can be reciprocal or
not, in a long or short term, as well as people can give one type of support and re-
ceive in another. In this sense, we hypothesize that the pluralization of personal
configurations, -mixing primary kin with distant relatives, ex-kin and non kin -
has an impact on networks' multiplexity. Multiplexity is understood as the existence
of overlapping exchanges and affiliations within a network of relationships. The
pattern of interdependencies are construct within the frame of macro structures
(gender, social class), but also by the diversification of life course and family sta-
tus. Do different configurations provide different types of interdependencies?
Data is drawn from a Portuguese national survey applied to cross-sectional sam-
ple of Portuguese born in three different cohorts (1935-40; 1950-55; and 1970-75)
in which respondents provided information about their personal networks and
mapped the exchanges of emotional support and material goods between them.

RC34-585.2
GOYENDER, JAYANATHAN* (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Jay.Goyender@nmmu.ac.za)
Unemployed Youth: South Africa's 'tickling-time bomb' or 'democratic dividend'

Young South African's make up 72% of the unemployed. Organized labour's
reference to the problem as the 'tickling-time bomb', has become an emblem ac-
tached to young people. Political and social comment insists that there is reason
for alarm and consternation. Even government planners refer to youth unem-
ployment as 'the greatest threat to social cohesion' and the 'single greatest risk to
social stability in South Africa'.

Amidst this dark discourse, government believes that young South Africans
may in fact become a 'democratic dividend', rather than present any immediate
risk or future threat.

The paper will analyze both claims for their respective merits. It will locate the
analysis within an educational and labour market framework. However, given such
a framework, equitable social relationships. Here, Barret's standard for social
law is in play, and the theory that guides our selections is contestable. This
theory articulates a natural law standard for human rights.

RC25-440.9
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Professing Hegemony: Consensus Building in the Chinese Higher Education Sector

This paper proposes that the economic, political and social transformation of
the People's Republic of China in the post-reform era is an example of ‘passive
reform economics' imposed at pre-empting a revolution from below following the
disastrous Cultural Revolution. Building upon deeply-held structural hegemonic beliefs, the
leading Communist Party has, especially in the aftermath of Tiananmen, sought
to build consensus to a teleological project: the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Moreover, that overarching vision for the rejuvenation of China has proved to
be durable and robust, changing at pace with the shifting needs of China in a
time of dramatic transformation. It has grown to envelop ideas rooted in China's
ancient philosophical traditions as well as more recent historical experience and
new concepts designed to characterize the post-reform era.

Building upon a theoretical framework informed by Heiss and McGuff's theory of hege-
mony and Bourdieu's concepts of field, capital and habitus, this paper examines the
materialization of national, agential hegemonic projects and the subsequent
negotiation of consensus. Focusing on the reform of China's Higher Education
sector, the research discerns a process by which the ruling party skilfully artic-
ulates its own interests with agents operating in and across different fields of activity.

The process of globalization in India has brought many changes not only in
the sphere of Indian economy but also brought ample scope for the mass me-
dia communication to expand its network at global level. The advent of satellite
television in the early nineties and new communication technology in the later
part of nineties have shape the process of globalization of mass media in Indian
subcontinent in a significant manner. Computerization of different private and
government organization has not only improved the performance of these orga-
nizations but also helped in the growth of service sector in India. The number of
internet users and mobile phones has increased tremendously in the recent past.
It has enabled fast and uninterrupted communication between the masses lo-
calized even in remote areas. The new communication technologies are giving
rise to new patterns of communication and culture and have great impact of the
style of life of their users. The present paper is aimed to understand the social
background of the users of new communication technologies and the patterns of
mass media exposure as well as patterns of using new communication technolo-
gy-internet and mobile phone in Ghaziabad town of Uttar Pradesh on purposive
sampling (N=240) using and a highly structured interview schedule. It was found
that there was a sharp difference in the patterns of using internet and mobile

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
phone. The use of mobile phone was relatively wider than the accessibility of the internet. The connectivity of mobile phone is spreading cutting across all caste, class and gender categories but internet connectivity is still confined to some selected sections of the mobile users.

**RC22-393.15**

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**Religion and Church in Times of Social Change**

In post-communist countries, during the last quarter century two processes have overlapped: the shaping – after communism – of church-state relations and the global trend to strengthen the presence of religion in the public sphere. This is why they are important and difficult to study.

1. The communist system – for ideological and political reasons – repressed churches and believers, who remained in open or covert opposition to the system.

2. However, the countries on which a relatively uniform communist system was imposed differed in many aspects. There were different religions, denominational compositions, relationships between religious and national identities, and the power of the churches (including an assessment of their policies during WW II). That’s why communist authorities had to take into account the “local conditions”: the policy towards the church(es) and the faithful had to be different in the relatively secularized Czech part of Czechoslovakia, the religiously divided Hungary and the uniform, religious, Poland.

3. With the collapse of the communist system the situation changed. Churches and believers regained autonomy, able and willing to stand up for their rights, and the democratic government accepted them or even sought their support.

4. So, institutional and legal measures in selected Central and Eastern European countries will be analyzed.

5. These problems should be analyzed in the triangle: state – church – society. For this reason the position of the Church in society will be included in the analysis, as will society’s attitudes – its religiosity, opinions about state-church relations and the sensitive issues in these relations.

6. The analysis will concentrate on Central and Eastern European countries, with comparisons to selected western countries. The main data sources are the WVS and EVS data sets. (These data sets contain many indicators of religiosity, but attitudes on state-church relations and sensitive issues are not represented equally well).

**RC33-582.5**

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**Social Conditions of Survey Research**

The analysis will include two aspects: (1) social conditions of conducting surveys, and (2) social conditions of obtaining meaningful, accurate and reliable answers. These first are very difficult to influence, but researchers have to analyze it to know what the situation is. When it comes to getting reliable answers to sensitive questions, a number of indirect measurement strategies have been developed. In both cases we will present the results of analyses of Public Opinion Research Centre (CBOS) data – treating them as an illustration of the broader processes rather than as a basis for more far-reaching generalizations. Ad 1. The CBOS (along with the Institute of Sociology of the University of Warsaw) has analyzed participation in survey research and the “escape from the field of the questionnaire” (failure to provide a significant answer or refusal to answer). We attempted to determine whether these responses depend on and how they depend on the questions’ issues (closer and easier, or more distant and more difficult for respondents), the characteristics of the respondent (gender and age, profession and interest in politics, the place of residence), the attitude of the respondent to the interview, and finally, dependence on historical time – the analysis included a quarter century – the period 1985-2011 – including the transformation of the system.

Ad 2. Because asking questions about sensitive issues carries risks, and even a high probability of distortion of answers to comply with social norms (social desirability bias), and in Poland the abortion issue is very sensitive, so the randomized response technique was used to get to the actual experiences of abortion of women. Field work lasted six months (November 2012 – April 2013), and the research procedures included a total of 3576 Polish women. The results of this technique will be presented.

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

RC50-813.1

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Tourism Issues in Japan and China: Nelson Graburn Keynote

Drawing on decades of interaction with Japanese and Chinese colleagues, Nelson Graburn charts the rise of Tourism Studies in Japan and China and current issues now being addressed.

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**RC11-205.2**

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The Life Course and Individual Time Styles of Elderly People in Cross-Cultural Perspective

The life course and individual time styles of elderly people in cross-cultural perspective

Our contribution presents the conceptual framework as well as preliminary findings from a cross-cultural qualitative study, focusing on life course-related time perceptions and time-related agency of older persons in Germany and the United States. Both countries are similarly affected by demographic change, but reveal significant differences regarding life course structures and the institutionalization of old age. Our epistemological interest centers on the interaction between the weight of everyday time and biographical time poverty in old age. A special focus is set on the relationships between experienced time sovereignty during the life course and the perception of one’s own finitude in old age, i.e. the potential tension between a more autonomous disposition of time in daily routines on the one hand and the necessity of handling the limitations and unavailability of one’s functioning time on the other hand. How do both forms of time management interact with each other – and to what extent does the specific individual time style in old age relate to the internal temporal ordering of the life courses elderly people experienced in younger age? Based on problem-centered interviews including large biographical-narrative parts with retirees from various social milieus and different cohorts, we investigate individual experiences with managing ageing, lifetime and everyday time. A special focus is set on the effects of culture (e.g. regarding the relevance of autonomy values or the societal handling of death and finitude).

In doing so, the common self-restriction in ageing research with its still-dominating focus on the cultural “own” is overcome. Simultaneously, we aim at gaining a deeper understanding of the peculiarities of different cultural contexts and their specific impacts on the structure of life courses and individual experiences with time and aging.

JS-37.3

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Unhappy Souls at Work: Subjective Narrations about Psychosocial Working Stress

Since the end of the last century new types of work, employment and management have caused substantial changes in contemporary subjectivity. In the meantime, an increasing social consciousness about psychosocial problems caused by working stress can be observed. In public and media discourses, the „diseases of the soul“ are increasingly linked to flexibilized working and living conditions in late capitalism. On the other hand the reality of „the exhausted self“ (Ehrenberg) is questioned – at least in Germany – on the part of psychologists and employers’ associations. At the same time, the “psycho-medicalization of the social” is gaining significance in almost every area of social reality.

In my research I aim to contrast these complex socio-discursive interpretation schemes with the subjective knowledge about psychosocial working stress people develop under flexibilized working conditions. I want to know how affected individuals experience and interpret the experience of emotional stress caused by work. By conducting narrative interviews with persons from different working areas (education, health, industrial production, financial services) who have been suffering from incapacity to work due to psychological strain, the interpretive patterns in which this experience is subjectively framed are investigated. The analysis shows how and to what extent psychological vocabulary and interpretation schemes frame subjective interpretations of stressful working experiences – and that they are used in multifaceted and often creative ways, oscillating for example between criticism of working conditions on the one hand and an psychologically “informed” self-ascription of causes on the other. In my contribution I will explore the types of narration and implicit knowledge individuals concerned by working...
stress use in order to re-establish and/or maintain their personal and biographical agency.

RC41-694.6
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JACOBSEN, HEIKE (Brandenburg University)

Age and Knowledge As Challenging Factors for the Energy Transition in Germany

The German federal policy for phasing out nuclear power and supporting a shift to renewable energies exerts a strong influence on energy supplying companies. They are forced to readapt their business strategies fundamentally. This is a challenging task as German energy suppliers are traditionally very stable and only step-by-step evolving. This reality is reflected by an outstandingly long duration of employment contracts, leading to a high average age. Thus, companies need to rearrange their business by mainly relying on personnel who embodies traditional knowledge and orientations. Furthermore, the recruitment of new, well trained personnel is limited and it is particularly difficult as it is not quite clear what fields of knowledge and which qualifications will be required in the future. The paper explores how energy supplying companies try to find their way into a more sustainable and ecofriendly future of energy supply and use under the given conditions of an aging workforce and predominant conventional orientation and leadership. This cannot be answered without understanding the past orientations and leadership instead of only focusing on current situations. Adopting the neo-institutional concept of legitimacy we investigate which requests for radical or incremental changes are recognized by people in the management of energy companies and which symbolic and cultural resources they deploy to legitimate (unpopular) decisions that affect groups of employees. The main question is: how are the changes processed through the existing organization and how employment structures and relationships as well as work organization and qualifications become reorganized. Our qualitative data show, that employees become grouped into newly defined categories of those that are seen as being part of the "future" of the company and those that represent the "traditional" identity of energy suppliers as conservative realms of primary sector stability and security – be it in terms of employment or in terms of infrastructure.

RC23-416.3
GRAF, PATRICIA* (BTU Cottbus, graf@tu-cottbus.de)

Eco-Innovation - a New Paradigm for Latin America?

Global phenomena of climate change on the one hand and not predictable technological risks of energy supply on the other hand are challenging not only Germany and the European Union but society, politics, science and industry worldwide. This answers to these challenges are very different. Some countries are screening their existing energy concepts and are searching ways of alternative energy, such as legislation on clean technologies, so-called eco-innovation. It is especially this shift to eco-innovation that catches our attention. It is not reserved for energy technologies, sustainable production can also be seen in other industries, such as textile. But in the ongoing of the energy turn policies, promoting renewable energies increasingly subsumed the concept (Cooke 2010). In the last decades energy policy lived a process of securitization. The connotation of energy policy with the field of security policy automatically led to a change of steering ways how energy can be provided. The shift towards innovation policy therefore means not also a reorientation of concepts but also a shift of governance towards multi-level-governance (Kern und Bulkeley 2009) – so far the governance of Latin America and the Philippines.

RC32-551.3
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The Matthew Effects of the Canada Research Chairs Program: Do Women Enjoy the Same Benefits As Men?

In a classic 1968 paper Merton described the "Matthew Effect" as the tendency among elite scientists to accumulate advantage. According to his analyses, Zuckerman and Cole (1975) documented the experiences of women scientists and found women’s productivity was routinely eclipsed by men’s. This, they argued, accounted for the propensity for men to reap disproportionate rewards over their careers. In the years since, the gendered nature of academic work has been the focus of significant debate around the world. Recently, the Council of the Canadian Academies’ Expert Panel on Women in University Research (2012) found that women continue to face obstacles in their appointment to faculty positions and their progress through the ranks. Structural and individual discrimination continue to have adverse effects on women academics.

In 2000, the Canada Research Chairs program was established to attract and retain research leaders across all disciplines. Initially, most chairs were awarded to men. More than a decade after the program was established, only 26.2% of CRCs are held by women. In this paper, we are interested in the way in which the Matthew Effect plays out for women and men CRCs. We have previously argued that on many dimensions of professional achievement, status, and rewards, women and men CRCs enjoy similar experiences (Grant and Drakich, 2011). Yet, critical differences do exist and these centre around the gendered nature of academic work and workplaces. In this paper, we focus on measures of research productivity (specifically, research output and awards) and awards and honours. As well, we examine how the dynamics of accumulated advantage vary by discipline. Findings based on 60 qualitative interviews show...
that men are more likely to enjoy greater benefits. We explore the reasons for the enduring pattern of inequitable distribution of rewards amongst women and men.

TGR0-964.4

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DANBY, PROFESSOR SUSAN (Queensland University of Technology)

Investigating Teachers’ Decision-Making about the Use of Digital Technology in Kindergarten

To secure its place in the global economy, the Australian government (2009) recognises that its citizens require highly advanced Information Communication Technology (ICT) skill sets to meet the demands of global ‘knowledge’ economies. Political incentives to introduce digital technology in educational settings have seen the emergence of digital technology educational outcomes within the national early childhood curriculum, The Early Years Learning Framework for Australia (2009) and in Building Waterfalls (2nd edition, 2011) the curriculum framework used by Queensland Crèche and Kindergarten teachers. Although emerging in early childhood curricula in the prior-to-school sector, digital technology is not yet visible as a policy priority with a plan for funding of digital technologies and infrastructure for support, or for teacher professional development about the integration of digital technology into classroom practice. Against this backdrop of government political imperatives to become a digitally literate nation, new digital technology curriculum accountability and an absence of early childhood education digital technology policy the question arises, “How do teachers make decisions about the use of digital technology in kindergarten classroom practice?”

To address my research interest in teacher decision-making about the use of digital technology in kindergarten classrooms, this paper draws on meeting data gathered from nine teachers working with 3-5 year old children in Crèche and Kindergarten classrooms throughout South East Queensland, Australia. The interviews form a subset of PhD research data collected as part of the larger Australian Research Council Discovery Project “Interacting with knowledge, interacting with people: Web searching in early childhood” (Danby, Thorpe, & Davidson # 1100004180). Institutional ethnography provides a means of scrutinising how teachers use digital technology is organised and shaped by the discourses embedded in current early childhood curricula and technology policies.

RC06-118.19

GRASSI, MARZIA* (University of Lisbon, marzia.grassi@ics.ul.pt)

Places and Belongings: “Circular” Conjugality Between Angola and Portugal

In the context of contemporary studies of families and transnational lives, we study the emergence of new forms of conjugality among heterosexual couples living apart (one in Portugal, the other in Angola). Considering the importance of gender stratification when the domestic space is transnational rather than shared, when a conjugal pair separates as a result of the migration of one person, fluid forms of conjugality arise, demanding realignment of gender roles. The “circular” forms of conjugality that are emerging today can also be studied from the point of view of Post-colonialism Theory – seen in the continuities and ruptures in Portugal’s colonial imagination, the gender-role building, and the migrations between the two countries. The paper contains a first lecture and analysis of the data already collected in the before mentioned project.

RC30-514.3

GRAU-GRAU, MARC* (University of Edinburgh, M.Grau-Grau@sms.ed.ac.uk)

Clouds over Spain: Work and Family in the Age of Austerity

Purpose – This paper aims to contribute to the academic literature in two ways. Firstly, the paper will analyse the impact of the financial crisis on the level of flexibility, autonomy and stress of Spanish employees. Secondly, our study aims to identify the impact of the economic crisis on the work-family balance differences by sex, educational level, economic sector and regions across Spain.

Design/methodology/approach – The article reviews relevant literature in work-family balance. Two databases (2005 Ad-hoc Module on work life balance; 2010 Ad-hoc module on conciliation between working life and family life) were used in order to characterise work-family balance before and during the economic recession.

Findings – The findings revealed that the economic crisis had a negative impact on the control and autonomy that Spaniards had of their jobs, (b) economic crisis diminishes the level of flexibility at work (c) economic crisis had a negative impact on the level of stress among Spanish employees.

Originality/value – Despite the explosive growth in the work-family literature, it is no way to find empirical evidence showing the relationship between financial crisis and work-family balance. Moreover, the case of Spain is very interesting given the very specific circumstances of austerity there.

RC06-122.19

GRAU-GRAU, MARC* (University of Edinburgh, M.Grau-Grau@sms.ed.ac.uk)

Invisible Assets: What Working Fathers Learn from Their Families

Within the work-family balance literature little is known about the benefits and rewards perceived by working fathers in combining their work and family roles. As literature revealed, research on work-family balance has primarily focus on negative outcomes between work and family domain. The conflict perspective is rooted in scarcity theory (Goode, 1960; Marks, 1977), which assumes that human resources of time, energy and attention are finite. Work-family researchers (Barnett, 1998; Greenhaus and Parasuraman, 1999) have called for an approach or a theory that examines the positive side of work-family balance.

Greenhaus and Powell (2006) did an effort to fully capture the mechanism of enrichment. During the same year, Carlson et al. (2006) published a work-family enrichment scale, based on Greenhaus and Powell’s construct. The recent valid work-family enrichment scale is helping us to examine and determine whether employed parents are gaining knowledge, acquiring skills or having new perspectives in one role that can have a positive impact on the other role. However, neither the theoretical arguments nor the work-family enrichment scale are shedding light on which specific skills, knowledge, resources, values or perspectives are working parents developing or learning in one role that can be transferred in another role and vice versa. Qualitative research methods seem useful for this aim.

Thus, the purpose of this study are, first, to examine if the rewards and benefits perceived by working fathers in occupying both roles fits in the work-family enrichment construct proposed by Greenhaus and Powell (2006), second, to examine if there are differences between the rewards and benefits developed at home and rewards and benefits developed at the workplace; third, to extend the work-family enrichment theory to new samples in Catalonia.

RC47-778.1

GRAVANTE, TOMMASO* (Seville University, f.gravante@gmail.com)

When People Fight By Themselves. Anarchist Practices and Values In Grassroots Groups

From the early 21st century, protests in Argentina led by the slogan ‘They all must go’ opened the door to a new cycle of mobilizations, both in Latin America and other places around the world, which were led by social subjects excluded from the analyses and definitions of collective action traditionally centered on the institutional and structural dimension of protest. Recently, increasing attention to the cultural and subjective dimensions in the study of social movements has raised the academic and political visibility of grassroots groups, characterized by a social and self-managed organization and proposals where social discourses and practices of anarchism can be observed.

In this paper we wish to contribute to the comprehension of these experiences by putting forward an analysis of the anti-authoritative and self-managed practices inspired in the ethical values of anarchism, based on a piece of research work regarding movements such as NOTAV and NOMUOS in Italy, los indignados in Spain and the insurgency in Oaxaca in Mexico. We aim to highlight that the anarchism values and practices do not arise ‘abruptly’ or as the ‘ultimate’ possibility for change after the failure and the cooptation carried out by the ‘civil society’ and leftist organizations, but consist of a cultural and practical repertoire of protest that has always been present in grassroots organizations.

Based on the direct experience of more than twenty years in the anarchist movement in different countries, such as Italy, Spain, UK and Mexico, and also observing the work, we will show that this interconnection between anarchism and grassroots struggles are not new. As for the anarchist subjects who make themselves present in many of these protests, whether local or national, they have always valued the space of daily practice as a room for struggle and social change.

RC01-33.6

GRAY, HARRIET* (London School Economics & Political Science, h.r.gray@lse.ac.uk)

Domestic Abuse in the British Military Community: Structure, Discourse, and Help-Seeking

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
This paper employs a feminist analysis to explore civilian military wives' experiences of domestic abuse in the British military context. Although military families do not live their lives in complete isolation from the civilian sphere, their lives and communities are shaped to a significant extent by the gendered structures and discourses which construct military culture. Following Stark (2007), I conceptualise domestic abuse not only as a crime of assault, but as a gendered pattern of power and control in which a perpetrator attempts to entrap his/her partner in a state of "unfreedom" through the micro-regulation of his/her everyday life. I suggest that the particularities of life in the British military community reshape the tools and opportunities for, as well as the barriers to, both the perpetration of and the resistance to such a pattern of control. This has implications for help-seeking and the provision of support services.

This paper draws on interviews carried out with civilian women who have experienced abuse in marriages to British servicemen, servicemen who have perpetrated domestic abuse, and military and civilian support workers who have experience of supporting either/or both of these client groups. I tease out the ways in which a range of factors including the material structures of military life, militarised constructions of the public and private spheres, wives' disempowered position on the borders of the military community, and discourses around heroism, duty, protection, and precarity produce particular vulnerabilities to abuse and particular help-seeking needs. In concluding, I explore the contributions of this work for the provision of services to this particular group of women as well as its wider implications for understanding the challenges faced by military families in the 21st century.


RC12-230.1

GRAY, KEVIN* (American University of Sharjah, kgray@aus.edu) Systems Theory and the Constitutionalization of International Law

In this paper, I propose a critique of the Habermasian model of the legitimacy of global institutions, drawing on Luhmann theory to explain how legal systems multiply, recreate and maintain themselves in worldwide social system. Recently, legal theorists have drawn on Habermas work to suggest that it is possible to imagine a constitutionalization of international law and legitimation of international institution along broadly Habermasian lines (Von Bogdandy 2012; Von Bogdandy, Dann and Goldmann 2008; Von Bogdandy and Dellavalle 2009; Von Bogdandy and Zank 2013). The broad trend has recently been to theorise the development of legitimate international law in terms of processes of will formation outside the state that mirrors the distinction drawn by Habermas and Fraser between strong and weak publics – where strong publics are parliaments and other deliberative institutions, and weak publics are those public spheres which influence parliaments and international organizations such as the EU, international courts, NGOs, etc. Similarly, the tendency is to treat the role of law in terms of the hinge theory of law as outlined in Between Facts and Norms – law is a 'transformer' which transforms commands from the public sphere and the lifeworld into a specific language of commands for the economic and bureaucratic fields (Habermas 1994).

I will argue, against the Habermasian, in my paper that the model of international law proposed here is empirically incompatible with law making in the international arena. Luhmann and Teubner's model of law formation does a better job of describing both meaning formation in law (Teubner 1989) and the relationship between these different branches of both public and private international law, and the public sphere (Ladeur 2005; Teubner 1997). I will make reference to the so-called Solange Decisions in making this argument.

RC42-712.3

GRAY, ROSSARIN SOOTTIPONG* (Mahidol University, rossarin.gra@mahidol.ac.th) NGOWIWATCHAI, NONGLAK (National Statistical Office, Ministry of Information and Technology) Religion, Spirituality and Happiness In Buddhist Thailand

Thailand, a Buddhist country in Southeast Asia, has experienced deep social division and political conflict since 2006. The predominance of Theravada Buddhism is considered an important aspect of the Thai setting since it influences Thai people's attitudes, thoughts, and ways of life. The purposes of this study are to explore whether the level of happiness is changed over the period and whether religiosity and spirituality has a significant relationship with happiness among Thai people. The pooled data of population age 15 years and over from the Social and Cultural Situation Surveys in 2008 and 2011 were utilized. They are the national representative sample surveys. The sample consisted of 25,950 population in 2008 and 23,670 population in 2011. Based on binary logistic regressions, the results reveal that Thai people were happier. Religiosity and spirituality were associated with happiness statistically significantly after controlling for study year, demographic factors (age, sex and marital status) and socioeconomic factors (education and occupation). Those who always undertook all five precepts and meditated in Buddhist holy days and other important days were more likely to be happier.

Those who expressed their gratitude, gave an opportunity to others before self and donated regularly were more likely to be happier than those who rarely or never did them. The findings suggest that religiosity and spirituality played a vital role in increasing happiness among Thai people during the difficult time.

RC07-137.2

GRAZIOSI, MARIOLINA* (University of Milan, graziosi@unimi.it) The Self and Identity in Technological Times

Abstract

The self and identity in technological times I intend to explore the impact of technology on the formation of the self and identity. The Italian philosopher Umberto Galimberti, in his book *Psyche and Techne* (1999), maintains that it is no longer accurate to speak of alienation. When Marx advanced his concept of alienation in capitalist society man was still a subject who could imagine new horizons. Today, the domination of technology has reached a point where the relationship between man and technology has been reversed: technology is the subject and man is the predicate. In this new situation, it is not correct to speak of alienation but rather of identification with technology. In a world totally generated by technical equipment, according to Galimberti, man is an official of this apparatus and his identity coincides with his function. Thus, man is himself only if he is functional to the other, technology (1999). In the light of Galimberti's thesis, can we still speak of a reflexive identity developed in contemporary society, as the sociologist Antony Giddens does? For me, can we still believe, as the existential philosophers Sartre and De Beaurou did in the seventies, that identity is a project and coincides with subjectivity? Moreover, what becomes of the self? If identity coincides with function, the self is totally withdrawn, and the difference between interior and external life is suppressed. Naturally, this creates a psychological and sociological pathology because denounced when he spoke of the one-dimensional man. Galimberti speaks of the death of the psyche because what is enhanced are the intellectual abilities while emotions are disregarded (1999).

RC47-769.6

GREBE, EDUARD* (University of Cape Town, eduard.grebe@uct.ac.za) LOW, MARCUS (Treatment Action Campaign) New Forms Of Transnational Organisation On Access To Medicines: The Global Activist Response To The Imatinib (Glivec) Case

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, global AIDS treatment activism had been characterised by innovative forms of organisation, including the construction of transnational ‘networks of influence’ (Grebe 2011, 2012) incorporating activist networks and broader coalitions comprising national and intergovernmental bureaucrats, scientists, the media, etc. These networks were built and deployed in order to expand access to patented antiretroviral drugs priced beyond the means of developing country governments, with significant success. Following its successes, however, the movement largely demobilised. The recent patent dispute between Novartis and the Indian patent office over the rejected patent application for the cancer drug imatinib (sold as Glivec)—the rejection eventually confirmed by the Indian Supreme Court in 2013—spurred existing activist networks into action for a globally-coordinated campaign in support of the rejection (especially after the United States placed India on a trade “watchlist” in response). The mobilisation described in this paper illustrates the innovative characteristics of activism on access to medicines in the context of globalised corporate power, as well as global trade and intellectual property rights regimes. These forms of organisation include North-South and South-South collaboration and horizontal forms of organisation that span geographic and sectoral boundaries—representing what Ferguson (2004) might have termed ‘horizontal topologies of power’—in order to deploy influence and social power at the global level. The paper further develops the ‘networks of influence’ theorisation of transnational civil society mobilisation previously described.

References


RC05-108.6

GREEN, DAVID* (Nagoya University, david.green@law.nagoya-u.ac.jp) Coercive control: how men entrap women in personal life.

In concluding, I explore the contributions of this work for the provision of services to this particular group of women as well as its wider implications for understanding the challenges faced by military families in the 21st century.
Immigration and Public Opinion in Japan: Keys to Fostering Integration

It is often hoped that efforts at integrating foreign immigrant populations on the part of both local communities and government will bring about a more favorable perception by the public at large. Yet as immigrant populations increase, public opinion in countries that have developed with a history of human rights and in which research examining public opinion on immigration is surprisingly rare. Public opposition to immigration is often unquestioningly taken as a given with little subsequent analysis, either due to language barriers or a lack of interest on the part of Western scholars. Utilizing data from nationally representative public opinion polls, this paper aims to bridge this gap. We propose to dig deeper into public opinion on immigration in Japan, arguing that while the public perception may remain negative overall, there are a number of important mitigating factors that can elicit more positive associations with immigration in the country. If communities and local policymakers hope to foster integration and improve relations with immigrant communities, this research can provide important clues as to what sort of actions can be taken.

RC29-501.4

GREENBERG, DAVID* (New York University, dp4@nyu.edu)

Criminal Careers: Discrete or Continuous CANCELLED

Numerous empirical studies of criminal careers have made use of finite mixture modeling to analyze sequences of events such as crimes or arrests. This approach represents a set of individual event sequences using a number of discrete trajectories. Individuals are typically matched to the trajectory that is most likely, given the distinctive pattern of that individual’s sequence. We use hierarchical linear modeling and individual time series techniques to test the assumption that arrest trajectories are meaningfully and usefully classified into a number of mutually exclusive discrete classes, using data for 332 males released from the California Youth Authority in 1981 and 1986, and followed for several decades after release. In this data set we find little evidence of sharply discrete arrest trajectories.

RC29-506.2

GREENBERG, DAVID* (New York University, dp4@nyu.edu)
WEST, VALERIE (John Jay College)

Cross-National Differences in the Use of Capital Punishment CANCELLED

We examine sources of variation in possession and use of capital punishment using data from 193 nations in order to test theories of punishment. We find the use of capital punishment to be influenced by a country’s legal and political systems, and its religious traditions. A country’s level of economic development, its educational attainment, and its religious composition shape its political institutions and practices, indirectly affecting its use of the death penalty. The paper concludes by discussing likely future trends.

RC21-365.4

GREENBERG, MIRIAM* (University of California Santa Cruz, miriam@ucsc.edu)

“What Is to be Sustained?: Towards a Critical Theory of Urban Sustainability”

We live in a time when the need for urban sustainability has become a new common sense. We daily witness confirmation of the famous prediction made by Henri Lefebvre that our planet is becoming progressively urbanized, as well as more crisis-prone (Lefebvre, 1970). Urban sustainability appears to many as synonymous with ecological “greening,” “ecological” “vernacularization,” “market-oriented” or “urbanization” in vernacularization, i.e., the translation of human rights norms into local practice. Did any part of the Arab Spring, which took place in non-democratic communities, vernacularize democracy in any sense? Did any part make the idea of a human right to democracy plausible? A right is plausible only given some connection to specific duty-holders and their obligation to ensure the practice and defense of that right. If, as it appears, in the Arab Spring there were no domestic institutions or powers obliged to ensure a human right to democracy, could any conceivable foreign institutions or forces be so obliged – and obliged, perhaps, to intervene? Intervention ranges from “soft” forms, such as scholarships for dissidents, to “harder” forms, such as financial support of domestic opposition groups, to conditions on aid packages, to the “hardest form”: unilateral military intervention. From a social constructionist standpoint (in distinction from say, a theological or metaphysical one), while human rights might be thought to involve obligations toward humanity as a whole, for a given individual in a particular political community, a human right to democracy imposes obligations only on fellow members of that community. The idea of a universal human right to democracy makes no sense, and outside intervention toward encouraging local democracy would not be warranted on human rights grounds. Still, the local vernacularization of human rights could possibly include the local vernacularization of democracy. Then a human right to democracy would be a local, domestic construction by the participants themselves rather than a foreign import or imposition.

JS-28.1

GREENGREG, BENJAMIN* (University of Texas at Austin, bgregg@Austin.utexas.edu)

What Cognitive Sociology Can Contribute To Human Rights Diffusion

The potential contributions of cognitive sociology to a broader understanding of the intersection between policy conditions of housing assistance and the structure of metropolitan opportunity.

TG03-938.1

GREGG, BENJAMIN* (University of Texas at Austin, bgregg@Austin.utexas.edu)

The Local Construction Of a Human Right To Democracy

Is the idea of a human right to democracy coherent? Sociologically oriented human rights studies can usefully identify civil society processes that show why and how particular societies have come to embrace, to some extent, various kinds of human rights standards. These are empirical studies in vernacularization, i.e., the translation of human rights norms into local practice. Did any part of the Arab Spring, which took place in non-democratic communities, vernacularize democracy in any sense? Did any part make the idea of a human right to democracy plausible? A right is plausible only given some connection to specific duty-holders and their obligation to ensure the practice and defense of that right. If, as it appears, in the Arab Spring there were no domestic institutions or powers obliged to ensure a human right to democracy, could any conceivable foreign institutions or forces be so obliged – and obliged, perhaps, to intervene? Intervention ranges from “soft” forms, such as scholarships for dissidents, to “harder” forms, such as financial support of domestic opposition groups, to conditions on aid packages, to the “hardest form”: unilateral military intervention. From a social constructionist standpoint (in distinction from say, a theological or metaphysical one), while human rights might be thought to involve obligations toward humanity as a whole, for a given individual in a particular political community, a human right to democracy imposes obligations only on fellow members of that community. The idea of a universal human right to democracy makes no sense, and outside intervention toward encouraging local democracy would not be warranted on human rights grounds. Still, the local vernacularization of human rights could possibly include the local vernacularization of democracy. Then a human right to democracy would be a local, domestic construction by the participants themselves rather than a foreign import or imposition.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Because many a social construction appears parochial from standpoints outside and beyond the community of origin, one wonders: On what basis might one parochialism ever justifiably trump another? Specifically, how might particular human rights be made widely plausible from within communities in which they currently appear implausible for local cultural reasons? The words “from within” already speak to a central aspect of my thesis: a parochial idea is legitimate for the community that embraces it. Human rights can be legitimate for any community that comes to embrace them. But how can particular human rights become persuasive within cultural communities tomorrow that today regard them as alien or misguided? The concept of “cognitive reframing.”

This paper aims at contributing to the debate with an argument for a historical study of Copenhagen. It addresses the role and strategy within the Spanish society. Two lines of contention delimit this population from the traditional Catholic structures and the significant increase of Goldman Sachs, one alleged that ‘golf’, ‘push-up contests’ and ‘other physical opportunities for the disabled, immigrants, working classes and ethnic, racial and gender and social minorities. In a recent lawsuit filed by former female employees of Goldman Sachs, one alleged that ‘golf’, ‘push-up contests’ and ‘other physical pursuits’ represented the culture of the trading floor (Lattman 2010, p. B1). Other corporations, such as Morgan Stanley have actually settled gender discrimination lawsuits ($46 million) and the use of male sports was notable (Anderson 2007, p. C18). These lawsuits illustrate that competitive male sports are used by employers as a form of cultural capital, excluding women and possibly ‘others’ who have no interest in sports and who do not fit the athletic male model of fitness.

Using empirical case studies, I will apply the concept that I call ‘sportswork’ to describe and analyse how white collar professionals in non-sport organizations use sport in the workplace to engage in a number of practices, such as symbolisation of their and others’ bodies. Using empirical case studies, I will apply the concept that I call ‘sportswork’ to describe and analyse how white collar professionals in non-sport organizations use sport in the workplace to engage in a number of practices, such as symbolisation of their and others’ bodies. Using empirical case studies, I will apply the concept that I call ‘sportswork’ to describe and analyse how white collar professionals in non-sport organizations use sport in the workplace to engage in a number of practices, such as symbolisation of their and others’ bodies.


RC16-290.1
GREVE, ANNI* (Roskilde University, anni@ruc.dk)
On Spaces of Hospitality

Although specialists in hospitality have worked extensively on hospitality with respect to relations between different nations or between nations and individuals of a different nationality, for instance when they seek asylum, Jacques Derrida preferred to focus instead upon the relationship between the guest and the host. This has provided a much-needed rethinking of how to understand hospitality as a way of relating, as an ethics and as a politics. Within this work, there have often appeared discussions of ‘spaces of hospitality’, but these spaces have remained largely abstract. This is where this paper comes in: it will re open discussions of spaces of hospitality and with an introduction into an on-going research project that studies the performative, structural and social dynamics of cultural encounters focusing on forms of hospitality that are related to particular sites in the city, namely the market place, the religious sanctuary and places for the performing arts. As cultural heritage, the modern city they are the tightly woven fabric of social reality, and their configuration can make certain cities more hospitable than others, is the leading idea.

RC05-116.5
GREWAL, KIRAN* (University of Sydney, kiran.grewal@sydney.edu.au)
‘the Veiler and the Rapist’: Muslim Masculinity and the ‘Feminist’ French Republic

In the early 2000s in France an intense and highly emotive public debate took place around a phenomenon called ‘les tournantes’ – a slang term for gang rapes that were allegedly widespread in banlieues (poor housing estates) around Paris. What started as a less publicised march by women of the banlieues under the banner of Ni Putes Ni Soumises(‘Neither Sluts nor Submissives’) protesting sexism and violence soon became entwined with debates about Islam, immigration and the future of the French Republic. This was further aided by another round of ‘hijab’ laws (first introduced in the late 1980s) in 2004 banning girls from wearing headscarves in French schools and various panics around an increase in radical Islam in the banlieues. The image of the young Muslim man as a deviant ‘Veiler and Rapist’ became ubiquitous in the French popular imaginary.

France is not the only country to have experienced this problematisation and pathologisation of Muslim masculinities but its particular brand of Republican political rhetoric has affected the ways in which this discourse has been constructed. This paper examines a range of texts (media, cinematic, autobiographical/testimonial literature), which sought to represent and reflect on les tournantes. In doing this, this paper seeks to contextualise the popular debate in France against the backdrop of discourses of French Republican values and the colonial legacies, which continue to haunt France’s relationship with its Muslim population.

RC22-388.9
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MARTINEZ-ARIÑO, JULIA (Université de Montréal)
GARCÍA-ROMERAL MORENO, GLORIA (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)
CLOT GARRELL, ANNA (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)
Facing Secularization and Diversification: The Role of the Catholic Church in Public Institutions in Spain

Spain, together with Portugal and Italy, is part of a ‘family of nations’ (Castles, 1993) where the Catholic Church has historically had a monopolistic role in the religious field. However, rapid transformations have displaced the Church from its old hegemony and have drawn a new scenario in Southern European countries. In Spain, the constitutional disestablishment, the detachment of a great part of the population from the traditional Catholic structures and the significant increase in religious diversity have compelled the Church to reconsider its own position, role and strategy within the Spanish society. Two lines of contention delmit this readjustment: the secular/religious divide and the religious monop/religious diversity division. In this paper we analyse the effects of the changing religious landscape for the Catholic Church’s symbolic and practical role in public institutions. The paper draws upon the fieldwork (interviews and observations) carried
out in public institutions (hospitals and prisons), where religion meets the secular and the old religious monopoly meets religious diversification. The research has been conducted in the framework of the project The accommodation of religious diversity in hospitals and prisons in Spain funded by the National Research Programme of the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness.

TG06-964.1

GRIFFITH, ALISON* (York University, agriffith@edu.yorku.ca) NICHOLS, NAOMI (York University)

Educational Accountability, Safety, and Youth

Abstract: Young people who feel unsafe and disconnected from their neighbourhoods are most likely to engage in violent or unsafe actions, themselves (McMurtry & Curling, 2008). Students designated as ‘unsafe’ through Ontario’s Safe Schools legislation are pushed out of their neighbourhood schools through suspension, expulsion, and proactive relocation processes. In this way, Safe Schools and other institutional processes that are designed to mediate the unsafe behaviour of particular young people also serve to exclude these youth from their neighbourhoods and neighbourhood institutions, increasing the risk that the young person will engage in further violence. During our presentation, we will describe a project that seeks to understand how young people’s transitions between programs and between systems (e.g., education and youth criminal justice) influence their own experiences of safety and unsafe and their connections to their neighbourhoods, to community-based organizations, and to mainstream institutions. Research for this project is being conducted in collaboration with a community hub organization – Promoting Education and Community Health (PEACH). PEACH is located in a designated priority neighbourhood in Toronto. It houses a Safe and Caring Schools program for the Toronto and the Toronto Catholic District School Boards. The research – an institutional ethnography – documents and analyzes inter-institutional processes and professional discourses, and young people’s experiences of safety and unsafe in the neighbourhood. Focusing on young people’s transitions within and between institutional systems, we aim to generate findings that will be useful to researchers, practitioners, institutional leaders, and policy decision-makers interested in the integration of service delivery for marginalized or “at risk” youth.

RC49-802.6

GRIFFITH, LAURA* (The University of Oxford, laurabgriffith@gmail.com)

Finding a Language for Mental Distress: Narrative Accounts of ECT

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) remains one of the most controversial treatments in mental health today. It can cause permanent loss of some personal memories. ECT if often given to people with severe depression who have not responded to other treatments or for people who have responded to ECT treatment previously. Hence, the effectiveness of ECT with so-called drug-resistant depression vary from 40-70%. The decision to have ECT is viewed seriously by clinicians and ECT remains one of the most intrusive clinical practices in modern psychiatry. The issue of “capacity” to make a decision is viewed by the medical establishment in the UK as the ability to (a) understand the issues and (b) to weigh them in making a decision. However under the Mental Capacity Act, a doctor can declare that it is in their best interests. Alternatively, they may be detained under a section of the Mental Health Act. If, on the other hand, they are capacitous, then their wish not to have ECT must be respected: they cannot receive ECT, even if they are detained under the Mental Health Act.

However comparatively little qualitative research has been conducted into the decision-making process, experience of ECT or a fuller narrative investigation of the effects of ECT. This paper presents this decision as located in the wider context of someone’s feelings about their mental health, their social care and support networks, and their experience of mental health treatment – including their experiences of compulsory care. Through the analysis of the narratives of 30 people who have been offered ECT, and 13 carers, (collected by the Health Experiences Research Group at the University of Oxford) the broad social context of this decision is described and analysed with some surprising results.

JS-2.5

GRIGA, DORIȚI* (University of Bern, doriit.griga@edu.unibe.ch)

Educational Inequalities in the Access to Higher Education at the Intersection of Gender and Migrant Background: Results from Switzerland, Germany and France

Gender inequalities as well as migrant-related inequalities in education have been profoundly analysed in sociology during the last decades. While gender inequalities were shown to have been reversed during the last decades (Buchmann et al. 2008), youths with a migrant background appeared to generally perform lower in most European educational systems (Heath et al. 2008). However if it is controlled for social origin and school performance – and in line with migrants’ higher educational aspirations - many studies reveal increased transitions of migrant youths to the more demanding educational tracks available to them (Jackson et al. 2012).

In spite of these studies, the question of a possible interaction between gender and migrant background has been rarely investigated so far (e.g. Fleischmann and Kristen 2011). Given this lack of research, the paper focuses on such educational inequalities at the intersection of gender and migrant background at the transition to higher education.

In order to formulate the theoretical expectations, we refer to decision theory. As the main source of the analysis stands a comparison of Switzerland (data source: TRES), Germany (HIS-Studienberechtigte 2002) and France (Panel d’élèves du second degré 1995). Multivariate regression models were run in order to investigate the research questions.

Preliminary results indicate increased transition rates to Higher Education for second generation males from socially disadvantaged groups for Switzerland and Germany, if controlled for social origin. A deeper analysis for Switzerland thereby also reveals that such advantages are largely driven by the high occupational aspirations these males pursue.

However, the assumption that second-generation females originating from countries characterised by a rather patriarchal culture would encounter disadvantages at the transition to higher education was not backed by the data for none of the countries under consideration.

RC22-393.5

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Sociologist of Religion: Insider As a Professional Outsider, on Professional Competence and Potential Engagement

This type of research is about understanding concealed internal meanings of a religious belief and religious action from the viewpoint of Max Weber’s interpretative understanding of social action. This method helps to reveal subjective presumptions, incentives and personal foundations for religious belonging and religious service. This research requires specific conditions and specific methods: “ethnographic”, “anthropological” and phenomenological methods. Typical sociologists of religion face numerous problems when they study unknown communities as outsiders. The difficulties are about penetrating into the studied group, duration and continuity of staying in a group, the difficulty of understanding the internal worlds of believers, etc.

Contemporary religious communities involve people of every social class, educational level and intellectual abilities. Sociological education per se does not always result in high quality research.

It can be argued that an ‘original insider’ cannot avoid religious engagement or that they cannot be completely objective, an important rule to observe in any research. The author explains that every society member has a greater or lesser degree of religious engagement caused by their initial attitude to any religion (Max Weber, ‘Intellectual Honesty as a Principle of Religious Cognition’). Speaking generally, each of us is ‘engaged’ by our temperament, nature, experience, beliefs, prejudices, etc. Being objective might be a theoretical objective for any researcher or by conversion and, essentially, they would have the necessary level of intellect, culture and training. The paper discusses some methods of finding, attracting and training such researchers.

JS-1.5

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Sociology of Corruption

Corruption under the perspective of its effect on the stability of macro-social democratic societies shall be discussed. It appears as deviation from normed functionalities in spheres of society with the aim of taking advantage for all parties involved in the corruption relationship. In the theory of differentiation this is an effect of dedifferentiation, a throwback of modernity, because their superior, functional differentiation and specialization based operation has been abandoned. Corruption appears to herein as functional equivalent of subsystem-specific function logics. It appears from the normative point of view of democratic theory and a corresponding democratic political culture as a system in jeopardy context. The reference to the political culture may be enough to highlight that corruption in everyday life and its many small, non-significant standard violations begins with each individual. The studies of Morlok and Tänzer refer to social change and structural conditions, which promote structural level corruption. In the sociology of domination and social theory, where corruption with respect to the functioning of organizations or subsystems have no relevant role. They operate as criminalized forms of deviant behavior and not as a functional equivalent to

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Caregivers and the Biopolitics of Aging

The aim of the paper is to discuss the way in which the global aging crisis gives special configurations to elderly care. To this end, an analysis of the Brazilian recent debate on transforming caregiver into a professional career that took place in the legislative arena is juxtaposed to the practical solution given to elderly in home care in Brazil and in Italy. The absence of public policies directed to old age and the new needs of care reconfigure and give new meaning to women migration and to domestic paid work.

Immigration and Elderly Care in Italy and Brazil

This paper focuses on the migration of women from Latin America and Eastern Europe to work with home care of the elderly in Italy. Through an ethnographic approach and based on field research conducted in Bologna with caregivers and their employers the aim of this paper is to discuss: (1) the configuration of this new growing market that responds to the rapid aging of the world’s population; (2) how gender, age and nationality produce categories of differentiation and inequality; (3) how the visibility gained by the duo combining two unwanted populations - the elderly and immigrants - redefines forms dependence, gives new meaning to family relationships, to obligations of the state and to domestic life. The discussion of these topics is guided by a doubly comparative perspective: family relations in Brazil marked by the presence of domestic workers and the transnational sex industry and the global care industry.

Comparing Occupy Movements: Global Mobilizing Power, Local Political Context and Dynamic

A new wave of mass mobilization and popular struggle has spread all over the world since 2011, traveling from Tunisia and Egypt to Spain, Chile and Israel and the USA. When the wave arrived to the US the New Yorkers gave to name to the global new repertoire of resistance: occupy movement. Although the events in one place encouraged activists in other places, the content and impact of the new movements was determined by the local political conditions.

It is my argument that despite all the differences and peculiarities of political context and dynamics, there is a common pattern to all movements: the need to occupy the public space in order to be recognized and to talk in the name of the people, the masses or 99%. All mobilizations are resisting the economic damage caused to middle and lower classes by the neo-liberal economic policies. Two main effects of neo-liberal policies gave rise to the occupy movement’s new repertoire: the individualism that destroys social solidarity, and the weakening of political parties as the locus of negotiations between civil society and the state.

Occupying the public sphere is an innovative repertoire designed to reconstruct social solidarity and “peoplehood” that have been destroyed by the neo-liberal policies, and to make claims in its name. The paper will compare various the most salient cases of popular mobilization, and the specific political contexts that facilitate the movement, and the different political dynamics they provoke.

Orthodox Christianity and Mixed Religiosity Among Russian University Students

In the early 90’s of XX century Russia adopted the law on freedom of conscience and Russian people were enabled to express their religious views. Religion became an opportunity to gain inner stability in the midst of a social chaos. All that in a very short time contributed to a higher percentage of formal Orthodox Christian believers but a lower proportion of practicing believers. In this paper we analyze the social phenomenon of university students’ mixed religiosity in post-Soviet Russia. Results for our research are based on interviews conducted with 323 Russian university students, between 18 and 25 years old. Nearly 68% of the respondents stated that they believe in God, however religious faith comes second to last out of 14 most important life values. 11% of those respondents can be attributed to a ‘practicing Orthodox believers’ group. In the course of our research, we have identified three religiosity types of the university students: formally religious, actively practicing and spiritual. We argue that a significant gap between formally religious and actively practicing Orthodox students has occurred mainly because of a prevalent mixed religiosity among the students and might be explained in terms of uninstitutionalized forms of religion. Mixed religiosity is defined as a combination of different elements of traditional religious concepts and spiritual ideas and practices. The processes of secularization at macro- and meso-levels are analyzed in the article and viewed as preconditions for a mixed religiosity at the micro-level.

To sum it up, we argue that a broken religious socialization between generations is an important factor for emerging mixed religiosity among Russian university students. The attitude toward religion in the Soviet society, that affected the behavior of our respondents’ parents, continues to indirectly influence the religiosity of students in the 2010s.
Following the Constitution of an Organizational “Way of Seeing”: Intertwining Talk, Body and Materiality in Context

Many practices within organizations are centered on the visual capacities of the agents. For example, in the field of architecture (Ewenstein & White, 2007; Styhre, 2011), construction (Nicolini, 2007), medicine (Mondada, 2003; Alač, 2008), scientific work (Daston, 2008; Vittereti, 2012; Vertesi, 2012), researchers have shown how the members share a “professional vision” (Goodwin, 1994). These studies investigated visual practices in professional communities and demonstrated their role in the production, creation of knowledge, expertise and so on. Following the work initiated by these studies, my objective is to analyze and understand how an organizational “way of seeing” is interactionally constituted and shared as a means to sustain the production of expertise. To do so, I conducted an organizational ethnography (Ybema et al., 2009) in 2012 in a firm of land surveyors. The video recording of the daily activities was privileged (Heath et al., 2010) in order to grasp the multidimensional dimension of the interactions (Mondada, 2008). I studied the survey work as a situated activity and an interactional activity based on a variety of multimodal resources such as speech, gestures and manipulation of objects or technologies. In this study, I analyzed how organizational members progressively and jointly build expertise about a property, and, in particular, how specific “practices of seeing” (Styhre, 2010) are constituted through the daily work activities. My goal is to reveal how materiality, corporeality and language play a key role in the constitution of a collective “way of seeing” in organization. In this presentation, I would like to contribute to the discussion of the role of “socio-technical arrangements/agencements” (Callon, 2004; Latour, 2005) in processes of constituting an organizational “way of seeing”.

RC34-584.5
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Representations of Desirability and Accessibility of Jobs in the Transition to Vocational Training in Switzerland

Transition to vocational training in Switzerland is still characterized by social inequalities, in particular in terms of gender, social origin and nationality. In this paper I wish to explore how the theory of social representations can help us understand the way in which young people still in obligatory school imagine their future jobs, how the way they represent their future jobs influences their professional aspirations and choices. In particular I wish to explore how two different characteristics of an imagined job, its desirability and its accessibility, can be differently emphasized among different social groups. I will explore the factors that contribute to this different emphasis, in particular the consequences of belief/disbelief in the possibility of social mobility, of degree of self-confidence, of school results and of the representation of how difficult the studies to access a particular profession are, on evaluations of accessibility and the consequences of representations as to social prestige of jobs, as to school and acquiring new competences, as to parent expectations and as to gender roles, on evaluations of desirability. This research is based on a dataset that was gathered from over 3000 13-15 year-olds in five Swiss cantons in 2011.

RC27-480.1
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Marathon Running, “Bodies for Others,” and Social Class in Post-Communist Estonia

Like many other countries, Estonia has in recent years experienced a veritable boom of recreational long-distance running. Since the turn of the millennium, the number of people running at least one marathon a year has grown nearly twenty-fold, and year-on-year growth rate of marathon runners in Estonia has been constantly over twenty percent. This paper, based on an ethnographic study, seeks to understand the corollaries of this process and links the marathon boom to wider socioeconomic and value changes in the post-communist setting. The paper pays special attention to the phenomenon of the body in the context of novel ideals of health, welfare, and success in post-communist Estonia. Bourdieu’s notion of “bodies for others” is particularly helpful when trying to make sense of the runners’ perception of their bodies in the new social and economic environment. As will be argued, long-distance running as a bodily experience is related to class identity. Thus, the multimodal and social identity practices of an adopted social class and is if it does not contradict that class’s relation to the body at its deepest and most unconscious level. The paper demonstrates that subjecting one’s body to regular physical strain when training for and running marathons corresponds to various class-specific ideals of self-discipline, motivation, success, and perseverance. Also, runners now increasingly subject their bodies to constant self-monitoring and measurement by means of modern technology. Such technologically enhanced and informed “optimisation of the self” constitutes a new form of bio-politics that fits with the neoliberal values of efficiency and productivity.

RC29-504.2
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Police Organization; Professional Identity and Social Representations in Brazil

In contemporary Brazilian society police violence and his involvement in violent forces of conflict resolution are topics relevant to those who are interested in understanding the public security dilemmas. In this sense, this paper aims to analyze how are police forces organized, which relationships are there between this organization, the professional identity and police violence: how police organization and practices are represented by police officers and the effects of these representations for their professional identity. I believe that such representations have developments not only in maintaining law and order but also in ensuring all human rights. We still believe that such practices result from the symbolic universe through which police officers conceive themselves in terms of marks, belongs and identity records.

The paper is based on a survey that was structured using the Theory of Social Representations- TSR. The empirical goal was to obtain, and to compare, the social representations that military and civil Brazilian polices make about their organizations, practices, professional performance and relationships with society. We also compare social representations that police officers create about themselves and the ones they believe society creates about them. The design of the survey was a sample structured by spatial divisions, hierarchies, roles and sex, comparing both police: the sample is compounded by 399 questionnaires for the civil police and more 1,181 answered by military police officers, both male and female. Also, we have done interviews and focus groups.

The analysis focuses on motivations for the choice of the profession; the pride of the profession; representations of fear, stress, uncertainty and risk arising from police work; and how all these symbols affects police organization and daily performance.

RC33-578.7
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SCHWARZ, NINA (Helmholtz-Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Leipzig.)
Exploring Residential Mobility As a Spatial Practice Via Qualitative Interviews, Quantitative Survey and Agent Based Modeling

The paper reports on a collaboration of sociologists and landscape ecologists in understanding future residential patterns in a medium sized shrinking city in Germany. Shrinking cities are an especially interesting case here, because numbers of inner city relocations are in general higher than in other cities (Sturm et al. 2013 for Germany). This is due to housing over-supply with more and cheaper offers being available. Like this, patterns of socio-spatial segregation can alter faster.

In a step-wise design, we included inductive and deductive steps, qualitative and quantitative approaches and finally the construction of an agent-based model to simulate future households residential mobility patterns. Firstly, we explored mobility practices by means of in-depth interviews from which we derived context-appropriate information on the orientations and decision criteria of residents. Here, space is included as the life worlds of interviewees.

Secondly, from these results, we constructed a classic questionnaire survey to achieve representative data on the decision criteria among different social and demographic groups. In this step, administrative spatial boundaries were introduced in order to standardize questionnaire responses. From the survey results, thirdly, we develop rules of behavior of households and simulate their decisions in an agent-based model (ABM) as a method to understand patterns emerging from individual behavior. Thus, ABMs use abstract spatial categories and typologies of spatial practices of agents (households in our case). In ABMs, space can be both an independent variable (thus influencing behaviour) and a dependent variable (if the space is influenced by human actions) In our case, space is an independent variable in that location choice depends on the socio-spatial structures and the images attached to certain places and neighbourhoods, on distances to work-places, social networks, infrastructure access etc. Space is a dependent variable when analyzing collective households migration patterns and the changed patterns of socio-spatial segregation.

RC21-360.3
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Socio-Spatial Inequalities and Socio-Spatial Policies in Shrinking Cities

Socio-spatial segregation – the question of the uneven distribution of social groups in urban space – is a classic of urban research literature. The extensive body of literature has been elaborated on the background of growing cities all pointing to the growing spatial separation of social groups in today's cities. Less is known about the dynamics and patterns of socio-spatial segregation in shrinking cities that is cities which lose population over a longer period of time due to a bundle of causes, ranging worldwide from de-industrialization or other economic restructuring, waves of suburbanization, political change or conflict, natural hazards or demographic change. In our paper, in a first step we analyze how urban shrinkage impacts on the process and patterns of socio-spatial segregation. These are based on empirical work in three of the case studies of the EU 7th Framework research project "Shrink Smart": Leipzig/ Germany, Ostrava/ Czech Republic, and Genoa/ Italy. The loss of inhabitants due to far reaching de-industrialization experiences, job migration, suburbanization and steep drops in fertility rates impacted on urban structures in a variety of policy fields, socio-spatial segregation being one of them. With the support of selected data, we shed some light on how urban shrinkage influences the social make up of cities. We will show that in all case studies, population decline acts as a catalyst to socio-spatial segregation leading to pockets of rapid change and decline. Set against this background, in a second step, we examine which policies are promoted to solve problems such as ethnic segregation, age, and socio-spatial inequalities. The results show that even though shrinkage leads to increased change for social cohesion, the attempts of policies to tackle them still appear to be secondary priorities, sectoral rather than comprehensive, and involve a certain delay.

Why Do They Sit at Home? the Neet Youth in Poland in Perspective

The emerging phenomenon of young NEETs in recent decades has been linked to transformation processes of societies like the global processes of individualization and de-institutionalisation of a life-course and individualization of social risks (i.e. Beck, 1996). The effect of de-institutionalisation seems to be much stronger in Central and East-European EU member states, also in Poland, where the collapse of the strictly regulated old system has considerably increased flexibility and vulnerability of youth transitions if compared to the old EU members. The economic recession starting from the late 2000s has further worsened the process of young people's transitions towards independent living. Becoming NEET is the risk for a young people and for society.

The main question of the paper is on the scale and dynamic of the Polish NEET population and its heterogeneity in perspective of ways and barriers of transition to independent living of the young. I also discuss the consequences of being NEET for young people and for societies. The analysis are based on quantitative data of Polish Central Statistical Office and the Eurostat and Polish Central Statistical Office for the disclosure of the scale, data collecting of own research to show the reasons of the young belonging to NEET for their fate and the decision to remain outside the labor market and education and consequences for their fate and the situation in the society.

Who Are Kosovars? Multifaceted Positioning of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Kosovo in Serbia

In my paper I discuss the politics of belonging and multifaceted positioning of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Kosovo in Serbia and the racialized images of “Kosovar”, as a part of the IDP from Kosovo group, in the Serbian society. Internal displacement in Serbia is not only a political category but as well an affective category based on the basis of ethno-national, gender, class and housing arrange- ments. I am drawing on the biographical interviews conducted in Serbia in 2012, and a further data analysis of my ongoing doctoral research on the intersectionality of national, gender and religious identities in the contemporary Serbia. My argument is that the notion of a “Kosovar” carries a negative imaging and ambivalent notions of belonging to the national imaginary of the Serbians and the Serbian community as the “other kind of Serb”. In addition, the political community of belonging for the Kosovo Serbs is the Serbian community, but in the politics of belonging of the Kosovo Serbs living as IDPs in Serbia are visible significant referential and differential points as localities of belonging – in terms of language, region and ethnicity. Although, in the studies on social exclusion and boundary-making this could be described as a “classical” examples of the tensions between the “newcomers” and “locals”, or “established” and “outsiders” leading to different aspects of Othering and marginalization, in the case of the Kosovo Serbs (IDPs ethnic majority) it is paradoxical. Namely, Kosovo-Serbia displacement/emplacement politics of belonging shows a significant gap in relation to the dominant (right wing) nationalist discourses on Serbians and Serbianhood – describing Kosovo as the most important topoi of the Serbian national history, and Kosovo Serbs portrayed in as a “Serbian martyrs” while Kosovo is a Serbian Jerusalem.

Measuring Employment Standards Violations, Evasion and Evasion Using a Telephone Survey

This paper reports on efforts to develop a telephone survey that measures the overall prevalence of employment standards (ES) violations as well as their
analyses to investigate these problems.

Moreover, the sample is representative. The author uses factoral, structural-functional

Yekaterinburg is a typical Russian city. It has all types of higher schools. There
tive sample consists of 1000 students. Students are trained in various specialties.

Depth interviews with experts are applied on purpose to identify central issues

to explore the demands of labor and educational markets in contemporary

the problems of transformation of higher education in contemporary Russia and

differentiation, in order to integrate into the European educational space. The field of higher

education institutions becomes increasingly hierarchical in post-Soviet Russia. Dif-

However, these children are also frequently affected by internal mobility (Vandermeersch, 2002) within Senegal in response, amongst other reasons, to parents' work constraints, health issues, family solidarity, and educational choices. I then discuss the differences between various care-giving arrangements (internal and transnational fostering) within the extended families which have been studied.

Access to and Perceived Quality of Childcare (and elder care) in Europe

The reconciliation of work, family and private life has become one of the main

challenges for younger and older families in Europe today. Access to affordable and good quality childcare is essential in removing barriers to parents’ (especially women’s) labour market participation, as it is ensuring effective access to affordable, quality early childhood education and care for all families that also fits to the increasingly diverse working patterns’ (European Commission, 2013). The same applies to elder care, which is an important service in connection with generally longer life spans, population ageing and the increasing labour market activity of women.

Our paper’s research was funded and done for the European Foundation of Living and Working Conditions in Dublin (Eurofound) and is based on Eurofound’s EQLS3 data set, a European quality of life survey which was run in 2011/12. It investigates perceived access to and perceived quality of childcare and eldercare (also known as long-term) care services in Europe as a whole and in different EU member states and how the availability of such services is related to (female) labour market participation. In order to investigate the determinants of perceived quality of childcare and elder care services, we use multi-level analysis with grand mean

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Adapting To Climate and Biodiversity Change: The Case Of Large Canadian Cities

Adaptation is generally thought of as a successful response to a changing situation. For the social sciences, adaptation is the outcome of a long series of deliberations, decisions and negotiations. One cannot take for granted that adaptation will normally follow changing conditions. Adaptation must be seen as a social process whose outcome is not known before hand by the actors and institutions. The paper starts with a critical examination of what adaptation is for sociology. A multidimensional model is proposed wherein adaptation is conceptualized as a process which is both controversial and cooperative and is the result of interacting actors and institutions which come to a common understanding of a problematic situation and of its solutions. To understand this process a combination of different theoretical approaches are necessary. The overlapping elements are the following: 1) governance process where ecological uncertainty is pervasive, and where structural and social diversity has deep implications for decision-making; 2) controversy analysis, which focuses on debate on common understanding and on the choice of courses of action; 3) cultural theory to explain how people perceive and organize the changing world (natural as well as social) they live in; 4) since some, if not all, adaptation measures are likely to be innovative solutions, an understanding of how innovations are produced, diffused and adopted, even co-produced, is also important; 5) finally, one may ask to what extent models and instruments of environmental governance are sensitive to social and ecological justice. This approach will be applied to problem-definition and policy-making in instruments of environmental governance are sensitive to social and ecological justice. The approach will be applied to problem-definition and policy-making in adaptation to climate and biodiversity change in a selection of large Canadian cities.

On the Concept of ‘human’ and the Aporia of Social Sciences

It is to be ascertained by way of a simple juxtaposition that the set of concepts “human / human being / humanity / humanness”, which forms the very core of modern scientific production in its entirety, belongs to a category that qualitatively differs from all those morphologically, lexically, pragmatically and semantically comparable concepts. The concept of “human” does not assign any manageable features, or assessable parameters, to those phenomena subsumed by it. It belongs to a class of concepts I provisionally call “hoax”. A concept of this category pretends to indicate a set or subset of conspecific phenomena in that one or more shared accidents are applied as differential features of the construction. The concept “human” is the best and truest of this kind. It is the epitome of “hoax”. Withal, it doubles its uniqueness by appointing itself to both the source and the guarantor of its own legitimacy and virtuousness. To top it all, one of the most significant features of “humanness” and human existence consists in the circumstance that the humanness of the concrete units of human society is determined heteronomously. The simple, but nonetheless devastating, consequence of this briefly described construction and operating principle of the concept “human” is that the whole edifice of modern social science, no matter the path taken, no matter how sublime the respective motive and objective may be, is destined always end up in a cul-de-sac of some type of biology. Parallel to a radical critique of the central conceptual edifice of the modern social sciences, and, within the framework of a theory of ‘modified and extended semiotics’, and a qualitatively different mode of knowledge production developed on the basis of this, my paper offers a radically new line of approach to the texture and the mode of operation of human society.

Postcolonial Sociology: An Oxyoron or a Border Crossing?

Since its inception, the division established in the course of securing the disciplinary borders of the sociology field between the populations to be studied by sociologists and those who fell in the “other” group to be studied by anthropologists was taken for granted. This remained unchallenged until the political conditions of possibility of the institutional recognition of their profession that included the labor division between sociology and anthropology. Now that the
descendants of those other populations have become the new citizens of former
empires such as France and UK, or Japan, the question of the repatriation in the
sociological repertoire of notions such as de/colonization, indigenity, autochtho-
yny, and the coloniality of power and social relations, in terms of gender, race and
ethnicity to be investigated anew. If such endeavor is upheld in various cor-
ers of the discipline in sociology has become, in places like France, where a
main sociological contribution was made, it remains a contentious topic. From
this situated sociological universalism, post-colonial studies remain the outside
of the sociological field. Whether one thinks of courses taught in an interdiscipli-
ary perspective or of research funding moving beyond the pale of deliverables,
coloniality and its contemporary expressions are unthinkable in a still ethnocen-
tric sociology climate. Acknowledging that the colonial is indeed the past and the
outside of sociologized societies and sociological routines, but also their present,
may be a first step towards a postcolonial sociology in search of its academic loca-
tions and professional habitations. Mapping such an ongoing history may help
include, or not, France in a global dialogic field aiming at understanding enduring
inequality processes.

JS-36.4
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Reflecting/Reflexive Surface: An Ethno-Gender Othering Experience

Practicing sociology as an art of resistance offers an unusual vantage point
on what may seem to be the hidden agenda of the sociological duty: locating
the sociologist from within. Beyond empirical and routinized practices, this
paper aims at giving an account of oneself as a sociologist at the margin or as
a minority sociologist. Recording and narrating various encounters of the othering
processes, it will explain and discuss the kind of knowledge built under such guise
and the way in which it can add some value to the sociological experience. Undo-
ing the disciplinary process still considered central to the existence of sociology is
an intellectual itinerary and a collective platform for change in times of enduring
inequalities. Reconciling the individual and intimate, here considered as a reflect-
ing/reflexive surface, with sociology as a discipline will be one of the challenges
of this paper, as it is one for sociologists in a common world of uncertain paths
to equality.

RC18-322.4
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Party Members in Bulgaria, Slovakia and Czech Republic

Political parties in ECE countries are assessed to be unstable, weakly en-
trenched into the civil society, very much attached to the state (Hafner: 2001) and
with low levels of members (Brezen and all.). Political parties in ECE countries are
even described as “party with no members” (Cabañas: 2013). This is problematic for
the parties, the levels of representativeness and the representation of and the expres-
sion of different civic groups and interests. In general, parties in ECE countries are not implementing formal rules for equal representation of young people, woman and minorities. According to some researches the bound-
aries between statutes of formal party membership and other forms of activism
like sympathizers or citizen’s involvement are blurred because the members don’t
matter. Parties in ECE countries are also pointed as based on clientelistic net-
works and patronage. The paper proposed aims to analyze party members and
party policies and practices to sustain and extend the membership in compara-
tive perspective in the case of Bulgaria, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. The
comparison will be focused on:
1. Forms of involvement in the political parties in Bulgaria, Slovakia and the
Czech Republic (formal membership, peripheral organizations of youth,
woman, and other)
2. Practices of attracting party members in Bulgaria, Slovakia and the Czech
Republic: statutes; rules; new innovative techniques
3. The social-economic, age and gender profile of party members of the
three countries

The comparison will encompass parliamentary parties represented into the
last three parliaments in Bulgaria, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. The main
research question is how do political parties in studied countries deal with
membership issues?

RC54-864.3
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Control of the Bodies and Self Expression during Mealtimes in the
French Nursing Homes. A Ethnographic Study

This presentation falls within the framework of my PhD research, which aim
to get to a sociological understanding of mealtimes uses in the French nursing
homes. I’m studying the social conditions of the daily lunch – when the residents
have to eat together – in spite of physical and cognitive disabilities, eating and
moving challenges, and frequent deaths. I question this social practice consider-
ing that residents often declare they do not want to live in institution, and do
not want to share mealtimes with others. Eating together is a daily rule in all types
of nursing homes – public, commercial, or associative. Eating alone is always an
exception with a medically justified reason.

From the institutional point-of-view, the shared meal practice is built around
the values of the French conviviality, and the institutional appropriation of the
French public health discourse on the undernutrition of elderly people.

In order to participate observations of mealtimes during four months in two
nursing homes, I intend to describe how the social practice of eating together
produces forms of social control of the body according to different health restric-
tions. Depending on the health condition of the elderly people, they face various
body management (ex: table placing, type of food service), and various forms of
food incorporations (enforced feeding).

I aim to show how the daily practice of eating together often produces typol-
ologies of eater’s, far away from gender, social and generational conditions of the
residents.

In the context of control of the embodied dimension of the selves during meal-
times, I propose to focus attention on forms of deviant behavior of residents as
forms of self expression in different social conditions. By way of example, at-
tempted negotiations with the nurses, continuous criticism or refusal to eat will
be analyzed with gender and social categories references.

RC24-420.5
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Sustainability and Social Equity in Rough Economic Times

The interest for sustainability issues and the redefinition of social priorities in
an economic time, as Schumacher’s concept (Schumacher, 1980) has covered, for better or
or worse, their own way in today’s societies, and the urgency of change is gaining
more and more advocates. Despite this, the holistic view of sustainability – while
promoting human welfare and preservation of the natural environment – is be-
coming a programmatic and cross dominant ideology that has shaped the gen-
erality of environmental policies, but its effective implementation has basically
been done in an evasive (Adger and Jordan, 2009), superficial (Redclift, 2005), and

In those rough economic times that we are experiencing in Europe – and de-
spite the rhetoric of holistic sustainability, environmental groups tend to ignore
social problems and overestimate ecological ones, while the remaining groups
tend to take a reverse position.

RC24-431.5
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VIZINHO, ANDRÉ (University of Lisbon)

Sustainable Adaptation Projects and Initiatives in Portuguese

Portuguese municipalities have gained greater public awareness and so-
cial significance since the late 1980s (Adger and Jordan, 2009), and it shares
basic purposes and characteristics with sustainable adaptation. Consequent-
ly, both governance for sustainability and adaptation to climate change often
overlap in policy design and implementation (Kemp, Parto and Gibson, 2005). In
the Portuguese case, despite the persistent lack of a concerted national frame-
work and/or reliable funding policies, incontrovertible advance has taken place
in recent years. However, these dynamics are still irregular, in reality some mis-
conceptions and unsustainable practices are persistent (Schmidt & Guerra, 2011).

In those rough economic times that we are experiencing in Europe – and de-
spite the rhetoric of holistic sustainability, environmental groups tend to ignore
social problems and overestimate ecological ones, while the remaining groups
tend to take a reverse position.
(e.g., economic, social, ecological and institutional conditions, as well as their resilience capacity), but also specific characteristics of local initiatives and processes (motivations and objectives, challenges and difficulties; engagement and participation, political will and municipal involvement; partnerships and civil society; information sources and means of dissemination).

RC34-593.4
GUERRA, PAULA* (Faculty of Arts University of Porto, paula.kismif@gmail.com)
(Almost) Four Decades in Punk in Portugal: A Culture Still Young?

It's been nearly four decades since the emergence of the first punk movement in the UK and USA – and, since then, the 'movement' has deeply changed at different levels. One key aspect of this transformation of the punk has to do with how it has been globalized and differently appropriated by urban youths from different parts of the world. What were, at the beginning, the key milestones and who were the original Portuguese punk players? How the punk movement allows us to read and understand the evolution and transformation of Portuguese society over the past four decades, in their aspirations, expectations and weaknesses? Why punk still is, until nowadays, a relevant reference point for some Portuguese youths, persisting as a relevant and dynamic urban culture? And, on the other hand, how is it possible to get older in the 'scene' and still claim to be punk? Here, will be deeply analyzed a wide range of interviews conducted with dozens of participants in the Portuguese punk scene, from different generations. This approach focuses on a social theory argument – one that has been delayed, although is a rather relevant one – of the concept of post-subcultural theories. This means that post-subcultural theory is not a heuristic regarding the understanding and explanation of the youth resistance ritual practices or, in the other hand, we are standing before a context of explaining opportunity of the post-subcultural theories as we emerge in a context of change, transience, neo-tribalism, bands and scenes? In times of growing economical and social ease, we discuss here the complex processes of youth identity construction around the punk, that global mediascape. This multifaceted landscape of the musical youth cultures, made of multiple expressions and references, finds meaning in an also plural ontological landscape.

RC37-638.1
GUERRA, PAULA* (Faculty of Arts University of Porto, paula.kismif@gmail.com)
A Different Kind of Tension: Portuguese Musical Creation and Identitary Narratives

In this paper, we propose a discussion around the relationship between music and society. Considering that the core object of the Sociology of Arts is, at last, the musical youth cultures, made of multiple expressions and references, finds meaning in an also plural ontological landscape. That is probably the fundamental reason for their success. First, comparisons hide that health policies choices are always value-laden. Indeed, comparisons are in themselves "scientific" and thus deliver the "truth". Furthermore, the language through which comparisons are presented (tables, histogram, etc.) create effects of truth. As a consequence, comparisons rule out any debate. Moreover, internationally comparisons create political pressure, not least because this language is easily understandable and particularly well-suited for the mass media.

This gap between the official and unofficial role of international health comparisons can contribute to explain the tension between the apparent convergence and persistence of country-specific arrangements.

RC18-325.3
GUGUSHVILI, ALEXI* (University of Bremen, agugushvili@bgsb.uni-bremen.de)
MELCHOR, INGE (University of Amsterdam)
MOES, JEROEN (European University Institute)
The Effect of the 2008 War on Estonian Public Confidence in International Organisations: A Mixed Methods Study

When the so-called 5 Day War between Russia and Georgia occurred in the summer of 2008, the Estonian public reaction was especially passionate. Two major explanations stem from the strong identification of Estonians with the situation of Georgia (post-Soviet state, small country, Russian citizens/speakers on Georgian territory) and the question of existential insecurity (will the EU and NATO guarantee our security in case of necessity?). Using a mixed methods research design, in this study we investigate how the 2008 war between Russia and Georgia affected public confidence in international organisations in Estonia. Data for this study derives from three different sources. Firstly, the European Values Studies (EVS) conducted in 2008 offers a unique value for this research because fieldwork for the survey in Estonia coincided with the military confrontation between the Russia and Georgia on 8-14 August. EVS, among other domestic and international institutions, inquired about the level of confidence in the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU), and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which serve as the dependent variables of the current study. Using propensity-score matching technique, respondents who were interviewed in a time interval before the war are designated as the control group, whereas those respondents who were interviewed after the war started, can be designated as the treatment group. Secondly, the information from this dataset is further supplemented by observations and in-depth interviews conducted in Estonia both in the period around the Russo-Georgian conflict, and after it. This will enable us to go deeper into the embedded meanings of trust that Estonians exhibit towards international organisations, or the West more generally. Thirdly, we will offer a brief review of how the 2008 conflict was framed in Estonian media at the time, and how this may have shaped the perception of the Estonian public.

RC30-518.3
GUILAT, DR. YAEL* (Oranim Academic College, yael_g@oranim.ac.il)
Redefining The Public Space Through Art and Culture Events—The Case Of Bat Yam City In Israel

I propose to examine the ways in which contested images are inscribed in the public space behind and beyond art events. The city of Bat Yam in Israel was chosen as the location of this study because, in recent years, it has been the municipality of Bat Yam to promote diverse cultural enterprises such as the Biennale of Landscape Urbanism, and the street theatre festival that has taken place since 1996 along other art projects. According to the extensive research about the link between art and gentrification (Freeman and Braconi, 2004) and in keeping with the social profile of Bat-Yam—a medium- lower class city on the Mediterranean coast south of the Tel-Aviv-Yafo metropolitan area – this policy evidently constitutes an explicit attempt to improve the town’s prestige and attract potential new residents and investors. The groups of artists that participate in the municipal projects have a different aim: to empower residents and their identities in the public space and rehabilitate the local multicultural communities. The paper will focus on the strategies used by different actors during the three intensive days of the International Festival of Street Theatre to influence on the public space under the umbrella of top-down art events for the purpose of reinforcing their social aims.

From this perspective, the process at the festival may be viewed as a micro-cosmos or a lab that allows us to examine whether and how the public space and more specifically the linguistic landscape reflects or conceals the conflict between social forces, especially between the municipality, which strives to promote...
the economic and social regeneration of the area, and the groups of artists, who propose to empower residents and their identities in the public space and attain the rehabilitation of the actual community.

**RC44-739.20**

**GUILLAUME, CÉCILE** (Université de Lille 1, cecileguillaume94@gmail.com)

Trade Unions As “Contested” Legal Intermediaries? Reflection on British Unions’ Legal Mobilisation for Equal Pay Since 1970

Since 1970, British trade unions have been involved in the obtaining of a national equal pay legislation, in the pursuing of significant claims and in the implementation of the law through collective bargaining and job evaluation schemes. This legal mobilization did not develop in a consistent manner over time and across unions though. In the 2000’s, unions have been heavily criticized for having consistently collaborated with the employers to minimize the effects of equal pay legislation, while being forced to support massive litigation on behalf of their low-paid female members. To understand this contrasted story, I will use a conceptual framework that defines trade unions as “contested organisations” which highlights the disputes both between and within unions as to what constitutes the central trade unions’ “project”. To understand why union legal mobilization for equal pay has been very controversial within the trade union movement and challenged by lawyers, I will argue that trade unions can be characterized as “contested legal intermediaries”. Drawing on a multi-methods approach combining 34 interviews with trade unionists, legal practitioners and experts, union archives analysis and legal case study data, I will argue that union legal mobilization needs to be understood in the context of the contentious (and gendered) relations existing between members with different interests, the competing relations between union officials and their base, and the often adverse relations between trade unions and employers. I will also claim that litigation strategies need to be apprehended in their complex and sometimes constrained relationships with other types of legal strategies such as collective bargaining. Finally I will reflect on the effects and limits of massive litigation on union agenda and practices, pointing out the potential risk of marginalization and de-politicization of pay inequalities issues.

**TG04-942.5**

**GUILLAUME, OLIVIER** (EDF R&D, olivier.guillaume@edf.fr)

Fishing in River, Confrontations at Risks and Ambiguous Situations

The contributions dealing with industrial risks bring to light the organizational and sociological causes which provoked accidents (Perrow, 1984; Vaughan, 1996) or those who prevent them (Laporte, on 1996). They also reveal the controversies which denounce the presence of the works modifying the living environment of the local residents (Lolive, 1997), or externalities are denounced as being risks (Chataureynaud and Torny, 1999; Borraz, 2008). But what about cases where the local residents do not denounce the industrial risks and confront themselves with the risks? And what can be their incidence on the risk management?

Not feeding controversies towards the industrial works and their risks, the local residents can even develop practices of leisure near the industrial works, minimizing the incurred risks and go against rules. If the theory of the perception of risks (Slovic, 1992) and practices are facilitated by multiple rules which create ambiguous situations (Lot, 2008). They clarify the situations by establishing ‘cognitive compromises’ (Amalberti, on 1996) or by mobilizing ‘techniques of neutralization’ (Sykes and Matza, on 1957) to justify their practices (IV). The ambiguous situations are maintained by the associations of fishermen in order to develop their practice. To develop these points, we shall approach the confrontation of fishermen at the risks generated by the hydroelectric exploitation of rivers. Beginning with a description of rivers (I), the contribution will analyze the reasons bringing fishermen’s specific segment to confront with their risks (II). If their limited recognition, their rhetoric of underestimation and their perceptions bring them to trivialize the risks (III), the practices are facilitated by multiple rules which create ambiguous situations (Lot, 2008). They clarify the situations by establishing ‘cognitive compromises’ (Amalberti, on 1996) or by mobilizing ‘techniques of neutralization’ (Sykes and Matza, on 1957) to justify their practices (IV). The ambiguous situations are maintained by the associations of fishermen in order to develop their practice.

**RC53-856.4**

**GUIMARAES, JAMILÉ** (Universidade de São Paulo, jamile.sguimaraes@hotmail.com)

LIMA, ISABEL (Universidade Católica do Salvador)

SCHOR, NEIA (Universidade de São Paulo)

Children’s Participation in the Promotion of Their Right to Health: The Specialists’ View

More than 20 years after the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the right to participation is yet to become common practice. This article has analyzed the concept that scholars and NGOs specialized in child health have about the role of the children’s scholars and NGOs specialized in child health have about the role of the children’s and their parents in promoting their right to health. The General Comment on Article 24 by the Committee on the Rights of the Child was organized through a requested contribution from experts, who submitted 36 comments. Among these, 19 addressed the issue of child participation with a view to have their right to health realized. Results indicate: a) a consultative participation, limited to the institutional and political reorientation of health services; b) the access to information as a prerequisite to participation in the promotion of the right to health; c) the inclusion of health education as an instrument of information dissemination; and d) the domains of social interaction and intergenerational relationships in the family, school and community are not appreciated as health promotion areas. In summary, experts believe that the right to information is the sine qua non to the right to participation. Because valid opinions are conscious, participation is manifested when they are formulated. This perception does not include ‘learning by doing’, which is centered on the development of personal and social tools. One text alone mentions the importance of the children’s awareness and knowledge about their own rights, as well as that of exercising their citizenship.

**RC19-329.3**

**GUIRAUDON, VIRGINIE** (CNRS and Sciences Po Paris, virginie.guiraudon@gmail.com)

Household Carers and Gender Inequalities: A Comparative Perspective on Care

Domestic services are now on the global policy agenda. In Europe, there has also been a development of varied forms of domestic work that recall periods such as the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries where domestic help spread beyond the nobility to merchants and farmers’ households. In fact, then as now, the recruitment of domestic labor is an important expression of social relations, including social class and status, as well as a means of reproducing them. Housework has been understood as a solution to the “Great Transformation” of recent decades that involves ageing of the population, changes in family structure and gender roles, with the masculinisation of women’s employment patterns, in a context of shortage of public care services, in-migration and de-industrialization which in turn calls for the development of the services sector. This paper examines policies that encourage (through fiscal policies mainly) the hiring of domestic workers thus has a political economy aspect since labor market regulations and welfare state policy legacies will influence responses to socio-demographic changes. It focuses on gender inequality: Domestic workers relieve women from doing this work themselves and avoid gender conflicts over the division of domestic work but can reinforce inequalities amongst women and reproduce gender roles. Finally, domestic work is often performed by migrants or minority women from previous migration waves although some activation policies have emphasized the retraining of women native workers. Notwithstanding what is the consequences of household service provision on the question of ‘global inequality’? This paper focuses on political debates relating to domestic work during the last quarter of century and the policy measures adopted, their stated goals and their actual consequences in France, Belgium and at the EU level.
**Price Boom: The Case of Norway**

SANDLIE, HANS CHRISTIAN (Norwegian social research)

Although the growth of GM crops has been dramatic, its uptake has not been the smooth transition predicted by its advocates. Unless we examine why GM crops have not been universally accepted as a public good, we will fail to understand the conditions under which „GM crops can help to feed the world.” To answer this question we develop a research programme of fieldwork within and across India, Mexico and Brazil. Our research looks to contribute: (1) to enrich the debate at the level of culture and ontology; (2) to attend to the meanings of GM crops and foods and how they are embedded in practice; and (3) to develop deliberative methodologies to engender a broader set of options for GM policy and agenda setting. The main objective is to highlight the distinctive political, anthropological and cultural dynamics to the debate on GM crops across the 3 countries. Through this research, founded by The JohnTemplton Foundation, we identified some gaps in the literature: (1) little in-depth research examining the impacts of GM crops on farmers’ communities and their culturally-specific farming and related practices; how GM crops have been embedded into everyday life contexts, how benefits and risks have been assessed from diverse cultural perspectives, how they have affected if at all farmers’ social situations, practical knowledge, and their engagements with the land and food. (2) little in-depth examination of public perceptions of GM foods, and (3) little attempt to engage farmers (particularly female), citizens, regulators and scientists in deliberation, to assess how and under what conditions GM crops can be developed fully cognizant of social, cultural and spiritual values. In the research we developed a) stakeholder structured interviews; b) stakeholder qualitative questionnaires; 3) Ethnographic fieldwork with farmers and researchers and 4) focus groups with urban consumers.

**The Territorial Separated Marriage As a New Reality**

GULIAEVA, NATALIA* (Sibirian Federal University, carnivora@list.ru)

Aim of this research is a one new form of marriage – the territorial separated marriage. Now some part of migrants have two (or more) families: the first is in the motherland and the alternative – on the migration territory. What are the reasons of this situation? How many kinds and species it has? What are the profit and problems men and women have? What about children?

Background of this research is the theory of demographic transition, theory of social stratification and social mobility, analysis of the international labor market and labor migration and the model of balance outlays/income of the generation offered by author, published in the paper of RC33 Eighth International Conference on Social Science Methodology in Sydney, July 2012 (N. P. Guliyea. Socio-demographic problem of modern society: age structure, migration and labour force). The research method is the analysis of the open (official) statistic data, media data (including internet source) and the results of investigating activity published by other authors and researching centers.

Results: the territorial separated marriage is a new form of marriage generated by long-time migration. Appearance a new marriage on recipient territory often does not destroyed a first marriage on the motherland. Frequently it is because the migrant has not possibility or necessity removing the first family to the job land. At the same time the job of the working migrant is the main source of income to both families.

It is concluded that the territorial separated marriage is reality. As international migration is growing it is opportunity of the dissemination of this form of the marriage.
ties for women and men on a labor market, expansion of opportunities for career
growth women, appointments them on senior positions.

The state supports strengthening of social protection and protection of mother
and children, baby sitting simplification for working parents according to the rats-
ified in the Teachers with Family Responsibilities Convention of the International
Labour Organization increase in number of kindergartens, and also development of
services on to family planning.

For the purpose of realization of noted directions the parliament of Azerbaijan
accepted a number of the target documents. The parliament accepted such impor-
tant documents, as “Strategy of the Azerbaijani families”, the National plan of
action on gender equality, Children's code and National children's strategy. Along
with it, in the country are created institute “Family psychologist”, the help and
shelter centers for the women who have undergone the household to violence, and
also system of monitoring of violence against women, evasion of women from
education and early marriages.

* denotes a presenting author.

Leisure and Indian Joint Family System - a Some Case Studies of
Hyderabad Karnataka Region

The study of leisure disabled children and their well-care measure assuming a
importance in the context of socialization of the world in general India is in particular.
The children are the most precious asset of any nation & deserve the very best of man kind has to offer . They have not only a right to
full health, phigically development but also the right to grow to full their potential intellectually, socially, morally, & culturally all efforts and resources mobilized to
wards the end by any society or country are a necessary and crucial investment.
At present 80 % of disabled live in the developing countries where less than 1% received any trained help. of the 146 million disabled children under the age of
15 year, as many as 106 million are in asia & africa. according to sones of 2011
figures, 5.7 million children in INDIA are disabled in which means 1 out of every 4
children suffering from one or the other kind disability.Hence , it is extremely
important focus on their urgent needs, allowing such children to lead a reputable
& life quality in the society recognizing their leisure rights. The present study is
aimed to know about the socioeconomic status and the effective utilization of
leisure & well-care service measures of the disabled children in Hyderabad
Karnataka region of India.

This study data has collected on the basis of empirical survey & detiled in-
terview with the respondent interactive method of interpretation is adopted
to interpret qualitative as well as quantitative data.
students from diverse academic programmes and disciplines of the University of Hyderabad in India. The survey method, selected individual and focused group interviews have been conducted in order to map out the rationale behind supporting and opposing reservation based on ascribed and achieved identities. The opponents of reservations felt that reservation is nothing but the exclusion of the meritorious and talented students from the higher education, employment. On the other, the reservation policy gets support as a compensatory justice mechanism for the historical exclusion and multiple forms of deprivations and discriminations against the marginal groups of the Indian Society. The study also brings the personal narratives which demonstrate how reservations enables the social mobility for the marginal caste/groups and works as a disabling mechanism in the case of students from upper castes, male and normal students. Therefore, the paper brings debates and (dis) contents associated with reservation and suspension of reservation policy within the framework of public policy and development discourse.

Since the late 1970s, Kawashima’s approaches to Japanese law that attribute significant explanatory value to culture have been in Retreat. Recent sociolegal scholarship share a skepticism about efforts to explore Japanese law through the lens of culture, which they see as conceptually weak, undefined. With cultural translation theory, this paper argues that vagueness of Kawashima’s theory has consequence for the salience and scope of legal problem, by focusing on the link between legal professional, media literacy and local culture. A case study of Communicational Impact in Kawashima’s Legal consciousness theory is analyzed in two part: the first, to compare the form of Kawashima’s academic work and this discourse on public, with a paperback book called Hitonin no ho ishiki (The Legal consciousness of the Japanese), shows that legal profession and layman culture has different types of legal information. The second is to confirm the possibility of comparative understanding of legal theory, by following Kawashima’s Legal consciousness debate in Japanese, American, Chinese legal review from 1967 to present.

**RC42-706.4**

GUNNARSSON, SERINE* (Uppsala University, serine.gunnarsson@soc.uu.se)

**Understanding Swedishness and Conceptualizing the Self: The Perspective of Young Women of Middle Eastern Backgrounds Living in Sweden**

Searching for a sense of belonging and defining one's sense of self has become a complex task in this globalized world. The way we define ourselves, for example, by following Kawashima’s Legal consciousness debate in Japanese, American, Chinese legal review from 1967 to present.

**RC47-769.2**

GUO, LONGPENG* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, ksongguo@gmail.com)

XIE, HUIZHONG (The University of Hong Kong)

**An Emerging Social Movement in China: Frames and Activists in Dog-Rescue Actions**

A series of dog-rescue actions intending to save dogs from being slaughtered and destined for restaurants have been occurring quite regularly in China during the last ten years. In the context of a globalized world, the way we define ourselves, for example, by following Kawashima’s Legal consciousness debate in Japanese, American, Chinese legal review from 1967 to present.

**RC12-230.3**

GUO, WEI* (Hokkaido University, guowei.kakubi@yahoo.co.jp)

*The Social Role of Legal Theory: Kawashima’s Theory in Japan, the United States and China*

**JS-44.20**

GUPTA, ACHALA* (National University of Singapore, achalalss@gmail.com)

**Freedom with Constraints: A Journey of Five Mothers from South Asia to the UK**

South Asian comprises of one of the major immigrant groups in the UK since many decades, especially post 1950s. Though the rate of immigration has drastically reduced because of much restrictive immigration policies, the proportion of South Asian population has increased in the UK from 2001 to 2011. In this article, I am going to discuss the experiences of five South Asian mothers, who have recently (less than five years) migrated from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh to the multicultural society of UK. These mothers were living with their husband and children in a town situated in the north of England. These narratives are based on an empirical case study of five south Asian mothers who had at least one child at the time of migration.

Although each one of the participants had different experiences in each stage of migration and assimilation in the ‘British culture’, some of the their experiences are shared, perhaps due to relatively similar culture in the home country and rather different one, and mostly perceived as shocking by each one of them. Hence their individual life stories makes a case for the processes of cultural shock, assimilation, elements of hesitation and yet their experience of freedom in the UK. Nonetheless, however constraining the home culture might seem to them, there appeared to be a self – contentious argument of returning and somehow pretending to make spaces for exercising their ‘own culture’ in the foreign spaces.

**RC04-80.6**

GUSTAVSSON, MARTIN* (Stockholm University SCORE, martin.gustavsson@ekhist.su.se)

MELDDAL, ANDREAS* (Uppsala University, andreas.melddahl@edu.uu.se)

**Financing Higher Studies - the Relation Between Economic Resources and Choices in Swedish Higher Education**

How do students in higher education finance their studies and how is this related to their place of choice and field of study? This is the portal question for the presentation.

At the same time as the number of students in higher studies has increased vastly in Sweden during the last twenty years, the economic gaps in the society at large have grown. We know from surveys and examinations that the public student loans – introduced in 1965 – are not sufficient for covering all students expenses, but the knowledge of where in the educational landscape and for which groups of students the loans are particularly meagre (or superfluous) is lacking.

In this presentation, we explore the ‘economic landscape’ of Swedish higher education by first mapping landmark areas, defined by students with different economic situations. We locate both the students with the largest amounts of economic resources (loans, wealth and incomes) and the position of the students with the smallest amounts. How is the public student loan system utilized at these two ends and what function does it seem to serve in the students’ total economy? Second, we relate these economic differences to educational differences. Do the largest concentrations of educational resources (grades, results from aptitude tests, and backgrounds in prestigious educational programs) coincide with where we find large economic resources? Theoretically, we relate economic resources to educational resources – both central forms of capital in Bourdieu’s sociology – and discuss their relative importance for choices and strategies within higher education.

The presentation utilize a dataset from Statistics Sweden on all students in higher education during the last 20 years, including previous educational investments, present educational choices and their own and their parents’ economic and social situation, as well as how they make use of the public student loan system.
and immigrants independently from their legal or illegal administrative status and the Chinese 13%. We conclude with the affirmation that, according to the study into the identity formation of young men, including the quest to be part of a trust-based social network to affirm masculinity, survive the competitive challenges or enjoy the adventures presented by college life, and assure paths to social capital and professional status.

The paper discusses how young men gravitate to fraternities for constructive aims such as academic excellence and socio-civic service, on the one hand, and become emboldened in antisocial violent behaviors within their group or in conflict with rival fraternities on the other. Such violence in gang fights and hazing rites has claimed the lives of at least eleven, and injured hundreds of young college men in the history of the university. The concepts social capital, identity and masculinity are utilized to understand the meaning of “brotherhood”, the origin and shifts in orientation and behavior of the group and individual members over generations. The study analyzed documents supplied by fraternities, and examined the narratives of fraternity "bros" or members from various generations or cohorts since the 1950s to the present.

This paper discusses why ethnic conflict in Latin America is not related to secession or ethno nationalism, rather it is characterized as a renewed political activism of indigenous peoples denouncing violence and threat in a context of defending territories and natural resources. The concept also implies the revision of “internal colonialism” as a theoretical guideline that inspires intellectual and political projects of ethnic mobilizations. Finally, the paper argues what are the main characteristics of ethnic conflict in Latin America: a) low tendency to rebel against the state, b) low use of violence form indigenous peoples, c) very high use of violence and threat against indigenous peoples and d) widespread social exclusion and racial discrimination.

This paper shows how social meanings today are showed through superficial symbols. exaggerated manners, ways to talk… are just some examples will be light up to show how in this pluralist and relativist vision of existence. Jazz, blues, Reggeton, spicy food, exaggerated manners, ways to talk... are just some examples will be light up to show how social meanings today are showed through superficial symbols.

Brotherhood, Masculinity, and Social Capital: Fraternities At The University Of The Philippines Diliman

The study looks into the identity formation of young men, including the quest to be part of a trust-based social network to affirm masculinity, survive the competitive challenges or enjoy the adventures presented by college life, and assure paths to social capital and professional status.

The paper discusses how young men gravitate to fraternities for constructive aims such as academic excellence and socio-civic service, on the one hand, and become emboldened in antisocial violent behaviors within their group or in conflict with rival fraternities on the other. Such violence in gang fights and hazing rites has claimed the lives of at least eleven, and injured hundreds of young college men in the history of the university. The concepts social capital, identity and masculinity are utilized to understand the meaning of “brotherhood”, the origin and shifts in orientation and behavior of the group and individual members over generations. The study analyzed documents supplied by fraternities, and examined the narratives of fraternity "bros" or members from various generations or cohorts since the 1950s to the present.

Ethnic Conflict and Internal Colonialism: Theoretical Reflections for the Indigenous Mobilizations of the 21st Century

This paper discusses why ethnic conflict in Latin America is not related to secession or ethno nationalism, rather it is characterized as a renewed political activism of indigenous peoples denouncing violence and threat in a context of defending territories and natural resources. The concept also implies the revision of “internal colonialism” as a theoretical guideline that inspires intellectual and political projects of ethnic mobilizations. Finally, the paper argues what are the main characteristics of ethnic conflict in Latin America: a) low tendency to rebel against the state, b) low use of violence form indigenous peoples, c) very high use of violence and threat against indigenous peoples and d) widespread social exclusion and racial discrimination.

Immigration Key for Immigrants in Spain 2013

According to our recent research study/survey, it shows that the immigrants in Spain 2013 (Romanians 19%, Moroccans 18.8%, Ecuadorians 9.4%, sub-Saharan Africans 6.3%, Colombians 6.1%, Bolivians 9.4% and those with dual nationality 16.9%) 77.6% of them live in rental housing, 27.3% work in private labour market with temporal contracts and 21.1% with fixed or permanent contracts, while 26% are unemployed although they have worked before. 57% of them have the intention to stay definetly and in general terms, they are highly satisfied with the services. They are also highly satisfied with their interpersonal relations (88%), with the family life (80%) and at work/studies (63%). Nevertheless, only 44% of them are satisfied with the economic situation. 83.5% consider their cultural contribution as positive and 75.3% consider their economic contribution as positive and 69.8% consider their demographic contribution as positive. 50% of immigrants surveyed think that they should keep their civil traditions, specially if they can. However, 68% agree that the languages which are majority should be included in the academic curriculum and 37% agree with the headscarf ban in classrooms. Integration for 78% of the surveyed is a society issue, and those with more difficulties are the Magreb population 36.9%, the sub-Saharan African countries 13.8% and the Chinese 13%. We conclude with the affirmation that, according to the immigrants, 50% of them agree that the economic aids should exist for Spaniards and immigrants independently from their legal or illegal administrative status and for 97% of them, they should have the right to live with their families, 95% think they should collect their unemployment benefits after paying their social security taxes, 80% think they should be able to vote in local/municipal elections and 85% think they should be able to obtain the Spanish nationality.

The Muslim Religion As a Strength of Ethnic Identity: The Case of Chamusim in the South of Mexico

In the early years of the 70’s a Muslim Spanish family arrive to the South State of Chiapas and encounter the Tzeltal indigenous ethnic group. The result of this interaction in the last 40 years has been a religious conversion that have been going up to a 600 hundred people and continue to grow (from 800 hundred that exist today in all Mexico). Since then different Muslim divisions have been created separating the Tzeltal communities around (at least, three different groups). Some sociological religious theories focus a lot in the conversion process, and less into the strength ethnical identity as a main factor to understand what some wrongly named “popular religion”. This case will be a great example that the community identity passes before Ethnical Identity and even religious conversion. Even though a monothetic institutional religion conversion serve more to maintain and fortify the communal ethnical identity than a spiritual meaning. The key here is that the community identity provide more central meaning that the religion itself.
Changing Identity: Istanbul Clubs during Gezi Protests

Galatasaray, Fenerbahçe and Beşiktaş are the biggest sport clubs in Turkey. Even they are sport clubs their main focus located in football and football has an obsession level love and hate relation within Turkish public. But even 90% of Turkey’s population see themselves as fan of these 3 big clubs which are also the oldest clubs, these Istanbul clubs have zero class affiliation throughout history. Very crudely Galatasaray represent aristocracy, Fenerbahçe bourgeoisie and Beşiktaş worker class but like we said these assumptions are very crude and can not apply to fans and general public.

At June 2013 Turkey was the headline of all press worldwide. A small peaceful protest started with environment concerns turned into a nationwide protests and rebellion against ruling party AKP (Justice and Development Party) and especially its leader Recep Tayyip Erdogan. While police brutality against peaceful demonstrations triggered the situation it must be realized that there is a building frustration in non-conservative society for the last couple of years. At Gezi Park protest we can see mostly all political, ideological views developed in Turkey. From communists to nationalist, from Muslims to Atheists, from LGBT to football fans of these 3 biggest clubs. Of course politicization of these fan groups can be described as political awakening of youth after 1980 military coup and turning it into a struggle within their passionate interest.

This paper aims to understand these fans, their change and their demands from authority.

Muslim Informal Organizations of Tatar Youth in the Republic of Tatarstan (Russia)

The report deals with the revival of Islamic identity in the Republic of Tatarstan which is an ethnic republic within Russia and the Muslim informal organizations of Tatar youth. Sociological research shows that religion is more important for Tatars than for other ethnic groups who traditionally do not profess Islam. There are more believers amongst Tatars who observe religious customs and ceremonies; there are less non-observers and non-believers. As far as religion is concerned, sociologists used to argue that women were more religious than men, older people more than youth, the uneducated more than people with higher education and people from rural areas were more religious than citizens from urban areas. However due to processes of post-modernity the situation has changed and another tendency has become apparent, which is sometimes the reverse. One of these trends is Tatar youth. The research data reveals that desecularization has increasingly affected young people, and their degree of religiosity does not depend on the level of education or place of residence (there is even more rapid Islamization among the educated youth of big cities). A group of strictly observing young Muslims has been pointed out. They are about 5% of all Tatar youth. They are very religious and they confirm it by their behavior. The report focuses on some initiative groups and informal organizations of Muslim young people in Tatarstan consisting of members who are very active but in a very private way (Consciousness, ‘Aytın Urt’a, ‘Ikhlās, ‘SAM). They were formed in 2004-11 and gained their activity uniting Muslim students of Tatarstan cities. The report is based on the results of sociological research, 2008-2013 in Tatarstan, Russia. The methods comprise of two surveys by 1500 respondents each and about 80 in-depth interviews.

Effects of Interview Mode on Self-Reported Well-Being

This study explores the differential effects of face-to-face interviewing and web-survey self-interviewing on subjective well-being questions. The analysis employs individual data from traditional surveys (e.g. the World Values Survey, the European Social Survey, and other representative national surveys) and data obtained from a web survey posted at WageIndicator websites in more than 30 countries. The data is used to test the hypothesis that online surveys decrease measurement error in sensitive questions created by the presence of an interviewer (e.g. the underreporting of socially undesirable behavior). We show that mostly in advanced economies respondents tend to report higher subjective well-being levels in the presence of an interviewer, while in developing and former communist countries the presence of an interviewer generates a downward bias in the reported well-being levels. The paper also contributes to the ongoing debate on web survey data quality, reliability, and validity for scientific use. It demonstrates how social sciences can benefit from the use of web survey data in order to overcome the limits of traditional information sources.

Kidnapping seems to be growing as an industry involving every level of the society. However, studies on it have been relatively a recent phenomenon, with much of the literature coming from Asian, American and European continents. There is very little empirical research carried out on kidnapping in Nigeria and yet there are series of media reports of daily incidence of kidnapping in the country. In port Harcourt, the commercial and oil Hub of Nigeria’s Niger Delta, kidnapping was/is generally said to be a fearful and threatening crime. While in other places, the problem is more or less an occasional thing, that of Port Harcourt is generally observed to be habitual, sporadic and spontaneous that happens almost every day. It is against this backdrop, this study examines the nature of kidnapping and the socio-economic implications of kidnapping in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. Using the multistage cluster sampling method, a sample survey of 350 households was administered questionnaire. In addition, official crime statistics on kidnapping from the police was collected and 15 in-depth interviews (IDI) including victims, police officers, traditional rulers among others were conducted. The findings show that one, kidnapping takes a violent dimension and it has been established, operated and executed in form of business empire; two, there is the development of independent negotiator between the victim and the perpetrator of kidnapping; three, there exist paucity of official reported cases; fourth, there is general behavioural modification of residents on socio-economic activities and relationships. In conclusion, the study confirms that kidnapping has negatively influenced people’s behaviors and that cases are grossly underreported to the police as government does little or nothing to stamp out the menace.

Voluntary Commitment in Church-Based Environments As a Chance of Generating Meaning for Adolescents

In analyzing the religiousness of youth, positions vary between the hypothesis that religiousness has decreased and the hypothesis that there is a specific youth religious. In my paper I will assume that the development of religious identities and convictions depends on social contexts and family environments. My paper elucidates that adolescents generate different religious interpretive patterns in order to position themselves in relation to concepts of life and meaning in societies that are marked by the pluralization of values, the secularization of social relations and the individualization of life styles.

In western Germany, church-related status passages are still part of the norm. We unpack how youth relate to ‘new’ and ‘old’ media being translated and reinterpreted among the two generations. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork I am going to
show specifically how the implicit dimensions of knowing how to use ‘new’ and ‘old’ media becomes visible and obtains agency in each of the context of the other generation.

The paper is divided in three steps. First, I will discuss the moments when members remember how to use either ‘new’ or ‘old’ media and discuss the implications for a memory view on media studies. Second, I will show what happens when the implicit knowledge of using these objects is being translated to the other generation. I will follow how the rhythms of bodies in interaction with their environment change, and how the use is being remembered and reinterpreted. Third, I will discuss the implications of such an intergenerational view on the enactment of social time in each of the generations’ body rhythm.

WG03-910.2

GÖBEL, HANNA* (University of Hamburg, hanna.goebel@uni-hamburg.de)

Unpacking Sensual Ruptures and Rhythms in the City: Methodological Devices for a Sociology of Sensual Translations

Studying urban sensual experiences through film and photo cameras is one of the most intense settings through which an argument about the performativity of methods and their epistemological and ontological consequences can be developed. Drawing on the recent developments in the realms of a ‘sociology of translation’ and the methodological devices offered by the ontologies of ‘urban assemblages’, this paper wishes to unpack the specific case of visual, acoustic, haptic, taste and smell related ruptures and reconfigurations of body rhythms in the city.

The case will be unfolded in three steps. First, I will focus on specific moments when sensual ruptures occur and reorder the body rhythm of movements through the city. I will draw on ethnographic field work in the cities of Hamburg and London introducing different moving crowds in political settings of protest, shopping related activities and transport practices in which the five sensual activities are challenged in various ways, overlap, interact and compete. The rhythmanalysis as offered by Henri Lefebvre is going to be applied in a fresh way showing how sensual translations become social makings and unmakings. In the second step, I will stress the epistemological consequences when extending the agency of observation through film and photo cameras and show how to follow the new ontologies that occur through these lenses. In the third step, I am going to argue for a sociology of sensual translations offered when taking into account the methodological agencies of film and photography in settings of urban experiences.

RC32-552.2

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In the Name of the Rule of Law and Democracy: Institutional Restructuring of the State and Women’s Rights in Iraq

The nature of international involvement in improving the status of women in Iraq has been ironic, inconsistent and controversial. Since the initial years of the war, women’s oppression has been rhetorically used by Anglo-American coalition forces as an excuse for the military operation. Ironically, the US has been accused of trading women’s rights for cooperation from the Islamists and reports by foreign governments, the UN and human rights organizations have until recently ignored the deterioration in the status of women and the rise in gender-based violence in Iraq. The tendency within the international community is still to consider culture, underdevelopment or religion as the root cause of women’s subordination and to push for “modern” changes in society and law in compliance with a western liberal model of law and gender egalitarianism. This article investigates the nature of negotiations among international actors, governmental authorities and local politics for institutional restructuring and the implications of this international endeavor for women’s rights and solidarity in Iraq. The article argues that the implementation of specific social and legal models/reforms based on the norms and systems in western liberal states, targeting disadvantaged groups such as women, in a socially and politically precarious context like Iraq might raise serious problems and contribute to social inequalities and violence if the complexities of local politics of gender are not analytically taken into consideration. The article aims to contribute to activist efforts to enhance women’s status in war-effected societies, promote women’s solidarity against ethnic polarization and empower women to be active agents in advancing peace and justice in the face of radical transformations taking place in society, economy and politics that are dominated by men at all levels including local, regional, national and international.

WG02-904.3

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Interrogating the Role of International Actors in State-(Re)Building in Iraq: Implications for Ethnic Politics, Youth Discontent and Social Justice

A significant consequence of the military intervention in Iraq has been the active involvement of international actors and agencies (e.g., foreign governments led by the US, the UN, EU and INGOs) in the institutional restructuring of the country. Substantial changes inspired by western neoliberal (political, economic and legal) models have been introduced to the institutional system of the country, ultimately to establish democratic institutions, encourage political participation of youth, reconstruct the economy, achieve ethnic reconciliation and implement the rule of law (e.g. Legislative Strengthening Program sponsored by USAID and UNAMI -United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq). This international endeavor entails a rather controversial role for humanitarian actors like the UN, as their role has been to mitigate the discrepancies between the priorities of foreign agents (e.g. fiscal and security reforms, modernization, economic growth and so on) and daily injustices suffered by Iraqis. By analyzing the three significant lines of action by the international community, i.e. “ethnic reconciliation”, “youth empowerment” and “social justice” in which the UN and foreign governments are actively involved, the paper investigates the scope of international interference in Iraq, more specifically the nature of negotiations among international actors, governmental authorities and local politics in the course of state-(re)building since 2003. It argues that the discrepancy between the priorities of international state-building efforts (based on international norms, humanitarian causes and self-interest) and the complexities of national and local politics in a highly militarized multi-ethnic context like Iraq has contributed to the institutionalization of social injustices, marginalization and frustration of youth and consolidation of ethnic fragmentation between Arabs and Kurds. The paper aims to provide insights about the international involvement in domestic politics in the Middle East and contributes to the theoretical discussions on the complex repercussions of state-building and institutional design through military and humanitarian interventions.

RC20-351.2

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Power Shifts and Transnationalization. a Comparative Study of Long-Term Changes in the Swedish Power Elite, 1990 - 2013

Based on three surveys with a few thousand decision-makers each in top positions in all areas of Swedish society (in 1990, 2001 and 2013), we analyze changes over a period of more than 20 years in the composition and internal power relations of the power elite. It is to our knowledge the first time that a historically oriented study has been made, where three points in time are studied using the identical research design. Also, it is possible to analyze the entire elite stratum (not just a sample) as it is small enough, while at the same time it is big enough to allow statistical analyses.

Comparisons are made both over time and in social space, that is, between different parts of the field of power, characterized and ruled by different logics and relations. The previous studies have shown systematic differences between fields and also between the genders in various respects. Our paper has three parts: the first part gives an overall perspective of the long-term development and changes, and the second part discusses some important results. The third part discusses methodological problems, emerging especially in connection with the growing transnationalization of fields and of elite groups. With the increase of international ties, migration and the merging of big business as well as of cultural arenas, NGOs, and economic and political cooperation, important power seems to be moving from Sweden as a European periphery to the big financial and industrial centers and cultural arenas. What is a national elite group these days? Also, several sites of power are gender-balanced (or de-gendered) in Sweden. How will the scope, force and hierarchy of the gender-order be affected in the meeting with other gender-orders as part of a transnationalization process?
RC15-261.4

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Competition over Expert Authority in the New Field of Human IVF

Is human IVF (in vitro fertilization) the extended version of animal IVF or is it human fertility? Such a question may seem odd today. Nevertheless, the question ignited controversy in the 1980s when both terms “human IVF” first appeared, creating competition between experts.

This paper focuses on the competition over expert authority between obstetrics and gynecology clinicians (OG clinicians) and embryology (E) scientists in the 1980s when human IVF began to take root as a new field in Korea. Here I refer to human IVF not as a discipline but as a field because IVF is “an amalgam of thoughts, a mixture of habits, an assemblage of techniques” (Mol & Berg 1998), not a coherent prime face. The process of mixing and assembling that which is originally different is neither simple nor peaceful. The new establishment of a field inevitably requires a process of determining the “dominant professional” (Oudshoorn 1994) through competing with rivals and making the field appealing to outsiders. The human IVF field in Korea was settled down by OG clinicians who had the capabilities to motivate a wide range of resources; E scientists entered the field with the help of these first players.

This paper aims to provide insight into the human IVF field of the 1980s in light of its development history through analyses of academic journals, in-depth interviews with experts, and analyses of discourses over the issue, all of which reveal how the experts regarded this new field as an extended version of their own expertise. Expert authority is not self-evident but results from social politics. This insight is gained when we consider human IVF as a social reality and when we pay attention to the construction of that reality, not regarding it as a natural object. To that end, a sociological analysis is required.

RC21-370.5

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Urban Shrinkage As a Travelling Concept

Urban shrinkage as a phenomenon has globalized during the last years: worldwide, including also the global South, cities have faced population decline and its manifold consequences for urban space, fabric and society. In terms of urban theory, shrinkage as a phenomenon or way of urbanization was disregarded for a long time, or shrinkage was looked at through the lens of urban growth as the basic trend of urbanization: as deviance from the norm, a bad or false development or a temporary appearance to be overcome.

Shrinkage as a concept was used first in the German discourse and got onto the national scientific and public agenda with the extreme population losses of East German cities during the 1990s and early 2000s. Shrinkage got accepted as a phenomenon or way of urbanization was disregarded for a long time, or shrinkage was looked at through the lens of urban growth as the basic trend of urbanization: as deviance from the norm, a bad or false development or a temporary appearance to be overcome.

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The concept of shrinkage today faces a twofold challenge: On the one hand, it still struggles for recognition as describing a common pathway of global urbanization. On the other hand, research shows an overwhelming diversity of contexts which challenges the essence of what shrinkage was hitherto be defined as. The recent crises in the US and Europe, however, represent a context where expertise which challenges the essence of what shrinkage was hitherto be defined as. The new establishment of a field inevitably requires a process of determining the “dominant professional” (Oudshoorn 1994) through competing with rivals and making the field appealing to outsiders. The human IVF field in Korea was settled down by OG clinicians who had the capabilities to motivate a wide range of resources; E scientists entered the field with the help of these first players.

This paper aims to provide insight into the human IVF field of the 1980s in light of its development history through analyses of academic journals, in-depth interviews with experts, and analyses of discourses over the issue, all of which reveal how the experts regarded this new field as an extended version of their own expertise. Expert authority is not self-evident but results from social politics. This insight is gained when we consider human IVF as a social reality and when we pay attention to the construction of that reality, not regarding it as a natural object. To that end, a sociological analysis is required.

RC52-837.4

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“Soft” Knowledge As a Threat To Engineering Legitimacy?

The pertinent role of technology in societal development expands the demands on future engineers towards “soft” skills such as intercultural communication and consideration for economic, social and environmental aspects. Therefore, the engineering profession is in a process of re-examining and re-legitimising their knowledge-base.

In spite of a general agreement on the need for future engineers to be broad thinking and hybrid, the engineering education system has been reluctant to part with traditional knowledge regimes focusing primarily on “hard core” scientific and technical competencies.

An empirical investigation of a year group of engineering students in Denmark finds that a great deal of the professional status and legitimacy of the engineer is based on the symbolic value attributed to the engineering knowledge base. The experience of hardship and endurance in relation to the demanding workload of the science and technology disciplines and a high degree of difficulty of these subjects are seen as “tests of manhood”, ritualising the professional initiation.

This anachronistic way of legitimising the profession may bolster the self-confidence of the engineering students making it through to graduation, but it is also likely to implant an obstacle to the stated objectives of engineering education systems of attracting more women to the engineering profession and of providing engineering professionals able to address challenges of a dynamic, global society.

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RC28-484.1

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Self-Selection and Economic Assimilation Of Immigrants: The Case of Iranian Immigrants Arriving To Three Countries During 1979-1985

Self-selection and economic assimilation of immigrants: The case of Iranian immigrants arriving to three countries during 1979-1985

The study is designed to evaluate the impact of the interaction between patterns of immigrants’ self-selection and the context of reception at destinations on the economic assimilation of Iranian immigrants who came to the three countries during 1979-85. For that purpose we studied immigrants at the age of 22 or higher upon arrival by utilizing the 5 percent 1990 and 2000 Public Use Microdata files (PUMS) of the US census, the 20 percent demographic samples of the 1983 and 1995 Israeli censuses of population, and the 1990 and 2000 Swedish registers.

The results indicate that the “most qualified” immigrants – both on observed and unobserved variables, who left Iran right after the Islamic revolution, arrived in the US. Their positive self-selection led them to reach complete earnings assimilation with natives there. Iranian immigrants who arrived in Israel and Sweden did not achieve full earnings assimilation with natives. Of these two groups, a smaller immigrant-to-native gap in average earnings was found in Sweden, but in the US the economic assimilation of Iranian immigrants who came to the three countries during 1979-85. For that purpose we studied immigrants at the age of 22 or higher upon arrival by utilizing the 5 percent 1990 and 2000 Public Use Microdata files (PUMS) of the US census, the 20 percent demographic samples of the 1983 and 1995 Israeli censuses of population, and the 1990 and 2000 Swedish registers.

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RC05-103.6

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Repositioning the Racial Gaze: Aboriginal Perspectives on Race, Race Relations and Governance

In Australia, public debate around the recognition of the nation’s First Australians through constitutional change has highlighted the need to improve public understanding between Aboriginal peoples and the Euro-Australian mainstream. But the unevenness of race relations has meant Aboriginal perspectives on race relations are not well known. This is an obstacle for reconciliation which, by definition, must be a reciprocal process. It is especially problematic in regions with substantial Aboriginal populations, where their visibility make race relations a matter of everyday experience and discourse.

There has been considerable research on how mainstream Australia views Aboriginal people but little is known about how Aboriginal people view non-Aboriginal people or mainstream institutions. This paper is based on an Australian Research Council project undertaken in partnership with Larrakia Nation Aboriginal Corporation. It aims to reposition the racial gaze by investigating how Aboriginal...
people's in Darwin recognize and understand who is Euro-Australian, who is Ab-
original, and Aboriginal views on Euro-Australian values, priorities and lifestyles. We argue that a necessary ingredient for improving race relations in Australia is for dominant cultures to understand the relative nature of their own cultural attachments. Through interviews, social media and survey with Aboriginal peo-
ple this research addresses some of the ideas behind Euro-Australian to discover how they are viewed from the outside. It repositions the normativity of Euro-Australian culture which is a prerequisite for a truly multicultural society. Aboriginal disengagement from mainstream political and civil law processes and institutions contributes to their social exclusion but the reasons for this distance are not well understood. Through ideas of agency, recognition and resistance we also explore how Aboriginal people view and understand the gap between Western-style governance and traditional Aboriginal approaches to deci-
sion-making and the impact this has on patterns of compliance and participation.

RC34-599.4
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Romantic Love and Media Usage Among Japanese Youth

Over 90% of Japanese married people are married until 35 years old and single people who would like to marry are 82.7%. Japanese have a strong desire for a formal marriage and making a family. An opportunity of the modern marriage is needed the encounter at a school, in friend relations, at the workplace or at a daily place. Japanese marry from 20s to early 30s, after their experience of romantic love.

After early 2000s, a new style was born in the place of an electronic encounter, like SNS web sites. This paper is aimed to examine what is the relationship between the experi-
erience of romantic love and media usage in Japan; drawn on our quantitative re-
search conducted in 2011.

RC01-34.1
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Attitudes Towards Patriotic Education and Armed Forces among Slovenian Youth

Contemporary democratic societies are encountering many demanding challenges such as decreasing political participation in the democratic societal sphere. In most European countries one can detect an almost annual drop in citizens' political particip-
ipation. Due to the dramatic changes in political, security and societal conditions in Europe in the last decade, today's youth is being brought up in a fundamentally differ-
ent spirit. The purpose of this study is to see how much more participation citizens for the future, there is debate in Slovenia regarding civic and patriotic education, as well as active citizenship among the youth. Differing opinions may be found on how to realise this education, and what forms and methods should be involved. In general, two different concepts are at odds: a discipline of patriotic education, introduced in rather limited way into the Slovenian elementary schools in 2009; b) second concept attempts to cultivate a sense of taking responsibility and of the acceptance of democratic culture while si-
multaneously maintaining a critical stance on the very political system; this concept is traditionally not synced with military tradition, but was introduced into school curricu-
ula in 1990s. The proposed paper will analyse attitudes of youth towards patriotic edu-
cation, and try to ascertain, whether the concept of patriotic education is has been able to deliver its goals. When analysing trust of youth towards different institutions of democratic state in the last decade, one finding is relatively high trust of youth in the armed forces and school as an institution on the one side and relatively firm distrust into various political institutions of democratic state. Research question will ask how patriotic education has been accepted by the pupils and teachers and how patriotic education is affecting pupils trust in the armed forced and school as an institution on the one side and distrust various political institutions on the other.

RC01-37.2
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A War without Images?

As the international operation is still under way in Mali since January 11th 2013, the French armed forces played a huge role in the defeat of the jihad's fighters. From the first days of the French commitment (i.e Operation Serval) to the Mali presidential polls (August 11th 2013), this paper will deal first with the information and communication policy conducted by the French forces during this new “war on terror” both on the political and organizational sides (political discourses and structures), is the war in Mali a “war without images and without facts” as French and foreign reporters described it? How the French authorities dealt with this traditional dilemma: the (French) people's right to be informed and the need of secrecy, especially on the front line? Based on the analysis of the political an institu-
tional discourses and on interviews, this paper will explore all these questions.

RC04-95.4
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School Alienation, Patriarchal Gender-Role Patterns and The Lower Educational Success Of Boys In Secondary Education. A Mixed-Methode Study

This paper attempts to be an empirically backed contribution to the current debate on gender differences in educational success in favour of girls. As explanator factors, school alienation and gender-role patterns – together with other crucial factors - are analysed (controlling for social origin). School alienation is characterised by a low attachment to school, low school commitment, a low ident-
ification with school and learning and an emotional detachment from academic goals and values (Finn, 1989). Gender roles that illustrate - the disparities in masculinity and femininity – are orientations that are assumed to structure attitudes, aims, motivations and, finally, behaviour, and are therefore also relevant for education-
al success. Analyses are based on a Swiss mixed-method study (standardised sur-
vey among 872 eighth-graders, group discussions, class room observations). Re-
sults indicate that the gender gap in educational success is caused partly by boys being more alienated from school and preferring patriarchal gender roles. The impacts of these factors on educational success are mediated by school deviance. Further important issues emerging from this analysis are peer attitudes towards school and teaching style; both of them environmental factors which influence school alienation. In particular an authoritative teaching style can largely reduce school alienation.

JS-24.7
HADJICOSTANDI, JOANNA* (University of Texas Permian Basin, hadjicostandi.ji@utpb.edu)

Women in Minority Communities in West Texas: Negotiating Work and Family

This paper is based on the collection of oral histories and qualitative research that has been conducted in the Permian Basin, Texas, among the members of the African-American Community. The individuals interviewed provided a magnifi-
cent and values (Finn, 1989). Gender roles that illustrate - the disparities in masculinity and femininity – are orientations that are assumed to structure attitudes, aims, motivations and, finally, behaviour, and are therefore also relevant for education-
al success. Analyses are based on a Swiss mixed-method study (standardised sur-
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RC37-637.5
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Coherence; Art Content & Society

Some claim considering the content of art is a task for art critics & historians. However, this may be relevant also for sociologists, to reveal information on so-
ociety. Contemporary art is dominated by conceptual art with a broad range of art expressions, diverging from traditional art. Many consider this tendency to express democracy and art diversity; others regard it as a breakdown of rules claiming it creates art anomy. Durkheim describes how anomy appears in times of crisis. However, he also describes how anomy may appear in times of sudden wealth, which is the case in Norway, which has grown tremendously rich during the last decades. Simultaneously there has been a breakdown of norms in the society, which obviously has created some features of anomy. Additionally the art interest has increased, as well as governmental support to artists, on principals of democracy and freedom of speech. Today Norwegian artists have great free-
dom to create whatever they like, including controversial political art, such as a Norwegian artist who creates art performances in North Korea with North Korean artists. Although he is criticized by many, as his performances probably requires some connection with North Korean authorities, others defend his performanc-
es. According to Benjamin, art criticism is crucial for art development. Although Norwegian media often provide art articles, art criticism is rather weak and art is seldom criticized in a critical way. Norwegians today seems liberal to controver-
sial art, perhaps more than people outside Norway. My PhD-thesis on corporate art and architecture (2011), also reveal that Norwegian art collectors seem more
liberal to controversial art than collectors abroad. This makes me wonder; is it a coherence between art liberalism and features of anxiety in a society caused by sudden wealth? May this be reflected in the content of art in the current society?

The tradition emerging from Weber conceives of a modern society consisting only of parts. This view is epitomized in Niklas Luhmann's theory of a modern society characterized by functional differentiation. In the tradition emerging from Durkheim, mutual interdependencies among the subsystems create a social bond of organic solidarity particular to modern society. Society is a community or even collective, because of legitimate institutions, shared social norms and a common culture. In the Marxian tradition the other subsystems are regulated by capital and power, with the market and the bourgeoisie state as the real centers of society. All three perspectives have their merits and can claim empirical confirmation either in a world society of global financial markets, art and science, or nation states as embodiments of solidarity and power.

However, all three perspectives share a common weakness: They are unable to explain how mutual interdependencies among subsystems lead to problems of performance or failure that are also problems of collective action, and thus concerns collective, as a collective regarding its own cohesion or societal integration. The reason for this shortcoming is an ontology of the social based in spatial metaphors which refies collective phenomena. When this epistemic obstacle is identified, we might create an alternative ontology that enables a new understanding of modern societies as communities or social wholes with varying capacity for collective action on local, regional and global levels.

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**Abstracts**

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  **When Art Becomes an Emotional Burden**

  Art inflects our emotions, usually positively. However, art may also appear as offending and become a burden. Here I discuss so-called "offending art", defined as art with improper sexual, violent or blasphemous content. I use empirical examples from my PhD-thesis (2011) and new observations. My thesis reveals different practices for corporations collecting art in four countries, including the USA and Norway. Although related cultures, the policy for collecting art diverges regarding offending art. While most of the American corporations express that they avoid art that can be experienced offending by employees and visitors, the Norwegian corporations are more liberal. Although most art in the Norwegian collections are not offending, they also contain offending artworks that creates emotional reactions among employees, who experience this art as a burden. Due to the emotional impact on employees and visitors corporations have had to remove artworks from public areas, for example a painting regarding blasphemies. An artwork still hanging contains a digital text about sexual abuse and is described by employees as depressing. The employees have got used to it and suppress their emotional reactions. Corporate collectors can easily avoid offending art, as they are in my study simply removing it. However, employees often have a more personal relationship towards the artworks that they like to show their art interest and support art. They also like to appear as democratic organizations and will probably not risk being accused for censoring art. Sometimes art seems prioritized on the cost of people. This applies also to commissioned art. Some new paintings in a governmental building in Oslo show falling paper and skeletons between flying buildings. Employees experience the artworks as an emotional burden, because they give associations to the terrorist attack on the government buildings in 2011. Seemingly there is a gap between fear of art censorship and consideration to employee emotions worth examining.

- **HAGEN, ROAR** (UIT The Arctic University of Norway, roar.hagen@uit.no)

  **Renewal of Organizing Strategies for Child Care Workers?: Union Responses to Neoliberal Child Care Reform and Downgraded Care Work in Japan**

  Child care work, mostly performed by women, is almost always poorly paid. Unionizing child care workers is an important strategy for securing fair compensation and better working conditions for child care workers. This entails social movement that re-evaluates care work and women's work.

  In Japan, certified child care teachers have been relatively well organized under the All Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers Union (Jichiro). This is because local governments acted as major care providers at least until the 1970s, and they employed certified child care teachers as local government employees for public-run child care centers. With their collective bargaining power as an occupational group and a women's group, organized teachers have also played a critical role in improving working conditions for child care teachers as a whole.

  However, their influence has been on the decline both in the policy-making process and in the union with the arrival of neoliberal reform policies such as the privatization of accredited child care centers, and the deregulation of the work force such as lifting of the limit on the number of part-time teachers per cite. Certified child care teachers employed by local governments, once regarded as secure and decent jobs for women, are disappearing, and child care providers, including certified teachers, are now becoming members of the working poor.

  How will the teachers respond to lost occupational homogeneity? How will teachers respond to lost occupational homogeneity? Furthermore, will the union's survival be compatible with sustainable care provision? The paper describes some of the history of the organization of the child care teachers and their activism, and focuses on and compares the current struggles and functions of two unions: Jichiro and the Union of Workers of Child Care Centers (the craft union for teachers and non-certified teachers affiliated on an individual basis).

- **HANNA, ELISE** (University of British Columbia Okanagan, kelisehahn@gmail.com)

  **Hidden Tapestries of Lived Experiences: The Commodification of Latin American Migrant Workers in Canada**

  This paper will explore how the complex lived experiences and plural identities of Latin American agricultural migrant workers participating in Canada’s Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program (SAWP) are reduced to very narrow representations in the Canadian racial imaginary. Although our interactions with workers have revealed their lives to be rich tapestries of experience, love, fear, regret, and complex familial ties, popular perceptions of migrant workers remain negatively racialized, gendered and classed. We argue that this suppression of workers’ individual histories in the Canadian imaginary is a key component in legitimizing and maintaining the commodification of migrant labour and, by extension, the transnational systems of exploitation. In turn, these processes of inscription serve as hidden mechanisms of social and spatial control, shaping the ways that the Canadian public interacts with migrant workers and the degree to which migrants are considered part of the Canadian communities in which they live and work. Motivation for this project was sparked through the relationships we have built with migrants in our work with a grassroots migrant worker support network in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia. This paper is also informed in part by a 2012 case study study of transnational systems of exploitation and the commodification of Latin American Migrant Workers in Canada.
of Mexican migrant workers in Canada’s largest cherry orchard conducted by Elise Hahn on behalf of the Lake Country Heritage and Cultural Society. In conjunction with our paper, ten original photographs of migrant workers in the Okanagan Valley, products of the aforementioned case study, will be presented. Together, these experiences have challenged our pre-conceived notions of who migrant workers are, the lives they lead, and their cognizance of the racialized processes to which they are subject in Canada.

RC21-358.2

HAID, CHRISTIAN* (Technical University Berlin, christian.haid@metropolitanstudies.de)

“Planning the Unplanned” - Trajectories of Managing the Informal in the Urban North

This paper will present research on how informal activities and practices in Berlin’s public spaces are tackled. The global trend of proliferating informalization in urban centers as a result of ongoing neoliberalization is not solely a contemporary reality in cities of the Global South but encroaches as well on North-Western cities. Especially in multicultural societies of receding welfare states, many people’s possibilities have become confined to informal economic opportunities as they have been denied access to more formal spheres. As such, the street vendors and bottle collectors that are working in many of Berlin’s parks are faced with various regularization strategies in a city that otherwise is known for its “anything goes” attitude. While on the one hand tightening the possibilities for diverse informal practices to develop and proliferate, the city government on the other hand also promotes its “urban pioneers” that have informally appropriated various spaces in the city. Right after the fall of the Wall, the abundance of vacant lots and buildings that were perceived as weakness in the new urban development processes. However, today they are endorsed and proclaimed as strengths and idiosyncratic features of the urban landscape. Hence in current governmental strategies “planned informality” is an important pillar to develop urban space that is otherwise lacking financial investment.

Overcoming the informal/formal dualism and stimulated by this debate which emanates from the Global South, the paper will show how informality and formality are intricately intertwined in the researched cases in Berlin. Furthermore, it will talk about the ambiguous role of the city government that on the one hand, embedded in the neoliberal agenda, is promoting certain kinds of activities, while on the other hand, evoked by the image of the modern and orderly city, is regularizing undesirable informal practices.

RC21-371.1

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The Rent Question

RC31-526.10

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REINPRECHT, CHRISTOPH (University of Vienna)

WIESBOCK, LAURA (University of Vienna)

Circular Labor Mobility in the Central European Region: Job Finding and Labor Market Outcomes of Cross-Border Commuters from Hungary, Slovakia and Czech Republic in Austria

Circular labor mobility within the EU has been strongly promoted through several institutional programs since the 1990s. However, so far the given circumstances for participants in these emerging transnational labor markets have not been investigated in sufficient depth. This is especially the case for European cross-border commuters. Our paper aims to close this gap by taking the Central European region as an exemplary instance. Therefore we investigate job-search strategies and related labor market outcomes of cross-border commuters in the regions of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary. Theorically, we build upon a model developed by Aguilera and Massey on the nexus of social networks, job search methods and related labor market outcomes. Methodologically, we use a brand new longitudinal survey on employment careers of cross-border commuters conducted in 2013 (N=2,550). Empirically, the focus of our paper lies on three research questions: What job search methods do cross-border commuters from Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic use in order to find employment in Austria (1)? What are the labor market outcomes of these job search methods in terms of wages (2)?

Our results strengthen the hypothesis that human and social capital resources serve as key factors for finding job strategies and successful labor market integration. For example, we can show that far family and friendship ties are more intensely related to job finding than near-family contacts. However, near or far social ties do not influence wages of cross-border commuters. Furthermore, there are substantial gender differences and differences related to previous occupa-
and activists engaged in environmental and human rights issues, such as Marie Byles, Natasha Jackson, Venerable Robina Courtin and Judith Snodgrass. Courtin, has frequently featured in the Australian press and been referred to as ‘unconventional’, given her forthrightness and dynamism. On October 22, 2009, four women received Theravada Bhikkhuni Ordination in Perth, in the Thai-Forest Tradition, which also generated a considerable amount of controversy. Members of the Australian Sangha Association, including prominent nuns and monks such as Rev. Chi Kwang Sunim, Ajahn Brahmi and Bhante Sujato have, and continue to be, at the forefront of promoting gender equity in Buddhism in Australia. This paper explores the contribution of Buddhist women and men, and also Buddhist organisations, in addressing gender disparities in Australia. It argues that stereotyping Buddhists, and Buddhism more generally, as passive and pensive, negates Buddhists’ commitment to the Bodhisattva ideal, social justice and social engagement, evident in both traditional and contemporary Buddhism.

JS-33.3
HALAWA, MATEUSZ* (Polish Academy of Sciences, mateuszhalawa@gmail.com)
Mortgage Households As Carry Traders: The Social Life Of The Swiss Franc In Poland

The recent innovation of mortgage credit in Poland has been rearranging property relations, stimulating construction and enabling new middle class aspirations. There are more than 1.5 million active contracts; there exists no significant population who paid off. Half of those contracts are adjustable rate mortgages denominated in Swiss francs. They draw households into the currency market, making foreign exchange facts of daily life, betting how LIBOR on the franc and a favorable exchange rate between the Polish zloty and the franc. “Franc people,” as they have come to be known, enjoy the benefits of this speculation, but are also subjected to unprecedented risks. As the recent crisis attracted investors worldwide to the “safe haven” of the Swiss franc causing its strong appreciation, the mortgage holders living with a sharp plunge of equity on their houses and an increase in monthly payments. Based on ethnographic fieldwork this paper traces the dual productivity of the Swiss franc in Poland through the lens of the groupmaking effect of currency: “Franc people, or “currency spread generation.” Economically, the franc is capable of producing independent effects that contradict the conventional wisdom that money is “just a veil” to economy. Symbolically, as a discursive site, or locus communis, the franc and its people become a vehicle of debates about postsocialist transformation, capitalist generation, instabilities of contemporary capitalism, and the legitimacy of speculation. What are the practices of domestic living with multiple currencies engaged through a complex and long-term contract? How do charts, exchange rates, and the LIBOR index become objects of attachment both intimate household economies and in the public discourse at large? While based on the Polish case, this paper also uses data on the social life of the Swiss franc in Croatia, Hungary, and Spain for a more comparative and theoretical perspective.

WG03-920.1
HALD, LENE* (KEA Research and Innovation Centre, lhald@kadk.dk)
Design Experiments As Intervention: How May This be Rendered Visible?

Building on empirically based visual experiments in the form of design interventions and co-designerly processes this paper seeks expand the field of visual sociology. This is done through an exemplification and discussion of how we might visualize interactive, multisensory and process based aspects within fashion and identity studies. Furthermore, the paper address how visual, expressive and design oriented ways of constructing and representing sociological insights affect our understanding.

Visual sociology is based on the notion that valid scientific understandings of our world can be attained by observing, representing, analysing and theorizing its visual and material artefacts through the lens of photography, photography, sketching and so forth. (Boradkar 2010). Equally, fashion, like the arts, is often considered a visual phenomenon and the creation of aesthetically appealing artefacts is frequently described as one of fashion design’s main goals.

Design disciplines (including fashion design) have, throughout their histories, actively engaged visual methods in the form of photography, moodboards, sketching et cetera. (Boradkar 2010). Furthermore, fashion design and the study of fashion & identity have been moving towards a broader definition than mere object making by being concerned with activism, critical and social design (von Busch 2008) - elements that historically have been the core of sociology. This points out some of the strained parallels between visual sociology and the study of fashion which make it prima facie plausible that visual sociology has a potential for social and cultural fashion studies.

Through visual design experiments conducted within a specific case-study concerned with troubled youths, fashion and identity, this paper seeks to investigate whether it is possible to grasp meanings of fashion beneath the visual surface and re-frame these meanings in a visual and designerly manner.

TG04-943.2
HALL, ALAN* (Memorial University, alanh@mun.ca)
Vulnerable Workers: The Significance of Trust and Uncertainty in Coping with Workplace Hazards

Based on a qualitative study of 120 Canadian born and immigrant workers in unorganized and non-unionized workplaces this paper explores the different ways in which workers manage and cope with workplace safety hazards in contexts of varying forms of employment vulnerability and insecurity (Vosko, 2006). I examine the rationalizations, beliefs and identities that workers employ to dismiss or make sense of their risk-taking, while also considering the ways in which they seek to control levels of control over hazards and security in their employment, in part through the building of knowledge and trust with other workers and supervisors. I also consider the contradictory nature of workers’ actions which are frequently in tension with each other, including taking safety risks to build employment security, as well as taking employment risks to establish limits to their acceptance of safety risks. In this latter part of the analysis, I explore the contradictions and actions which limit worker compliance to certain levels and kinds of hazardous conditions, arguing that some workers are relatively successful in working either individually or with other workers to build what they see as a balanced level of safety and security.

RC04-684.2
HALL, DEREK* (Wilfrid Laurier University, dehall@wlu.ca)
Where Is Japan in the Global Land Grab Debate?

Some of the main explanations of the “global land grab” implicitly suggest that Japan should be close to the center of the phenomenon. Japan, after all, has the world’s third-largest national economy, is extremely dependent on imported food and fuel, is a massive capital exporter, and has multinational corporations with vast international experience. In fact, however, the main land grab inventories show few cases originating in Japan. Instead, Japan’s role is scanty, and the land grab literature has little to say about the country. This paper seeks to explain both why direct Japanese investment in overseas land might be limited and why whatever land grab related activity Japanese actors are engaged in might go relatively unremarked. I argue that 1) the international experience of Japanese multinationals has predisposed them to avoid large-scale overseas land acquisitions; 2) the Japanese government is prioritizing and supporting forms of international agricultural investment other than direct land acquisition by Japanese actors; 3) the avoidance of sub-Saharan Africa by private and public Japanese actors (with the major exception of the ProSavana project in Mozambique) lowers the visibility of Japan’s actions; and 4) more generally, that little attention is paid to Japan in broader discussions of world politics. I also suggest that Japan’s experience shows that there is much more to “land grabbing” than land, and that the literature needs to pay more attention to areas like investments in agriculture-related infrastructure, control over shipping, and technology transfer where the Japanese role has been quite prominent.

RC05-108.7
HALL, JEFFREY* (Waseda University, jeffhall@gmail.com)
Internet Media and Radical Conservative Activism in Japan: The Battle Against “Anti-Japanese” Enemies

Focusing on right-wing groups in Japan, this paper addresses how radical conservative activists use internet media to build collective identity and mobilize support for their campaigns. In particular, this paper will examine the online activities of two closely affiliated “grassroots” organizations: Nihon Bunka Channel Sakuru, an internet broadcaster, and Ganbare Nippon, a conservative activist group. Both organizations are involved in a wide range of activist activities, such as opposition to “masochistic” history teaching, opposition to voting rights for foreigners, promotion of awareness about “fascist” Chinese foreign policy, protests against perceived bias in Japanese newspapers and television programs. Through content analysis of the organizations’ websites, videos, blogs, and social media usage, I argue that they have embraced the latest forms of internet communications technology, and are skilfully employing the internet to spread their message. Their online activities have helped create a virtual community of supporters, many of whom also engage in offline forms of activism. In addition, this paper will explore how both organizations encourage the formation of a collective identity that sees Japan as a victim of powerful foreign and domestic “anti-Japanese” entities, and depicts their campaigns a moral struggle for truth and justice.

RC21-375.2
HALL, MICHELLE* (Queensland University of Technology, michelle@emplacement.com.au)
Throwing Together Experiences of Belonging within Public Space

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
This paper examines place-based belonging as a construction of thrown-together experiences within the public spaces of two gentrifying neighbourhoods. It draws on Massey's (2005) concept of throwntoggetherness and Amin's related work on situated multiplicity and collective culture (2008), to examine the manner in which such belonging can be generated through our everyday negotiations of the multiple trajectories of people, objects and symbols, that make up the contemporary city. Massey argues that because of the multiplicity of these trajectories, places should be thought of as unfixed, their meaning instead constructed within these moments of encounter. In this paper I apply this perspective to place-based belonging, in order to consider how the experience of family college may be constructed within these negotiations. In doing so the paper also seeks to shift the focus from dichotomies of public and private, or inclusion and exclusion, that often characterise discussion of public space in gentrifying areas, to instead consider ways different practices of coming together are encouraged by these intersections.

In this paper I particularly focus on quasi-public spaces - cafes, bars, and shopping centres - where publicness is always ambiguous, and where much potential for both inclusive and exclusionary experiences resides. Drawing on qualitative research conducted within two gentrifying Australian suburbs, this paper describes the throwing together of interactions, representations, and interpretations to construct personal and collective identifications. These can work to enable belonging and create opportunities for diversifying exposure; both of which have the potential to communicate the presence of the community across time and space. In doing so this work seeks to demonstrate the ways in which geographic and temporal boundaries of public space are blurred, breached and yet also reinforced, as we throw together placed-based experiences of belonging.

TG07-970.2

HALL, TOM* (Cardiff University, hallta@cf.ac.uk)

City Streets, Dirty People and the Politics of Cleaning

This paper reports from empirical research on the work of urban patrol, in particular the physical work of street cleaning and the social (although similarly physical, messy and material) work of ‘outrach’ and street care. We consider a team of council employees working in two of Cardiff in the UK whose job it is to make repeated tours through the centre of the city, day and night, looking to establish contact with and minister to ‘vulnerable’ adults who may otherwise struggle on their own to access mainstream (social and healthcare) services; the street homeless make up a significant proportion of this target group, but take their place alongside assorted others, including sex workers, all of whom outreach workers aim to assist and enrol as clients. We also consider the daily patrols of teams of street cleaners, again employed by the local council to patrol the city streets – picking up litter, emptying the bins and sweeping surfaces clean.

The paper develops two themes of analysis. The first examines the ways in which street cleaners and outreach workers – the latter ‘moral’ street sweepers, of a sort – employ and engage the senses in pursuit of their tasks and are drawn, alike, to the same dirt, grimy, cluttered, smelly and unsightly places as they do. The paper’s second contribution, building on the first, considers the ways in which the expected outcomes required of street cleaners and street carers (outreach workers) are often equated with the appearance and look, and ‘feel’, of the places and people in, on and with whom they work. This linking of care and uptake to appearance – as the desired outcome of work that tends to and mends place and people – signals a politics of repair, enacted with ‘deviant’ groups in frequently dirty city places.

RC28-496.4

HALLENDE, KARIN* (Stockholm University, karin.halden@sofi.su.se)

Gender Differences in Academic Careers in Sweden

Gender differences to women’s disadvantage are evidently most pronounced in the labour market, so also within academia (Danell & Hjerm, 2012, 2013). Research on Swedish data shows that women have difficulties reaching the highest academic positions. Among other things, women’s likelihood of becoming professors is still lower compared to men (given PhD obtained in the same year). Women’s greater family responsibilities are often assumed to account for much of the observed labour market gender inequality. Nevertheless, to our knowledge no Swedish study has analyzed the impact of parental leave on academic careers in a systematic way. Hence, the current study uses Swedish register data for all teachers and researchers at Swedish universities and university colleges and matched information on individual and family related characteristics for the time period 1995 to 2011. Event history analysis is employed to analyze the effects of parental leave and temporary parental leave on gender differences in academic careers. The results show that men’s likelihood of becoming professors - which is in line with previous research. However, the gender gap in academic careers gets smaller over time since obtained PhD. Parental leave and temporary parental leave have negative effects on academic careers for both men and women. When studying separately individuals with small children in the household we find that the gender gap in academic careers is significantly larger for this group compared to the gender gap in academic careers for others academics.

References


RC20-346.3

HALLER, MAX* (University of Graz, max.haller@uni-graz.at)

Ethnic Stratification and Income Inequality Around the World

The paper starts from the assumption that inequality within countries is a very important topic for research also in the area of globalization. Data show that there exist huge differences between countries and world regions (continents) in this regard, with Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa exhibiting extremely high, most European countries and Japan rather low income inequalities. Neither sociological nor economic research have theorized and investigated this issue systematically. The general hypothesis of the paper is: Economic inequality can only be explained if we see the close interaction between class stratification and ethnic differentiation. For a test of these hypotheses, a new aggregate data file has been produced, including characteristics about the ethnic structure and history, the socio-demographic and economic structure (population, level of development etc.), and the political system (democracy, federalism, welfare spending) of 130 countries around the globe. A regression analysis shows that both ethnic diversity and a history of slavery are significant determinants of income inequality; the same is true for land distribution, democracy and welfare spending. Some implications of these findings for policy and further research are discussed.

RC27-477.1

HALLER, MAX* (University of Graz, max.haller@uni-graz.at)

Ethnic Stratification and Income Inequality, a Comparative, International Analysis

Social inequality in sport is an important topic in Sociology. Ever since modern sports were established there have been differences in the type and frequency of sports practiced by different socio-economic classes. Do these socio-economic differences in sport participation still exist today? Or are other horizontal dimensions more important in determining who is participating in which type of sport and how often? In this presentation these questions will be examined using the 2007 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) on “sport and leisure time”. The relevance of three dimensions of vertical stratification (education, occupational position, and income) is investigated as well as of two horizontal dimensions (gender and age) for 34 countries around the world by using descriptive and causal (regression) methods of analysis. The results are surprising and even spectacular. Contrary to the widespread thesis that the vertical dimensions of stratification are losing in importance in favor of new, horizontal dimensions, we find that if anything it is the horizontal dimensions that have lost in importance. Participation in sports is much higher in rich countries than in poorer countries, also, the more affluent the country the lower the relevance of the horizontal dimensions. Indeed, in the most affluent countries the effects of horizontal dimension are even reversed.

RC33-566.2

HALMANN, LOEKS* (Tilburg University, loek.halman@uvt.nl)

Searching for European Values

Since 1981, the European Values Study group is searching for the values of the Europeans by means of surveys in an expanding number of countries. The latest wave took place in 2008 and included all 45 countries (with more than 100,000 inhabitants) on the European continent. We aim at a repeat survey in 2017.

It was attempted to identify value systems, but in general values appeared not in clustered coherent patterns, but the patterns found and values that could be identified were domain specific. It means that values could be identified with regard to various life domains and it is hard if not impossible to find overarching values.

What also was revealed in and repeatedly found since the first wave of 1981 is that Europe is far from homogeneous when it comes to basic values. Despite its common Christian history, the values of the people in the European countries vary much in this context (we will give some examples). Instead, Europe is a ‘mosaic’ of cultural and political traditions, ideas of people or historic values of various modernities (e.g., Eisenstadt; Schmidt) and path dependency (e.g., Inglehart) seem to be confirmed by such facts.

In this paper I focus on European values in 2008 and elaborate on our efforts to find patterns in values distinguished in various value domains (religion and morality; politics and society; primary relations; work and leisure time). The data allow to identify one or two more fundamental orientations which appear to be underlying the orientations in the distinctive value domains. Perhaps such results are disappointing but they illustrate the wide variety in values that exist in contemporary Europe despite its ongoing process of unification.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Frail old people have three options for care (informal, formal, mixed): move in with one of their family members (usually one of their children); live in a nursing home or in assisted living setting; continue to live in their home and receive private care or care services (based on the Long-Term Care (LTC) Insurance Law). As a multicultural society, Israel serves as a natural laboratory for identifying similarities and differences between various groups. The present research compared independent Jews and Arabs aged 55+ who live in the community, on various aspects of their preferences for care.

The study included two stages, a quantitative one, in which closed-ended questions were administered to 200 old Jews and Arabs, followed by a qualitative one, in-depth interviewing 20 respondents. The study found that Jews mostly preferred nursing or sheltered homes, whereas Arabs preferred mostly to remain in their homes. However, approximately 40% of both populations preferred “mixed care,” staying in their home with a live-in worker or with one of their children.

Three main aspects were identified: a macro-level aspect of social and cultural context (collectivism vs. individualism); a mezzo level aspect of family patterns and norms (reciprocity and exchange in intergenerational relations); and a micro-level aspect of personal attributes and values (psychological meaning of family/home; dignity vs. honor). Although main aspects were in general similar between Jewish and Arab respondents, the initial meanings of these aspects were different, reflecting social contexts, past experiences, family norms and the importance of home in late life.

Results revealed the need for developing culturally sensitive and tailored programs and services that take into account these aspects. Providing such services would allow old people to continue living in their homes, even when they become frail and need care and support.

RC24-432.7
HALPERN, CHARLOTTE* (Centre d'Etudes Européennes de Sciences Po, charlotte.halpern@sciencespo.fr) BOZONNET, JEAN-PAUL (Institut d'Etudes Politiques)
The Disconnexion Between Attitudes to Transport and Policy Choices

This proposed article explores the following paradox: whilst research on attitudes to transport and travel behaviour in European States often suggests that the negative externalities of the transport system are a significant everyday concern, decision-makers at various levels of government are reluctant to support “anti-car” measures that impact on the transport tools such as speed limits, urban tolls or other carbon taxes. This article seeks to further explore this paradox by revisiting the public policy assumption. Political attitudes research, especially that which seeks to identify influences on voting intention, shows that transport is often relegated to a much lower level of priority. Based on successive waves of Eurobarometer surveys, our analysis suggests that attitudes to transport and travel are increasingly shaped by the politics of choice and combination of policy tools. Following the claim made by the so-called policy feedback model, we expect transport policies to shape citizen attitudes towards institutions, including policies, measured in terms of trust, causal narratives, the punishment of free-ride.

RC49-804.1
HALSA, ASTRID* (Lillehammer University College, astrid.halsa@hil.no)
At Home and Elsewhere: How to Handle Daily Life Growing up with a "Mad Mother" or "Drunk Father"?

There is a large body of research on children living in families with parental mental illness/substance abuse focusing on parental failure, adverse outcomes and risks imposed on the child. The risk and harm perspective is however less suitable to study children as participating agents. There is a gap of knowledge about how these children deal with the different realities of home and away, and at what costs and benefits they adapt to these different contexts. They often have to negotiate between the often secret and shame-laden family context and arenas and situations outside the family. This paper focuses on children and young people’s first persons accounts on growing up with parental mental illness or substance abuse by analysing children’s own experience. The paper concludes with the suggestion that to grasp these children and young peoples lived- experiences the research has to look outside the families front door and include children’s activities in school, leisure and community, and focus on the active and challenging identity work these young people go through in trying to keep their homes together while developing a sense of selves.

RC19-332.5
HALVORSEN, RUNE* (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, rune.halvorsen@nova.hio.no)
SCHØYEN, MI AH* (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, miha.schoyen@nova.no)
New Risks of Youth Exclusion. Nordic Policy Responses in a European Perspective

Including youth in the labour market is a major challenge facing many European countries, including the Nordic countries. Since 2007 many European countries have witnessed an increase in the rate of young adults neither in education, training nor employment (NEET) and an increase in the number of young adults registered as ‘unemployed’. Despite efforts at adopting counter-offensives to change the negative economic conjuncture through new measures to promote education, training and inclusion in the labour market the rate of inactive young adults has increased the last decade in Europe. Possibly we also see the impact of more long-term trends and structural changes making transitions from school to employment more difficult or variable.

This paper discusses how the Nordic governments have responded to diversity in the youth population and whether country differences in policy measures may account for the differences in unemployment and NEET rates in the Nordic countries. The paper demonstrates that the Nordic countries have responded differently to the concerns about the public expenditures and financial disincentives for the individual to participate in the labour market, the need for an up-to-date and relevant educational and vocational training services and social regulation of the market to ensure an inclusive labour market. The paper argues that gender, ethnicity and disability represent social categories of high policy relevance for understanding the present challenges to the Nordic welfare states, including their efforts to promote the inclusion of new generations of men and women in the workforce. While the Nordic countries have been at the forefront in adopting policies to promote gender equality the Nordic countries have been more reluctant to adopt policies to ensure equal opportunities independent of disability and ethnic origin. The paper identifies the challenges for the Nordic countries and concludes by identifying the policy lessons for non-Nordic countries.

RC05-108.5
HAMADA, KUNISUKE* (Tokyo Jogakkan College, hamada@kcn.ne.jp)
Causal Relationship Between the Feeling of Alienation and Anti-Foreignism in Contemporary Japan

In the last decade, anti-foreignism has emerged gradually in Japan. Grassroots right-wing organizations such as “Zaitokukai” have held anti-Korean demonstrations repeatedly. Furthermore, we can easily find many postings and articles on the internet which have hostilities toward foreign nationals and left-wings. They claim that the people who have a liberal view on migration and advocate for immigration are “traitor” to Japan and have intended to damage Japanese national interest. Although only a few people participate in these movements, quite a number of people may share the feeling of intolerance toward vulnerable and minority groups. For example, a national diet member Satsuki Katayama waged a campaign to investigate the recipient of welfare public assistance and expressed
the opinion via twitter that welfare public assistance for foreign residents should be cut off. Why has this trend emerged during recent years in Japan? Who support these speeches of anti-feminism?

Yasuda (2011) pointed out that the people who support “Zaitokukai” have a feeling of alienation from societies and participate in activities to gain the esteem from others. On the other hand, Higuchi (2012) claimed that “Zaitokukai” have recruited “ordinary” people who have a patriotic feeling through the internet, because there are only a few organizations which fulfill the demand of conservative people. However, these discussions are based only on the qualitative research of “Zaitokukai” members and it is difficult to generalize about characteristics beyond this particular group.

The aim of this presentation is to clarify the relationship between a feeling of alienation and anti-feminism in Japanese ordinary people. For this purpose, I analyze the data from nationwide surveys conducted in 2009 and 2013 using the method of causal analysis and structural equation modeling.

RC47-776.2

HAMANISHI, EIJI* (Notre-Dame Seishin University, cbt25360@pop21.odn.ne.jp)

Late-Alain Touraine’s Theory of Modernity, New Subjects and Cultural Movements: Toward Theorizing Social Transformations in Contemporary Asia

The purpose of this presentation is to theorize social transformations in contemporary Asia from the perspective of late-Touraine’s theory. The “compressed modernity” theory (Chang) is often used, which is based on the theory of “radicalization of modernity” (Giddens, Beck) that focuses on the institutional level of modernity. However, the latter is partly criticized by the theories of “multiple modernities” (Annan) and Touraine, because the cultural orientations characteristic of modernity are embodied in institutions, but not reducible to them. Its founding gesture is a break with the widespread assumptions that there is one main pattern of modernization and modernity.

This presentation explores the insights that emerge from the exploration of Touraine’s major works after 1990s that are highly appreciated by the theorists of multiple modernities. Touraine does not justify modernity institutionally and does not anchor it in the market economy, the government administration, or democratic organs. Instead it brings other regions of the world into the debate over modernity. Touraine maintains that modernity was characterized from the beginning by the two poles of reason and the resisting subject. In a world best defined by multiple processes of change, there exist no other means of combining economic strategies and identities than through the individual. It is not the individual as consumer or member of various organizations, and even less as citizen, but the individual as subject, in the desire for individuation, which constitutes the only principle able to mediate between the instrumental world and the world of identity: the collective situations that protect the uniqueness and individuality of individuals called cultural movements.

These conceptualizations can be applied to Asian societies, however to that end it should be developed into institutional analysis based on a new theoretical model from the theories of welfare regime, new social risks, social/cultural movements, and social governance.

JS-8.3

HAMANO, TAKESHI* (The University of Kitakyushu, hamano@kitakyu-u.ac.jp)

Contested Rights of the Cross-National Family: Recent Cases of International Parental Child Abduction Between Japan and the United States

This paper aims to explore conflicting rights claims of cross-national family members. Based on multinational case studies of recent international parental child abductions involving Japan and the US, it discusses the ways in which the realization of the basic human rights of each party of a cross-national family (father, migrant mother and child) involves fundamental challenges to the cross-national family, pointing out possibilities for further international legal refinements.

In May 2013, the Japanese Diet passed a bill approving Japan’s accession to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. Signatories to the Convention such as the US had for many years criticized Japan for showing little interest in the increasing number of families involved in international parental child abductions by Japanese nationals. Frequently the cases involve Japanese women who are international marriage migrants abducting their children to Japan after the breakdown of a marriage. In the US context, not only do these migrant mothers offend the right of joint custody of the American partner, but they also breach the child’s right of access to both parents. In the US, the Convention rule against unilateral removal of the child from their habitual residence. Japan’s accession to the Hague Convention is likely a progressive step indicating that Japan has begun to see the issue as a matter of basic human rights, rather than a purely private and individual matter. However, in this paper I argue that in order to improve global social justice in relation to family disputes, accounting for the particular situation of migrant women in both public and intimate spheres is crucial. Taking this new rights talk into account, I attempt to sketch a more nuanced concept of social justice in relation to the cross-national family, pointing out possibilities for further international legal refinements.
La Socialización En La Emergencia Del Científico De Bioquímica y Ciencias Sociales. Consideraciones Para El Futuro

Los procesos formativos de los doctorandos son heterogéneos, la socialización se deriva de las comunidades a las que pertenecen. La variación en los mecanismos y modalidades se relacionan con los procesos de formación, cognición y roles de identidad en distintos momentos para insertarse en la comunidad científica. La trayectoria del investigador es de un cierto shock con la realidad, y roles de identidad en distintos momentos para insertarse en la comunidad científica.

In Scandinavia, the legal profession has been regarded as the midwives of the modern state; the legal profession was totally dominant in the most important position in society. However, with the development of the welfare state and with neo-liberal management methods in various branches of the public and private sector the legal profession has been replaced from the most prominent positions. With globalization new markets have opened for Scandinavian lawyers, the question is however, if the profession at large gains from the new opportunities or if the profession is stratified. This paper examines how different parts of the profession react to new challenges for the legal profession.

The concept “Middle Class” conventionally invoked to refer to a social class that are drivers of social change both in economic and in political terms in the west and in developing world. Ghana, like many African countries has had its share bit of political instabilities particularly in the aftermath of independence, in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. But since the return to democratic rule in 1992, it has been steadily established itself as the beacon of democracy with multi party elections every four years and serves as an example for other African countries to emulate. This paper will explore if the current political stability in Ghana since the return to constitutional rule in 1992 had been a result of its middle class. It traces the Ghanaian middle class from independence, post-independence era of military rule to date and the role the middle class played especially in the 1990s and 2000s to ensure the political stability prevails. Drawing on a field work carried out in Ghana in 2012 with a varied sample from different social backgrounds to gauge out who these middle class are? What classify them as middle class? To borrow Bourdieu’s social classification typology; is it their economic, political, education and cultural capitals that make them middle class? And what economic or political role do they play within the Ghanaian political sphere?

In Scandinavia, the legal profession has been regarded as the midwives of the modern state; the legal profession was totally dominant in the most important position in society. However, with the development of the welfare state and with neo-liberal management methods in various branches of the public and private sector the legal profession has been replaced from the most prominent positions. With globalization new markets have opened for Scandinavian lawyers, the question is however, if the profession at large gains from the new opportunities or if the profession is stratified. This paper examines how different parts of the profession react to new challenges for the legal profession.

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Incorporation of Urban Differences in the Tokyo Metropolitan Complex

Differences mark an essential element of urbanity. In the case of Tôkyô, differences seem to appear beyond significant income disparity, migrant or ethnic minorities. On the local scale differences create a finely grained, heterogeneous urban condition. This contribution asks, what are the modes and practise leading to an incorporation of these particular social and cultural elements, which give a locality certain irreplaceable urban qualities, into the dominant logics of space production. I will investigate the process of incorporation by looking at two case studies: Shimokitazawa and Kitamoto. In Shimokitazawa accumulated efforts of citizens...
have produced a neighborhood with socio-spatial qualities contrasting those of the dominant centralities near by. An incorporation of these differences has been initiated by local magazines, tourism agencies, and ministries: differences produced in a incremental and bottom-up process have been turned into an attraction for people beyond Shimokitaawaza and a mainstream compatible youth culture, whereby the space is being deprived of its experienced dimension. Kamiyama in the north of the city is struggling with an aging population, economic issues as well as questions of identity, similarly to other peripheral areas. Due to this change, its dependency on the central area of Tokyô is transforming and demanding a new consciousness for place. This is leading to the emergence of an active production of differentiating elements in the city, driven by the local authorities and inhabitants: an intended commodification of local assents, such as the natural environment, seasonal changes or local goods is aiming at creating local, socio-cultural value and identity.

By looking at the production of differences as part of a dialectical process of production of differences this paper aims at capturing the complexity of everyday life as a backbone of urban society. To achieve this, my research encompasses an open methodological approach and methods from different disciplines.

**RC22-388.6**

**HANCOCK, ROSEMARY** (University of Sydney, rosemry.hancock@sydney.edu.au)

Islamic Environmental Activism in the United States and United Kingdom

Social Movement theorists have, until recently, accepted after Marx that religion is the spirit of the times and the main impetus to social or political change. The small but growing involvement Muslims in the environmental movement in the US and UK is a challenge to this belief. The emergence of specifically ‘Islamic’ environmental organizations (IEOs) in both the UK and US shows the engagement of certain Muslims in the Diaspora with grassroots activism, and with the contentious politics associated with environmentalism. This paper is based on the study of four IEOs and their participants, two from the United States and two from the United Kingdom. The IEOs participate in actions and projects that are remarkably similar to their secular counterparts, and show a similar critique of the effects of capitalist economies and industry upon both the environment and a growing social justice agenda. However, their underlying ideology is grounded in a unique interpretation of Islamic scriptures emphasizing the role of humankind as God’s representative on earth; the environment as a ‘sign’ from God in perfect, divinely ordained balance; and the necessity of following Islamic teachings in everyday life. The secular environmental movement and its organizations have heavily influenced IEOs, both in the framing of environmental crises, and in terms of their organizational structure and forms of action. Utilizing Social Movement Theory and comparative analysis, this paper argues that Muslim environmentalists bring an Islamic voice into the environmental movement, calling for significant social and political change based upon Islamic principles, while sharing with secular environmental organizations methods of mobilization, organizational structure, and aspects of ideological framing.

**JS-70.2**

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Growing up in a One-Parent Family: Families and Child Wellbeing

Background

A large body of international literature has documented that children who grow up living with both biological parents fare better on a range of outcomes when compared to children not living with both biological parents. Researchers continue to disagree as to whether the association represents a true causal effect. The Irish case is particularly interesting given the selective nature of non-marriage.

Methods

This article extends the literature in this area by employing propensity score matching using data from the first wave of the Growing up in Ireland child cohort study. We compare a range of child and family outcomes between a series of treatment groups (cohabiting parents, never-married one-parent families and step families) and a control group of married biological parents using semi-parametric estimators.

Results

Marriage has significant positive effects on child health outcomes, educational scores and psychological wellbeing. Selection effects however account for a non-trivial proportion of the differences in child outcomes at age 9 across families but hidden bias remains an important issue. The main finding is that the socio-economic disadvantages inherent in childbearing outside of marriage account for a non-trivial portion of the effects of family type.

Conclusions

The selection argument assessed in this paper maintains that childbearing outside of marriage does not necessarily cause negative consequences for child development. The majority of Irish mothers who give birth outside a traditional married setting come from impoverished backgrounds so that much of the adverse consequences on child development are an artefact of pre-existing socio-economic disadvantages resultant in different lifestyles, including factors such as rates of smoking during pregnancy and lower rates of breastfeeding.

**TGO4-951.3**

**HANSEN, JANUS** (Copenhagen Business School, jh.dbp@cbs.dk)

Comparing the Governance of Novel Products and Processes of Biotechnology

The emergence of novel products and processes of biotechnology in medicine, industry and agriculture has been accompanied by promises of healthier, safer and more productive lives and societies. However, biotechnology has also served as cause and catalyst of social controversy about the physical safety and social desirability of novel technologies. Such controversies have put the principles, institutions and instruments of governance, which has conventionally guided the interactions between science and society, under pressure. While researchers in articles on technology studies (STS) have done extensive work on the substance and processes of such controversies, they have devoted less effort to link their work to the broader tradition in political science and political sociology, which analyses more general principles and varieties of governance in modern societies.

This paper presents an attempt to start to fill this gap and develop a conceptual framework for comparing and analysing new and emerging modes of governance affiliated with biotechnology in the light of more general approaches to governance.

We introduce five different dimensions of governance, which we discuss with empirical illustrations: 1) the purpose of governance, 2) the drivers of governance change, 3) temporalities of governance, 4) extension of the modes of governance, and 5) sources of acceptance/legitimacy.

**RC29-501.7**

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**BAIER, DIRK** (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

Punitive Trends in Germany: What Role Does the Media Play?

In criminology there has been an active discussion about rising punitiveness in the United States and other Western societies (e.g. Garland, Wacquant). The present contribution aims to examine the factors that drive individual punitiveness. Studies have shown that the mass media play a significant role in shaping public attitudes towards crime and punishment. Therefore our interest focuses on the role of the media. The paper assesses to what extent the media can explain trends in punitive attitudes over time.

This is done in a twofold way. Firstly, we look at patterns of media consumption and punitiveness at the micro level. The empirical analyses are based on three waves of a nationwide representative survey conducted in Germany in the years 2001, 2004 and 2006 by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony. Secondly, a content analysis of German newspapers assesses the way crime and criminals are represented in the media and to what extent this has changed over time (e.g. if newspapers evoke more empathy for victims). Therefore we analyzed the content of three different types of newspapers (quality press, local press, yellow press) for the years preceding the surveys (2003, 2005, 2009). This strategy allows examining how trends in punitivity can be explained by changes in individual media consumption patterns and by changes in the quality of media coverage. The results confirm the impact of the media on punitivity. Other factors on the macro level, for instance trends in the crime rates, which also may drive punitive attitudes will be discussed.

**RC21-358.6**

**HAO, PU** (Hong Kong Baptist University, pu.hao@hkbu.edu.hk)

From Enclaves to Citadels: A Dynamic and Contested Transformation of Informal Settlements in Urban China

The economic reforms of the late seventies led to a massive urban expansion in China as villages were swallowed by the urban sprawl. The most striking example is Shenzhen, an area with 300,000 inhabitants grew into a metropolis of 14 million people over a couple of decades. Today only 3 million are formal residents of the city, and the rest of the people without local residency are excluded from subsidized amenities like education, health care and social housing. Most of the people that move into the city find accommodation in one of the 320 villages that have become embedded in the urban fabric. These urban villages provide rough-
ly half of the total residential floor area in Shenzhen, although they only cover 13% of the total built-up land. Over time, these multifaceted spaces of informality have shaped a landscape that is clearly different from the formal city; however, their transformation follows a logical trajectory which continuously contests social and market-driven demands. As the city further develops and infrastructure improves, an expected economic rents of urban village land will keep on rising. For those villages, market-led redevelopments are almost inevitable. Large-scale land acquisition and redevelopment are beginning to transform urban villages into upscale private apartments, luxury hotels and malls—citadels of the rich. This process diminishes a great deal of affordable housing stock in the central city, further marginalizing the low-income groups. Moreover, this works as a domino effect where the redevelopment of one urban village drives the process for other urban villages in the proximity to fall on the same redevelopment path.

RC21-376.3
HAO, PU* (Hong Kong Baptist University, ppuyaho@hkbu.edu.hk)
Unequal Housing Choices and the Residential Segregation in Urban China
The growth and transformation of cities in China continue to absorb migrants from both ends of the economic spectrum, giving rise to socially mixed cities. Concurrent is the elevated level of residential segregation owing to new forms of enclave urbanism such as gated communities and urban villages. Factors including historical legacy, land institution and property-led development have contributed to a divided residential pattern at the neighbourhood level, but the divisions are not necessarily as significant in larger spatial units. This paper, by analyzing the distribution of both urban population and housing provision in Shenzhen, explicitly unravels the spatial logic of the divided pattern of the population. As expected, migrants and local hukou holders are largely segregated by different housing choices; however, due to the relatively even distribution of a vast amount of migrant enclaves, at the sub-district level a rather low degree of segregation is manifest. This residential pattern is salutary as it maintains a spatially equitable setting which enables deprived groups to reside within short catchment areas of jobs and amenities. Nevertheless, urban renewal programmes that target urban villages and old neighbourhoods are likely to jeopardise the somewhat reason-able composition and distribution of housing choices, aggravating segregation on a large spatial scale.

RC52-833.1
HAO, ZHIDONG* (University of Macau, zzhao@umac.mo)
Left and Right, and Organic and Critical: Understanding the Politics of China's Intellectuals
In today's China, intellectuals continue to play important roles in social, economic, and political development. Much has been done on the roles of the public intellectuals in China in the reform era (Cheek 2006; Goldman 1994, 1999; Edward Gun and Merle Goldman 2004; Zhidong Hao 2003; Kelly 2006), but the intellectual scene is developing so fast with increasingly clearer demarcations between the left and right that it remains an interesting and daunting challenge to describe more accurately what those roles are and why they matter. This article is one of those efforts towards a better understanding of China's intellectuals and their political roles.

In this article, I will first define the term "intellectuals" and their political positions and roles to play, or their subjectivities, in terms of organic, critical, and professional. Then I will define the left and right intellectuals. Thirdly, I will examine contemporary Chinese intellectuals' political positions. We will find that the left intellectuals are more likely to be organic to the government, and the right intellectuals are more likely to be critical of it. Fourthly, I will emphasize the complexity, subjectivity, and dynamics of intellectual politics in terms of the changeability of their political roles, the organic intellectuals' living for or off politics, and the commonality between the left and right intellectuals. Finally I will speculate on the possible future development of intellectual politics and their implications for China's democratization.

The method of analysis in the paper is typological, i.e., I am categorizing intellectuals into left and right, and organic and critical. The representative texts I am analyzing to substantiate the typologies are mainly from the Internet and the traditional media because this is where the battle between the left (organic) and the right (critical) over the politics of the government is mainly waged.

RC23-419.4
HAO, NORIKO* (Indiana University, nhara@indiana.edu)
Contentious Knowledge in Online Environments
This paper addresses "co-production of knowledge" (Jasanoff, 2004) in the context of social media. With the prevalence of Web 2.0 applications, such as Wikipedia and Twitter, laypeople are more often contributing to knowledge production, which ranges from sharing travel tips to product assessment (e.g., Allen, 2010). Similarly, the practice of producing scientific knowledge is no longer solely in the hands of experts, and the boundary work (Geryn, 1983) between experts and non-experts has been recently challenged. This tendency is more visible in “scientific” knowledge that is contentious, such as climate change, alternative medicine, hybrid cars, child vaccinations, and alternative and renewable energy sources. There is no "correct" knowledge, but rather what exists is contentious knowledge through its co-production among experts and laypeople. With these situations in mind, this paper examines how contentious knowledge is constructed in a social media environment, namely Wikipedia. More specifically, this study empirically investigates knowledge sharing among laypeople on Wikipedia in the context of the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Disaster that occurred in March 2011 in Japan as well as child vaccinations (i.e., MMR and Thimerosal). Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia with over 280 different language versions and over 4 million articles just in English. In addition to the articles that are more visible to the general public, Wikipedia provides an online discussion space for each article. This offers a rich space for technical communities for examining how scientific knowledge is negotiated in an open online environment. This study aims to examine who is included and who is excluded in the co-production of knowledge in a social media environment and to discuss the mechanisms in which co-production of knowledge occurs. The implications of the findings are relevant to studies of scientific knowledge as well as consumers of scientific knowledge.

JS-86.1
HARA, TOSHIHIKO* (Sapporo City University, t_hara@scu.ac.jp)
Japan As a Shrinking Society: What Is the Condition for Recovering the Replacement Level of Fertility?
This paper focuses on the phenomenon of shrinking society emerging in Japan and its sociological meanings, such as the possible historical consequence of demographic transition from high birth and death rates to low ones. First, we used the Historical Statistics of Japan (Statistics Bureau and the Director General for Policy Planning of Japan, 2006) and Population Projections for Japan (National Institute of Population and Social Research, January 2012) to show the past and future development of the dependency ratio from 1891 to 2100. Second, utilizing the life table population and Net Reproduction Rate (NRR), we observed separately the effects of the increasing life expectancy and declining fertility on the dependency ratio. Finally, we analyzed the historical relations among women's survival rates at reproductive age, the theoretical fertility rate for maintaining the reproductive level (NRR = 1), and the recorded Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Important findings are as follows. (1) The effects of the rising longevity on the dependency ratios were stable until the average life expectancy reached around 70 years. When the average life survival rates at reproductive age reached the maximum level near 100%, the dependency ratio began to grow swiftly according to the extension of life expectancy. (2) Historical observation showed TFR as adapting to the theoretical level of fertility (NRR = 1) at a certain time lag and corresponding
with women's survival rates at reproductive age. (3) For women, their expanding lifespan and survival rates at reproductive age could have influenced reproductive decision making to minimize the risk of childbearing; even if the theoretical fertility rate meets the reproductive level, women's views may remain unchanged. In Japan, fertility is lower than the replacement level because women's cost-benefit imbalance for childbearing is too high.

RC45-749.12

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Social Capital of Seven Countries/Areas in East Asia: From the Questionnaire Approach

The Center for Social Capital Studies of Senshu University, Japan, chaired by Professor Hiroo Harada, have made the questionnaire research about 'social capital' both in rural and urban areas of seven countries/areas; Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, South Korea, China, Taiwan, and Thailand, and at Shinjuku Ward and Kawasaki City in Japan, from 2010 to 2013. In this report we will focus on the research of seven countries/areas.

The hypothesis is that 'social capital' might differ from the degree of economic development and urbanization. We define 'social capital' as the index of four components; social trust, maintaining and improving livelihood, risk and social safety-net, and social rituals, consisting of 56-questions and 18 items of facesheet. We are quantitatively examining the outputs so that we have not reached the final result and conclusion, but 'social capital' differs in urban and rural areas, families, communities, and so on. This may also suggest that 'social capital' differs with the economic development, market capitalism and globalization in prevailing at the present age. We also focus the examinations on the history of the families, communities and countries/areas. These would be the qualitative analysis.

We have to carefully treat the outcome of the questionnaire, because the degree of 'social capital' does not imply the superiority or inferiority, nor the positive or negative. The difference of 'social capital' just declares the type of social relationship and evaluation in the society of community conditioned by the history and geography. Therefore the policy implications would be differently induced.

RC24-431.6

HARAGUCHI, YAYOI* (Ibaraki University, yayoi@mx.ibaraki.ac.jp)

Civil Movements in Low-Recognized Disaster Affected Areas

We discuss how civil movements have developed to protect children from radiation pollution in local communities after the March 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Fukushima nuclear disaster. We focus on those areas that have not been classified as ‘Affected Areas’ by the government, although local residents have sought to gain institutional recognition of the damage due to nuclear accidents. We focus on those areas that have not been classified as ‘Affected Areas’ by the government, although local residents have sought to gain institutional recognition of the damage due to nuclear accidents. We have to carefully treat the outcome of the questionnaire, because the degree of ‘social capital’ does not imply the superiority or inferiority, nor the positive or negative. The difference of ‘social capital’ just declares the type of social relationship and evaluation in the society of community conditioned by the history and geography. Therefore the policy implications would be differently induced.

RC7-132.7

HARAMBAM, JARON* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, jaron.harambam@gmail.com)

Strategy and Identity in the “Conspiracy Milieu”

Strategy and Identity in the “Conspiracy Milieu”

Conspiracy theories have in recent decades become a popular and widespread cultural phenomenon in the Western world. Although conspiracy theories come in all shapes and sizes, a communitas can be found in the challenge they pose to the epistemic authority of science. The social sciences have, however, simply conceived of conspiracy theories as bad science, making a parody out of the respectable scientific tradition, but in their moral condemnation these scholars leave unexplained how we can actually understand these critiques. In this paper I draw on the ethnographic research conducted in the Dutch “conspiracy milieu” to explore what conspiracy theorists claim about science, scientists and the knowledge they produce. On the most abstract level is modern science critiqued for its dogmatism that excludes deviant forms of knowledge and leaves many terrains of inquiry unexplored. A second line of critique is directed to the knowledge scientists produce which in practice is not living up to its a-social ideal of objectivity and disinterestedness. The last strand of critiques centers around the powerful social position scientific experts have established in relation to outsiders that subordinate laymen and protect their in-group. In sum, what these critiques articulate is a distinct public understanding of science. Despite a strong critique of science, conspiracy theorists are not against science, but hold a rather ambivalent position: science is at once sacralized for its intentions but profaned for its practices. I conclude by stating how these critiques resonate with both pre- and post-modern scientific understandings of science, and argue that the fragility of modern scientific ideals of the universality and disinterestedness of science paradoxically instigates those critical longings for a pure science that characterize contemporary western conspiracy theories.
changes should be accomplished: withdrawal, activism and mediation. Strongly influenced by New Age beliefs, adherents of the first strategy assume change is to come from within: by changing oneself, the world will change accordingly. The activist strategy is informed by the notion that a different world can only be established by overthrowing the old order; practices therefore take place on the barricades at last argue that societal change can only be achieved in cooperation, adherents therefore want to bring people together by making visible societal and political problems. I conclude by showing how the identity of conspiracy theorists is much more complex and dynamic than social scientists generally assume: it is multiple and formed in relation to the general public and other conspiracy theorists alike.

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RC36-624.2

Alienation and Meaningful Work – Subjective Strategies of Ascribing Meaning to Work

This paper speaks to current debates about new expectations of meaningfulness at work and new forms of alienation pathologies (Rosa 2012). Current scholarship generally agrees that defining work as meaningful is an important strategy against the feeling of alienation. But still little is known about the mechanisms and processes by which individuals themselves use to create meaningful relations to work (Rosso, Dekas & Wrzesniewski 2010). This paper investigates the mechanisms and processes of how employees ascribe meaning to their work. The sample consists of 21 employees who had changed occupations. I conducted in-depth narrative interviews about their work biography and their work orientations. Four distinct types of ascription of meaning emerged from the data: 1) reference to basic identification with work, 2) reference to meaningful aspects of work, 3) reference to the purpose of work for a greater good, 4) reference to values beyond work. The results show that current understandings of work or job orientations need to be extended and elaborated. Furthermore, the empirical findings invite more detailed questions on alienation, for example, in how far alienation can be interpreted as a gradual phenomenon.


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RC47-773.4

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Mindful Living, Mindful Working? New Understandings of the Role of Work in Post-Growth Society

In discourses about post-industrial, post-growth societies (Paech 2012), emerging questions of the “good life” and appropriate, sustainable consumption have invited a general inquiry about new lifestyles. Two archetypes of the new lifestyle styles include “lifestyles of Health and Sustainability” (LOHAS) and “lifestyles of voluntary simplicity” (LOVOS). The research about these lifestyles focuses particularly on the consumption behaviors of these lifestyle groups, but questions of how these lifestyles and philosophies affect the understanding of work remain understudied. Because work and consumption are closely linked, we expect that those involved with these new lifestyle models may also have a notably different orientation to work.

We investigated the understanding of work held and articulated by members of these newly lifestyle groups. We reconstruct the understanding of work using the responses from four narrative interviews, two from representatives of the LOHAS lifestyle and two from the LOVOS, collected in Germany in 2012 and 2013. These four cases are a selection from a larger sample of 21 job-changers who described their job changes. The central analytical goals of the research are health, sustainability, work-life balance, and simplicity. Our results show that the understanding of work as expressed by these new lifestyle representatives deviate strongly from common understandings of “normal work” or “occupational careers.” The respondents report that it’s very important that their work mirrors their broader values on the dimensions of self-sufficiency, deciding for themselves rather than being driven by outside forces and demands, health-consciousness, and meaningfulness.


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China in the Global Division of Labour: Contradictions and Class Relations

By examining the contradictions in China’s model of growth and the shifting dynamics of its place in the global division of labour, the aim of this paper is to understand the tensions in the class relations that underpin the Chinese ‘success story’. It will provide the contextual underpinnings necessary for understanding the environment in which increasingly restive Chinese labour is located. The paper will argue that China’s integration with global capitalism and global circuits of capital, particularly from the early 1970s onwards, has been a major factor in its meteoric growth, but has also sharply increased its economic vulnerability as manifested in its exposure during the 2008 crisis. High rates of growth, driven by unprecedented accumulation that outstrips private consumption, has increased China’s reliance on exports, particularly to the core capitalist economies of the United States and the European Union. Reflecting fears that this scale of accumulation is not sustainable, the government’s 12th Five Year Plan (2011 to 2015) called for slower growth and rebalancing from investment to consumption, in part at least through higher wages. Such an approach, however, presents a threat to China’s comparative advantage based on low wages and super-exploitation. Some regions and sectors are already under strain and production has moved within China or to other cheaper economies. In addition, the combined and uneven nature of China’s development, sectorally and regionally, underpins the fractured interests of the ruling class. Finally, the presentation will point to the massive infusion of finance used to ‘soften the sides’ of a range of adverse impacts that has produced property bubbles, which are increasingly fuelling inequality and discontent.

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Geo-Immersive Technologies & the Male Gaze

Geo-immersive technologies are a set of nascent services that digitally record public spaces and then make the imagery accessible to anyone with an internet connection. The best known is perhaps Google’s StreetView service. This paper argues that by transmitting images of public spaces to anonymous groups of billions, far removed both spatially and temporarily from the site of the initial public behaviour, these technologies form a new kind of public street surveillance.

This paper shows that certain images captured by such technologies are increasingly harvested by anonymous users, who seek out photographs they find notable and share them. Such ‘notable’ images frequently include images of topless women, women sunbathing, or women merely dressed in a fashion that has adverse impacts for the claims of a range of equity-seeking groups, particularly but not exclusively women.

In most jurisdictions, such photography is nonetheless largely unregulated. Individuals are typically treated as having no reasonable expectation of privacy while in public and thus are granted no legal recourse to prevent such “street photography” or seek ex post facto remedy. At the same time, Google and other service providers make no efforts to enforce copyright over the imagery they publish, and thus certain photographs tend to rapidly go ‘viral’, increasing their potential to create harm.

This paper suggests that this situation demands regulatory change. The balance between privacy claims in public and legitimate claims for freedom of expression through “street photography” must be better struck in a way that acknowledges the differing ways in which surveillance is experienced by different groups, which may be more susceptible to surveillance-related harms.

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Academic Discourse Meets Praxis Discourse in Group Tutoring

The aim of this study is to explore the meeting of academic and praxis discourses in group tutoring of undergraduate’s thesis. The point of departure is that the quality of the thesis undergraduate and master level, at the teacher education programs has been questioned by The Swedish National Agency for Higher Education (2006). The main critic concerns lack of academic qualities, such as failing theoretical awareness, weak analysis, normativity and lack of critical writing and thinking. The teacher education program is, however, primarily defined as a professional training program meaning that students to a large extent are focusing on the practical aspects of the profession. Two differing discourses can thus be identified, and this contradiction is explored by investigating the difference between students’ and the supervisor’s perceptions of the purpose of the thesis writing. The results from the analysis, of the transcribed extracts of
Children's Reproduction of Power Relations in the City

This study investigates power relations in a small city in southern Sweden. It is a city where there have been radical social changes in the population structure due to a major inflow of immigrants. The social situation can best be described as filled with tension between different groups. In relation to the tension there is a strong and dominant narrative about "us" and "them", relating to the categories "Swedes" and "immigrants". The study has two aims in relation to this narrative. One is to explore how it is used to reproduce power relations in the city. The second aim is to investigate how children actively use and reconfigure the narrative and the power relations within it.

The point of departure is the assumption that human beings are embedded in figurations (families, social class, ethnic groups, nations etc.) containing different power ratios that are transferred from one generation to another (Elias 2009). Socialization is thus central in the transmission of power ratios, as children acquire adult standards of behavior and social norms. However, children are from, childhood sociology's point of view, also active agents involved in creating and influencing their own and others' lives, which implies that socialization is not equal to adaptation and internalization, but also to children's negotiation, sharing and creation of culture (Allison, Jenkins and Prout 1998, Corsaro 2005). In the study the children's contribution to reproduction and reformation, in relation to the narrative of "us" and "them", is in line with William Corsaro's (2005) concept of interpretative reproduction. The term interpretative captures children's participation in their own unique peer cultures by creatively taking information from the adult world to address their own peer concerns, while the term reproduction captures the idea that children not only internalize society and culture, but actively contribute to cultural production and change.

Educational Institutions As Mating Markets

Educational institutions are important settings in which future partners meet and where inequalities in the current and next generation are reproduced. Yet there is little research on educational institutions as mating markets, partly due to limitations with existing data. In this study, we use population register data to follow the educational histories of an entire birth cohort of Swedes, born in 1970. We are able to identify the educational institutions the members of this cohort attended, and also whether these partners overlapped in these institutions. We focus on high schools (Gymnasium) and universities. As the outcome, we focus on first births and analyze assortative mating through the characteristics of the parents. We estimate which share of our cohort members overlapped with ("met") their partner in high school or university and use contextual level information on the structure and social compositions of the high schools and universities attended to analyze the probability of meeting one's partner in these institutions, and on the probability of assortative mating according to age, ethnicity, and class background. Our preliminary results suggest that up to 40 % of tertiary educationally homogenous couples have met in university, and that the social and demographic compositions of both high schools and universities shape meeting chances and mating along demographic and social lines.

Newspaper Messages about Public and Private Health-Care Services in Australia: The Entrenchment of Unequal Choice

Media representations of health care can perpetuate stereotypes about public and private systems that unequally shape consumers' perceptions and enactment of health-care choice. For instance, recent research about Australians' (dis) trust of public and private health care suggests that participants' concerns about long public hospital waiting lists echo prominent media messages, which might in turn contribute to the fact that one in two Australians supplement Medicare (the universal public health insurance scheme) with private insurance. As part of a larger study about health-care choice, we seek to understand ways in which the media represent both public and private health services, and their role in structuring different 'choice' pathways through Australia's health-care maze.

This paper presents results from an analysis of newspaper reporting of public and private health care. The sample consists of newspaper articles and letters dealing with public and private health services, private insurance and Medicare from 'broadsheet' and 'tabloid' newspapers in three Australian states (2011-13). These texts were coded for positive, negative and neutral messages about public and private care and examined for representations of choice, trust and responsibility. In line with the theoretical framework for our study, we also focused on articles that presented different aspects of 'health-care capital' – economic, social, cultural, symbolic or geographic – as influencing consumers' capacity for health-care choice. The analysis reveals variation by state, newspaper, and over time.

We found that articles in the populist tabloid papers are dominated by negative, frightening messages about the "crisis" in public health systems and, to a lesser extent, the threat of rising costs of private health insurance. The 'quality' broadsheets present more balanced accounts, with articles typically combining positive, negative and neutral messages. Media representations thus contribute to the differential structuring of health-care choice, potentially compromising quality of care and exacerbating inequality.
Understanding Society (UK) survey, which records people's responses to specific questions about their own and others' experiences of racism.

What emerged is that in the qualitative project, participants found it difficult to name racism and denied that quite explicit forms of racism they had experienced was 'really' racism. In the survey, respondents recorded widespread racism which they and/or people they knew had experienced. This paper considers some of the implications of these apparently divergent findings. The use of ready-structured questions is helpful in alerting us to the persisting prevalence of racism. This is facilitated when survey respondents are not actively encouraged to reflect on the personal and political implications. The development on the other hand highlights how confronting racism can be difficult. The paper argues the process of interview can in itself help reveal a great deal about the nature of different forms of racism. The paper also indicates that this has worrying implications for the ways in which racism can be resisted in everyday life when it can be so difficult to talk about.

TGO4-957.1
HARRIKARI, TIMO* (University of Helsinki, timo.harrikari@helsinki.fi)
Securitizing Childhood – Childhood and Youth in Finnish Crime Prevention Programmes

Several international analyses of criminal justice and social policy have revealed an increased focus on children and young people during the past decades. One of the key characteristics of the recent interest has been a new concerned tone, even with signs of moral panic. This type of public interest originates from the turn to targeted policy in the US and UK in the 1970s and 1980s, leading to a punitive turn in youth crime policy, to the rise of the risk agenda and, in general, to the intensification of formal social control towards children, young people and families with children.

The described transformation has expanded into a wide-scale international phenomenon, an alienation from one to another. The developed policy has also touched the Nordic welfare states. Consequently, the presentation addresses the issue of how children and young people are constructed and governed in Finland's crime prevention and securitizing programmes and projects. The analysed data consists of abstracts and appraisals of 88 local securitizing programs. The results of the analysis suggest that, in many ways, the programmes reflect a post-recession situation in Finnish society. Children and young people are dominantly positioned as 'risks' or as 'exposed to risks' and the goals and means of the programmes are connected with intensifying their control. The results suggest that the status of security speech and crime prevention technologies within the entity of governing childhood and youth require critical consideration.

The presentation is based on the article published in Youth Justice in April 2013.

RC02-57.2
HARRINGTON, BROOKE* (Copenhagen Business School, bh.dbp@CBS.dk)
Governing Global Capital: Professions and Regional Competition In Offshore Finance

How do professions affect the configuration of political economies worldwide? This study addresses the question through interviews with members of a new trans-national profession—wealth management—whose innovations are reshaping the balance of power in global finance. Wealth managers specialize in helping elites avoid taxes and other forms of regulation. The study documents how the means through which they achieve this objective—shifting billions in private capital wealth between Asia, Africa, India and Europe—and how this affects the balance of regional economic power. Drawing from an institutionalist perspective, the paper examines three ways in which wealth managers, both individually and through their professional influence, influence regional competition for power and wealth: 1) by finding loopholes in existing policies that limit the global flow of capital; 2) by lobbying local and international policy-making bodies to advance the interests of the profession and its wealthy clients; and 3) by writing the fiscal legislation of some jurisdictions. Through these mechanisms, the profession has reconfigured political and economic power trans-nationally, shifting the world's financial center of gravity eastward, from traditional centers like Zurich and London, to Singapore, Johannesburg and the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean.

RC34-593.2
HARRIS, ANITA* (Monash University, anita.harris@monash.edu)
Practices of Conviviality and Belonging Among Young People in Urban Multicultural Australia

While there is considerable anxiety about social cohesion in increasingly diverse societies, and especially young people's role in multicultural civic life, little is known about their everyday practices of conviviality and belonging. Through an analysis of research with youth in some of the most multicultural and disadvantaged neighbourhoods of 5 Australian cities, this paper explores the local spatial practices through which belonging and productive intercultural relations are negotiated. It provides an insight into the ordinary processes by which youth get along in multicultural neighbourhoods, and suggests that practices of conflict and distanciation must be part of the discussion about conviviality in order to properly capture the complexity of productive relationality in the lives of young people.

RC40-674.3
HARRIS, CRAIG* (Michigan State University, harrisc@msu.edu)
Alternative Food Networks in Monterrey Mexico

The agri-food system in Monterrey, Mexico is structured by three segments. One segment consists of the "traditional" Mexican diet of corn, beans, rice, chicken and pork. For residents of Monterrey, these foodstuffs are usually purchased at local mercados from local vendors who have acquired the foods from long supply chains. The second segment consists of the rapidly growing middle class and upper class. They purchase their foods at national and transnational supermarkets, and they tend to consume a more international middle class diet. The third segment is an emerging alternative food network that emphasizes locally produced foods, distinctive traditional foods, heirloom varieties of vegetables, organic farming, and artisanal food production. This segment attracts both middle class and upper class shoppers, who find these foods in health food stores, niche shops and periodic alternative food markets. The third segment is framed both as an attempt to re-invigorate local culinary traditions and as an effort to separate one's consumption from the transnational agri-food system. This emphasis is then articulated in distinctive local restaurants as well as shops and markets.

RC28-488.5
HARRIS, KATHLEEN MULLAN* (University North Carolina Chapel Hill, kathie_harris@unc.edu)
CHENG, MARIAH (Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
Family Structure Models and Nonmarital Childbearing in the Transition to Adulthood

Nonmarital childbearing is now a common fertility event during the transition to adulthood in the America. Current estimates indicate more than forty percent of births occur to unmarried women in the U.S., however, the image of a single, unmarried mother raising a child on her own is no longer accurate. This paper uses national data from Add Health to document the relationship contexts (co-habitation, dating relationship, no relationship) in which nonmarital first births occur and model the environmental influences of family structure on nonmarital-first births. We analyze both traditional (prevalence of two-parent families) and contemporary (prevalence of single-parent families) family structure models in these multiple social contexts during adolescence on subsequent nonmarital childbearing and the circumstances of nonmarital first births. Controlling for other economic and policy-relevant determinants of nonmarital childbearing and socioeconomic confounding factors, we find robust and significant effects of family structure models in the multiple contexts of adolescents' lives on subsequent nonmarital childbearing that are independent and additive. When the prevalence of two-parent families is low or the prevalence of single-parent families is high, young adults face higher risks of nonmarital childbearing, and these risks are additive across the family, peer group, school or neighborhood context.

JS-5.1
HARRIS, KEVAN* (Princeton University, kevanharris@gmail.com)
SCULLY, BEN (University of Witwatersrand)
Before and Beyond Neoliberalism: The Development Of Precarity And The Emerging Alternative

In this paper we contend that, to understand what might exist beyond neoliberalism, we need to rethink processes of capitalist development before neoliberalism. We make two arguments.

First, for poorer countries, processes of commodification which are highlighted as evidence of neoliberalism often predate the neoliberal era. Third World development policies tended to make social and economic life more precarious as a corollary to capital accumulation, before neoliberalism as an ideology took hold.

Second, intense theoretical focus on neoliberalism obscures a recent shift in the global South towards a tendential and tangible de-commodification of social
In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and the federal levee failures, Michael Brown, then director of FEMA, explained on national television that the reason for the disastrous relief effort was that "we are seeing people we didn't know existed". While most who watched those disgraceful days unfold on television in late August realized that race and alienated consciousness instructed the short-term response to Katrina, less well known has been how the two have interacted over the past two decades in the global South, and qualitative comparisons of these programs in the BICS – Brazil, India, China and South Africa – as evidence of our argument.

JS-63.4

HARRIS, KEVAN* (Princeton University, kevanharris@gmail.com)

Two, Three, Many Middle Classes: Theorizing Middle Class Power From a Global Perspective

Analyses of the post-2008 global wave of social protest have generally celebrated the rise of educated middle classes as a driver of historical change as eagerly as they condemned the destruction caused by the Great Recession. In the global South, middle classes are analyzed as both object and subject: the goal of economic growth is a middle-class society and the middle class is assumed to be the most suitable base for political development. Yet public discussion about the middle class occurs with a set of implicit assumptions which derive from the application of late 19th-early 20th century sociological theory to the 21st century world economy. As an intervention in contemporary debates over class and protest, in this paper I reconstruct the concept of the middle class for the purpose of analyzing the current political economy of middle-income countries. To do so, I historicize middle class formation - both popular and policy characteristics of class formation on a world-historical scale over the past several centuries. I argue that a key secular process of the history of capitalism is the production of "middling" classes, yet these classes themselves are transformed along with the capitalist world economy. Social theory has tended to rely on a particular instance of this process, the rise of the 19th century European bourgeoisie to state power, as a general theory of class formation. This Whiggish story is arguably the main cause of confusion within the debate over the post-2008 global protest wave. To analyze what is actually new about the "new middle class" of the late 20th and early 21st centuries for the global South, I create a typology of four ideal-type middle classes and identify their social position and structural power vis-à-vis the state and economy.
is only bringing public works of long lines of a huge coastal levee like the Great Wall. Despite being a fisherman’s village, new life will start away from the ocean and with no ocean view.

Among residents, there are a lot of clashes of interests. Within a household, we can find a generational gap between the retired elderly with a pension and the younger generation who seeks a job and is raising children. While the former wants to stay within the village, the latter hopes to move out of the village, to an inland area more convenient for getting higher income, shopping, transportation and education. The town forecasts the population aging rate of over 65 years elderly will increase to 38% in the year of 2033, from 28% before the tsunami attack. The population will decrease to less than 13,000 from 17,000. How can we support the recovering process?

**RC38-645.4**

**HASHIMOTO, MIYUKI** *(Rikkyo University, mijue@bf6.so-net.ne.jp)*

**The Non-Nationalized Narrative of Two Korean School Graduates**

In April 2010, the Japanese government began a tuition-waiver program for high school education. In February 2013, after many twists and turns, Korean schools (chosengakko) were excluded because of their connection to North Korea. In the media and through popular hearsay, Korean schools have often been identified with North Korea, and Korean school students are exposed to the outside prejudice that they are “brainwashed, anti-Japanese children.”

In this paper, based on an interview about whether it was appropriate to exclude Korean schools from the waiver program, I present the complicated realities of an insider’s life story. The interviewees are a couple living in a local Japanese city with their 6-month-old baby. Each member of the couple is a third-generation zainichi Korean, born in the 1970s, and attended Korean school for approximately ten years. While the interviewer is a Japanese who is an outsider to the Korean school system, I have known one of the interviewees for a long period of time. Thus, when this interviewee characterized our interview as “the occasion to put my life in order,” I could hear these insider’s life stories about Korean school without the interference of a mindset gap between insider and outsider.

Though the two interviewees’ reasons and experiences are different from each other, the opinions they arrive at in this interview are similar:

1. Because of their own difficult experiences, neither interviewee wishes to have their son attend Korean school.
2. Neither interviewee entirely denies the value of Korean school itself.
3. Both are against the exclusion of Korean schools from the tuition-waiver program.

Do these opinions run in contradiction to one another? Although it may seem so to outsiders, it is possible to understand these opinions as consistent if they are not viewed as part of a national (i.e. North Korean) framework.

**RC11-202.3**

**HASHIMOTO, AKIHKO** *(University of Pittsburgh, ahash@pitt.edu)*

**Generations and Globalization: Shifting Family Relations in a Postindustrial Society**

This presentation provides a cultural sociology of changing intergenerational relations in the face of globalization, focusing on a historized account of shifting family relations that have dramatically altered the landscape for elderly people in Japan today. The demographic and economic transformations that have impacted expectations of social welfare and the ground rules of social obligations will also be examined as part of a broader trend in postindustrial societies. Drawing on her work on comparative aging, Hashimoto will discuss how these shifts have influenced the cultural ideals of aging in the global era.

**RC50-808.2**

**HASHIMOTO, ATSUKO** *(Brock University, ahash@brocku.ca)*

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**Multi-Sensorial Experiences at Aso Farmland, Kumamoto, Japan**

Aso Farmland is a multi-sensory experience for tourists. The farm stay resort allows tourists to consume local food produced in the region at 11 restaurants, exercise in an activity zone, and enjoy a variety of onsen baths, as well as 13 heated saunas (earth power spas) lined with different herbs and minerals as well as a cold dome. Visitors can place their feet in a pool of fish for foot care and they can visit a petting zoo. There is an agricultural production facility on site as well as a farmers’ market. Tourists experience a range of aromas from sulphur baths, to perfumed and herb baths to the aroma of a variety of cuisines and the busy market place and deli. An arts and crafts centre allows tourist to make a variety of crafts including music boxes, paper crafts, candles and snow globes. Accommodation is in dome shaped rooms infused with an antioxidant (anti-aging) solution. The paper will look at attempts by the attraction to provide a stimulating environment taking visitors beyond their reliance on just sight to engage in a more holistic experience.

**The Discursive Construction and Performance of Gendered Identity on Social Media**

This article looks at the construction and performance of gendered identity through the medium of social media. Data was collected from a sub-section of Facebook webpages belonging to the Slut Walk movement. Our analysis suggests that gender is constructed through the subjects’ participation in the ‘post-feminist masquerade’ – through which their gendered identity is defined in relation to a hyper-masculine masculine ideal. This situates the network of sites within a post-feminist context, characterised by the ambivalent and appropriative treatment of feminism. Acts of resistance are framed as individual, momentary ruptures of Judith Butler’s heterosexual matrix of ‘cultural intelligibility.’ The online context of these ruptures is found to vest a creative potential, by removing the constraints of time and location, indicating that the impact of these ruptures may extend beyond its immediate environment.

**What Explains the Rise of Ethnic Minority Tensions in China?**

In the past few years there has been a rise of flash ethnic violence in the relatively developed areas of China such as Beijing and Shanghai, to the far-reaching Western provinces of Xinjiang and Tibet. While the state’s response to ethnic unrest oscillates between ‘soft’ (e.g. funding ethno-cultural activities) and ‘hard’ (e.g. increasing security mechanisms) policies, this paper suggests that this strategy will do little to address the underlying causes behind ethnic minority tensions in the long-term. Instead, it will argue that the most culpable factor behind current ethnic tensions is socio-economically rooted: Minorities are increasingly experiencing ‘ethnic penalties’ in the labour market, whereby their comparable educational attainment and training, akin to the majority ethnic group, Hans, do not match similar labour market outcomes. While intuitively, overt discrimination insofar as one’s physical appearance or linguistic abilities, and first generation migrant status, are often cited as prevailing reasons to explain this ‘penalty’, the findings presented in this paper will suggest that explanatory factors such as an individual’s social network, a firm’s working culture, and social trust in a community are equally important considerations. Moreover, the interactive role of non-cognitive skills in minority labour acquisition will be discussed.

**Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.**

* denotes a presenting author.
paper will consider the policy implications of these findings for ethnic minority management, and the lessons learned for other multi-ethnic jurisdictions.

RC24-432.3
HASSLER, BJÖRN* (Södertörn University, bjorn.hassler@sh.se)
Cooperation In Marine Governance: The Case Of Eutrophication and Over-Fishing In The Baltic Sea

Over-fishing and eutrophication caused by agricultural nutrient run-off comprise two of the most severe environmental threats to the ecological integrity of the Baltic Sea, located in Northern Europe. This article takes its theoretical point of departure from Elinor Ostrom's work on design principles, arguing that a selection of these principles fruitfully can be scaled to serve as analytical tools at the international level. The principles of conflict resolution mechanisms, nested enterprises and monitoring are adapted to a multi-level governance situation where international conventions, EU directives, national strategies and stakeholder involvement all contribute to setting the stage for collaborative initiatives. Because of the tensions between environmental protection and natural resource use in fishery and agricultural sectors mutually acceptable agreements are especially difficult to reach and thus constitute hard cases in relation to the broader spectrum of marine environmental disturbances. Moreover, collective action problems often emerge among the Baltic Sea States where free-riding is an ever present threat. It is shown that although formal conflict resolutions largely are missing at the regional level, forums for deliberation where broad spectra of stakeholders are invited are slowly emerging as mechanisms to facilitate conflict resolution among countries as well as sector interests and other stakeholders. Furthermore, it is shown that even though different layers of institutions for regulating fisheries and agricultural runoff typically exist at local, national, regional and global scales, nesteness is often incomplete, that is, the intuitional fit between the layers are frequently not fully adequate. Finally, while monitoring is part and parcel of modern environmental management, broader models of integrated monitoring of biophysical as well as social parameters and processes in collaboration with relevant stakeholders are still in their infancy.

RC25-440.4
HATA, KAORI* (Osaka University, hata@lang.osaka-u.ac.jp)
The Co-Construction of Identity As 'Japanese Women Living Abroad' in Interview Narratives

This paper aims to illustrate how Japanese women living in London as permanent residents co-construct and represent their identities. As a recent trend of the social science of language, narrative has been analysed as talk-in-interaction. Following this perspective, narrative should not be analysed as a mere representation of past events, but should be understood as a process of co-construction influenced by the social norms of their new/previous communities. In this presentation, the presenter will focus on aspects of co-construction in the narratives of Japanese women who were indirectly affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011. The interview narrative data collected in London in 2012 have been analysed from the perspective of positioning theory (Bambang 1997, De Fina 2003, De Fina, Shiffrin and Bamberg 2006 and others), analytical methods of small stories (Bambang 2004, Georgakopoulou 2007) and multimodality (Goodwin 1981, 1986, McNeill 1992, 2005, Kataoka 2011).

Analysis of the data shows how co-construction is manifested in linguistic and other semiotic resources - final particles, supportive giving/receiving verbs, nodding, laughter, dysfluency, overlapping, gesture, eye gaze, and so on - appearing in interview narratives. This presentation will reveal that 1) how the narrative message can be conveyed by not only language, but also other semiotic resources, 2) the participants of the conversation put much value on collaboratively constructing their mutual identities in the 'here and now' situation, rather than the contents of their storytelling, 3) they inevitably encounter aspects of internal conflict derived from the fact that they represent their feelings in view of the social norms and basic characteristics of their original and current community and the pragmatic constraints on expression in their mother tongue.

RC37-637.4
HATA, MIKAKO* (Hanazono University, hata.mikako@gmail.com)
Reading Comics with Ears

Comics is an art form of visual storytelling, which means a page of comics cannot be reduced to texts in speech balloons and narration boxes. Facial expressions of characters, onomatopoeia, emonata, and even gutters convey meanings non-verbally. Reading comics is mostly an experience of looking at and interpreting visual images drawn on a page.

Based on this understanding of comics, this paper investigates comics for people with visual impairment. Recently some volunteer groups in Japan have made speaking translation of comics catering for visually challenged people. Although translating images to voice information has been already practiced on speech translation of films, in comics-to-speech translation it is necessary to bring not only characters' behaviours and their situations but also signs used in panels, as mentioned above, to speech. Also, because comics literacy of the readers (listeners) differs, what they want in reading experience is not the same; some know comics as an art form from their former reading experiences and thus want to read comics as comics, whereas others have never seen pages and see comics as entertainment-oriented stories, in other words they are not so interested in the visual aspects such as the layout in a page. Translators try to grant these requests as far as they can, and at the same time, give sufficient consideration to authors too, not to spoil what authors place importance in their art works. The focal points of this paper are both on translators' experiences of reproducing comics with oral language and on readers' experiences of reading comics with ears. This paper describes how comics communicate with readers without using images, via translators' modest intervention, and examines what for people read comics.

RC19-332.9
HATTATÇOLU, DIİLKE* (Mugla Sitki Kocman University, diilkehattatGlou@gmail.com)
Reflections on the New Patterns of Exclusion within the Working Class: Exclusion As “Omission” and the Struggle of Homebased Workers Union in Turkey

Homebased work, one of the most expanding work forms in the context of globalization, has been one of the most invisible forms of work in the world including Turkey. This invisibility can be related to its women concentration in the male dominant world of existing organisations and systematic negligence of the second. This is why homebased workers, like other informal workers, have found ways of organizing themselves as new agents with different aims and scope, and consequently organizing strategies, have entered into the fields of social movements and formal social policy.

This development has not only an important effect on the field of social movements and public social policy, also marks a significant transformation in the patterns of exclusion: a shift from mere exclusion to an 'inclusive' one, at least in Turkey. In the past, exclusion was mainly in the form of almost complete denial of the existence of homebased work and these workers, now their acceptance as full workers do not make a sense in the decision making processes of social policy on the context of social movements. Almost every concrete instances, they are forgotten to be invited to involve in. This negligence can also have several forms: to forget they are workers, union is not a charity association, they are not experts working for it... In some instances, when they make corrections, they are oftenly treated as 'hysterical', over-emotional women expressing anger improperly. This paper describes these new patterns and takes the "omission", as the most common form of exclusion in the case of homebased workers' organizing in Turkey. By exploring the perspective of the representatives of social movements/organisations who omit systematically, and then, by discussion of these data with union members, aims to contribute the exploration of grounds of solidarity and action.

TG06-961.2
HAUG, CHRISTOPH* (University of Gothenburg, haug@gu.se)
"We Want to Report about Everything!" How the Technologies of Results-Based Management Protect the Comfort Zone of Donors in International Development Cooperation

Donor agencies legitimize their existence by producing activity reports which show that they are making a difference. Evidence needs to be produced that links the donor to the results achieved by its partner organizations. Such evidence usually comes in the form of reports which the partners are obliged to deliver before they receive the next slice of funding. Therefore they have to demonstrate that they are making a difference. Such evidence usually comes in the form of reports which the partners are obliged to deliver before they receive the next slice of funding. Evidence needs to be produced that links the donor to the results achieved by its partner organizations. Such evidence usually comes in the form of reports which the partners are obliged to deliver before they receive the next slice of funding. Evidence needs to be produced that links the donor to the results achieved by its partner organizations. Such evidence usually comes in the form of reports which the partners are obliged to deliver before they receive the next slice of funding. Evidence needs to be produced that links the donor to the results achieved by its partner organizations. Such evidence usually comes in the form of reports which the partners are obliged to deliver before they receive the next slice of funding. Evidence needs to be produced that links the donor to the results achieved by its partner organizations. Such evidence usually comes in the form of reports which the partners are obliged to deliver before they receive the next slice of funding. Evidence needs to be produced that links the donor to the results achieved by its partner organizations. Such evidence usually comes in the form of reports which the partners are obliged to deliver before they receive the next slice of funding. Evidence needs to be produced that links the donor to the results achieved by its partner organizations. Such evidence usually comes in the form of reports which the partners are obliged to deliver before they receive the next slice of funding. Evidence needs to be produced that links the donor to the results achieved by its partner organizations. Such evidence usually comes in the form of reports which the partners are obliged to deliver before they receive the next slice of funding.

The present paper examines this practice of exchanging funds for reports, asking how it affects the relationship between the development partners. The focus of the analysis is on how reporting requirements of Results-Based Management (RBM) structure the communication between donors and recipients and thereby organize global social relationships in asymmetrical ways allowing donors to appropriate the credits for the work done by the recipients of their funds.

Based on a case study from donor funded HIV/AIDS work in South Africa, the analysis finds two conflicting languages: the language of results and the language of/granted power lies in their ability to structure the communication between the partners in a results-oriented way and thereby frustrate attempts of grievances-related storytelling. However, the study also documents the urge of some community based organizations to "report about everything", meaning: not only what the donor wants to hear. Aware of "telling the whole story", including grievances outside the scope of the donor’s program, are interpreted as expressions of dissent aimed towards the construction of a dialogic relationship between donors and recipients. It is discussed whether this is possible within or alongside with RBM, or whether dialogue based on local experiences implies a rejection of the RBM framework.
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Consensus Decision-Making in Meetings As an Interactive Accomplishment: Silence without Silencing?

This paper starts from the observation that most of the literature on decision-making is concerned with methodological individualism: at least in the Western world, it seems that a decision can only be understood as the outcome of an individual act or an aggregate thereof (voting). Nevertheless, genuinely collective practices of decision-making (consensus) are widespread across institutional and cultural settings, but the collective dimension of these is inadequately understood, leading to confusion between unanimity (everyone agrees) and consensus (no one disagrees). Both researchers and practitioners of decision-making have largely avoided this issue, so that empirical studies often remain unclear about how exactly a decision was made, and decision-making groups sometimes find themselves in the paradoxical situation of disagreeing whether they have reached consensus or not.

Based on participant observation of numerous meetings among global justice activists using the consensus principle, this study seeks to untangle some of the conceptual confusion through a detailed interactional analysis of meetings as communicative events. Focusing on the final stage of the decision-making process, the paper identifies four types of consensus: imposed, acclaimed, hasty, and considerate. Drawing on previous findings from conversation analysis, it is argued that although they all observe the absence of voiced disagreement, they differ significantly in how this absence is constructed interactionally. Therefore, what appears to be the same mode of decision-making – consensus – should be treated as different modes, both by researchers and practitioners.

The paper concludes by discussing the consequences of this analysis for radical democracy and anti-hegemonic practice, wondering whether it is possible to produce silence without silencing.

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Towards a Post-Hermeneutic Phenomenology

The kinds of attention that have less to do with intellectual analysis than with our senses, emotions and bodily responses to our immediate experiences are generally recognized as important among field-researchers. Still, when it comes to reporting there is an urge to turn the indistinctness of sensory and emotive experiences into identified and accountable registrations. Bodily and affective reactions to the surroundings are most often perceived as something to be interpreted in order to lay bare an underlaying and absolute meaning. Thus we tend to subject the multitudinousness of lived experiences to different kinds of selection and reduction implied by that production of knowledge aiming to render the world in clarity.

Nevertheless, the blurriness of emotive and physical reactions to the world can be said to be due not to their imprecision but rather to their richness in nuance and complexity. Hence, they may be much precise vehicles of meaning notwithstanding a lack of distinction and accountability. In this paper, we ask what epistemological potentials might be revealed if we explore our lived experiences in their own right rather than try to explicate them and make them concrete. Based on empirical research of our own, we turn our interest towards the possibilities of understanding bodily reactions during the process of research as being informative in themselves and discuss possibilities for transferring them into scientific writings that likewise invites a reading not only with the intellect but also with the senses. We propose an approach to both the making and communication of knowledge, which could be called post-hermeneutic – a phenomenology not aiming at fixation of identified significance, but at a knowing that includes and even takes advantage of the fluctuating and manifold ways we experience the world when we move in it instead of stopping to make analysis.

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DALGALARRONDO, SÉBASTIEN (CNRS/EHESS/IRIS)

Hormone Decline and Aging: Sociology of a Medical Promise

The promise of slowing down, stopping or even reversing the aging process is, in a sense, medicine's hyper-promise and the ultimate victory of science over human nature. And indeed this desire has been expressed, in particular through the myth of the immortality of youth, for thousands of years and in a great many civilizations. This idea emerges regularly in the public and scientific space, from the early 20th Century attempts to transplant animal glands in order to restore the vitality of people's youthful state to the forecasts made about "regenerative" medicine in the wake of the isolation of embryonic stem cells and the cloning of Dolly the sheep.

Since the mid 1990s, research and practices aiming to fight the aging process have even intensified and become more structured, with the development of so-called "anti-aging" medicine. One hypothesis played a key role in this dynamic: that of hormone replacement therapy. The underlying idea is that during life, the production of certain hormones, which are essential for many of the body's functions, tends to decrease and that by compensating for this decrease, it is possible to tackle the very process of aging. Different hormones were targeted: melatonin, the growth hormone and DHEA (dehydroepiandrosterone). In France, it was above all the latter that was promoted as a possible "youth pill".

It this presentation we will first examine the construction of DHEA's anti-aging promise, its underlying roots, the conditions under which it emerged, and the changes it has undergone. We will then analyse the reception of this promise in France, its impact on the representation of the body and on anti-aging practices. A last section will show how this promise was called into question from the mid-2000s onwards but managed to survive.

HAYASHI, KAORI* (University of Tokyo, hayashik@iiti.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

Company Brand Vs. Professionalism: The Marginalization of Women in TV Newsrooms in Japan

This paper analyzes Japanese media elites from a gender perspective in order to identify why male domination stubbornly persists even in a working environment where institutional arrangements all seem to support women, such as paid maternity leave and an equal pay agreement. We argue that the pervasive domination of corporate culture, rather than journalistic professionalism, is the source of the persistent marginalization of women in the media sector.

A growing number of women have entered the world of corporate journalism in Japan since the late 80s after the implementation of the Equal Employment Law in 1986, but the ratio of women in senior management positions still remains at the lowest level among advanced industrial countries, according to a survey by the International Women's Media Foundation in 2010.

Having conducted in-depth interviews on the social/educational background, professional career and life course of 21 senior news editors ranging from their late 40s to late 50s at leading TV stations in Japan, we identified clear differences between the genders in their understandings of the role of professionalism and the brands of the companies to which they belong. Female journalists tend to rely more on meritocratic professionalism based upon individual skills and achievements in moving up the corporate ladder, whereas their male counterparts feel their success largely owes to informal networks and prestigious corporate brands to which they belong.

Although gender studies has emphasized the masculine nature of the conception of professionalism, and the sociology of work has revealed the center-centric ideology underlying professionalization in many occupations, we contend that playing down the role of professionals and professionalism imposes a substantial brake on change in terms of gender equality within an occupation.

Across the globe, societies face pressing challenges to address the needs of their rapidly ageing populations against a background of austerity. This is particularly true of Japan, Britain and Sweden, all ageing and established welfare states, where each government has attempted to expand and diversify public care services. This paper reflects on the respective new and reformed public care systems. However, none of these countries’ systems has succeeded in meeting all care needs, and recent austerity and budget cuts have exposed further difficulties. Accordingly each government has been painstakingly exploring new and cost-effective methods of providing care. Specifically, there has been optimism that civil society organisations might step in and fill the gaps left by public provision.

This paper, drawing on empirical research involving detailed interviews and participant observation, will examine and compare successful and innovative models of civil society organisations that have developed ‘gap-filling’ services for older people in Japan, Britain and Sweden. Key findings concerning each model will be contextualised within their national context, highlighting specific features. Analysis of models at a national level will then be placed in a transnational and comparative perspective, underscoring best practice benchmarks together with the challenges encountered by organisations. For instance, while the standardised and universalist Japanese model mobilises traditional quasi-governmental community resources, the British model emphasises partnership working and recognises innovation and professionalism, and Sweden’s model is characterised by localism and sensitivity towards the employment of ‘conventional’ labour, with volunteers being discouraged. In conclusion, this paper will discuss suggestions for future care policy making and possible refinement of the care market, potentially transcending national boundaries. It will also consider how experiences and best practice from the models examined here could be utilised in other countries to pursue evidence-based sustainable care policies and promote civil society.

Pipeline Rupture

On 9th September, 2010, a high pressure natural gas transmission pipeline ruptured under the suburban of San Bruno, near San Francisco, California. The resultant fire burned for two days. Eight people died, and thirty eight homes were destroyed because a weld in the burst pipeline failed. The weld had been poorly made in 1956 when the pipeline was first constructed.

Using document analysis (investigation reports, transcripts of evidence and other primary source materials), in this paper we focus on the experts in this organisation who were responsible for pipeline integrity management. Clarke’s work regarding fantasy planning in the face of uncertainty explains both how and why the integrity management system had taken on a symbolic, rather than functional, role in this organization. ‘Knowing’ about the system was grounded in elaborate graphs purporting to show risk was declining, and yet this analysis was only tenuously linked to the actual level of danger. In an environment of cost cutting, expensive inspection work was tailored simply to meet available budgets. Small failures were repaired and then dismissed from the collective memory so that valuable opportunities for learning in this uncertain environment were ignored.

This professional disposition on the part of the expert engineers was embedded in a broader organisational context. The paper further argues that senior management decisions about cost cutting were divorced from the real world impact as a result of the historical restructuring of the domestic gas industry overall and the low status of relevant industry expertise at senior management levels. We conclude that this ‘organisational accident’ provides important lessons for all organisations working in diverse critical contexts such as energy businesses. It argues that these stories are vital to effective decision making as a result of both the general and specific lessons that they embody. Our analysis shows that experts use stories as parables to nurture their shared safety imagination. Stories are also embedded in work practices to support decision making in the moment. Finally, stories are strongly linked to organisational learning for experts and their less experienced colleagues.

We argue that the increased focus on incident reporting systems in hazardous industries is driven as much by the hope that such systems, by being conduits of organisational learning, could be improved to better facilitate story-based learning. Finally, we report early findings of our current research regarding how best to integrate story-based learning with other formal systems for professional development and reporting.

Racial Gringuidad and the Ethnic Identities of North American Lifestyle Migrants in Ecuador

This paper explores the position of the “Gringo” in the racial order of Ecuador. The paper is based on 69 qualitative interviews conducted in 2011, 2012 and 2013 with lifestyle migrants from North America now residing permanently in Ecuador. They are supplemented with ethnographic field notes. North Americans in Ecuador are particularly concerned about their ethnic identity there, and describe their growing community in racialized terms, as Gringo. I posit that the “Gringo” is a racial category, and while it does not carry the same negative connotations in Ecuador that it does elsewhere in Latin America, it refers to a particular phenotype, often also marked by cultural symbols, such as clothing. The paper discusses what racial gringuidad supposedly means for North American lifestyle migrants in the Ecuadorian context. These narratives tell us more about the lifestyle migrants themselves than about the real meaning attached to their apparent physical differences. The paper then identifies strategies or practices that lifestyle migrants in Ecuador have adopted in the face of their Gringo identity, or ‘Gringuidad.’ First, some North Americans have begun to police the behaviour of the North American community in a bid to optimize Ecuadorian perceptions of “Gringos,” reinforcing their racialized self-identity rather than deconstructing it. The second strategy consists of individual attempts to further integrate into Ecuadorian society, particularly by learning Spanish. These practices illustrate a fantasy of ethnic mobility. Yet, even as integration promises to diminish “Gringoness,” the Ecuadorian “Other” with whom lifestyle migrants desire to integrate is raced and classed in the Ecuadorian social order, thus potentially reproducing existing inequalities. The paper explores the intersection of North American racialization in the context of Ecuador, where the meaning of race is often quite different.

Violent Natures: From Coercive Conservation to Climate Change in Africa

Since the colonial era, African natures—both external landscapes and internal human dispositions—have been constructed as violent via the parallel ideologies of wildlife conservation and climate change. Both address the human impact on, responsibility for, and stewardship of the environment through the lens of violent natures. During the colonial era in East Africa, ‘natives’ were relegated to specific areas, their lands usurped for white settlement and the conservation of dangerous wildlife. Today, conservationists continue to violently evict residents of East and Southern Africa from apparently precarious landscapes. In colonial and contemporary conservation, both ‘native’ and nature appear unruly and potentially violent. Under the ideology of climate change, as well, poor, non-white populations usually bear the brunt of catastrophic natural (or unnatural) disasters at the same time that they are blamed for contributing to the underlying environmental causes of such events. African environments and peoples are therefore constructed as inherently violent and in need of external intervention via the rhetoric of both conservation and climate change.

Each system of thought employs science and technology to cast the pover- ty-stricken, racialized ‘other’ in the role of the enlightened noble conservationist; evil instigator of anti-conservationist or climate change-inducing practices; or victim of the violent environments engendered by conservation and climate change. The second is described, at a basic theoretical level, on the character of ‘nature,’ as either ‘native’ or as native, and as native, and as nature, as evil. “Violent Natures” thus explores the racialization of nature by connecting the parallel stories of conservation and climate change in Africa.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
HEAP, JOSEPHINE* (Stockholm University, josephine.heap@ki.se)

Multiple Disadvantage in Midlife and Old Age - Exploring the Associations

To experience multiple disadvantage – the simultaneous occurrence of disadvantages such as health problems, lack of economic resources or social isolation – implies reduced possibilities for people to manage daily life. The prevalence of multiple disadvantage has been found to be much higher among older adults (especially those older than 80) than among younger age groups. In this study, we investigate whether multiple disadvantage in old age was preceded by multiple disadvantage in midlife, or if the accumulation of disadvantages may have happened later in life.

Previous research has established that individuals’ health and resources in old age are strongly correlated with their health and resources in midlife, making midlife a crucial starting point for the study of old age. However, old age is often associated with a decline in resources such as health and social resources, making it plausible that this is a period of life is a time when disadvantages accumulate.

In this study, we test the association between multiple disadvantage in midlife and multiple disadvantage in old age by drawing on longitudinal, nationally representative data from Sweden for 1974 (when respondents were aged 40-59) and 2011 (age 77-96). Preliminary results show in two directions. On the one hand, results indicate that people with multiple disadvantage in midlife were likely to experience multiple disadvantage also in old age. On the other hand, around one-third of those who experienced multiple disadvantage in old age reported no disadvantages in midlife. Thus, for a considerable proportion of those reporting multiple disadvantage in old age it may be a relatively recent experience, suggesting that there are different pathways into deprivation in old age. Further analyses aim at describing the plausible pathways and target the issue whether certain pathways are associated with certain kinds of disadvantages.

HEARN, JEFF* (Örebro University, jeff.hearn@oru.se)

Autoethnography, Theorizing and Transnational Movements and Moments

This paper is in three parts: a brief overview of the relevance of autoethnography for transnational sociological theorizing; critical interrogation of my previous work on autoethnography; re-evaluation of their implications for transnational sociological theorizing.

The second part investigates four different interpretations of my own personal, work/employment, political, and theoretical change over time. In this, I build on previous autoethnographic work to examine how theorizing develops and changes with transnational movements and moments. The first is based on different relations to nation and nations: England, Ireland, Finland (Autobiography, nation, postcolonialism and gender, Irish Journal of Sociology, 2005). The second focuses on changing relations to children, family and household (‘The personal is work', Political is theoretical: intimacies and discontinuities in (pro)feminism, Women’s Studies, men and myself, NORA, 2008). The third concerns changing relations to transnationalisations, transdisciplinary and transinstitutional developments (Opening up material-discursive (trans-)forms of life, politically, theoretically, institutionally, personally, in M. Wojtaszek and E. Just (eds.) Quilting Stories: Essays in Honor of Elizbetta H. Oleksy, 2012). And the fourth highlights the relations of men, intersectionality, organizations and proFHeminism in research and fieldwork in the diversity and equalities field, with a focus on gender and intersectional dynamics and research processes (Equality, Diversity and Inclusion, 2014).

In the third part I discuss more general implications of these four perspectives for the analysis of intersectionality and intellectual biographies, in terms of: the politics of location; reflexivity and its limitations; critical positionality of members of superordinate groups; the problematisation of the male ‘I’ (‘Contradictory masculinity/men’s ‘I’: the writing of men, and the concept of gex, Revista Canaria de Estudos Ingleses, 2013); and the relation of body and writing (Writing as intimate friends ... how does writing proFHeminist research become methodologically challenging?, in M. Livholt (ed.) Emerging Writing Methodologies in Feminist Studies, Routledge, 2011).

HEARN, JEFF* (Örebro University, jeff.hearn@oru.se)

Interrrogating Violence Against Women and State Violence Policy through Gendered Intersectionalities and Intersectional Gender: Local, National and Transnational Contexts

This paper arises from collective work within the 5-year Swedish Research Council project, ‘Feminist Theorizings of Intersectionality, Transversal Dialogues...
Global Atomic Inequalities: Marginal Work in the Nuclear Sector

HECHT, GABRIELLE* (University of Michigan, hechtg@umich.edu)

This paper takes the aftermath of the Fukushima accidents as the starting point for an exploration of work and workers commonly considered marginal to nuclear systems. The paper seeks to make visible labor that – by virtue of its unexciting nature or (apparently) peripheral location – often remains hidden in our accounts of technoscientific work: ordinary maintenance, African mining.

In nuclear and other systems, subcontracting has consequences for occupational health, as well as for transnational knowledge production (about the effects of low-level radiation exposure in the nuclear case). Contemplating these consequences, in turn, takes us to another apparently peripheral part of the global nuclear industry: uranium production. After a quick comparative consideration of knowledge production about the dangers of radon exposure in mines, the paper discusses uranium mining in Gabon. It examines labor and occupational hazards there, including the efforts of Gabonese mineworkers to make themselves and their illnesses visible on the global technoscientific stage.

Social Order and the Genesis of Rebellion: Mutiny in the Royal Navy, 1740-1820

HECHTER, MICHAEL* (Arizona State University, michael.hechter@asu.edu)

The possibility of rebellion is a check – sometimes the only check – on authoritarian rule. Although mutinies in which crews seized control of their vessels are rare events, they occurred throughout the age of sail. To explain the occurrence of this form of high-risk collective action, this paper provides a theory which holds that shipboard grievances – related to material deprivation, poor governance, and the inadequate provision of health and welfare – are the principal causes of mutiny. Yet such grievances can only lead to rebellion when obstacles to collective action can be overcome. Whereas seamen usually could count on an ample supply of informal organization, their ability to engage in collective action was increased by factors that facilitated coordination and provided a critical mass of like-minded individuals. Using a unique database drawn from extensive archival information about Royal Navy voyages from 1740 to 1820, this study employs the case-control method and random-forest classification to show why shipboard social order shifts, sometimes tipping crew members toward the high risks of mutiny. The findings have implications for the role of grievances in generating rebellion and for scholars and policymakers interested in countering them.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
governance become more national or have transnational networks been robust? Here we take a first step in answering this question. We see the financial crisis as a test case for the cohesion of the transnational capitalist class (TNC). If business interests are coordinated and the TNC is resilient, we expect that the business community remains stable in times of economic downturn. A decline of the transnational business community however may indicate a fragmented elite that cannot uphold its cohesion when the financial sector is in trouble.

We investigate this issue by comparing the networks of interlocking directorates among the 176 largest corporations in the world economy in 2006 and 2013: just before the financial crisis unfolded and present day. We place this in the empirical context of the corporate networks in 1970, 1975 and 1996 as collected by Carroll and Fennema (2002).

HEEKSERK, EELKE* (University of Amsterdam, e.m.heemskerk@uva.nl)

The Global Corporate Elite Uncovered

The transnational orientation and organization of corporate elites has for long attracted the attention of those who expect that ongoing globalization goes hand in hand with transnational elite cohesion. The laborious nature of compiling reliable network datasets has hitherto forced scholars to focus on those arena’s where we expect transnational corporate elites to emerge, notably the largest (often stock listed) firms in the western industrialized world. This systemic bias disregards the role of non-western elites in the global regime and neglects a possible multi polar architecture of the global corporate elite. Although network art tools and techniques, we are able to overcome this burden by analyzing the entire network of interlocking directorates between a set of 100,000 corporations across the globe in 2012. This allows us to uncover the extent to which western and non-western corporate elites occupy similar social circles; which firms, countries, sectors and cities serve as linchpins within the global corporate elite, and as such reveal the sites and spaces where transnational corporate elites organize themselves, both in the west and beyond.

HEGNES, KRISTINN* (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, kristinnehj@hna.no)

SHAMMAS, VICTOR LUND (NOVA Norwegian Social Research)

Processes of Success Among Students in Gender Segregated VET - Qualification and Social Inclusion

The aim of this project is to explore educationally successful processes in gender segregated VET based on qualitative life story interviews. Informants will be recruited from a school based longitudinal dataset (LUNO) of young people in Oslo, and I will focus on the importance of gender segregation for changes in aspirations during VET.

High rates of drop out in vocational upper secondary education is a problem in every European country. On the one hand, about one third of students drop out of or fail to complete upper secondary school in Norway – and the drop-out rate is highest among students in VET programs. On the other hand, the Norwegian VET system, which in general provides two years in school and two years in apprenticeship, ‘leaks’ a substantial number of high achieving VET students after the second year to general education supplementary studies which qualify them for higher education. The question that will be pursued is whether VET can be perceived as ‘success’ according to the individual and national higher education attainment goals, may be seen as ‘failure’ according to policy aims regarding high quality vocational skill formation at the upper secondary level.

Theoretically, gender has been shown to be of importance for the development of identity as a learner, for failure and success in school, particularly for boys but also for girls. The key objective of this project will be to understand processes related to educational processes and changes in aspirations among students in gender-segregated VET study programmes and give a deeper understanding of the characteristics of gendered school contexts which supports or hinders the completion of VET and transition to apprenticeships. The study will be based on educational life story interviews with selected LUNO-respondents, and strategic short-term fieldwork in gender-segregated study programmes.

HEGNES, ATLE WEHN* (University of Oslo, a.w.hegenes@ub.uio.no)

Dimensions, Practices and Dynamics in Cultural Adaptation Work: An Example from Norway

My paper concerns the movement of an idea and a legal system. The idea is that a product's quality can be determined by where it comes from. The legal system is known as Geographical Indications and enables protection under law of product designations for foodstuffs with a special geographical origin, tradition or characteristics. In 2002 a system for GIs (Protected designations) was set up in Norway modelled on corresponding systems in the EU.

I develop a grounded conceptual framework to understand the implementation, administration and the use of protected designations in Norway. I emphasize that the movement of ideas and legal systems is dependent on actor's adaptation practices. More specifically I describe this as Cultural Adaptation Work (CAW). My analysis shows that the actors' work with adaptations of meaning, social organization and materiality, during implementation, administration and use of the Norwegian scheme is important. They occur because opinions, forms of cooperation and products in food culture do not always coincide with the food-cultural conditions which the EU scheme was founded.

To identify, describe, and understand how the implementation, administration and the use of Protected designations is worked out I elaborate on the concepts of translation, reorganization and transformation, giving them a special meaning. In this regard translation refers to adaptations of meaning, reorganization refers to adaptations of social relations and transformation refers to material adaptations. These adaptation practices may furthermore be understood as elements of CAW.

I conclude that CAW takes place in the interplay between people's translations of meaning, reorganization of social relationships and transformation of things. The interplay takes place in the tension between the global and the local, the old and the new.

HEIEMBERG, RAPHAEL* (Otto-Friedrich University Bamberg, raphael-heiko.heiemberg@uni-bamberg.de)

The Social Construction Of Prices – The Impact Of Culture, Networks and Institutional Rules On Stock Quotations

Prices in market economies are based on supply and demand processes. I challenge this common economic sense by comparing stock price movements and their causes in the US and Germany, arguing that stock valuations also depend on the genderedness of trading in culturally constrained frames of meaning, corporation networks and institutionalized rules. Economic sociology is well aware of such social forces. Still, sociological investigation of price formation lacks both theoretical integration and empirical evidence for how different types of market conditions interact and influence prices.

Taking sociological field theory as a starting point I combine three independent strings of price formation explanations, considering the simultaneous influence and interaction of institutional regulations, network positions and cultural frames. Empirically, I test this field theory of financial markets by comparing the setting of German and American stock prices in culturally constrained frames of meaning and the longitudinal development of macroeconomic structures are discussed. Secondly, I investigate correlation networks of stock listed companies using social network analysis. I am particularly interested in the shifts occurring in the network ecology after the financial crisis and the subsequent changes in each systems' stability. Finally, the change of stock repurchase laws in Germany in 1998 delivers an 'experimental' setting for different types of rule based information trading before and after the legislation reform. Applying Event Study methods the short- and longterm influence of repurchase plans in the US and Germany is compared.

Different patterns of stock price volatility are revealed, depending on culture, networks and rules. Both diversified, transnational stock trading mechanisms and the new.

HEIMER, MARIA* (University of Uppsala, maria.heimer@statsvet.uu.se)

Rethinking Child Welfare Policy

Studies on children's welfare have been pursued in a separate strand from the welfare state literature in general. Welfare state theory has been blind to children as actors and research on children's participation has neglected welfare state theory. This should warrant us to rethink and reformulate the concept of child welfare. The point of departure is the concept of welfare as formulated in the pioneering work of Swedish welfare theorist. This work has been summarized, stock valuations depend on the cultural understanding of households invest money (market vs. bank based investments), on the network topology of stock markets (centralized vs. decentralized), and on the national peculiarities of firms, that foster (USA) or impede (Germany) the implementation and success of repurchase plans.

HEIMER, MARIA* (University of Uppsala, maria.heimer@statsvet.uu.se)

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surprisingly weak in Swedish legislation, with negative implication for the welfare of vulnerable children. Signing of the UN Convention has in this respect not left any clear imprint on Swedish legislation. The findings show the need to formulate new policy strategies: We may resolve the tension between children as ‘beings’ and ‘becomings’ by recognizing that it may be necessary to invest in children’s education and child care but that this is not sufficient as long as we do not consider children’s rights to voice.

RC50-809.5

HEIMTUN, BENTE* (UIt - The Arctic University of Norway, bente.heimtun@uit.no)

Hunting the Northern Lights

This work in process explores gendered landscapes imbuing the increased use of ‘hunt’, ‘hunters’ and ‘hunting’ in the language of northern lights tourism in Northern Norway, aimed at English speaking markets. The development of this tourism product, as winter tourism as such, started in earnest with Finnmark Seljes’s (county DMO) winter project in 2002. The evolvement of the last decade’s hunting metaphors has become very important in the marketing of northern lights tourism in the region and is has been adapted by tourists in their blogs (trip advisor). Hunting the northern lights tours, at least in their commercialised forms are highly planned by tour operators and aimed at soft adventure tourists (Beedie and Hudson, 2003). These hunters thus do not need any skills, experiences and knowledge to take part in the hunt. Therefore the link to hunting as a symbol of masculinity (Bye, 2003) and masculine social values such as hierarchy, physical toughness, rationality, emotional distance and risk taking (Haenfler, 2004) is lacking. This paper thus discusses how commoditisation of hunting metaphors in relationship to northern lights tours contributes to demasculinisation of hunting and hard adventure tourism discourses. It also explores partly overlapping discourses between big game hunt and the hunt for the northern lights. Whereas the former emphasis today is mainly a masculine pursuit which requires preparation and good physical strengths the latter is available to masses of tourists regardless of gender, skills and knowledge (Houston, 2008). References


RC50-808.4

HEIMTUN, BENTE* (UIt - The Arctic University of Norway, bente.heimtun@uit.no)

Winter People: Constraining and Motivating Factors for Attracting Winter Tourists to Northern Norway

Based on 116 qualitative interviews with domestic and international tourists visiting Oslo, Norway in the summer of 2013, this paper explores constraints and motivators regarding winter holidays in Northern Norway. Preliminary findings suggest that not all tourists are winter people. Perceptions of coldness and darkness, however, are positive and negative. Some tourists are excited about experiencing an arctic winter climate; in particular those interested in winter activities such as skiing and northern lights hunts. These tourists emphasise the pureness and freshness of the winter climate as well as a fascination for winter lights during experiencing an arctic winter climate; in particular those interested in winter activities such as skiing and northern lights hunts. These tourists emphasise the pureness and freshness of the winter climate as well as a fascination for winter lights during

RC07-143.2

HEIN, PATRICK* (Meiji University, p_heinjp@yahoo.co.jp)

The Role of Victim Witness Testimonies for Collective Memory Formation, Recovery from Trauma and Future Reconciliation

Title: The role of victim witness testimonials for collective memory formation, recovery from trauma and future reconciliation.


In this paper the author argues that witness testimonies in war crimes and genocide trials play a crucial role even though they may not be related to the indictment of the prosecution or help to establish justice. In her book Eichmann in Jerusalem Tarnlov mentioned that the survivor accounts were not helpful in collecting legal evidence against Eichmann. This author thinks however that witness accounts are crucial not for legal purposes but for purposes of collective memory formation and victim trauma recovery by using the example of the wit

ness account of the Auschwitz survivor Alfred Oppenheimer who gave a testimony at the Eichmann trial.

The paper refers to other reconciliation attempts such as the truth commission in South Africa or the Comfort Women issue in Korea and Japan and seeks to identify conditions that make future reconciliation possible.

The example of the comfort women in Japan shows that witness testimonies alone cannot lead to positive change and reconciliation as long as there is no recognition of wrongdoing and guilty behavior in the first place. In other words witness accounts can only be effective and fulfill their purpose if there is an oppo-

RC25-449.1

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Shimakutuba - Adapting the Ryukyuan Languages for the 21st Century

Language endangerment is often the result of repressing language use but of repressing language adaptation. The way endangered languages are character-

ized is not neutral but include ideologies constructing these languages as static, marginal and obsolete. Due to such repression, endangered languages indeed present a distinct and rather static, marginal and obsolete. Due to such repression, endangered languages indeed present a distinct and rather

endangered languages are currently witnessing a spectral reappreciation. As an

This paper discusses this process on the case of the Ryukyuan languages which

of endangered languages needs to be challenged. Language ideological clarifica-

tion about the role and function of the endangered language in the present-day world must be delineated. It must be done so convincingly as to ensure that such reframing aligns as many people as possible to the task of language revitalization. This paper discusses this process on the case of the Ryukyuan languages which are spoken in the extreme southwest of the Japanese Archipelago. These severely endangered languages are clearly witness to the spectre of tourism. As an effect, the task of ideological clarification is being pursued. This is urgently need-

endangered languages have huge lexical gaps, lack styles for public debate or for writing specific genres. They also maintain social varieties charac-

teristic of its past use in a feudal society. Its large number of regional dialects, 700 in total, also reflect boundaries of community which no longer exist today. Dialect levelling is rampant. Mixing of formal and informal styles, and of high and common social varieties is also frequent in the language use of those seeking to revitalize Ryukyuan languages. In the view of criticism on the language use, they seek to adopt ideologies and use of Ryukyuan to present-day uses. This presenta-

 RC04-79.28

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KEANE, ELAINE* (National University of Ireland Galway, elaine.keane@nuigalway.ie)

Initial Teacher Education – Who Gets in and What Are the Implications for Students, Schools and Society?

Teachers Matter (OECD, 2005). Through their influence on the young (academic, personal, emotional, social) they can contribute to diminishing educational disadvantage as well as broader inequities of society (Gay, 1993; Sleeter, 1996; Villegas & Lucas, 2001; Zeichner, 1993). Attracting and selecting individuals to the teaching profession who have the potential to ‘teach for social justice’, equipping them with the necessary skills during their training, and retaining them in schools are important tasks for policy makers and teacher educators.

This paper offers a critical analysis and discussion of currently administered selection criteria and procedures for initial teacher education (ITE) programmes in Ireland and internationally. It presents first findings from the Diversity Profiling: Initial Teacher Education (DITE) study which explores (i) the impact of selection criteria and procedures on the composition of student teacher cohorts as regards their socio-demographic, motivational and educational profiles and (ii) ITE applicants’ perceptions of teaching, learning and second-level education in Ireland. Researching teacher candidates’ diversity profiles is important and timely since contemporary school contexts have ignited concerns about the mix-match between the ethnic, cultural and language backgrounds of pupil and teacher populations. Furthermore, a small number of studies (King, 1993, Su, 1997) found that minority ITE candidates have clear and strong visions for social justice and for their own roles as change agents in the school and society (which differ from the motivations and conceptualisations held by mainstream students).

Issues related to equity in and quality through teacher education admission (Child et al., 2011), access and widening participation policies will be explored with the aim of independently, up important debates about what types of teachers are needed in today’s schools and how policy makers and teacher educators can assure that the most committed and suitable individuals are attracted to and can enter ITE programmes.

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Distinction Practices and Socialization Of “Native” and “Foreign” Elites In Mexico

The paper summarizes the results of an empirical research project on “native” and “foreign” elites in Mexico in a comparative perspective. The focus is set on the elites’ different attitudes, socialization and distinction practices (in particular “completeness” versus “synecdochism”). Furthermore, the relations and interactions between “native” Mexican elites and “foreign” expatriate elites in Mexico are taken into account.

Similar to other ‘emerging market’ countries, Mexico has gone through profound changes in the last 30 years. Some Mexican enterprises have become large multinational enterprises operating on several continents and some Mexican business men are now among the wealthiest in the world with Carlos Slim Helú being the richest business man in the world. Simultaneously, during the economic liberalization process which culminated in the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1994, many foreign multinational enterprises have set up major operations in Mexico, resulting in ca. half of the 500 largest enterprises active in Mexico being foreign – bringing to Mexico their own foreign top managers (expatriates), cultures and distinction practices.

The question how the different attitudes and distinction practices of foreign and native elites in Mexico co-exist, interact and whether they mix, will be addressed.

It will be argued that it depends to a significant degree on the home culture, socialization and nationalities of the foreign expatriate elites whether they blend into the Mexican elite milieu. Concerning the distinction practices, it will be argued that the Mexican upper class leans heavily towards synecdochism.

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Intra-State Conflicts In Activation Reforms: Authority Delegation and Bureaucratic Centralization In The “Privatized” Implementation Of Welfare-To-Work In Israel

Based on the Israeli case, this article highlights the role of intra-state conflicts between bureaucratic actors in the politics that surround the reform of the government of public employment services and the ways in which these conflicts have shaped not only the reform process, but also the institutional makeup of the reform itself. We analyze the politics that surrounded proposals to change the government of long-term unemployment in Israel (1997-2004) and shaped the institutional makeup of the reform (2004-2010). We highlight how intractable conflicts between state agencies—the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the Israeli Employment Service (IES)—brought about the delegation of administrative authority to private agents in no way represented a rolling back of the power of state agents, or a transition to a “regulatory” or “steering” state. On the contrary, we argue that this delegation of authority actually enabled state agents to strengthen their intervention in the routine management of the program, bringing about a process of bureaucratic re-centralization. We conclude that the initiation of “partnerships” with private agents does not necessarily signal a transition to a steering state or towards a collaborative mode of governance, but may also function as a strategy through which certain state agents seek to impose their projects, thereby marginalizing alternative or competing conceptions of the role of the state in society.

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The Effect of Non-Monetary Incentives on Unit and Item Non-Response in Surveys on Intimate Topics

The Effect of Non-Monetary Incentives on Unit and Item Non-Response in Surveys on Intimate Topics

The use of noncontingent incentives constitutes a well-established technique in order to reduce both item- and unit-nonresponse in self-administered surveys. While the research evidence is clear, research clearly indicates that monetary incentives included in the initial mailing should be the method of choice, the use of nonmonetary incentives might be more appropriate in at least two situations: Depending on the study area, various regulations on data protection or budget restrictions might prohibit researchers from sending multiple follow-up reminders as suggested in Dillmann’s Total Design Method (TDM). Current research indicates that low-value nonmonetary incentives can serve as a substitute for the absence of follow-up mailings to a certain degree. Secondly, the use of monetary incentives might be disadvantageous in interaction with certain survey-topics (e.g. topics that correspond to reciprocity, morality or other social desirable norms as well as intimate questions) and might even turn out to provoke reactance on the respondent’s side.

The contribution renders the adequacy of nonmonetary incentives under these two conditions and presents the results of an experimental designed study. With a target sample of 400 respondents, who received a survey on “Morality and Conscience in modern life”, the initial mailing of a ball pen showed significant effects on the following criteria:

- Response rate (unit-and item-non response) and response-speed
- Sample-composition
- Data Quality (Elaborateness of answers to open-ended questions and Reduction of Acquiescence Response Patterns)

The findings suggest that the use of low-value nonmonetary incentives is a cost efficient strategy to improve data quality, especially in the context of intimate or personal topics. Because of their more subtle character, small gifts may even be more appropriate than cash- or money-related incentives in certain contexts.

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The Renewable Energy Expansion and Its Effects on Vocational Education and Training and the Labour Market in Germany

In Germany, the sector of renewable energies (RE) is currently experiencing enormous growth. Besides first estimations about the type of the expansion, energy mix, resulting demands for workers and new requirements for firms, the effect of the RE sector’s growth on the job structure and on skill requirements has not been sufficiently examined.

Our proposal exemplifies results from an ongoing research project. Theoretically and empirically the study is based on a combination of three frameworks. We use to examine requirements on the level of the working place: Firms will have to structure their working places according to new requirements. Being able to describe occupational content and its links to new qualification demands will allow firms to change the way they organize their work places in order to enhance the quality of their work places.

The first reference framework draws on work by Prediger and others (c.f. Prediger/Swaney 2004) who developed dimensions – namely „people vs. things“ and „data vs. ideas“ – which are used to describe certain aspects of occupational contents and for graphing occupations. The second is the requirements on knowledge work by Volkholz and Köchling (2001), where the working population is partitioned according to the type of knowledge work of their employment,
ranging from qualified workers to task flexible and innovative workers. The third reference framework is the task-approach by Autor and colleagues (2003) about the share of routineness of occupations, which is an enhancement of the "Skill-Biased Technological Change" approach.

Questions we address empirically (analyzing primary data of surveys of employees and firms) include:
- What is the extent of RE on the labour market?
- What characterizes jobs in RE?
- Are there unequal chances for working in RE as opposed to other occupations?

RC34-589.5
HELVE, HELENA* (University of Tampere, helena.helve@uta.fi)
Uncertain Transitions: Changing Attitudes, Values and Lifestyles of Young Finns

This paper is based on empirical comparative and longitudinal studies of young people in times of economic crises and uncertainty in the Finnish context (Helve 2013; 2002 and 1993). It will present results of the research project “The changing lifestyles and values of temporary employed young people in the different labour markets of Finland” analyzing data from 2009 to 2011 including in-depth narrative interviews (N=20) and ethnographic observations among young people working temporarily, and the survey data gathered on-line from Finnish students in higher education (N=689). The attitude scales measured attitudes towards education, working life and society, and the future orientation and meaning of life. The paper places its focus on the research question: How uncertain employment affects attitudes, values and lifestyles of young adults? The study shows that young people working with short-term employment contracts, or who are temporary unemployed are not doing much long-term future planning. The short-term and temporary employment is changing work attitudes and values of young people. Drawing on theories associated with the biocultural model of human development through life-course (Bronfenbrenner, 1995) the paper discusses about the impact of uncertain transitions on coping with shifts between dependency and independency as a result of prolonged transitions (c.f. Du Bois & Stauber 2005, “yo-yo transition”).

RC23-403.4
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DENTI, LEIF (University of Gothenburg)
Leaders’ Enhancement of Leader–Member Exchange (LMX) Relationships: An Examination of Leaders’ Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources in Research Group

The quality of leader-follower relationships has repeatedly been associated with positive individual and organizational outcomes. But how can leaders improve on the quality of the relationships they have with their followers? We examined the effects of the Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources that leaders provide their followers in a sample of 166 academic and commercial researchers in Sweden. Our goal was to investigate whether these two task-related variables were antecedents of followers’ perceptions of leader-member exchange (LMX) in research settings. Specifically, we investigate the effect of leader-provided Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources in relation to the four sub-dimensions of LMX (LMX-MDM): Affect, Loyalty, Contribution, and Professional Respect. As we hypothesized, we found that both Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources, with one exception, related to the four sub-dimensions. The exception was the failed association between Cognitive Support and Loyalty. We conclude that in creative knowledge environments, Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources are possible means for leaders to influence the quality of their leader-member relationships.

RC33-602.6
HENCHOZ, CAROLINE (Université de Fribourg)
WERNLI, BORIS* (FORS, boris.wernli@fors.unil.ch)
Leaving the Parental Home and the Material Conditions of Entering Adult Life

Youth sociologists usually note different stages of transition to adulthood, which are often understood as access to autonomy and financial independence (Galland, 2009; Harnett, 2000). However, synchronization and irreversibility of these stages in the course of contemporary life have been questioned and some scholars insisted on distinguishing autonomy from financial independence (Hamel 1999; Singly, 2000). We focus on a particular stage of the passage to adulthood – leaving parental home, which is often described as a way to gain autonomy – and we examine the impact of this emancipation process on living conditions of youths.

We use the waves 1 to 13 from the Swiss Household Panel, a representative longitudinal annual survey of the general Swiss population, to study the economic impact of leaving the parental home for several hundred young people aged 18 to 29. Several objective and subjective indicators of financial situation, as well as debt and material conditions, are used as dependent variables. Analyzes are performed controlling for a series of socio-demographic (age, sex, nationality, region) and economic characteristics (job income, occupation, education level), as well as life-events (end of training, first job, entering into a couple) of both the interviewee and his/her parents.

Much more than a portrait at a given point in time, the use of the SHP longitudinal data with appropriate analytical methods can significantly enrich the analytical perspective on young people leaving their parental home, especially by taking into consideration other characteristics: life-events and information about their family background. Our preliminary analysis suggests that for a number of young people access to autonomy through leaving their parents’ household is correlated with a decrease in material well-being. In other words, for some young people in Switzerland, access to autonomy is paid for by precarious living conditions and a loss of economic independence.

RC49-800.5
HENDERSON, LESLEY* (Brunel University, lesley.henderson@brunel.ac.uk)
Mediating Mental Distress in Young People: The Role of Popular UK Media in Challenging Stigma

Most mental-health needs in young people are unmet, even in high income countries and ‘stigma associated with mental disorder is a key challenge’ (Patel et al, 2007). Media representations are considered to play a key role in fuelling stigma though this is not a new problem. Mental illness and prejudice has a trajectory which pre-dates modern media and is deeply ingrained culturally (Signorielli, 1993). This paper draws on semi structured interviews with programme makers and source organisations as well as thematic content analysis to explore messages concerning young people in mental distress. What might media play in helping to challenge or perpetuate stigma? Are there unique opportunities created by popular television that challenge prevailing representations of young people in distress? How do source organisations work with programme makers to create positive collaborations? What are the associated opportunities and pitfalls? Is there evidence that such representations can change attitudes and beliefs?

This paper builds on studies that have identified connections between media coverage and public beliefs about mental health (Philo 1993). The negative coverage of mental health is considered to bear significant responsibility for fuelling public prejudice and misconceptions (Wahl, 2003). Acute conditions such as schizophrenia are associated with particular stigma and the media stereotyping of those affected by such diagnoses is considered to have significant repercussions for their social network. Charities and other organisations have explicitly targeted popular prime time drama in a range of successful health campaigns on mental health and there is evidence that young people are receptive to ‘public’ issue messages within popular media formats (see Henderson, 2007). This paper examines the role of prominent UK entertainment shaping public understandings of risk and suggests that populist depictions of young people in mental distress can challenge prevailing perceptions of those affected and represent their experience in unique ways.

RC33-582.4
HENDRICKX, JEF* (KU Leuven, jef.hendrickx@kuleuven.be)
‘What’s in a Gauge?’ an Assessment of Self-Reported Measures of Informal Activities

The relationship between different measures of informal activities is at best unreliable. In theory, if one estimated the same reality, the outcome of different measures should point in the same direction. That remains unclear in the case of informal activities. This paper assesses self-reported survey measures of informal activities. If surveys measure informal activities in a reliable way, the possible applications are extensive. In comparison to national level macro-economic estimates, their potential is much bigger.

One source of bias in surveys is the respondents’ propensity to answer sensitive questions in a socially desirable way. This problem would be limited to the impact of the error terms on the condition that the bias were randomly and evenly distributed throughout the population. One possible consequential issue in questionnaire based measures of informal activities, however, is that the social desirability bias may be associated with certain group characteristics. In this contribution we will investigate the indication that the prevalence of the social desirability bias in a given population is positively associated with experiences ascribed to their engagement by government interventions. The lack of rule of law or of basic individual rights should influence the willingness to honestly disclose past illegitimate actions such as tax evasion off-the-books work by respondents.
Indeed, the disturbing fact is that the gap between macro-economic and survey based estimates of informal activities seems to be bigger in former communist countries both comes close to and moves away from the desired development. It analyzes how the situation has changed for women, identifies the mechanisms of a monetarized economy and a production based on precariousness, how can we talk about empowerment and capability? The debates spanned nearly 10 years, until finally, a compromise was achieved. Yet this compromise is not merely an artifact of the American past. It culminated into the prohibition of direct taxes by federal government, a legal clause that still stands as a major Constitutional roadblock to federal taxation on most forms of wealth in the United States. For these reasons, among others, I argue for a re-articulation of those revolutionary words as not “no taxation without representa...” but “no taxation without discrimination.”

RC36-629.1

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Creativity As Anti-Alienation: Towards a Sociology of Artistic Labor

Based on qualitative research in the fields of the visual arts and design we aim to show that the actors in these realms experience the non-alienating qualities of their work even under current conditions of an intensified economization of the “aesthetic” sphere. The idea and the activity of “creative labour” thus may still serve as an ideal for a Critical Theory of alienation. We propose that this view is legitimated by the self-reflexive stance of this type of activity on the one hand and the self-proclaimed distance to economic logics in the mode of production on the other. For example, some artists we interviewed who were quite aware of the commercial dimension of their own activities proclaimed anti-economic zones and un-commercial times in their creative process. The autonomy attributed to the idea of creativity and the practice of creative work thus seems to allow for a relative and at least temporal distance to economic calculations and its potentially alienating effects.

This is a surprising result because it runs against two major trends in contemporary European sociology. First, against the impetus to interpret the discourse on creativity mainly in its complicity with neoliberalism (for example following the sociology of critique of Boltanski/Chiapello or proponents of Governmentality studies such as Thomas Osborne or Ulrich Broeckling), and secondly, against the perceived need to focus on issues of marketization resp. financialization and economic speculations in the analysis of all areas of social life (according to Michael Sandel and others). While both trends can hardly be ignored, the ‘liberating’ effect and the ‘potential’ of creative work for the actors themselves however seems to be relatively stable. This is an argument in favour of the classical “artistic” critique of capitalism that is sometimes under a meta-critical attack in recent sociological research.

RC36-627.3

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Reficication, Money, and Wage Labour: A Defense of the Classical Theory

Reficication is not a new topic, neither in Sociology nor in Social Philosophy: Authors such as G.S. Berg/Packmuckn, Hannah Arendt and Helmut Plessner of the Annick F. Hegel have described it already. Astonishingly, however, when Axel Honneth ‘re-constructed’ this concept from the angle of his normative theory of recognition in 2005, he did not include the ‘classic’ factors of reficication: money and wage labour, in his new version of the theory. This lead, or so I will argue, to a re-idealisation of the concept which had more in common with Hegel than it had with the classical Critical theory that used this term in a Marxist understanding.

Against this moralization and de-economisation of the term, this paper argues for a re-economised theory of reficication. The starting point for an alternative reconstruction, however, is not History or Class Consciousness, but the political economy of Karl Marx himself, who already used the term in an interesting way (e.g. in V. III of Capital). The paper will first develop and defend a sociological interpretation of Marx’s Parole manuscripts (1844) and Capital (1867), where Marx identifies the mechanisms of a monetarized economy and a production based on wage labour as the main drivers of a capitalist ‘reficication’ of social relations. In a second step I will apply this reformulated classical theory of reficication to today’s globalized and flexibilized economy. I would like to suggest that conceptually the ‘classic’ tradition of Critical theory still has a lot to offer for an analysis of contemporary capitalism.

RC36-619.3

HENRICKS, KASEY* (Loyola University Chicago, khenricks@obfn.org)

No Taxation without Discrimination: The Racial Interconnectedness of the Three-Fifths Clause, Taxation, and Alienation

“No taxation without representation!” These iconic words of tax rebels like the “Sons of Liberty” marked the birth of a new nation. Yet when they became formally codified under law, neither can be fully understood without reference to race. In terms of congressional representation, Northern representatives wanted to regard slaves as much less than three-fifths a person to ensure their own political control, but when it came to taxation, these same delegates argued that slaves should be counted as more than 60 percent for a tax system based on population size. Of course Southern delegates objected to higher tax burdens and lower representation, and they assumed positions in direct opposition to their Northern brethren. On both sides of the debate, racial oppression was rationalized by elite white men to promote their own interests through discourses of alienation and estrangement—discourses ranging on a continuum from entitlement and disenfranchisement on one end to victimhood and disenfranchisement on the other. The debates spanned nearly 10 years, until finally, a compromise was achieved. Yet this compromise is not merely an artifact of the American past. It culminated into the prohibition of direct taxes by federal government, a legal clause that still stands as a major Constitutional roadblock to federal taxation on most forms of wealth in the United States. For these reasons, among others, I argue for a re-articulation of those revolutionary words as not “no taxation without representa...” but “no taxation without discrimination.”

RC21-373.3

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Youth Protests in Baghdad: Acting in intertwined realities

Youth protests in Baghdad: Acting in intertwined realities

Analysis of urban protest cultures that arose during the so-called Arab Spring have mostly overlooked recent developments in Iraq. Yet - inspired through other countries in the region – Youth in Baghdad do engage and position themselves in urban spaces as well as in digital social networks and challenge sectarianism, political developments and frictions within Iraqi society. The paper argues that these symbolic and physical spaces are not to be regarded as dichotomous but rather as two aspects of relational space. The evolving digital platforms (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Blogs) have created new spaces and ways of acting and networking that would have hardly been possible otherwise due to the on-going violence and worsening security situation. Drawing on interviews and chats with involved actors the paper explores which new possibilities arise out of technological opportunities of networking and organizing and how the self-representation and performances of actors are digital and urban spaces are linked from a theoretical view as well as from the actors’ own perspective. Furthermore it aims to discuss how these processes of positioning shape public spaces and can be seen as new instruments of power.

RC09-175.4

HERAN, TAMARA* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, tamaraheran@gmail.com)

From Promise to Reality: Equal Opportunities and Real Capabilities of Women in the Era of Globalization, an Approach Based on the Study of Female Seasonal Agricultural Workers in Chile

From Promise to Reality: Equal Opportunities and Real Capabilities of Women in the Era of Globalization, an Approach Based on the Study of Female Seasonal Agricultural Workers in Chile

After years of numerous worldwide strategies and policies, implemented by different public, private, national, and transnational actors, who want to install a gender and equal opportunities approach for women, what is the final assessment of these practices? What true empowerment and what real capabilities have been achieved by these different actions? Are there any significant transformations that we can identify in these attempts?

Some interesting answers to these questions can be found in the case of female seasonal agricultural workers. After going through a process of proletarianization and insertion into, by definition, precarious and unstable work, numerous changes have affected their social, economic, cultural and domestic environment. These include access to a consumer society, participation in new networking and the sharing of responsibilities in the family area. But in a context of great inequality and precariousness, how can we talk about empowerment and capability? This ethnographic study carried out in Limarí Province in Chile, provides some answers to those questions. It analyzes how the situation has changed for women, tracks progress in gender equality, and explains to what extent the current situation both comes close to and moves away from the desired development project.

RC09-170.5

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**Purposees and Rationalities in a Globalized and Multicultural World. A Study of the Agricultural Sector in Chile**

Hermanowicz, Joseph*
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Colleagues and Quests For Immortality

Achievement in the professions is situated relationally. Work comes to constitute contribution only by the judgments of colleagues. This is paradigmatically the case in science and scholarship, a realm understood to be imbued by charismatic authority, where colleagues not only sanction behavior but also serve as a conduit by which others are immobilized for their contributions. Normative, it would stand to reason that colleagues would be held in high regard; the specific attribution to colleagues of how incumbents would like to be remembered. Data come from in-depth, face-to-face interviews with 60 scientists at a variety of points in their careers and employed at a range of types of universities.

The results reveal a highly circumscribed set of ways—just eight in number—that scientists wish to be remembered. Ways of remembrance cluster on professional versus personal grounds, which constitute a contest in the politics of reputation and commemoration. In addition, responses vary by departmental tier, age, and productivity. The discussion exposes social codes of scientists, which, while perpetually unique and contradictory, are used to project a transcribed route to remembrance, nestled in the context of work values, norms, and perceptions. Anticipation of the self in memorial is argued to constitute a principal means by which people socially construct status.

The paper is fully written and complete. The presentation will discuss its major points.

RC42-716.5

**Internationalization of Knowledge Work in Argentina: The Case of ‘Global Professors’**

Hermo, Javier Pablo*
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Sociología DEL Trabajo Y Desigualdad: Nuevos Desafíos Globales - Labor Sociology and Inequality: New Global Challenges

En 1995 reflexionamos sobre la Sociología del Trabajo y sus paradigmas disciplinarios, afirmando que había que superar el reduccionismo economicista. Tan por la necesidad de incluir otras perspectivas, como por las dificultades que suponía dar cuenta de las nuevas realidades de las transformaciones post-fordistas en el capitalismo globalizado.

En 2012 actualizamos la descripción y análisis histórico de los procesos sociales de trabajo, ampliándolos a escala global y relacionándolos con el desarrollo del moderno sistema mundial. Es el propósito de este trabajo continuar el esfuerzo para superar el mainstream de la Sociología del Trabajo, con miradas eurocentradas que consideraban como modelo de trabajador al obrero industrial asalariado, lo que ya era insuficiente para dar cuenta del mundo laboral de los “Años Dorados”, fuera de los países centrales.

Esto implica la necesidad de abarcar en el análisis un espectro más amplio y diverso de categorías del trabajo, y la elasticidad permanente que supone la existencia de población “supernumeraria” en diferentes momentos y localizaciones como, por ejemplo, ahora en la Unión Europea.

La crisis a la que hoy se enfrenta la Humanidad, ya no sólo es económica sino sistémica: involucrando los recursos planetarios disponibles, alterados y extinguidos.

Y exponemos, para la sociología laboral, la necesidad de renovación para comprender el sistema dominante capitalista (procesos financieros y tecnológicos, poderes globales); la racionalidad y metabolismo del sistema; la baja respuesta global e identitaria de los colectivos sindicales tradicionales; el avance de las fuerzas productivas, su concentración y sus contradicciones; los nuevos movimientos y expresiones heterogéneas de los trabajadores y, por último, la necesidad de contar con metodologías colaborativas.

Para ello, se abordarán elementos de las nuevas corrientes del pensamiento crítico y de las realidades del trabajo hoy para dar cuenta de cómo afectan a la división del trabajo global y a los trabajadores.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Globalizing the Classroom: Innovative Approach to National and International Learning

This essay examines an innovative approach to teaching globalization and assesses a course on Globalization, Social Justice and Human Rights co-taught collaboratively by faculty from different campuses and countries since 2009. This course was created to address unmet needs in the traditional higher educational systems: the lack of cross-cultural and interdisciplinary collaboration among students, faculty, and institutions to examine recent forms of globalization. Whereas economies, policies, environment, and human societies are experiencing great connections across the globe, the educational system continues to be modeled on Nineteenth century assumptions and structures. Faculty teach at their respective universities but use an on-line platform to allow for cross-campus communication. In addition to the classroom rooted in a physical place, a major component of students and faculty are experiencing on-line collaboration. By using a sample of various kinds of unions in Mexico, and explore what is the South. Through interviews with 27 leaders of 16 unions, both corporatist and non-corporatist, I use the concept of migration industry as “bastard institution” and “infrastructure” theory proposed by G. Itō (2005). In my study I analyze the role of this kind of reality among Miku’s fans, in brand from depart from its theory of “Kyōro”. However, while Itō’s theory is centered on iconic futures of Japanese comic books (manga), I will adapt his theory into a wider use of the “Kyōro”, and particularly its performative use in the cosplay. For this aim, I will move from the textual iconicity focused by ito, towards the idea of “aesthetic proximity” as proposed by Sandvos (2005a, 2005b) in the study of fan affinity, and therefore, focusing on the “visual” but on the “aesthetic” dimension of popular culture. As a result, my aim is to present an example of how “aesthetic” is built in our social practice in the particular case of contemporary Japanese cosplay culture.
in the eastern and western corridors of the U.S.-Mexico border? Who are the migration entrepreneurs that facilitate and develop the infrastructures of migrant mobility? How do segments of the migration industry of migrant mobility go from being a bastard institution to become a legitimate institution? What differences and similarities exist between the industry and infrastructures of migrant mobility of the Monterrey-Texas and Tijuana-California migratory corridors and what accounts for them? We answer these research questions using data from a multi-year ethnographic and qualitative study of transportation networks on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border.

RC02-53.5
HEROD, ANDREW* (University of Georgia, gherod@uga.edu)
Thinking through Worker Responses to Globalisation – What's Geography Got to Do with It?

Everywhere we go, it seems, we hear about globalisation. And, if we are associated with a labour movement in any way, we often hear a corollary to this globalisation talk – ‘workers must organise globally’, ‘unions must internationalise’, and many similar such statements. Certainly, I don’t want to suggest here that these are not important elements in a vibrant labour politics that seeks to confront the untrammeled power of global capital. There are growing numbers of labour unions who are merging across international borders as a way to gain leverage in the global economy. But what I do want to suggest is that responses to the activities of global capital are more complicated than a simple ‘we need to globalise’ response. And part of what complicates this is questions of geography. In this paper, then, I will detail some of the geographical approaches that a group of self-styled ‘Labour geographers’ have developed to think through issues of worker power to show how the way in which the geography of capital is made is both reflective of capital-labour conflicts but also constitutive thereof. In particular, I will focus upon two claims which, when viewed through a geographical lens, are problematic than at first perceived, these being: 1) the claim that workers must organise at the same geographical scale as capital if they are to have any purchase upon the world economy (i.e., globally); and 2) that transnational organising by workers is necessarily progressive. Such geographical perspectives provide a means to think about world order and political praxis in a more nuanced manner. Researching how different places are geographically connected, then, is a central starting point to developing effective and progressive strategy in an increasingly networked global economy.

RC37-636.4
HERRALA, ELISE* (University of California, Berkeley, eherrala@berkeley.edu)
Is There a Field of Art in Russia?

A popular opinion among the international and Russian art communities is that Russian art collectors—often thought of as nouveaux riches—have no taste. Contemporary Russian art is also poorly received by both, and frequently dismissed as derivative of western art. And Russian art world insiders often complain that because of a lack of education, the general Russian public does not understand or appreciate contemporary art. Yet Russia has long had a rich cultural history because of a lack of education, the general Russian public does not understand temporary Russian art is also poorly received by both, and frequently dismissed

RC18-318.2
HERRERA, WILLIAM* (University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, herrerawilliam@gmail.com)
The Logics of Bureaucratic Appointments and the Construction of the New Ecuadorian Migration Policy

This paper explores the logics of bureaucratic appointments during the first five years of the Ecuadorian president Rafael Correa’s administration (2007-2011) through the case study of recruitments in different levels of bureaucracy in one of the government’s new emblematic institutions – the National Secretariat for Migrants. With this case study, we aim to better understand the relations between bureaucratic appointments within the Secretariat and the process of designing and implementing the new Ecuadorian migration policy.

By introducing a typology of actors that traces their careers (Becker, 1956) previous their entry to the Secretariat, this case study underlines the criteria employed for the appointments at the levels of Secretary, under-secretary and director. From this typology, an initial assumption can be made: the logics of bureaucratic appointments in the Secretariat depend not only on the appointees’ affiliation to Correa’s party, Alianza Pais, but also on their involvement in the social movement organizations mobilized for the migrants’ cause.

Relying on this tableau of actors, a detailed analysis will be presented shedding light on how the appointees dispose of a specific set of capitals (Bourdieu, 1972, 2004), practices and representations of the migration issue that allow them to shape the design of the nascent institution and the implementation of the Ecuadorian migration policy. It is finally through the lens of bureaucratic appointments that we will have a powerful entry point to further understand the interactions between the political and social movements spheres and their effects on the restructuring of the bureaucratic field during the Correa administration.

This paper is empirically based on a six-month field research at the Secretariat carried out from June to November 2011 and a series of 30 interviews with high officials of this institution.

RC51-817.3
HERRERA-VEGA, ELIANA* (University of Ottawa, eherrera@uottawa.ca)
Consequences of New Media of Communication within Economy As a System

In order to understand the future of economy as a social system, my research review a theory of media from the general perspective of communication and retraces the first accounts of generalized symbolic media in the form of money, payments and today’s nexus of exchange, as initially described by Marx and later by Adorno. Second, the piece studies how monetary economy includes risk within its internal operations in front of an increasingly complex environment. The third part of the paper describes the epistemological transformations that are required. In effect, the current development of autonomous systems asks for different methodologies and epistemological perspectives in order to observe and decrypt the new landscape arising from the way in which society has evolved.

Increased reflexivity within system’s production (Luhmann, 1995) has important consequences in respect to the communication flow in society. What are those consequences? Willke (Willke,2007:14) envisages the market within a variety of mechanisms to ensure coordination and cooperation. Nevertheless, disembodied media of communication may have erosive effects upon previous modalities of coordination and cooperation. In what extent the recent developments of derivatives and newer media of communication within economy renew Marxist perspectives of reification?

Concluding, a comparative analysis of the communicative power of distinct media of communication must be part of economics. This supposes an enlargement of communication as a field in order to comprehend the distinct systemic varieties of communication at stake, the diverse semantic and praxical purposes that they serve, and the possibility of overlapping communications that create further risk.


* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Cosmopolitanism in a Changing Political Landscape: Making Sense of Cultural Difference and Belonging in an Australian School

With the recent change in federal government, Australia is currently experiencing a conservative nationalist turn. Xenophobic, anti-immigration debates abound about how cultural diversity and difference will lead to the demise of ‘Australian’ national identity, values, social cohesion and security. Whilst this political discourse has marginalised post-national sentiments in dominant media, does this align with how culturally diverse communities orient toward cultural difference and belonging in the everyday? The City of Greater Dandenong in the outer suburbs of Melbourne is one of the fastest growing, most culturally diverse regions in Australia. Dandenong government schools, micropolitics of the wider community, are key sites where issues of race, cultural diversity and belonging are being experienced. Normative cosmopolitanism offers an alternative discourse and a competing resource for the imagination through targeted educational and cultural interventions in school communities. Whilst cosmopolitanism has currency as a valuable ethico-political ideal for contemporary transnational and global ways of life, it has faced criticism as unrealistic, elitist, consumerist and western-centric. Based on fieldwork in a Dandenong high school, this paper considers how students and teachers interpret and interact with nationalist, cosmopolitan and other post-nationalist discourses in making sense of how they live, belong and get along in a complex, culturally diverse school community and their wider worlds. In light of debates over whether grassroots, vernacular forms of cosmopolitanism manifest in commonplace encounters with difference and diversity, this paper provides insight into whether students and teachers in this school create an everyday cosmopolitanism on their own terms – independent of the ever-shifting ‘flavour of the month’ political and institutional discourses.

Politicization of the Youth in Germany – Two Case-Studies about Protest Movements

In this paper I want to explore the criminalization and politicization of young left-radicals (anti-germans) through the use of biographical methods. I found a connection in commonplace encounters with difference and diversity, this paper provides insight into whether students and teachers in this school create an everyday cosmopolitanism on their own terms – independent of the ever-shifting ‘flavour of the month’ political and institutional discourses.

Civil Marriage in Africa: Rights of Women, or Rights over Women?

Although matrimonial procedures in sub-Saharan Africa are highly complex, civil marriage is often a minority practice in this region. It is being increasingly promoted, however, notably in policies to advance women’s rights, since legal marriage enables each partner to assert her or his rights, if necessary through the courts. But why are women opposed to this practice in different populations? Is it a proxy for a factor of progress for women? To what extent does it challenge the traditional leeway of women to manage their conjugal life, for instance to dissolve their union? Are the rights associated with civil marriage always more profitable to women than the flexibility of the “de facto” marriage? Are these rights consistent with local reality or do they correspond more to principles with no practical application? We will examine these questions on an empirical basis, using a small-scale and longitudinal research in rural Mali, implemented in 1987-9 and updated every 5 years (the last in 2009-10). Quantitative data come from an exhaustive life event history survey that was carried out in two villages (1,750 inhabitants in 2009). Qualitative data include a corpus of individual interviews (65) on the family interactions experienced at different periods of life, and 7 interviews on marriage legalization (6 with focus groups + 1 with the judge in charge of divorce and family affairs). In line with women’s perceptions that civil marriage is a brake to marital rupture, quantitative results confirm that divorce is rare in case of legal marriage, while it is commonplace in a state of rupture among women’s first marriage) otherwise. The paper will show that legal marriage can increase gender inequalities by making it more difficult for women to dissolve a union, while failing to provide them with rights that are suited to local realities.

The “Art” of Occupying the City: Contestations and Resistance through Creative Activism in an French Suburb

The “Art” of occupying the city: contestations and resistance through creative activism in a French suburb. Recent urban renewal policies in France have led to a reactivation of “urban activism” rooted in the “urban struggle” of the early 1970s (Castells, 1973) and the rise of “new social movements” (Touraine, 1978), while knowing deep changes in the light of new concerns (Ion, 1997). Through the analysis of a local organization of inhabitants promoting the use of public space in a suburban town affected by urban regeneration, we can question these renewed registers and the modalities of action chosen by inhabitants who challenge and intend to participate actively in the transformations of their material surrounding, in a context of changing decision-making process in French urban planning. We will see how, through use of art in urban activism, between performance and informality, it is the City “given back” to its inhabitants which is staged and defined as a counter model to the contemporary “planned and imposed” town. Through the collective production of a new urban aesthetic, a new relationship with the city is suggested, model to the contemporary “planned and imposed” model. We will also show how the creative act, as a collective process, appears more important than the art piece itself, as it allows social relationships defined like a new kind of urban “togetherness”. However, far from being inclusive, this “artivism” (Lemoine et Ouardi, 2010) can also work like an “en- trece”, and thus, in a more exclusive way, involve a spatial and social “distinction” process (in the bourdieusian sense). This communication will, thus, insist on the ambivalence characterizing collective action and belonging through use of art in urban mobilizations.

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Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
RC30-511.2
HERVE, BRUNO* (EHESS (Paris), ph. herve@gmail.com)
Le Patronalisme Recyclé. Le Cas D’un Projet Minier Au Pérou

Le patronalisme comme système total régissant la relation entre employeur et salarié a été essentiel à l'histoire de l'industrialisation et du travail salarié en Europe. À travers ses différentes caractéristiques et ses différents usages, (encadrement de la population marginale, outil de fidélisation et de discipline, univers clos, outil de contrôle politique et social permettant de faire écran à l'Etat et aux luttes sociales), ce système demeure au travers de relations plus complexes et d'acteurs nouveaux.

Nous observons ce système de domination au Pérou, où certaines entreprises minières ont un contrôle non seulement sur leurs salariés, mais sur l'ensemble de la population avoisinant le projet minier. Nous voulons étudier la relation entre l'entreprise minière Suisse Xtratra, et la communauté de l'exploitation de l'ancienne mine de Uerabamba au Pérou, installée depuis 2005 sur le territoire communal, l'entreprise développe des stratégies d'adhésion à son modèle, notamment à travers le système de Responsabilité Sociale.

Le patronalisme n'est pas, ici, uniquement la prise en charge des employés par l'entreprise. En système intégrant les habitants de la communauté (fidélisation, dépendance, distraction, suivi « social », sponsoring, etc.) pour le bon déroulement de son projet.

Ainsi, l'entreprise remplace l'État, crée son propre marché du travail, emploie les habitants de Uerabamba, offre des bourses aux jeunes, propose des formations et des ateliers, (ré)invente des traditions et des concours de danses traditionnelles, promeut le développement dans la communauté et s'impose comme l'entité légitime pour prêcher la bonne parole aux paysans.

L'entreprise minière semble ainsi recycler des systèmes anciens de subordination, appelant les relations entre Indiens et métis dans les haciendas durant plusieurs siècles, ou les relations de subordination des travailleurs miniers à l'œuvre du XIXe siècle.

Nous tâcherons donc de disséquer ce complexe rapport de domination où, a priori, chacun semble y trouver plus ou moins son compte.

RC05-110.7
HERVIK, PETER* (Aalborg University, hervik@cgs.au.dk)
The Nexus of Scandinavian Exclusionary Thinking and the Naturalization of Difference

Studies of European political party programs, social movements, news media coverage, scores of books, and social media networks have embraced a negative dialogue towards migrants, whose identities are increasingly seen as incompatibile with “Western” values and presenting a major challenge to the democracy. Sponsors of these public discourse support anti-migration and oppositionary stances to “migrant sympathizers”, who are often represented as traitors or cowards. The discourse also fuels a process where xenophobia and zero-tolerance have become naturalized and morally accepted ways to respond to the non-Western migrants. But how do people reason reason on these issues in everyday interaction and during interviews? The aim of this paper is to discuss how negativity against migrants in Scandinavia is related to negative beliefs towards “multiculture”, “feminism”, and “liberals” (left-wingers) in Scandinavian popular reasoning about difference. While there is much research about different forms of exclusionary beliefs separately and against specific collectivities, there is little scientific knowledge about how one belief co-exists with another as figures in reasoning. We approach this coexistence as a “nexus of exclusionary beliefs” with its blurred relations, inherent contradictions, and taken for granted assumptions. Through interactive methods that include a variety of qualitative interviews and participant observation followed by analysis of online social media and web news commenting, we seek to understand the cultural logics of this contemporary Scandinavian reasoning about difference, and if successful we can supply some input to the discussion whether the anti-relatives are related by diffusion, analogy, correlation, or competition.

RC41-698.4
HERZOG, HANNA* (Tel Aviv University, hherzog@post.tau.ac.il)
Re-Membering the Past: Biblical Archaeology Between Secularization and Religionization

Secularization and religionization are concepts that continue to arouse much debate. This paper focuses on the societal level mainly in terms of institutions and norms. Our theoretical presumption is that both “religion” and “the secular” are not universal nor essentialist entities, but rather contingent dimensions of social life that are embedded in time, place, and changing historical circumstanc-es. Moreover, they are based on continuing social processes of separation and hybridity between these social categories. This mandates examination of religious and secular institutions (such as state, science, nationality) as relative dispositions and strategies for action in historical perspective. Our case study is the changing attitudes toward the Old Testament that reveal the pendulum between secularization and religionization and, at the same time, unveil the hybrid nature of the categories of religion, secularity and nationalism.

Traditional religious appreciation of the Old Testament by the three monotheistic religions was disrupted by the secular school of biblical criticism that flourished in Germany from the mid-19th century and challenged the historicity of the biblical narrative. A counter movement of biblical archaeology rose at American Divinity Schools in the early 1920s aiming at refuting the secular biblical criticism claims by excavating sites mentioned in the Old Testament and thereby testifying to the historicity of the biblical events. This approach was enthusiastically adopted by secular Israeli archaeologists in the newly established State of Israel. The collective memory of the religious biblical stories strengthened national cohesion.

Since the 1990s, the pendulum has swung toward a critical view of the archaeological data. Secular scientific archaeology rejected the shackles of religion and national concerns.

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Nonetheless, since the 2000s, national religious perspectives that dominate Israeli politics have again been filtering into the archaeological discourse by attempting to revive traditional biblical interpretation.

**JS-45.1**

**HESLINGA, JASPER** (University of Groningen, j.h.heslinga@rug.nl)

**Tourism in Vulnerable Coastal Areas: Towards a More Resilient Wadden Area**

Coastal areas are extremely interesting regions to examine, since a large share of the world population lives in these areas, despite threats caused by climate change and sea level rise and their consequent state of vulnerability. This research aims at providing an answer to the following question: how can vulnerable coastal areas make a transition towards areas that are more resilient and better prepared to cope with unexpected ecological, social and economic changes in the future? In this paper the concepts of tourism, complex social-ecological systems, resilience and planning will be illustrated by the case of the Dutch Wadden area, which is one of the largest tidal wetlands in the world and was enlisted as UNESCO World Heritage in 2009.

This paper will be organized in three parts. First, we will examine the concept of tourism and indicate where the academic gaps and shortcomings regarding tourism in vulnerable coastal areas can be found. Second, we will look into why, and in what ways, a complex adaptive systems approach - like a social-ecological systems approach - can be useful in analyzing tourism in vulnerable coastal areas in order to overcome the traditional separation between ecological and social sciences (Liu et al., 2007), to examine tourism in a more systematic way (Ruiz-Ballesteros, 2011) and to find ways to develop and protect at the same time.

Third, the paper will describe governance perspectives that contribute to understanding and managing complex issues like tourism in vulnerable areas through different scales. Planning is important and has to be done carefully, since tourism can hold the key for regional development, but at the same time an agent of disruption or destruction (Getz, 1986). By means of this paper, we will eventually provide theoretical lenses for looking at the Dutch Wadden area and other vulnerable coastal areas in the world.

**RC16-296.2**

**HESS, ANDREAS** (University College Dublin, a.hess@ucd.ie)

**Exile from Exile: The Political Theory of Judith N. Shklar**

Judith N. Shklar was one of the most influential American political theorists between the ‘end of ideology’ debates of the 1950s to the ‘end of history’ debates in the early 1990s. Towards the end of her life Shklar suggested that the entire history of political thought could be better understood from the vantage point of exile. In my paper I will try to apply this insight to Shklar’s own work by showing that she was a particular type of refugee scholar whose experience of exile had a profound influence on her work.

**RC08-161.2**

**HESS, ANDREAS** (University College Dublin, a.hess@ucd.ie)

**Julio Caro Baroja: Cultural Sociologist Avant-La-Lettre**

Julio Caro Baroja (1914-1995) was a Spanish-Basque social anthropologist and one of the founding fathers of modern Spanish and Basque Anthropology. Despite his lifetime achievements and his recognition as being one of the leading figures in the field - Caro Baroja is the author of two dozen books and numerous articles - internationally speaking, Caro Baroja and his work remain barely known. The lack of international acknowledgement is partly due to non-translation; just a few selected books have made it into other languages. In our presentation we will look at Caro Baroja and his work as that of a forunner to modern cultural sociology.

**RC01-335.5**

**HESS, DONABELLE C.* (US Department of the Air Force, donabelle.hess@us.af.mil)**

**Military Children: The Effects of Deployment during Operations Iraqi and Enduring Freedom on Children’s Psychosocial Well-Being**

More than half of military personnel have children and nearly 2 million children are affected by the war in Afghanistan and recently terminated war in Iraq (Quigley, 2009). Not only are members faced with the demanding obligations of the military, children are also challenged by the disruptions and stress of military life. Family disruptions are never an easy transition for any child. For those children whose parents served in Iraq and/or currently serving in Afghanistan, family disruptions may have a significant impact in their lives. This study is investigating the psychosocial well-being of children with a parent deployed in Iraq/Afghanistan, location categorized as hostile zones, with the psychosocial well-being of children with a parent deployed elsewhere.


**RC10-189.1**

**HETLAND, GABRIEL* (UC Berkeley Dept of Sociology, ghetland@berkeley.edu)**

**Participatory Democracy and Socialism: How to Extend Participatory Democracy from the Political to the Economic Sphere**

The economic and political shortcomings of representative democracy have led many to search for alternative, more direct and participatory forms of democracy. This has led, in particular, to local-level experimentation with popular control over political decision-making, via institutions such as participatory budgeting, a practice giving citizens control over local budget decisions that has spread to more than a thousand cities worldwide. This paper explores the possibility of extending participatory control from the political to the economic sphere. I argue that a radical left party with four characteristics can facilitate the construction of what I term emergent socialist hegemony. These characteristics are: internal democracy; links to popular movements; a prefigurative commitment to democratic socialism; and links to autonomy from the national state. This argument is illustrated by examining participatory control over political and economic decision-making in Torres, which has been called “Venezuela’s first socialist city.”

**TG03-938.4**

**HETLAND, GABRIEL* (UC Berkeley Dept of Sociology, ghetland@berkeley.edu)**

**Reclaiming Democracy: Popular Participation of the Left and Right in Venezuela and Bolivia**

Participatory budgeting (PB), a practice that gives urban residents control over local budget decisions, has spread to hundreds of cities in Latin America and around the world since the 1990s. PB was originally closely tied to a left political agenda, the most radical proponents of PB envisioned it as a tool that could be used for forming socialist revolution. By the World Bank’s 2000s PB had championed PB. And while PB has most often been initiated by left parties, there are a number of cases of PB in cities controlled by centrist and right-wing parties. For the most part, scholars have failed to grapple with the question of “right participatory”, and many scholars argue that participatory reforms, such as PB, can only succeed when a left party is in power at the local level. Through a nested, cross-/sub-national comparison, based on 19 months of ethnographic research, my dissertation interrogates this assumption by looking at participatory budgeting in cities run by the Left and Right in Venezuela and Bolivia. I expected to find more participation in my two left cases. Surprisingly, I found robust participation in my Left and Right Venezuelan cases but limited participation in my Left and Right Bolivian cases. I was also surprised to find greater success in my Venezuelan cases given the greater strength and autonomy of social movements in Bolivia compared to Venezuela and the distinct trajectories through which Hugo Chavez and Evo Morales rose to prominence (Chavez through a failed military coup and Morales through social movements). I argue that these unexpected findings can only be explained by examining the relationship between local and national politics in Venezuela and Bolivia.

**RC19-337.7**

**HETTIGE, SIRI* (university of Colombo, Sri Lanka, hettigesiri@gmail.com)**

**From Social Democracy to New Nationalist Populism**

Sri Lanka emerged as an incipient social democracy following independence. Progressive labor legislation, social protection for public and private sector workers, free health and education, etc. led to a steady improvement in social conditions in the country. Though some of these gains remain largely intact, economic liberalization over the last three decades has changed the socio-economic landscape in an unprecedented manner. Increasing public debts, both domestic and foreign, a widening trade gap, continuing devaluation of the local currency and the stagnant state revenue leave little room for significant state interventions in the area of social policy. Whatever measures that have been attempted have already been abandoned due to financial unsustainability. While a minority of employed people continue to enjoy some form of social protection, the vast majority engaged in informal economic activities remain exposed to the vagaries of the market in terms of both earning an income as well as meeting their basic needs, let alone the prospect for a future devoid of poverty and neglect.

It is against the above background that the dominant public discourse spearheaded by the state itself has shifted from social democracy to nationalist populism. While the former emphasized the role of the state as one guaranteeing the
by institutions of higher education in Japan. Yamagami & Tollefsen (2011) report that globalization forces can offer opportunities and threats for global non-native speakers of English.

A higher educational approach promoting awareness and skills necessary to be global, are keys to gaining access to predominantly English academic discourse. Such access can lead to the sharing of common life goals and more specific participatory mechanisms across national boundaries and cultures. The promotion of both global awareness and skills, based on Steiner's three-tiered model of social life development, involves discipline-specific information exchanges and knowledge-sharing, specific genres, highly specialized terminology, and a high level of expertise (Swales, 1990).

Content and language integrated communication learning or CLIL, prioritizing academic literacies and discipline-specific content, provides learners with knowledge, skills, and life values enabling them to be mobile in local and global societies, including academia. Our paper provides an account of CLIL, which balances academic literacies and discipline-specific knowledge, skills, and values. We outline the practicalities that nurture CLIL, or lead to its rejection.

**RC34-588.8**

HIGUCHI, KUMIKO* (Hitotsubashi University, kumihigoo@gmail.com)

How Can the Public Service Improve the Uncertain Transition of Youth into Adulthood? a Case Study of Educational Support Centers in Japan

In Japan, the uncertain transition into adulthood for some young people is recognized as the problem of futoko: a term that refers to youths who have been absent from their school for over 30 days in a single year. A person with experience of futoko tends to have difficulty in advancing to a higher education or obtaining a job, and may become isolated from society. Futoko shares similarity with hikikomori, as both refer to a youth's withdrawal from the public sphere. In contrast to hikikomori, however, futoko youths are formally registered in school, and the educational administration agency therefore attempts to become involved with them.

This paper examines the governmental service for futoko adolescents, with the aim to clarify the factors constraining the transition of this age group to school or work. We focus on the Educational Support Centers (ESC) program, which is the most extensive and longest-running policy of Japanese Ministry of Education for futoko juveniles. Futoko has been a topic of interest for many Japanese sociologists, however ESCs have received little attention to date. Using interview data from ESCs in four cities, we examine how the staffs approach futoko youths.

The major findings are summarized below. First, although instructors find young people lack basic social skills, such as taking a bus or train, they have difficulty stepping into these youths' private lives because of limited authority. Secondly, the background of lacking social skills, young people are often plagued by familial problems or economic difficulties that make it harder for instructors to improve their situations.

This study demonstrates that governmental support makes the phenomenon of uncertain transition more visible, but it confronts the dilemma of how (and to what extent) the public service can intervene in the private problems that underlie futoko.

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HIKOTANI, TAKAKO* (Japan National Defense Academy, thikotani@gmail.com)
KAWANO, HITOSHI (Japan National Defense Academy)
Civil-Military Gap in Japan: Comparing the 2004 and 2013 Surveys -- CANCELLED

This paper compares two surveys conducted by the authors in 2004 and 2013 which look at the possible "civil-military gap" in Japan. These surveys, modeled after the TISS survey, were the first academic attempt to examine the attitudes of Japan Self Defense Force (SDF) officers as well as civilian elites in Japan. In the 2004 survey, we found that (1) SDF officers were more conservative than the civilian elite, (2) on US-Japan alliance issues, there were no evident gap between the officers and civilian elite, while there were signs of gap with the general public, (3) SDF officers long for a greater role in the policy making process. Events that took place between 2004 and 2013, including the SDF dispatch to Iraq, the end of the conservative party rule in Japan, and the 2011 earthquake and the disaster relief efforts by the SDF, suggest that there may be a change of attitudes among both the SDF officers and the civilian elite. A second survey is to be conducted in October 2013, and this paper will compare the 2004 and 2013 survey results to examine whether and why there may be changes in the "civil-military gap."

RC21-379.6

HILBRANDT, HANNA* (The Open University, hanna.hilbrandt@open.ac.uk)
Contested Spaces. Informality, Dwelling and Spatial Governance in Berlin

This paper examines the intersections between informality and the governance of place in Berlin, Germany. In particular, it examines practices of dwelling, in which permanent residency does not fit neatly into the logics of formal planning processes in order to discuss the possibilities and delimitations that people experience when living beyond the law.

In Berlin, research on urban development has frequently been framed through debates on neoliberalism and a series of interdependent developments such as gentrification, urban entrepreneurialism or increasing socio-spatial inequality (Mayer 2009; Holm 2010; Bernt 2012). While these debates focus mainly on the enclosure of space, a series of postcolonial approaches have developed an analytical toolbox that helps to consider the ways in which cities are shaped through the everyday lives of their inhabitants. Here the urban is seen as "a site that is not just inhabited but produced through that inhabiting" (McFarlane 2011: 651), a site that is neither ossified nor stable, but open to political transformation. Drawing particularly on Bayat’s (1997, 2000) notion of ‘quiet encroachment’, which describes the quotidian and long-term advancement of the poor, these frameworks will be used to compare processes of regulatory enforcement in three urban typologies, in which people informally inhabit space: ‘Schrebergärten’ (best translated as allotment gardens), camp sites and ‘Wagenburgen’ (best translated as trailer encampments). Even though the retreat of their inhabitants into sheds, vans or camps could simply be interpreted as an indication of socio-spatial marginalization, I set out to explore, if the infiltration of planning law through their informal dwelling practices could similarly be understood as a sign of encroachment. In sum, I highlight both enabling and destabilizing aspects of these processes: While residents find opportunities to claim urban spaces and sovereignly influence their uses, their practices similarly weaken their positions within the city.

RC21-358.3

HILBRANDT, HANNA* (The Open University, hanna.hilbrandt@open.ac.uk)
NEVES ALVES, SUSANA* (University College London, susaluevi@gmail.com)
TUVIKENE, TAURI* (University College London, tauri.tuvikene.10@ucl.ac.uk)
The Rules That Govern Peoplex’s Lives: Informality in Tallinn, Bafatá and Berlin

Urban research has long related informality to a lack of state capacity or a failure of institutions. This assumption not only lacks attention to the heterogeneous logics and relations through which informality is produced by multiple actors in- and outside of the state, it has also created a dividing line between states. Whereas some states are understood to manage urban development through a coherently functioning state apparatus, others presumably fail to regulate.

To unmake and reframe such understandings this paper offers a theoretical exploration into the ways in which informality is infused in contemporary urban development in both the north and the south. Based on a comparison of three case studies in Tallinn (Estonia), Berlin (Germany) and Bafata (Guinea-Bissau), our line of argumentation focuses on the ways in which local state agencies are entan-gled in the workings of informality. Drawing on these cases, we suggest that if we seek to account for the similarities and differences in the informalization of cities across the globe we need to reconsider the role of states. First, state institutions shape urban development through everyday negotiations, legal incoherencies and regulatory ambiguities. Second, people’s lives are not only governed by the state, but also by alternative forms of rule and institutions that exist beyond the state. It follows that allegedly informal processes can similarly be understood as a form of formality, while what appears as formal might work through multiple informal relations. Our comparison, then, aims to work towards an understanding of informality that is more attuned to the multiple roles adopted by different actors involved in urban processes and the power relations that are mobilized in this process.

JS-4.2

HILGERT, CHRISTIAN* (University of Bielefeld, christian.hilgert@uni-bielefeld.de)
Species out of Place – Investigating the Visual Framing of an Ecological Problem

Invasive species designate a recently emerged category of ecological risks: alien plants and animals, introduced by human agency, causing extinctions of native species and also diverse economic, aesthetic and human health problems. This phenomenon gained much scientific attention. It motivated people worldwide to participate in a vast array of organized attempts to preserve and restore local environments.

My paper investigates the frames (Goffman, Gamson) that constitute this ecological claim (Hannigan). Basically it reveals a construction of nature as differentiated in well-ordered, stable, and homogenous units (ecosystems, ecological communities). I argue that specific visual frames are crucial in establishing the problem formula in question by integrating the realms of science, media and political action. Exhibitions, flyers, documentary films, websites and databanks use maps, photographs, graphics, icons and numbers to display environments as relatively homogenous spaces, which enable clear-cut distinctions of inside and outside (native/foreign). Thus specific species become perceivable as invaders and understandable as phenomena of disorder (biological pollution). Furthermore visual references of horror and science-fiction stories (aliens, zombies, monsters, etc.) evoke factual and technical information metaphorically to more emotional realms of experience and popular imagination. By means of these forms of ecological communication (Luhmann) encourage state actors and civil society to fight against certain species.

The imagery of dangerous aliens strongly resembles notions of political conservatism, romanticism and xenophobia. Hence it aligns with certain cultural critiques of the disintegrative forces of globalization. As national, ethnic and other perceived primordial identities are feared to dissolve, so is nature. But if undoing globalization is inconceivable, and society and nature have to be understood as inseparably entangled (Latour), don’t we have to confront this nostalgic ecology of small-scale orders with a need to originate positive representations of our globalizing environments, as recent postulates of cosmopolitanism (Beck, Heise) suggest?

RC25-440.12

HILL, LLOYD (University of Stellenbosch)
SIZIBA, GUGULETHU* (University of Stellenbosch, gsiziba@yahoo.com)
Language and the Geo-Politics of (dis)Location: A Study of Zimbabwean Shona and Ndebele Speakers in Johannesburg

This paper explores the language repertoires and survival strategies of Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg. In the aftermath of the May 2008 attacks – now widely referred to as xenophobic attacks – the status of African migrants in South Africa has been the subject of much critical discussion. By virtue of a multifaceted crisis in their country, Zimbabwean Shona and Ndebele speakers have a particularly marked presence in South Africa. In this paper we explore the geo-politics of "otherness" within the metropolitan boundaries of the "City of Johannesburg." We begin with a GIS-based study of speakers designated ‘other’ in the 2011 census; focusing particular attention on the distribution of foreign others at neighbour-hood (sub-place) level. This section provides the backdrop to a more focused study of Zimbabwean migrants; drawing on ethnographic research conducted in five neighbourhoods: Using Bourdieu’s "economy of social practice" as an analytical framework, we show how each neighbourhood is a social universe of struggle that is inscribed with its own internal logical and relational matrix of recognition, and how language repertoires are adapted to fit these matrices. We discuss these patterns critically, and relate them to the wider "field of power", a complex socio-cultural economy that belies the post-1994 Constitutional enshrinement of eleven official languages. 
HILLIARD, SAM* (Durham University, sam.hilliard@durham.ac.uk)

A Tale of Three Villages: Boom and Bust Experienced at the Local Level in Rural England

The paper compares and contrasts three English, rural villages, each with different low-order rural resources that have in some way affected their recent and historical experiences: one geographic proximity to Southern UK cities (for commuting purposes); another offering a heritage site (several buildings and ruins of historical note) and, finally, one with geographic characteristics that brought a large-scale industry temporarily to the village, but only to depart with similar rapidity. Through a longitudinal case study and contrast, the paper considers the impact of these individual circumstances for each village before and after (in the modern-day context). It draws upon a portfolio of evidence including macro contextualizing background information and also ethnographic research datasets. This seeks to capture an insider perspective, whilst recognizing villages contain different social class groups and are not immune to global influences.

It then questions the sustainability of each of these periods of boom and bust. What implications does each model hold for their respective village? Who benefits from each of these three differing circumstances – local, regional or national (or even global) interest groups? What lessons can be learned from local adaptability and resilience? The paper finally seeks to comment on the theoretical model best suited to capturing the complexity of rural villages. Are you defined by where you live, as some sociologists have recently argued? Or does there remain something sociologically significant about the social situation as grounded by the local level? This attempts to place economic trends and changing circumstances as experienced and also informed by local, community-level social actors.

HIMENO, KOSUKE* (University of Tokyo, kou-himeno@kha.biglobe.ne.jp)

What Facilitates Moving from Urban Cities to Rural Depopulated Villages?: “I-Turn” Phenomenon in Ayabe City, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

The Japanese countryside is suffering from severe aging. Due to the lack of job opportunities, many young people migrate from their home villages, leaving the elders in difficult living environments. Moreover, according to government reports, 423 villages will be depopulated within the next 30 years with the decline in population. However, in some cities in Japan, some people living in urban cities are willing to move their residence to those depopulated villages. This movement is so called “I-turn” phenomenon. In this report, I use data from my fieldwork, which includes a case study and social surveys of Shigasato town, Ayabe city, and Kyoto prefecture in Japan. Shigasato (1,444 people live in here) town has warmly invited about 40 families in the last 10 years. Almost 10% of their population is “I-turn” residents from other urban cities in this town. What kind of social factor fascinates these “rural-oriented” people in Japan? Answering from my studies, 2 factors are accountable. First, Shigasato Town has plenty of “bridging” social capital (Putnam 2000). Shigasato’s local neighborhood association called “KODAKARA-Net” hold various events of cultural exchange with other cities, and they introduce their vacant houses for “rural-oriented” people. Second, Ayabe city is located in Kyoto city’s neighborhood. It enables residents of Shigasato town to run various side jobs besides keeping farm. As is often the case with “I-turned” people abandon their rural lives due to the lack of job opportunities, this case avoid the problem. These social and geographical factors have strong influence for people who intend to “I-turn” in urban cities, and those points makes different Shigasato’s case and N=928 we then conducted two vignette studies in which Muslims, the most prominent minority group in the Netherlands, were the target group. In addition, we considered the roles of perceived threat and perceived political unreliability. The results showed that minority groups’ acculturation strategy indeed affects majority group’s attitudes. Furthermore, evaluations of Muslim political participation are contingent on the level of perceived threat and political unreliability. The results are, however, not in line with expectations one would derive from cultural acculturation, indicating that the struggle for minority representation in the political domain might differ in important ways from everyday ethnic relations.

HINRICHS, KARL* (University of Bremen, hinrichs@zes.uni-bremen.de)

Labor Market Exit of Older Low-Skilled Workers: German Firms’ Practices

Recent pension reforms in EU countries display two main trends: 1) early retirement pathways are closed and standard retirement age is increased; 2) the contribution-benefit link is strengthened, mainly by calculating pensions on the basis of lifetime earnings. Both developments endanger the adequacy of old-age pensions of low-skilled workers in particular because they regularly attain low lifetime earnings, leave the labor market (much) earlier than (highly) qualified workers, and often have to claim pension benefits before reaching standard retirement age. In the paper, Germany is taken as an example of a country that, for long, practiced premature exit of older workers and had developed an “early retirement culture”. The first part describes and analyzes the pension reform trends and their impact on the payment situation of elderly low-skilled workers. The second part explores in more detail how firms part company with these workers, at what age, and whether firms’ strategies and workers’ preferences have (already) adapted to shifting institutional frameworks. This part is based on semi-structured (qualitative) interviews with human resource managers of firms (manufacturing/service sector) employing at least 50 workers of whom a disproportionate share are low-skilled. It is found that there are significant differences between the industries (mainly across the manufacturing-service axis) with regard to “normal” exit age, adopting measures that promote employability of low-skilled workers and the interest in retaining workers until standard retirement age (or even beyond). Furthermore, this paper suggests that firms have indeed modified their behavior towards older low-skilled workers and have become more responsive to their needs, i.e. the quest to stay on in the job longer in order to prevent pension cuts. Those workers who actually made it until standard retirement age are often eager to return to their former employer to increase their public pension by working temporarily or part-time.
How Does Participation in Resistance Interact with the Construction of Family Relations? West Bank Palestinians Between the First Intifada and the ‘Post-Oslo’ Period

A large share of the Palestinian population in Gaza and the West Bank was involved in the First Intifada (1987-1993). As a mass movement against the Israeli occupation it was both, shaped by and shaping the construction of family relations and gender roles. In academic literature on Palestine, it has been widely discussed whether the involvement in civil and militant political activities against the Israeli occupation has reduced the patriarchal influence of senior males in favor of a growing influence of juveniles and women within the (extended) family resp. clan (Hamullah). In large parts research focused on the effects of female integration into ‘committee work’ and the increased familial authority of young Palestinian males (Petee 1994). The period after the so-called Oslo peace process (roughly after 1995) and the various transformations it entailed for Palestinian society, however, have caught much less attention in research on the Palestinian family. Based on biographical case reconstructions and participant observation, we want to discuss if the societal conditions in ‘post-Oslo’ Palestine have altered the interplay between participation in resistance against the Israeli occupation and the construction of manhood and family relations. Therefore we show the effects that the interplay of involvement in ‘resistance activities’ and family relations yields for the biographical trajectories (Schütze 2006) of young Palestinian males.

Looking at the relations of family members from a biographical perspective allows us to reconstruct the changing relevance of family relations in the course of a lifetime as well as the intertwining of family relations with other biographical spheres of action. Our paper is based on fieldwork in the West Bank which is part of our PhD-projects as well as a larger Israeli-Palestinian-German research project funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and supervised by Prof. Gabrielle Rosenthal, University of Göttingen.

RC15-270.1

HINTON, LISA* (Oxford University, lisa.hinton@phc.ox.ac.uk)
Women’s Experience of Maternal Morbidity - A Global Meta Ethnography

While the conditions and healthcare women experience during pregnancy and childbirth vary greatly, this meta-ethnography will explore whether there are shared ‘health beliefs’, regardless of class, age, gender, or race. Our research into maternal health and child health across five countries shows how maternal and child health conditions vary greatly, and the importance of addressing maternal and child health as linked issues.

Methods: Qualitative interview studies of near-miss maternal morbidity from around the globe (including the UK, Australia, Brazil and Burkina Faso) will be reviewed and synthesized using the meta-ethnographic method.

Conclusion: There are considerable organizational differences in the delivery of care and social context in which women experience these emergencies; women in Australia and the United Kingdom are given birth in more individualistic and isolated communities than their counterparts in Burkina Faso and Brazil. Does experiencing an acute health crisis in a first world country where mortality rates are very low vary greatly from experiencing it in a developing country where maternal death is still a common occurrence? How does the ‘social capital’ of women in different contexts impact on the long-term emotional and physical impact of these experiences?

Hippmann, Cornelia (Technical University of Dortmund, cornelia.hippmann@tu-dortmund.de)

ESA The Position Of The Female Gender In The Political Space. An Analytical Biography Access To The Study Of East German Female Politicians Career Chances

This abstract aimed to determine the career opportunities of East German female politicians in the time of the collapse of the GDR and the following transformation processes had crucial influence on their political careers. This abstract focused on the specific advantages and disadvantages for female politicians. To that extent, the research aiming to show how “gender” and “gender differences” in politics are constructed. These consequences for their political careers will be demonstrated, too. It will also demonstrate, how “gender identity” is constructed in the field of politics. The abilities which are essential for successful career are discussed if women in politics are discussed. Another focus is paid the specific advantages and disadvantages for female politicians.

HIRABAYASHI, YUKO* (Tsuru University, plaimwoods@gmail.com)

Movement for Justice in Labour and Environment - Post Fukushima Labour with Exposure to Radiation

This paper focuses on labour with exposure to radiation in post-accident Fukushima. Radiation related labour includes all the work in and outside the troubled Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant as well as vast amount of decontamination work around the region. Network calling for justice in working conditions and health conditions of workers has been set up and is undertaking various activities such as: helping workers in radioactive labour find and join unions and fight for better working conditions, gathering and disseminating information on radioactive labour, and exchanging information with staff members of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Economic Trade and Industry, asking for reform in various policies, and lobbying diet members and their staffs on this issue. This movement takes place at the crosspoint of labour movement and environmental movement and thus is has many implications for these two movements and their collaboration and theoretical studies of them.

HIRAGA, MIDORI* (Kyoto University, midorihiraga@gmail.com)

Restructuring Vegetable Oil Supply and Demand in Asia: The Impact of Trade Liberalization Facilitating Increase of Fat Supply Among Asian Nations While Jeopardizing Their Domestic Production

This research examines strategy shift in vegetable oil sector among global transnational corporations, focusing on Asian TNCs like Japanese sogo-shosha and food industry, together with related trade liberalization and deregulation policies of Asian countries in the Corporate Food Regime (McMichael, 2005). These shifts are not only for “the increasing Asian countries’ dependency on global vegetable oil, which can jeopardize their food security as the global oil supply increasingly depend on only two crops, oil palm and soybean, produced in the limited number of countries. The shifts also can jeopardize public health of the Asian population.
by increasing availability of oils and fats in the nations’ diet as a forerunner of nutrition transition.

Asian countries have rapidly increased vegetable oil supply in last few decades. China and India transformed from mostly self-sufficient countries of vegetable oils into the global leading importers by rapidly increasing imports of palm oil, and of soybean in case of China, since the mid-1990s. Thailand and South Korea have increased their vegetable oil supply, mainly with palm oil and soybean oil, after the financial crash in 1997. Japan liberated its vegetable oil supply decades ago and reduced its self-sufficiency rate as low as 2%. More significantly, recent neoliberal trade liberalization, especially direct foreign investment and corporatization, are suspected to be facilitating (re)structuring of the supply chains of vegetable oils with development of food industry based on imported vegetable oil and oil crops, like building large-scale oilseed crushing facilities or developing instant noodle industry in China. The increased availability of oils and fats, and the concurrent change in diet toward higher-fat, lower-carbohydrate, more processed food, can jeopardize the public health among Asian nations. This research investigates the structural changes in vegetable oil supply and demand in Asia, in order to secure food and health of the population.

WG02-897.2

HIRAI, TARO* (Hirotsuki University, of-hirai@infity.com)

Legitimacy or Legitimation?

After years of Great East Japan Earthquake, day and day, disparities in restoration among similar regions are seen as social problem. In this study, we explore the limitation of this schematic way of making problem, through the process-oriented research of local governments’ decision-making concerning their restorations. Certainly, restoration disparities among regions are verified statistically, for instance, numerical difference of population recovery rate. Furthermore, the popularly supported national policies have been made to target restoration disparities among regions. However, each of region or its local government has been permitted to decide distinctive plan or style of restoration. After the Second World War, Japanese local government is not just bound by national law but also become to be allowed to pursued its autonomy. Additionally, this degree of allowance of local autonomy has increased with successive fiscal crisis of national government. In fact, through our follow-up survey of the decision-making process of several similar damaged regions, we reveal the restoration disparities among regions could be seen as the result of distinctive determination of local government. As we attempt to identify the “distinctiveness” of determination of local government, in this research we pay attention to the different ways of restoration financing between condition similar local governments. The results show differentiation of financing: from dependence just on local tax revenue and national subsidy to but also on donation from residents, corporations and financial assistance of international NGOs and so on. In accordance with pluralization of sources of fund for restoration, local governments have been required the plural logics of persuasion or conviction of several stakeholders with varying interests. Based on this research, we could call the restoration difference among regions not as disparities subject to given single, legitimacy but divergence arisen from “legitimations” of distinctive local governments.

INTE-19.1

HIRANO, SEDI* (University of São Paulo, sedihl@usp.br)

Theoretical Considerations of Recent Studies of Japanese Immigration to Brazil

The paper considers that the migrant, even prior to becoming an emigrant, was transforming within his own country and within his own community/society of origin, due to his dreams, desires, and utopias, into an atopus, that is, an atopic being, without place. Among the various ethnic groups that migrated, including Japanese, those who belonged to so-called “complex genetic stock,” due to their cultural singularities that differentiated them from the supposed community/society standard accepted as nationally prevalent, faced prejudice, acts of intolerance and “racism”, in which “myths” and “historic facts” were mobilized to justify the violent actions of people, of social group, and of the receiving State itself. However, how does one remain Japanese after living outside Japan for many years? When, with the passage of time, is a new place (topus) constructed in Brazil with a complex web of family relations and professional activity? When are the children socialized and educated through schools, according to the Brazilian standards of thought, thinking, and acting. This context then cannot appear as an unquestionable value for Brazilian Japanese descent, is an essential instrument for social and economic ascension, and is the place where the rules of civility and Brazilian active citizenship are acquired.

RC49-803.4

HIRANO, YUKO* (Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Nagasaki University, hirano@nagasaki-u.ac.jp)

Need for a Comprehensive Reform of Old-Age Security in Japan

The 2004 pension reform in Japan introduced a mechanism to reduce the level of benefits corresponding to the decrease in the working population and the

Does the Great East Japan Earthquake Influence the Migration Patterns of Filipino Nurses to Japan? – Study on the Mental Health of Filipino Nurses to Japan

The disaster caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake influence foreign residents in Japan. A mass exodus of foreigners was observed especially in the first few months after the earthquake for fear of being exposed to long-lasting radioactivity. However, the accident cause by the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. Nevertheless, there were Filipino nurses, who entered Japan to work at hospitals across the country, only two months after the earthquake. This study aim to find the predictors of the mental health status of the 2nd batch Filipino nurses coming to Japan, under the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement. A four-page questionnaire, including GHQ (General Health Questionnaire), socio-demographic status, motivation to go to Japan, degree of knowledge about Japan, language skill, satisfaction for pre-departure training and impact of The Great East Japan Earthquake, was developed and distributed to all candidates who attended the pre-departure orientation organized by Philippine Overseas Employment Administration in May, 2011.

The multi-linear-regression model (R²= .535, p<0.001) indicated that the strongest factor to indicate GHQ score was satisfaction for pre-departure training (beta= .370, p<0.01), followed by motivation to go to Japan (beta= .351, p<0.01). Impact of the earthquake did not show a significant correlation to GHQ score.

One can assume that Filipino nurses’ migration was driven by their motivation based on their economic needs. On the other hand, the degree of impact of the earthquake did not influence their migration patterns.

RC52-883.4

HIRANO, YUKO* (Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Nagasaki University, hirano@nagasaki-u.ac.jp)

Migration of Foreign Nurses to Japan Under the Economic Partnership Agreement: Trends and Challenges through Sociological Perspective

Over 400 Indonesian nurses and 300 Filipino nurses entered to Japan under the Japan-Indonesia Economic Partnership Agreement (hereafter ‘JI-EPA’) and Japan-Philippine Economic Partnership Agreement hereafter (JP-EPA) in past six years. This is the first case for Japanese government to officially receive foreign nurses to Japanese hospitals. Under these agreements, Indonesian and Filipino nurses can work as a registered nurse in Japan, after they pass the national examination for registered nurses in Japanese language, within three years after their entry to Japan. However, the recent phenomenon indicates that many implementations on this program should be made. The number of applicants as nurses and as hospitals for this program has been shallowed, and many criticisms on the programs have been discussed in both sending and receiving countries. One of the criticisms is based on the absence of the governance of the nurses, including Japanese and foreign nurses, of the programs. In this presentation, the JI-EPA and JP-EPA programs are analyzed through quantitative and qualitative analysis

RC24-438.32

HIRAO, KEIKO* (Sophia University, hirao@genv.sophia.ac.jp)

Construction of the Environmental Problems: Bibliographic Analyses of the “Tragedy of the Commons”

“Tragedy of the Commons” is frequently cited as a model to explain how resources with open access are destined to deplete as a result of rational individual’s actions. The original neo-Marshian message of the metaphor however, has been largely forgotten. This paper explores how the frame of “environmental issues” has changed over the years by tracing the citation trends of the original paper written by Hardin in 1968. The data used in the analyses are the 4,330 bibliographic records that cited Hardin’s article identified in the Web of Knowledge. The results show an exponential increase in the number of citations especially after the year 2000. The scope of disciplines related to environmental studies also expanded after the year 2000. The proliferation and popularization of the metaphor indicate the decoupling of population problems through the changes in the frame of environmental discourse that synchronized with the trends in global environmental politics.
increase in average life expectancy, in addition to the scheduled rise in pension premiums. While these measures are expected to improve the financial sustainability of the pension system, they are also likely to aggravate the problems of inequality and poverty among the elderly. Concerns over this issue have led to policy discussions on the need for a minimum guarantee in pension benefits. The coalition government formed in 2009 and led by the Democratic Party of Japan developed a plan to introduce a minimum pension scheme, but the plan was not implemented. In light of these policy developments, this study explores the possibilities for a comprehensive but more targeted reform of old-age security to address inequality and poverty among the elderly.

First, this study analyzes citizens’ attitudes toward the pension system using national survey data. The data show that citizens tend to have high expectations of the social security system. This study then examines the historical and institutional factors behind the problem. It is argued here that a minimum pension scheme might not provide a feasible solution, and a comprehensive but more targeted reform of the different branches of social security is needed.

Lastly, this study analyzes the employment situations of middle-aged and older workers. It is suggested that improvements in the employment policies for these workers should be prioritized, given their high work ethic and the financial difficulties of the public pension system.

RC38-652.3
HIRATA, YUKIE* (Dokkyo University, kirira0616@hotmail.com)
For a Happy Encounter Between a Researcher and a Participant Living in the Different Contexts of Social Organization of Gender

In this paper I discuss how to interpret and represent individual gender biographies in transcultural research settings when a researcher meets with informants who belong to different social and historical contexts. In my experiences regarding gender biographies in transcultural research almost all informants talked about ‘their’ social norms of gender before telling their life histories, although it is very important to understand the conflicts between their biographies and social contexts. Here it is also implied that the nation-state has still a powerful meaning for informants and a researcher, even if a researcher argues ‘transnationality’ or ‘transculturality’ of the filed to be examined. In this paper I explore whether a methodological effort can help make an adequate co-production for both a researcher and an informant in case that they have different cultural and national backgrounds.

JS-17.5
HIRAYAMA, YOSUKE (Kobe University)
FORREST, RAY* (City University of Hong Kong, safray@cityu.edu.hk)
Housing and Social Re-Stratification

This article looks at transformations in the role of housing in social stratification. During the ‘golden age’ with high-speed economic growth and generous government subsidies, social inequalities were mitigated by the expansion of middle class home ownership and redistributive schemes of providing social rented dwellings to lower classes. However, with the ascendancy of neoliberal prescriptions in the ‘global age’, new housing systems oriented towards accentuating the role of market economies in providing and financing housing have increasingly exacerbated, rather than alleviated, social disparities. There have been widening gaps between the market-included and the market-excluded in terms of housing conditions. Moreover, within market spheres, various variables such as the timing of housing purchase, the appreciation and depreciation of housing assets, the nature of housing investment, the condition of mortgage borrowing, family support in acquiring housing, intergenerational transfers of residential properties, architectural profile and location of dwellings and the number of houses owned have been becoming more definitive in creating social cleavages. In varied fields of social science, position pertaining to labor markets has been regarded as most important in explaining the formation of social classes. However, housing and property ownership have increasingly been becoming, and will be, more definitive in reshaping social inequalities. This paper will identify housing related key drivers for social re-stratification and explores housing situation in some exemplar countries such as Britain, USA and Japan in arguing the importance of housing in creating new contours of social inequalities.

SAMORA, PATRICIA R.* (Laboratório de Habitação e Assentamentos Humanos - LabHab, Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da Universidade de São Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil, prsamaora@gmail.com)
Housing Policy and Gentrification: Conflicts and Contradictions in the Inner City of Sao Paulo

During the last decades, Neil Smith is developing a conceptual framework linking neoliberal urbanism and gentrification. In his works, the increasing role of the state as an agent of the market is underlined. Also, according to Smith, in a context of globalization and financial capital, the gentrification is thoroughly generalized as an urban strategy (Smith, 2002). This paper aims to discussing the concept and the elements of gentrification in cities of emerging economies, using as an empirical case the inner city of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Since the nineties, the central area of Sao Paulo is being subject of several urban interventions, varying from the promotion of new cultural facilities to the redevelopment of several blocks as a key to increase population in the historical neighborhoods. The most recent intervention presented is using the housing policy as an instrument to promote gentrification, by removing several buildings, today occupied by poor families that were once attracted by low rent prices, in order to make room to new developments to address the housing needs of the emerging medium class. The conflicts and contradictions that are arising from these projects are meaningful and give us strong elements to deepen the political terms of the Smith’s concept of gentrification, coloring it with the characteristics of the Brazilian uneven urban development.
In this paper, the development of policies and discourses on food (in)security will be critically analysed as a underlying basis for further empirical studies with a perspective for social mobilisation of food sovereignty in the region.

**RC29-S02.5**

**HISHIYAMA, KOSUKE** (Kagoshima University, hsym@leh.kagoshima-u.ac.jp)

**Policing and Autonomy of Community: Comparative Study of Japan and Indonesia**

The objective of this presentation is to clarify the character of community policing in Japan and Indonesia from the viewpoint of the autonomy of community and my filed research. This presentation will be divided into three parts.

First I will examine some discussions and theories regarding the community policing, where we will see that the autonomy of community is needed to manage the way of policing practiced in community in the case of the US. Then, I will clarify the crisis of the autonomy of community with special attention to a discrimination among communities. It has been produced by the development of suburban area and individualized auto-mobility in the US.

Secondly, we will turn to the case of Japan, and I will cover weakening roll of Japanese neighborhood organizations and activation of policing by the central government. The government tries to apply “broken window theory” and discontinue tradition of mutual security. Through the cases, I will identify the difference and similarity with the social condition of the US and clarify difficulty of the autonomy of community in Japan.

In the third part, we will look at the community policing of Indonesia in the decentralization era and evaluate a mixture between local security and tourism for community development in Bali. The police has tried to apply the community policing in order to reestablish new structure of the police and grasp vigilante groups since the collapse of centralized policy. However, in the case of Sanur area in Bali, we will see the mixture of the community policing with new image of tourism. Finally, through the analysis, I will clarify the advantage of the community development through the mixture of policing and other creative activities.

**RC31-533.4**

**HITOMI, YASUHIRO** (Nagoya Gakuin University, hito14@ngu.ac.jp)

**Burmese Refugees and Ethnic Business in Japan**

While Japan is said to be the country which has one of the strictest control for refugees and asylum seekers, Japanese government accept some refugees, especially from Burma. After receiving the asylum, some of Burmese run a small business in their community. How do Burmese become a refugee entrepreneur? How do they run a small business? This presentation aims to explore the factors which foster the refugee entrepreneur from the view point of the opportunity structure theory.

This presentation is based on the field work data carried out in Tokyo, Japan from 2004 to present. The data consists of interviews with Burmese refugees, refugee advocacy NGOs, Government agency, and other related personnel. Based on the opportunity structure theory, there are some types of Burmese small businesses. One type is a small business serving an ethnic community’s needs. With the help of their colleagues, they mobilized various ethnic resources: capital, labour and skills. Other type is small business serving an open market. They try to attract non-Burmese customers in their shops. However, their businesses are not stable because of the small size of their ethnic market and the intense competition of the service industry. Following the presentation, I will discuss the economic integration of refugees in the future.

**RC10-189.3**

**HIYAZAKI, MASAYA** (Meiji University, masayan2010@gmail.com)

**The Communion without Boundaries and Sakae Osugi’s Anarchism**

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the political ideals of Sakae Osugi. Osugi argued that it was possible to establish a “society of mutual aid” based on the principle of “expansion of life”. In his view, the hierarchy meant fixing the boundary and every boundary was an expression and exercise of power. That explains why anarchism is a perpetual movement which attempts to transcend every boundary forming the hierarchy. Osugi aimed at a free and diversified federal society where life is expanded. Osugi’s influence stemmed from his articulation of the basic concepts of his generation. That generation confronted difficulties of a different order from those faced by the Meiji leadership. Osugi was attracted to the problem presented by the emerging masses: how could they be incorporated into society? His reply to this question was “mutual aid”. This paper focuses on the relation between both notions of freedom and society and analyzes it throwing a light on the principle of “expansion of life” in Osugi’s anarchism. Similarly to his contemporaries, it might be helpful to enquire into that principle, in a way that is beneficial to the relation between freedom and society.

This paper addresses Chinese women's self conceptions through developing the concept of erotic justice to focus on access to life chances and opportunities for sexual expression, erotic exploration and realisation.

The erotic is conceptualized as more ambiguous, fluid and diffused than sex-oriented sexuality in that as a process it does not focus on one part of the body or one object. It is about connection between currents inside and the world spinning outside, but not limited to the interpersonal (Ho & Tsang, 2013).

Erotic justice subsumes, however, eros transcends the "politicization of life chances" which are not equal. Indeed, people in their movements, emotions, and desires are themselves made in terms of the discourses and unequal differences, of the past, present and future political economy (Foucault 1980; Bourdieu 2001). In short, erotic explorations in everyday life occur within the framework of power where they play a game with others who strategize with equal self-interest, but often with more legitimacy (Bourdieu 2001).

In-depth case studies of online narratives of Chinese women have suggested ways in which these women create new identities for themselves through a politics of iconogenesis using new social media (Ho, 2006, 2011, 2013). We examined how they articulate the kinds of injustices they face in love, marriages, family and society due to their gender, age, social class, ethnicity, sexual preferences and other social variables. We also identified the strategies that they used to rectify these injustices including becoming everyday icons through their practices of self online and offline.

In creating these new identities, they envisage and locate themselves within new futures in which gender and sexual justice become possible. Their self narration includes a reflexive construction of self where the past is reshaped to fit the present and the imagined future.

Women Negotiating Work and Family Responsibilities in Hong Kong and Britain: Rethinking Modernity, Individualization and Intimacy

Drawing on comparative qualitative research conducted in Hong Kong and Britain, this paper contests western theorists’ ideas on the consequences of modernity for women’s orientations to work and family. Our data derive from life history interviews and focus groups with young women and their mothers in both locations and reveal both similarities and differences in the effects of social change on the two generations. The differences cannot be attributed to the pace or duration of modernization, nor are they wholly consistent with the changes that might be predicted by Giddens’s (1992) ‘transformation of intimacy thesis’ or Beck and Beck Gernsheim’s (2002) individualization thesis. While the Hong Kong women are more committed to family than their British counterparts (cf Chang and Song 2010; Jackson and Ho 2013), in particular in terms of obligations to close kin, they are also far more career oriented. Conversely, the British women seem much more individualistic, sometimes hedonistic, in their personal lifestyle choices, but they are far more willing to sacrifice career to motherhood than those in Hong Kong. Hong Kong women are much more strategic in pursuing economic opportunities, evident especially in pressure on daughters to succeed, in terms of advancing the family as a whole. This is in keeping with the idea of Asian instrumental/utilitarian familialism (Lau 1978; Chang 2003; Chang and Song 2010). Young British women are encouraged by their families to succeed, but this is more often thought of in terms of personal achievement and self-interest, but often with more legitimacy (Bourdieu 2001). These differences are not only cultural, we argue, but also a result of material conditions of life in each location and the ways in which gender intersects with other inequalities in local contexts, creating differential opportunities and barriers to reconciling family and work under late modern conditions.

Nationality of Food: Food Safety As National Crisis and Nationalistic Ideology in South Korea

This paper examines food safety issues as national crisis and nationalistic ideology in South Korea. Food safety issues are one of the major issues at stake in South Korea recently. The import of US beef and potential threat from mad cow diseases had caused one of the biggest protests in Korean modern history in 2008. The risk of agricultural products imported from China is almost the daily topic in the mass media. The uncertainty of possible radiated fish from Japan after 311 Fukushima incidents arouse panic around family tables. Food safety is a topic that touches people’s nerves in everyday life.

In this paper, I will analyze the discourses and regulations regarding original places of food productions. My argument is that although food safety is a reasonable issue to worry about, yet in South Korea it is rather a political/nationalistic issue. An agricultural movement called shintobuli in late 1980s had successfully

The Determinants of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Work Motivation Among US and Norwegian High School Students

This paper investigates the work motivations of American and Norwegian high school students. It centers on types of motivation that are widely defined as either intrinsic or extrinsic to the work itself. The distinction, which has a long history in the empirical study of work values, aims to separate the motivational force of self-development through work from that of obtaining external rewards as a result of work. The paper draws on prior studies of young Americans’ work motivations, and attempts to build bridges to cross-national research, which has primarily been preoccupied with the work values of adults. The paper thus aims to pave the way for more comprehensive cross-national research on young people's work motivations. While scholars have disagreed as to whether intrinsic and extrinsic values should be treated separately or as opposite poles on a common continuum, the paper underlines the benefits of not committing exclusively to one understanding, and giving both their due in empirical examination. A key benefit of this approach is that it tackles acquiescence bias, a surmountable challenge when conducting cross-national comparison of rating-based survey data. Regression analyses reveal that national context, gender and ethnicity greatly impact intrinsic and extrinsic work motivations. In the Norwegian context, intermediate variables (grades, part-time work, and particularly high school program) are also strongly linked with work motivations. Conversely, no significant effects of parental education are found in either context, signaling a break with earlier studies.

A Globalizing University Centered in Asia: State and Society Interactions in University Restructuring

A Globalizing University Centered in Asia: State and Society Interactions in University Restructuring

K.C. Ho (Sociology, NUS)

East Asia countries are late comers in international education, league tables and world class university formation. This entry was marked by a fundamental change in the empirical study of work values, aims to separate the motivational force of self-development through work from that of obtaining external rewards as a result of work. The paper draws on prior studies of young Americans’ work motivations, and attempts to build bridges to cross-national research, which has primarily been preoccupied with the work values of adults. The paper thus aims to pave the way for more comprehensive cross-national research on young people's work motivations. While scholars have disagreed as to whether intrinsic and extrinsic values should be treated separately or as opposite poles on a common continuum, the paper underlines the benefits of not committing exclusively to one understanding, and giving both their due in empirical examination. A key benefit of this approach is that it tackles acquiescence bias, a surmountable challenge when conducting cross-national comparison of rating-based survey data. Regression analyses reveal that national context, gender and ethnicity greatly impact intrinsic and extrinsic work motivations. In the Norwegian context, intermediate variables (grades, part-time work, and particularly high school program) are also strongly linked with work motivations. Conversely, no significant effects of parental education are found in either context, signaling a break with earlier studies.

The Place of Community Practices in City Heritage Projects

The Place of Community Practices in City Heritage Projects

My paper examines two heritage projects, Pomahakan in Bangkok, Thailand and Kampong Glam in Singapore. Both sites represent contrasting ways in which city building and redevelopment and yet the need for this to be respectful of the traditional role has been the training of the nation’s elite.

This entry was marked by a fundamental change in the empirical study of work values, aims to separate the motivational force of self-development through work from that of obtaining external rewards as a result of work. The paper draws on prior studies of young Americans’ work motivations, and attempts to build bridges to cross-national research, which has primarily been preoccupied with the work values of adults. The paper thus aims to pave the way for more comprehensive cross-national research on young people's work motivations. While scholars have disagreed as to whether intrinsic and extrinsic values should be treated separately or as opposite poles on a common continuum, the paper underlines the benefits of not committing exclusively to one understanding, and giving both their due in empirical examination. A key benefit of this approach is that it tackles acquiescence bias, a surmountable challenge when conducting cross-national comparison of rating-based survey data. Regression analyses reveal that national context, gender and ethnicity greatly impact intrinsic and extrinsic work motivations. In the Norwegian context, intermediate variables (grades, part-time work, and particularly high school program) are also strongly linked with work motivations. Conversely, no significant effects of parental education are found in either context, signaling a break with earlier studies.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
built up an ideology that only domestic food is reliable and good for Korean people's body and health, no matter how those foods are produced. Regulations to enforce labeling the origins of food production enhance Korean national identity and sentiment towards their domestic products as well as nation. Fear penetrates when evolving foreign food products. Crisis of food safety thus is not only an issue about health and well beings but rather an issue in political arena. It shows the anxiety and senses of threatens when South Koreans have to face other powerful countries around them such as US, China and Japan. Safety only exists inside the door. Nationality is thus not only essential for people, but also for food.

RC15-261.2

HO, Szu Ying* (City University of New York, innerdark@gmail.com)

Queer Reproduction in Global Context: How Taiwan Lesbian Building an Alternative Sociotechnical Network of Assisted Reproductive Technologies

While Taiwan is the most LGBT friendly country in East Asia, it is still one of the twenty regions only "married" (heterosexual) couples can legally use assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs). Globally, East Asian countries are the second restrict region (next to Muslim countries) where assisted reproductive technologies eligibility criteria are severely based on marital status. At the same time, the first lesbian parenting social group in East Asia emerges Taiwan, the interesting contradiction between legal restriction and vigorous lesbian parenting desire and association bespeak a theoretically abundant case. In this paper, through more than six years field work, participation and observation in Taiwan LGBT parenting group, the author explores 15 lesbians in Taiwan how did they negotiate to get access to ARTs despite of the legal restriction. First, the author find self-insertion is not well diffused and used in Taiwan like the United States and some other western countries, and it's due to different feminism movement context and the predominant feminism antinatalism discourse in Taiwan. Second, lesbians in Taiwan disguise as single (with heterosexual assumption) women to fulfill all legal requirement, while some physician's consider single women are more legitimate than lesbians to have children despite of both groups are illegal users. Besides, some lesbians have pseudo-marriage with gay people to get legal access to ARTs. Finally, reproductive exile also happen in Taiwan—some lesbians go to Canada and Thailand to pursue ARTs treatments. In this paper, the authors found that legal pressure and moral pressure, 2013 rising to 2014, push more and more lesbians from Taiwan to fulfill their procreative desire in existing medical system, their reproduction practices challenges the original ARTs intend. Furthermore, queer actors, knowledge, and ARTs travel beyond borders, not only weaken the state-bound health regulation, but also embody a new transnational biomedical mobilities.

RC31-526.13

HOCHSTENBACH, CODY* (University of Amsterdam, c.hochstenbach@uva.nl)

BOTERMAN, WILLEM R. (University of Amsterdam)

Starting from Unequal Positions: Patterns of Young Households Starting on the Amsterdam Housing Market

This paper takes a broad perspective regarding the success with which young people can leave their parental home and become an independent household in Amsterdam. High demand pressures on the local housing market and the financial crisis are seen to place constraints on the accessibility for young households. Nevertheless, paradoxically, especially the influx of young households currently contributes to Amsterdam's population growth. However – and most important to this paper – previous research suggest that inequalities between different starter groups have grown. These inequalities are often transferred from one generation to the next. Using longitudinal individual register data this paper looks at patterns of inequality between young households with different backgrounds as they make their first steps as independent households. Especially their parental background is of importance to this analysis. Our data suggests that the number of starter households with wealthy parents and following university education entering the Amsterdam housing market is growing, whereas disadvantaged starter groups are increasingly excluded. We will analyze how socioeconomic and parental backgrounds influence young households' entrance on the Amsterdam housing market. Included elements are the age of nest-leafing, tenure type they move into, the type of household they form, and the chance of moving back to their parental home after a brief period of independent living (boomerang kids). Processes of gentrification have made most of Amsterdam's inner-ring neighbourhoods more expensive, the study asks enter. This results in a spatial mismatch between the demands of young households for inner-city living and the supply of relatively affordable and accessible dwellings located more peripherally. This paper looks at the spatial production and reproduction of inequalities, which have been transferred between generations. Increasingly, we see that starters with wealthy parents move to the most expensive neighbourhoods, whereas disadvantaged residents increasingly concentrate within peripheral parts of the city.

JS-66.3

HOQUELET, MATHIEU* (École Hautes Études Sociales, mathochquelet@aol.com)

Global Retail and Local Mobilizations: Walmart Employees Facing Organizational Restructuring

This communication s'apporte sur l'analyse des mutations discrètes du travail, de l'emploi et du syndicalisme au sein et autour des magasins Wal-Mart, aux États-Unis. Alors que le distributeur connaît d'importantes transformations techniques et organisationnelles, on assiste à une montée de la critique qui nous invite à
interrogate conjointement la nature des mutations du travail en magasin et les registres d'action et de contestation dans une multinationale des services dont la main d'œuvre est essentiellement peu rémunérée, féminine, immigrée et pas ou peu diplômée. S'appuyant sur une série d'entretiens réalisés auprès des salariés des magasins, activistes et syndicalistes du secteur ainsi que sur des observations in situ de réunion et manifestations menées par ces derniers, cette communication souligne les dimensions organisationnelles et institutionnelles de la difficile émergence des formes de contestation dans une firme qui en un demi siècle est parvenue à tenir en échec les tentatives de syndicalisation de sa main d'œuvre.

This communication is based on a series of interviews with employees and union activists as well as on in situ observations of meetings and walkouts organized by unions and associations. Through a diachronic approach, it emphasizes the organizational and institutional dimensions of the difficult but ongoing emergence of protests in a firm that, in half a century, has come to thwart all attempts at unionization of its workforce.

RC44-735.4
HOCQUELET, MATHIEU* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, mathocquelet@aol.com)

Our Walmart: Global Retail Versus Local Mobilizations

This communication is based on the diachronic analysis of the “discrete” mutations of work, employment and trade unionism that occurred in and around the US Walmart Supercenter stores since the end of the twentieth century. While the corporation is experiencing significant technical and organizational transformations, the rise of criticism invites us to question both the nature of mutations of work in stores and the protest records in a global service firm whose workforce is mainly made up of low paid immigrant women, holding jobs that do not require a particular degree. This communication is based on a series of interviews with employees and union activists as well as on in situ observations of meetings and walkouts organized by unions and associations conducted between 2010 and 2013 around Chicago, Los Angeles and Miami. This approach emphasizes the organizational and institutional dimensions of the difficult but ongoing emergence of widespread protests in a global firm that, in half a century, has come to thwart attempts at unionization of its workforce.

RC51-816.1
HODGE, BOB* (University of Western Sydney, b.hodge@uws.edu.au)

Managing the Difference Engine: A Cybernetic Analysis of Discrimination

This paper will propose, as a model, a cybernetic device, deeply embedded in human language and social processes, which produces both separation – of groups and meanings – and unity and convergence. Drawing on evidence from linguistics and sociology it will argue that both movements, of separation and convergence, must be managed by the same device. This has important implications for efforts to manage discrimination of all kinds (e.g. racism, sexism, class divisions), if these opposite outcomes are produced by altering the settings on a single system, rather than by the clash between opposing systems, one of which might exist without the other.

From cybernetics, Bateson’s models for schismogenesis and for schizophrenia will provide a starting point. From linguistics especially relevant will be the work of Chomsky, Labov and the Comparative Philology tradition stemming from Sir William Jones and Saussure, and empirical studies of language change and multi-culturalism will provide concepts and materials. Theories and studies of evolution and development, as in the work of Edelman. From theories of chaos and complexity, the basic framework will come from Prigogine’s account of catalytic and auto-catalytic loops in biological and social life. Mendelbroth’s theory of fractals will be drawn on, as will theories of artificial life.

“Projeto Vidas Paralelas” – PVP aims to reveal and give visibility to daily life, culture and work from different social groups, from the perspective of the subjects involved, by means of training processes in digital culture and articulation of social networks to strengthen social participation in the construction of public policies, health promotion and culture. It is a proposal for strengthening the social movements and struggle processes through audiovisual training and use of new media as tools of expression, critical thinking and social organization. The project arises from a demand of workers for expanding the visibility of conditions and work processes experienced in the contemporary context and strengthening social movements. This communication is based on the analysis of “discrete” mutations of work, employment and trade unionism in and around the US Walmart stores. While the corporation is experiencing significant technical and organizational transformations, the rise of criticism invites us to question both the nature of mutations of work in stores and the protest records in a global service firm whose workforce is mainly made up of low paid immigrant women, holding jobs that do not require a particular degree. This communication is based on a series of interviews with employees and union activists as well as on in situ observations of meetings and walkouts organized by unions and associations conducted between 2010 and 2013 around Chicago, Los Angeles and Miami. This approach emphasizes the organizational and institutional dimensions of the difficult but ongoing emergence of widespread protests in a global firm that, in half a century, has come to thwart all attempts at unionization of its workforce.

RC47-769.7
HOEFEL, MARIA DA GRAÇA* (University of Brasilia, gracoheofel@gmail.com)
SEVERO, DENISE (University of Brasilia)
ALVES JUNIOR, RICARDO (University of Brasilia)
PEIXOTO, JULIANE (University of Brasilia)

Social Networks and Strengthening the Participation in Brazil: “Projeto Vidas Paralelas” Experience

Institutional Ethnography for Oppressed People

The especially oppressed people in modern society are the people with communicative, mental or social disabilities stemming from brain injuries, developmental disorders and mental illness such as schizophrenia. These people are in many ways marginalized in modern society where social and communicative skills are highly valued and sometimes requisite for achieving a position on the labor market as well as getting into social networks of modern urban subcultures. Being in such a position often makes them ultimately dependent on welfare institutions where they have difficulties in expressing their needs and demands for social relations, daily activities and means for personal development.

Since 1997 the author has been involved in several investigations into the infrastructure and strategy for social networks for these people following the ambitions of an applied institutional ethnography. That means that our point of departure was the life-world of these people and their efforts to get a coherent everyday life and a basis for personal development. With this reference we judged the total structure of insti-
Experience It like a “Gogo”: Intergenerational Relationships in South Africa

“Gogo” is the Zulu word (from “ugogo”) for grandmother and this paper will focus on the pivotal role of older women in the context of entrenched inequality and Japanese poverty. An estimated 1.2 million so-called HIV/AIDS orphaned children, of whom around sixty percent reside in grandparent-headed households, exacerbate this and obviously place on the research and policy agenda the continuous asymmetrical dependency and needs of younger generations on older generations. Although these grandmothers’ contributions are increasingly recognised, current explanations of the dynamics within these multi-generational networks lack a nuanced understanding of their complex and ambiguous nature. Drawing on 388 narratives from different generations (a generational sequential approach) in 20 multi-generational networks, this contribution qualitatively explores grandmothers’ burden and the concept of evidence to governmentalities. This has implications for them at the nexus of their individual rights and their future care outcomes.

The Emergence of the European Research Council As Supranational Funding Institution

Structural transformations in the European Union’s funding policy of the last decades have led to the historical emergence of a genuinely supranational funding institution—the European Research Council (ERC). Conceptually oriented towards an institutional approach of the sociology of science, and methodically led by extensive documentary analyses, we empirically analyze historical evidence for the opportunity structure, social mechanisms and effects of European research funding as part of the history of the ERC as an institution. Analytically, we draw a distinction between the following levels of investigation: Firstly, the structural relationship of national and supranational dimensions of the European research policy is located at the heart of a historical interest in Europeanization processes in science. While the ERC as supranational organization can be seen as intermediating in relation to the European Commission and the international scientific community, the transnational organization structurally builds on and reflects historical predecessors at level of national science systems as well. Secondly, we try to clarify in which way we deal with integration or rather disintegrative stratification of European research, reflected in cultural objectives of funding programs such as “transnational cooperation” and “scientific excellence”, and researchers’ socially structured opportunities, ambiguities, and potential conflicts to realize these objectives. Thirdly, seen from a dynamic perspective, we investigate how and to what extent European funding policy’s goals have historically changed and been subject to self-perpetuating processes with unintended effects feeding back towards the social structure of European, and global, science as well.

Flexible Work Practices, Workplace-Related Policies and Individual Strategies for Reconciling Eldercare and Paid Employment. Findings from the European Carers@Work Project

Facing with a historically unprecedented process of demographic ageing many European societies extended the working lives of older workers, with the side-effect that working carers have to juggle the conflicting demands of employment and care-giving even longer. This does not only impinge on working carers’ wellbeing and ability to continue providing care, it also affects European enterprises’ capacity to generate growth which increasingly rely on ageing workforces. The focus of this paper will be a cross-national comparison of flexible work practices and other workplace-related company policies aimed at enabling working carers to reconcile both conflicting roles in four different European welfare states: Germany, Italy, Poland, and the UK – based on expert interviews with human resource managers and 240 semi-structured interviews with working carers in the four countries. It is analyzed to what extent these company-based measures are path-dependent according to the respective welfare state / care regimes, which resulted in diverging degrees of state intervention and support and, subsequently, varying levels of company-based policies. However, a key finding of the research was a trend towards converging individual reconciliation strategies in the four countries. Finally, varying degrees of gender inequality in the provision of care will be examined.

High Aims, Low Outcome: Implementing Gender Equality in Japan

Japan has ratified the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1985. Next to other measures, the Convention led to enacting the Basic Law for a Gender-equal Society in Japan (1999). This law is the most outstanding and far-reaching policy regarding gender-related issues in Japan to date. However, when it comes to gender equality in international comparison, Japan still lags far behind other countries, ranking 101 among 135 countries in the Global Gender Gap Report 2012. This paper asks for the reasons of the discrepancy between the far-reaching aims of policies for gender equality and the low outcome. By taking the Basic Law for a Gender-equal Society as a case study, this presentation reassesses, how and to what extent the ideas of CEDAW have been implemented throughout Japan and what barriers prevent successful outcome. This question is being taken into account from different perspectives. Next to deciphering the mechanisms and strategies of implementing gender equality on the regional level of the 47 Japanese prefectures, an outlook of policy change during the DPI government (2009-2012) and the new LDP government that took over in December 2012 will be given.

The paper draws back on results of the authors Ph.D. thesis on the implementation of DPI government in the case of gender equality policies (Diplom 2013).
**HOLDSWORTH, CLARE** (Keele University, UK, c.m.holdsworth@keele.ac.uk)

*Youth Leisure As Job Training and the Pursuit of Distinctiveness*

In 2009 a group of students at the University of California, Santa Cruz who self-styled themselves as the ‘Research and Destroy Collective’ issued a *Communiqué from an absent future* denouncing how demands on young to perform and be active rather than liberating, were stifling their futures, and that ‘even leisure is a form of job training’. This paper responds to this rally cry to map out how young people are increasingly engaging in leisure pursuits in advanced economies in order to enhance their CVs. I will consider how leisure activities, which may include travel, sport, hobbies, volunteering and membership of organisations, are increasingly seen as ways of standing out from the crowd and demarcating oneself as distinctive. While these quest for uniqueness is not a particularly new quality of youth transitions, in the paper I argue that it is taking on new forms as the desire to acquire experience capital is increasingly tied up with securing young people’s futures. In an era of high youth unemployment in advanced economies and increasingly global precariousness for youth employment, young people are increasingly expected to be responsible for their own futures through the acquisition of skills and training both within and outside of formal education. The paper will also explore how the continual refinement and uptake of e-technologies, not just social media but also through the role out of e-portfolios, enhances young people’s capacity to articulate experiences and record what they have done. The paper draws on primary research conducted over a seven year period.

**JS-76.1**

**HOLLEMAN, HANNAH** (Amherst College, hannah.hollemann@gmail.com)

*Supply-Side Economics and Demand-Side Planning: U.S. Southwest Water Challenges, the Case of Oklahoma*

In 2013 the U.S. government categorized all 77 counties in Oklahoma a disaster area due to persistent drought conditions. While 597 counties nationally were in drought, the declaration, Oklahoma, Kansas, and western Texas were hardest hit. Years before this, scientists’ projections of anthropogenic climate change showed “widespread agreement” that in the Southwest “the levels of aridity seen in the 1950s multyear drought, or the 1930s Dust Bowl, become the new climatology by mid-century: a perpetual drought.” However, such information is not the basis of economic and ecological planning in the state.

I examine the development of the Comprehensive Water Plan recently adopted by the state of Oklahoma to demonstrate how planning in the region continues to operate on an undemocratic and “demand-side” basis. With disastrous consequences, the OCWP offers no real plan for long-term change subject to science or the democratic process. Rather, the politicians demonstrate the historical modes of development in the region while downplaying the costs and publicly encouraging skepticism of scientific projections. Drawing on Michal Kalecki’s distinction between “monopoly-capitalist” and democratic planning and exploring the historical and political transformation identified by Forster Nudbit towards “demand-side” (in ecological terms) planning, I offer a theoretical approach to understanding the limitations of the dominant mode of planning for addressing such long-term anthropogenic ecological crises. I argue that the official designation of drought-stricken counties as facing “disaster,” has short-term implications and is therefore misleading. This region must be recognized as facing an historical transition, in need of genuinely democratic, and ecological or real “supply-side,” economic planning to avoid some of the worst ecological and social outcomes. To end, I offer suggestions based on current, localized attempts at planning outside of the dominant framework, for alternative approaches that, if forced by movements to the state level, or beyond, could help reverse current trends.

**RC50-811.2**

**HOLLINSHEAD, KEITH** (University of Bedfordshire: England, khe dto@btopenworld.com)

*Tourism Studies and Conceptual Unsettlement: The Decolonisation Of The Bleached Field*

Each discipline / domain should regularly examine its effectivities regarding the representation and making of the socio-historical world. In inspecting the so-called global provocations of tourism, this presentation advances the view that the increasing domination of tourism / Tourism Studies over matters of culture, heritage, tourism has not only been carried out according to eurocentric canons, but has been bolstered by theoretically feudal forms of knowing. It thereby calls for a concerted decolonisation of Tourism Studies — that is, for a conceptual cleansing of the field to clearly identify and confront the hegemonic agency and
authority of the industry over colonised places / spaces and over histories / contemporaneities.

The presentation therefore will principally question:

-1 = Which priority areas of concern in international tourism should be decolonised, if any?

-2 = What would I should / could the decolonisation of Tourism Studies principally entail, or mainly consist of?

-3 = Who should be involved in the so-called decolonised ‘cleansing’ of Tourism Studies?

-4 = How could the decolonisation of tourism be substantiated educationally (in the schooling of practitioners and researchers who currently drive international tourism)?

The main supposition undergirding this paper is that the decolonisation of the so-called bleached realm of tourism (after Pfeffer's term “bleached” field / “bleaching”) would involve considerable conceptual unsettlement for many of those who work in Tourism Studies / Tourism Management. Much of the required re-oriented understanding would indeed be corrective (as the industry's internal and collaborative sinews of oppression are identified). Hence a more fluid acumen is demanded vis-a-vis the fields “improved conversation with the world” (after Bauman), where the productive / collaborative genius latent within it can be positively used much more strategically and frequently for distant / removed / colonised populations in their own found interests.

Marginalizing of Students Despite Official Preventive Efforts

In 2011, Heffernan produced Wilful Blindness, a text inspecting “why we [in our institutions] ignore the obvious, at our peril” as she examined the structures of both our brains and working expectations to see how we — within our instrumentalities / corporations / organisations — act with such sustained blindness and such deliberate indifference to what outsiders deem to be very large, important, or crucial matters. Thus, Heffernan’s “security of institutional connivance and organisational silence” will be distilled to generate discussion amongst RC50 delegates to critique what forms of groupthink blindnesses / wilful ignorances / under-recogised abnegations might indeed characterise ‘Tourism Studies’ / as a disciplinarian institution.

In this Heffernian light, Tourism Studies will be dissected to reveal (from the presenters’ own experiences to see Europe — Australasia, North America, and Asia) the sorts of structural blindnesses that have cultivated regular forms of group derrangement within the field. In offering just these three of these areas of mutually reinforcing (and, sadly, restrictive) conformity, Tourism Studies will be posited as a domain that:

* is intrinsically interdisciplinary, yet offers so few bona fide interdisciplinary / multidisciplinary / transdisciplinary investigations;

* fundamentally deals with the image of places and spaces, yet rarely codifies any such mix of symbolic (or representational) impacts as it coterminously plays habitual homage to long-established economic, cultural, social, political, and environmental impacts;

* is seemingly a creative industry which selects, produces, and projects ‘differences’ about peoples / places / pasts, yet which has only the poorest of connections with other lead creative / inscriptive industries such as film / the media / the arts.

In summary, RC50 delegates will be asked to reflect (i) upon the the field's conceivable ‘purlblind addiction to received procedure’; and, (ii) upon their own individual willing subservience to such forms of unquestioned / unthought praxis.

Marginalizing of students despite official preventive efforts

Finland has a reputation of providing a good and just education for all students independent of ability and background. However, even in this kind of educational system there are students who are marginalized. We focus here on the relationship between laws and official documents regarding issues concerning social justice issues and, on the other hand, discriminatory practices. We lean on the discourse analysis of the rhetorical policy level including the national curriculam. This analysis is compared to empirical findings about students’ experiences regarding social justice issues.

There are some remarkable socio-cultural differences in Finnish schools. For example, the gender differences in literacy are the largest in Finland of all the OECD countries. Children’s poverty is increasing in Finland and the gap between the poor and the wealthy is increasing. This has serious implications for teachers and teaching, but in our study we found that teacher education students do not consider social class important for their future work.

Photography as a Research Method in Exploring Bilingual Teenagers’ Language Minority Group Identities

Using participatory photography as a research method is underutilized in sociological youth studies. Young people today are comfortable using photographs for communication. Visual research methods are increasing in overall importance, but especially in the analysis and interpretation of visual data have not changed much in the last decades. Hence, the focus in this paper is on analysis and interpretation of photographs taken by 15-year-old students in the comprehensive school in Finland. The importance of the researcher’s language minority habitus in interpretation is explored in relation to the habitus of the language minority students.

The teenagers all belong to the Swedish speaking minority group in Finland. The purpose of this study is to explore how the Swedish language minority students position themselves with regard to belonging to the Finland-Swedish group by using photography as well as interviews as the data collection methods. In particular we were interested in exploring how photographs and interviews complement each other. Of particular interest are the teenagers’ identifications with and their views of the Finland-Swedish language minority group.

The study is part of a larger multi-sited ethnography and in this paper we focus on the photographs taken by students in four schools and 62 interviews and 22 photo elicitation interviews. We found that the photographs and the interviews complemented each other by bringing up different issues. The interviews focused mostly on the language it- self and the photographs were metaphorical and brought up aspects more difficult to verbalize. The photographs expressed the habitus of being a Finland-Swede. There were photographs expressing the loneliness of being a minority member, the harassment, the sense of belonging as well as the comfort in the minority networks, traditions and culture.

Producing Inequality: How Welfare Institutions Influence and Shape Cancer Experiences – Comparisons Between German and Japanese Patient Narratives

This paper aims to understand the influence of welfare institutions on illness experiences, particular health insurance and income compensation policies, by complementing narrative interviews with breast- and prostate cancer patients in Germany (n=90 for both cancers) and Japan (n=97 for both cancers). Both countries have a comprehensive social security system. Using the data collected for the project Database of Individual Patient Experiences (DIPEx), two levels of comparison will be sought: 1) country and 2) disease type, resulting in data analytic groups. Due to language constraints, cross-national comparisons will be based on the analysis within each country is complete with regards to the study question: How do health insurance systems and income compensation policies such as sick leave and disability benefits affect the experience of having cancer? Preliminary findings show that in both countries breast cancer patients who are generally younger and thus still in the workforce tend to express financial concerns more than prostate cancer patients. However, the impact of financial pressure is more apparent in Japan where out-of-pocket copayments are higher and the terms for sick leave are less favorable to employees, affecting patients’ treatment decisions and the timing of return to work. For German patients who
are eligible for early retirement and disability benefits, the diagnosis in many cases does not present financial disaster. However, receiving disability benefits leads to stigmatization through the bureaucratic mechanism in place. Subsequently, women discussed feelings of shame and worthlessness induced by bureaucratic mechanisms.

The present study will be one of the first studies in which international comparisons on qualitative interview materials that have been collected in different languages and by different interviewers are analyzed within the same research framework. Thus the paper presents important findings on production of inequality in high-income countries, and provides a new methodology for cross-cultural secondary analysis.

RC16-294.1

HOLMWOOD, JOHN* (University of Nottingham, john.holmwood@nottingham.ac.uk)

The Neo-Liberal Knowledge Regime and the Displacement of Critique

This paper will address neo-liberalism not as a theory of public policy, but as a theory of knowledge. It will argue that neo-liberalism favours the market as a mechanism for the generation of knowledge. In favouring knowledge under contract, neo-liberalism is explicitly hostile to those forms of social science that provide expertise precisely because that expertise might sanction political intervention. In this context, the forms of social science that are favoured are those that can be commercialised in the form of re-packaging ‘big data’ and ‘behavioural’ interventions. Sociology’s traditional concern with social structures is displaced by anti-social (structural).

RC24-421.6

HOLTHUS, BARBARA* (German Institute for Japanese Studies, barbaraholthus@gmail.com)

Parents Against Radiation: Strategies Towards Advocacy

To what extent do organizations within the larger anti-nuclear power movement monitor, interact with, and possibly influence (local) authorities in the policy making process? Thus in which ways, if any, do these organizations provide advocacy to their members? And how do these compare cross-culturally?

After the triple catastrophe of March 11, 2011 in Japan, as part of the upsurge of the larger anti-nuclear power movement, more than 300 citizen groups were formed throughout the country that joined forces within the “National Network of Parents to Protect Children from Radiation”. Groups within this network use different strategies: Whereas some participate in highly visible protest activities such as mass demonstrations, others belong to the “invisible” part of civil society using less aggressive tactics to influence protective measures against nuclear power, contaminated food and playgrounds.

Our study has a multi-method approach: we combine field research through participant observation with semi-structured interviews and the analysis of our survey questionnaire, conducted among members of all 23 local chapters of the “Tokyo Union to Protect Children from Radiation”, a post-3/11 network of parent social movement organizations. Using this network as case study, we analyze strategies and tactics of political participation which post-3/11 parental organizations use. In a second step, we compare these to the strategies and tactics employed by social movement organizations founded in response to the Three Mile Island nuclear incident in the US more than 30 years earlier.

For the Japanese case, our preliminary findings suggest that whereas strong social capital emerges out of the activities within the group, the impact of advocacy understood as influencing policy outcomes is much weaker. Whereas this result stands in line with existing research, we argue however that the parental groups shape their style of activities to build up sustainable relations with local authorities in the long run.

RC55-883.5

HOLTHUS, BARBARA* (German Institute for Japanese Studies, barbaraholthus@gmail.com)

Time, Money, Infrastructure: Young Parents’ Needs and (dis) Satisfaction with Family Policies in Japan

Generally, family policies can be categorized into the three pillars: time, money, and infrastructure. This is equally the case in Japan. Differences between countries lie in the way how a country balances these three pillars. In the case of Japan, the longest running policies can be found in the arena of infrastructure (of day-care centers). They policies like child-care allowance are newer, and time policies, such as childcare leave and work-life balance policies, have been the most recent addition.

In this paper we ask if parents of young children (up to age 6) are aware of the different policy measures, if and to what degree they use them and if and to what degree they are satisfied or dissatisfied with them. It is furthermore the question if there are significant correlations to be found with such demographic indicators as gender of the parent, their income level, employment status, regional stratification, marital status, and/or the age of their children.

Data comes from a nation-wide survey, conducted by the German Institute of Japanese Studies Tokyo (DIII) and Benesse Corporation. 2000 mothers and fathers throughout Japan were surveyed in early 2012. The survey data brings new insights into the well-being of parents. We model parental well-being to consist of seven dimensions, one of which is the well-being or satisfaction with family policies, a so far highly understudied dimension of well-being and the focus of this presentation.
The Function and Uses of Society

Who needs society anyway? Since Weber, many sociologists have shunned the notion of society as a reified collective concept; and in the wake of the globalization debate, the critique of ‘container theories’ of society has further decreased the number of those who regard society as an essential sociological concept. But ‘society without society’ not only runs the danger of discarding an important element of social theory without a proper alternative but also fails to account for the position of the term outside academic discourse. This paper addresses the sociological and everyday uses of the concept of society from a functional perspective. Although the function of society, as the most encompassing social system, must be conceived quite broadly, it nonetheless remains distinctive if compared with other social systems such as organizations and face-to-face interactions. Only loosely related to this functional reconstruction of the concept, ‘society’ also continues to play a role in everyday discourse. Yet what kind of awareness of fibromyalgia, with respect to both patients and physicians. Although Japanese lay people’s high level of interest in health does not exert an influence in Japan’s system of universal health insurance coverage. Unlike self-care promoting medicalization. Modern Western medicine is currently the national standard in Japan’s nineteenth-century modernization, Western medicine has prevailed in the passing social system, must be conceived quite broadly, it nonetheless remains for the persistent popularity of the term outside academic discourse. This paper presentation debate, the critique of ‘container theories’ of society has further decreased notion of society as a reified collective concept; and in the wake of the globaliza-

Blocking the Road to the Future: Biases and Misperceptions of Chinese Youth

The future of Asia will be highly influenced by the current opinions of its youth and bilateral relations between China and Japan. The current perceptions of the Chinese youth have not been fully expressed and there is a gap in perceived and actual perceptions on issues which are acting as roadblocks in bilateral relations. Previous research suggests that there are highly emotional responses to numerous controversial issues from both sides (Yong, 1997; Choi, 2010; Fan 2012), but little fieldwork has been done to identify the feelings involved in these emotional responses and how individuals perceive their peers’ opinions. Recent surveys conducted by Genron-NPO in 2012 have been able to capture the opinions on a number of topics and the reason for negative opinion, but failed to ask to identify respondents’ feelings as well as how they believed themselves to be perceived by the other nation. Therefore, to improve the relations between the two countries in the future it is imperative to identify the feelings and the perceptions of the Chinese youth concerning Japan and opinions on the controversial issues. Preliminary analysis of data collected from 261 college students indicates that, on average, Chinese students rate themselves and their peers to be more knowledgeable than the average Japanese student on China-Japan relations; what is more, they perceive the Japanese to have more amiable feelings towards China than their Chinese counterparts feel toward Japan. There is evidence to suggest the false-consensus bias is present and the possibility of naïve realism which has conflict resolution implications. Though numerous social scientists have focused on the past and the historic issues between Japan and China, my goal is to focus on the current perceptions and their implications for building a better future.

The Advent of Vulnerability: Socioeconomic Insecurities and Feelings of Social Isolation in Contemporary Japan

Over the past two decades, topics related to social inequality have come to dominate public discourse in Japan. Over the same time span, the number of Japanese who experience socioeconomic anxiety in their everyday life has increased. Analysis of data of a nationwide survey carried out by the author for the German Institute for Japanese Studies (DiJ) in 2009 shows, that an increase of social risks is not only perceived as something affecting others, but that socioeconomic anxieties and fears of social isolation spread throughout all strata of Japanese society. The data indicate that such negative emotions have a strong negative impact on subjective well-being in the Japanese context.

An analysis of who is most likely to be affected reveals objective differences in social status to be only weakly associated with a variation in insecurities. Instead, resources of different forms of trust and individual coping competences – in particular a sense of coherence – are decisive for an experience of status anxiety or social isolation.

However, trust levels, especially in governmental welfare, prove to be low in Japan, and, thus, cannot fully develop their protective function. Japan has not yet managed the transition from a society based on assurance to a society based on trust. Most of all the younger generation is vulnerable and ill-equipped to cope with the new social risks it faces in present-day Japan.
Who Feels Powerless?: An Examination on Self-Attitudes of Japanese Youth

Youth labor market in Japan has changed drastically since the beginnings of 1990s. It is often pointed out that both precarity and severity of work, the risk of poverty and social isolation have increased remarkably among Japanese youth. In order to forecast the future of Japanese society and to search for clues to break its deadlock, we need to grasp the precise trajectories and attitudes of young people.

Youth Cohort Study of Japan (YCS), a five-year longitudinal quantitative survey of young people in Japan, provides us abundant information which is beneficial to the purpose mentioned above. Using the YCS data, this analysis focuses on factors which affect self-attitudes, especially the sense of powerlessness and self-esteem of Japanese youth. The reason is that these attitudes are deeply related to agency and resiliency of young people, who is expected to reconstruct the stalemated social structure.

Among numbers of axes which divide young people, most influential ones are gender, family SES, trajectories of transition from school to work, educational experience, regional mobility, workplace environment and social network. Through multivariate analysis, it is found out that there are remarkable differences both of levels and of factors concerning self-attitudes between men and women. The results imply that Japanese young men, including regular workers who have been thought to be advantageous compared to non-regular workers, feels more depressed than young women. The deterioration of labor condition since the early 1990s had much greater negative impact on Japanese men than women as the change of male-breadwinner norm has been far slower than that of the actualities.

RC43-719.1
HONDAGNEU-SOTETO, PIERRETTE* (University of Southern California, soteto@usc.edu)
Immigrant Homeland Re-Creation and Healing in Urban Community Gardens of Los Angeles

This presentation will extend the definition of the domestic sphere to include urban community gardens, which I argue serve as critical spaces that allow undocumented Latino immigrants to sustain themselves and to re-create homeland in urban Los Angeles. I focus on undocumented immigrants, some of them indigenous and some mestizo, from southern Mexico and Guatemala.

Illegality and legal violence, racism, and marginality characterize urban life in these neighborhoods. Home-making and healing practices occur in these urban community gardens, which become shared domestic space. Mexican and Central American immigrants and their families gather at these gardens to grow familiar foods that nourish them. In the process, they connect their children, some of whom are U.S.-born, with ancestral traditions, attaching them to homeland culture, and to an experience with la tierra (the earth). They are not simply feeding their families, as they are spatially re-appropriating urban Los Angeles and re-coding it with material plant life such as sugar cane, mango trees and corn stalks.

The urban community gardens are also healing spaces. The gardeners cultivate and share a range of medicinal herbs, creating informal homeland pharmacas that remedy tooth aches, nervous anxiety and indigestion. The gardens also provide palliative remedies for intimately experienced social problems, including loneliness, social isolation, and the depression and anxiety that accompanies poverty and illegality.

The domestic sphere has always been a loaded place, a site of comfort, sustenance, and belonging, but also, as feminist scholarship reminds us, a site of patriarchy, power. So it is important to reason why in Korean discussions on individualization are exclusively concentrated in areas of gender and family.

Another important feature of the discourse is Beck’s “methodological cosmopolitanism”. Beck and his Asian colleagues seem to consider the values and institutions of strong Confucian family as unique characteristics of the Asian path to modernization. Among the above mentioned axes of the Korean debate on individualization are exclusively concentrated in areas of gender and family.

Industrialization developed in Germany significantly later than in other Western European countries, and for many decades thereafter, the country’s path to modernization was considered as a special way (“Sonderweg”). Beck’s individualization theory, however, aims to explain Germany’s modernization as a typical process of Western development.

With the above introduction in mind, I propose to investigate the historical context between “Sonderweg” and the methodological cosmopolitanism of Beck as an initial step necessary for the analysis of the special ways of Asian modernization. I will proceed to make a further comparison between Germany’s Sonderweg and Korea’s path of modernization as a mean to evaluate Beck’s methodological cosmopolitanism, and the implication this has for Korean sociology.

RC28-485.9
HONG, YANBI* (Southeast University, hongyb@gmail.com)
The Power of Expectation: Apply Wisconsin Model in China's Educational Stratification

Besides Blau-Doncan's Status Attainment Model, Wisconsin Model is another important model in US to explain educational and occupational stratification and mobility. However, the Wisconsin Model is relatively ignored in Chinese stratification studies. Drawing upon data from a national survey conducted by Tsing-presents the evaluation methods of social emotional stability, educational expectations of Chinese parents: idealistic educational aspiration and realistic educational expectation, and then examines the effects of parental educational aspiration and expectation on children’s educational achievements.

In this paper, first, I describe the distribution of educational expectation levels across different classes both in urban and rural China. Second, I analyze the formation mechanisms of the gap between idealistic aspiration and realistic expectation, examining feasible influencing factors. Third, I adopt a family capital framework, mainly including social and cultural capitals, to explain how educational expectations work in household level. In sum, this paper attempts to reveal the cognitive and behavioral processes of how educational stratiﬁcation occurred in current Chinese society.

RC39-668.2
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Li, CONGDONG (Jinan University)
Social Emotional Stability Facing Disaster Warning

Social emotion is a complex system, with a dissipative structure. When the carriers of social emotion percept threaten from a disaster warning, the initiatory dissipative structure of social emotional system will be broken down. This study presents the evaluation methods of social emotional stability, under educational warning from the aspect of a complex system. Firstly, we analyzed the dissipative structure features of social emotion and used Social Emotional Entropy (SEE) to measure the changes of social emotional stability, which was explained by the dissipative structure features of SEE from two aspects: “bottom-up” and “top-down”. Finally, we used a case study to verify the effectiveness of the integrated method. Our results indicated that the social network properties and population characteristics are key determining variables of social emotional stability.

RC13-239.3
HONKANEN, ANTTI* (University of Eastern Finland, antti.honkanen@uef.fi)
Golden Age - Ageing, Well-Being and Tourism

Population ageing is likely to affect the tourism movements especially in Western countries. The importance of seniors for the tourism economy is growing. Nowadays seniors are expected to be more active in domestic tourism and traveling more often abroad than previous generations. However, there are several reasons why ageing people are not traveling as health problems and lack of resources.

The paper clarifies how active travelers ageing people are and it identifies reasons why seniors are not participated in tourism. The main research question is how well self-estimated health predicts the propensity to travel and travel activity is compared with other leisure activities.

The survey questionnaire was distributed to inhabitants of North Savo region (Finland) who turned 60 and over in the year 2012. The response rate was 31 %. In total 1827 inhabitants participated in the survey. The survey was named as Aging and well-being in North-Savo as part of the Age Innovation 2012-2014 Project.

According to preliminary results, only 4 percent of respondents answered they did not participate in domestic tourism but 20 percent were not traveling abroad.
The older age cohort was traveling less than the younger one as expected. The socio-economic differences are wide in domestic tourism and especially traveling abroad. People traveling often were also more active in other leisure activities. Respondents’ self-estimation of their health predicted the propensity of traveling. Health problems were one main reason why ageing people are not traveling (anymore) but also other factors like lack of money.

JS-22.2

HOPMAN, MARIT* (Utrecht University, The Netherlands, m.hopman@uu.nl)
KNIJN, TRUDIE (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)

Child Investment in Youth Care Services: Dilemma’s and Consequences

Welfare states have (re-)invented family policy as a response to the notion that children are the social, cultural and economic capital of societies. Consequently, the healthy development of children is an important aim in policies regarding child care, and the role of parents in safeguarding their children’s development is stressed.

For professionals working in the field of youth care this change in policy aims has had its effects on the way their profession is organized and carried out:

1. more attention is directed towards preventive and early interventions—in order to ensure the best possible developmental trajectory—as opposed to curative interventions.
2. There is a stronger emphasis on effectiveness and evidence based practices and its concurrent emphasis on protocols and guidelines. At the same time however, professionals are expected to adjust their work to the demands of parents, and to serve parental expectations and wishes.
3. In line with this, professionals find themselves balancing “distance” and “control”: working with parents presupposes that professionals can’t be directive and should refrain from being too authoritative. Yet, professionals also expected to intervene when children are at risk, and policy measures emphasize risk-assessments and inter-organizational information exchange.

The international research project “Governing New Social Risks” centers on this turn to parenting. In our paper we will discuss how these changes and dilemmas have affected the way in which professionals work and organize their own profession, and their relation with parents and families. Based on interviews with (academic) experts and relevant decision examples, changes in scientific theories underlying the interventions help us in un

results of the analysis of parenting support interventions are presented. For example, changes in scientific theories underlying the interventions help us in understanding how children are being defined. In the qualitative part we discuss data gathered through interviews with (academic) experts and relevant decision makers about dominant views and changes in the perception of children and families and of state-family relations. We focus specifically on the Netherlands, but information from the other countries included in this research project will be addressed as well when applicable.

RC42-712.1

HORII, MAKIKO* ( Wichita State University, makiko.hori@wichita.edu)

Gender Differences in Happiness: The Effect of Marriage, Employment, and Parenthood in 33 Countries

Happiness remains an important measure of psychological well-being. Given the current challenges of struggling global economies and political conflict and unrest, psychological well-being has never been more important. While previous studies have focused that females, the young, the unmarried, and people with lower socioeconomic status are more likely to suffer from lower psychological well-being, they fail to fully capture societal-level conditions’ impact on individual happiness. Although previous studies have focused on how societal conditions affect individuals in a given society and shape perceptions of their personal conditions, in this study I focus on gender. Utilizing hierarchical linear modeling on data from the 2002 International Social Survey Programme, I examined gender differences in happiness and how country-level gender stratification affects the relationship between happiness and family-related predictors in 33 countries. The results show that there are clear and significant gender differences not only in the happiness between men and women but also in the factors affecting their happiness. While, on average, women evidenced lower happiness than men, results indicated that there were gender differences in the effects of being married, not working, and the number of children individuals had on happiness. However, despite expectations that country-level gender equality and egalitarian norms would improve women’s happiness, the measures of gender equality and gender ideology at the country-level showed mixed results in the cross-level interaction and therefore suggestion are made for future directions in this important area of research.

RC14-246.6

HORIGUCHI, RYOICHI* (Inst d'Histoire Culturelle Européene, ryoichi.horiguchi@gmail.com)

« Utopie » Dans l'enclos, Ou égalité Sgréguée

Cette communication a pour but d'avoir une meilleure connaissance sur la mentalité de l'époque sur laquelle reposait la société moderne du Japon dans la première moitié du 20ème siècle et de montrer que l'on poursuivait au niveau national un idéal d' « égalité » non seulement dans la vie politique mais aussi dans la vie quotidienne. On connaît bien que l'égalité sur le plan politique a été partiellement mise en œuvre lors de la réforme des lois électorales qui ouvrait la porte aux scrutins universels en 1925. De l'autre côté, il n'en est pas demeuré moins que la misère et l'inégalité sociale n'étaient pas encore déracinées dans la vie quotidienne, c'est-à-dire dans celle des vulnérables comme des ouvriers, des malades, des handicapés etc. Ce sont encore des problèmes d'aujourd'hui. La résolution sociale réalisée à cette époque d'une manière ségrégative: tout en séparant les pauvres des riches, les malades et les handicapés des personnes en santé, on a mis les précédentes dans l'enclos. On voudrait donc dans cette recherche historique montrer un aspect peu étudié sur la mentalité de l'époque qu'on pourrait appeler une « utopie dans l'enclos » en jetant une lumière nouvelle sur en particulier la vie des ouvriers d'usine et des lépreux dans la léproserie avec le changement de la conscience sociale en perspectives socio-historiques.

TG04-944.7

HORII, MITSUTOSHI* (Shumei University, m.horii@chaucercollege.co.uk)

A 'Ritual' of Surgical Mask Wearing in Japan: A Short History

The practice of surgical mask wearing in Japan has been adopted by a significant proportion of the national population and has become embedded in people's everyday lives. This paper studies the practice as a 'ritual' and outlines its history in Japan. The notion of ritual is employed in this paper, not analytically, but operationally, in order to highlight the structural/functional aspect of the practice, by which individuals come to terms with invisible threats. In the 1920s, the practice of mask wearing, introduced from the West and conveying the symbolism of modern science, replaced pre-modern 'superstitious' rituals against flu in Japan. It was also worn by healthy individuals in order to avoid infection, and spread as a matter of social etiquette to the infected, so as not to infect others. In addition to this usage, which continues up to the present, by the 1990s masks had become widely used by cedar pollinosis sufferers to avoid inhaling pollen. Some people wear masks in order to prevent their throats from drying up or keep others from knowing if they were sick, while others hide their faces behind masks for cosmetic or psychological reasons. More recently, radioactive particles from Fukushima and air pollution spreading from China have been added to the list of health risks to be minimised by wearing masks. Wearing a mask appears to provide peace of mind amidst uncertainties. Its instrumental value in reducing health risks is scientifically

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
inconclusive. What is certain is that the practice precedes scientific discussions. The practice of mask wearing absorbs anxieties and uncertainties and restores a sense of security and self-control.

RC22-388.12
HORII, MITSUTOSHI* (Shumei University, m.horii@chaucercollege.co.uk)
The Invention of Religion Category and the Formation of the Secular in Japan

This paper examines the social construction of the categories of ‘religion’ and ‘the secular’ in Japan. This is a preliminary analysis of how the term ‘religion’ was imported into and translated in Japan, how it was indigenised, how it has been employed by the state to establish the secular, and how the term ‘religion’ is used strategically by people in their everyday language. The Japanese concept of ‘religion’ shikyou was invented amid the power struggle of international diplomacy against the Western colonial powers in the mid-nineteenth century. It also played an integral role in the formation of non-religion (or the secular), more specifically, the modern Japanese nation-state. After the fall of the shogunate in 1868 and throughout the modernisation process thereafter, the invention of the religion category, in turn, demarcated the modern Japanese secular, the category of non-religion, which the centralised state legitimated its authority over the population. The secularity of the state enabled the government to mobilise various groups classified as ‘religious’ for political purposes, while suppressing so-called ‘pseudo-religious’ groups, in order to achieve the ideological goal of the Japanese nation-state. After the Second World War, these categories of ‘religion’ and ‘the secular’ were reformulated under the influence of American-style liberal democratic values and sensitivities, which delimit the post-war Japanese secular. The boundary between these two realms, however, has always been ambiguous and often contentious. This paper argues that sociological studies of religion should critically analyse the social construction of the religion-secular dichotomy, by focusing on the social process in which particular meanings of the term ‘religion’ and ‘the secular’ have been constructed and the ways in which the two categories are demarcated from each other.

RC51-829.1
HORNUNG, BERND R.* (University Hospital Giessen and Marburg, hornung@med.uni-marburg.de)
Managing Complex Organizations In A Global World

Modern business organizations are complex dynamic systems in a complex dynamic environment. This environment has the properties of an eco-system rather than those of a controlled and steered system. This holds for the economy and for its particular subsystems like the health care system, both constituting the complex and dynamic environment of internally complex organizations like hospitals. Such organizations often move at the edge of chaos and sometimes beyond. In their operations they need to be understood as actor-systems at different internal levels. Examples from hospitals will illustrate management problems resulting from the combination of high internal and high external complexity and dynamics. This requires to clarify the concepts of both complexity and organization from a socio-cybernetic perspective. A generic reference model of organizations will be used for the subsequent analysis.

Central to this is Luhmann’s ‘s2’ dictum, that only complexity can reduce complexity. It will be analyzed how this could be achieved by taking a socio-cybernetic approach. For this purpose concepts will be used like: open information, teamwork, task forces, leadership styles, subsystem autonomy, problem-orientation, staff-line organization, matrix organization, Web 2.0 leadership, organizational culture, mediation, etc.

Any activity, also informational, requires energy. Increasing the efficiency of an organization when facing complexity can be achieved by: (a) Changing objectives, (b) reorganizing structures, (c) reorganizing process, including management, (d) depleting stocks (material, financial, but also health and motivation of staff).

The strategy chosen has to be sustainable without unduly reducing the internal complexity of the organization, essential for its capacity to cope with external complexity. This both according to Luhmann and according to Ashby’s ‘Law of Requisite Variety’.

Hypotheses will be presented, how a socio-cybernetic approach to managing complex organizations can help to avoid problems and failures.

Apart from this, the paper will present a socio-cybernetic but non-luhmanian approach.

A Birthright to Belong: Hereditary Claims and Religious Authenticity Among Converts to Judaism

This paper examines individuals who convert to a new religious identity as adults and the ways in which they use perceived sources of external validation to make claims to religious belonging and authenticity. This study on which this paper is drawn includes 100 in-depth interviews with converts to Judaism in three metropolitan areas representing distinct regions of the United States: New York City (Northeast), Atlanta, GA (South), and the San Francisco Bay Area (West Coast). The informants employed various methods of making hereditary or genetic claims to Judaism, including discussing evidence of Jewish ancestry discovered in DNA tests (taken post-conversion) and telling stories of distant relatives who family members believe may have been Jewish. When paired with respondents’ belief that others often do not see them as authentically Jewish because of not being born into a Jewish family (particularly as stated by those who did not make genetic/hereditary claims), it is clear that the perceived ability to make genetic/hereditary claims is meaningful to converts, providing a sense of having the right to belong to their new religious community. Further explore how the language of people through in-depth semi-structured interviews with converts to Judaism in the United States is applied in a context outside of race (i.e. religion). The sample, moreover, is notably racially diverse, with approximately half white and half non-white (e.g. African American, Asian American, Latino/a, multiracial) respondents, allowing for a comparison of traditionally recognized ethnorracial identities in the context of a new identity of a racialized understanding of religious identity and belonging. By addressing the role of genetics and heredity in making claims to religious belonging, this paper sheds light on the complex intersection of race and religion as categories of identity in American society.

The Myth of Multireligiousness: Assessing the (Im-)Possibility of Identification with Multiple Religions

The rate at which people of different family-origin backgrounds (race, ethnic- ity, religion, etc.) form romantic relationships and have children continuously increases in the United States. Scholarship has provided compelling accounts of the experiences of the children of inter-racial couples and their construction of “multiracial” identities. This study explores whether a similar form of identity construction with multiple religions is possible for children of inter-religious couples. For this purpose, in-depth semi-structured interviews with children of inter-religious parents, I examine the mechanisms most salient in religious identity formation and their effects on the possibility of identifying as “multireligious.” I explain the relationship between parents’ choices in the religious upbringing of their children (or lack thereof), their influence on cultural/religious exposure, and how these factors affect one’s ability to feel a sense of religious identity and belonging. By addressing the role of genetics and heredity in making claims to religious belonging, I claim that these mechanisms serve to make self-identifying as “multireligious” a modern impossibility.

Identification with Multiple Religions

Along the Long Response to Talcott Parsons: The Global Sociology of Goran Therborn – A Critical Yet Friendly Appraisal

Talcott Parsons represents the culmination of sociology as a paradigmatic science, its high tide during the late interwar and early post-war period. Goran Therborn is still active global and public sociologist, a proponent of “world society, its high tide during the late interwar and early post-war period. Goran Therborn is a still active global and public sociologist, a proponent of “world society, its high tide during the late interwar and early post-war period. Goran Therborn is a still active global and public sociologist, a proponent of “world society, its high tide during the late interwar and early post-war period. Goran Therborn is a still active global and public sociologist, a proponent of “world

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Changes in ICT Usage in Times of Scarcity

The information and communication technologies (ICT) market has been showing a remarkable expansion. Considering the severe ICT-related economic crisis, some countries are currently facing, and the restrictions in several forms of consumption due to scarcity, what changes may be affecting ICT usage in everyday life? This presentation tries to address how are individuals adapting to new challenges related to inequity of (material) access to ICT and a growing digital divide in ICT usage which may emerge and be particularly relevant in the context of scarcity such as the one Portugal is now experiencing.

The research adopts an approach based on recent theoretical developments in sociology of communication, which consists in analyzing media as practice. This perspective enables media research to move beyond a narrow focus on audience practices in order to understand the complexity of contemporary media-saturated cultures (Coudry, 2004). Studying the whole range of practices focused directly or indirectly on ICT allows understanding how ICT are embedded in everyday life and are constitutive of routines (Coudry, 2004; Pink and Mackley, 2013). By focusing on social practices, attention is shifted from the individuals’ agency and choice to the roles and processes whereby in society is through the social media (things, technologies, physical entities), competences (skills, know-how, techniques), and meanings (symbolic, ideas, aspirations) are connected and enacted in the form of patterns of practices, thus allowing to explain the dynamics of reproduction and transformation of social practices (Shove, Pantzar, Watson, 2012).

The analysis draws upon data from in-depth interviews conducted with people from diverse social groups in terms of age, education and socio-economic status. Results show the complexity of the relations established between individuals’ practices, motivations, knowledge and material conditions related to ICT use.

RC14-243.10

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Changes in ICT Usage in Times of Scarcity

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workers throughout Europe, many of them living under conditions of radicalised precariousness.

JS-80.1

HORVATH, KENNETH* (University of Education Karlsruhe, horvath@ph-karlsruhe.de)

Enforced Temporariness – the Interplay of Securitisation and Economisation and the Emergence of Temporary Migrant Worker Programmes in Western Europe

Focusing on the level of migration politics, this paper enquires into the logics and processes underlying the formulation of temporary migrant worker programmes. Based on Foucault’s analysis of liberal governmentalities and Jessop’s strategic-relational approach, I argue that the governing of temporary labour migration in liberal nation-states requires sophisticated political technologies. These technologies entail the differentiated deprivation of fundamental rights and are therefore neither unproblematic nor self-evident. Developing and establishing the necessary legal categorisations along skill levels, nationality, employment status etc. requires a complex interplay of two political rationalities that are often conceived of as contradictory: the securitisation and the economisation of migration. Once established, differentiations and measures introduced under securitised conditions can be invested in utilitarian migration policies. The interplay of these two rationalities depends on and is mediated by wider political-economic and societal transformation processes. In order to illustrate this general argument, I, first, give an overview of temporary migration policies introduced in Western European nation-states from the early 1990s onwards. Similar policies have been implemented in nation-states representing different “varieties of capitalism”; party systems, migration histories, and welfare regimes. In a second step, I focus on developments in both nations to show how the securitisation of migration changed the strategic setting and thus enabled some actors to push their agenda of enforced temporariness and radicalised precarisation. Finally, I discuss how these political developments are linked to changes in the political-economic context, and argue that the interplay of securitisation and economisation has allowed to adapt migration regimes in line with neo-liberal market needs.

RC12-229.2

HOSOI, YOKO* (Toyo University, yokoh@toyo.jp)

Elderly Prisoners’ Life World - Comparative Study in NZ and Japan

The Elderly Prisoners’ Life World-comparative study between NZ and Japan

In Japan and NZ the crime rate of the elderly persons (up to 65) is dramatically getting upward since 1990s. I and John Pratt(NZ) have engaged in the comparative studies to make clear the backgrounds and reasons to put the elderly persons committing crimes. Both countries did a lot of effort to prevent them from doing crime and take care for them after release from the prisons. Nevertheless, such kinds of crime policy and the welfare trials were found out ineffective for the decrease their reoffending.

Therefore we make our ideas to understand the elderly people in terms of their life world such as their life plans in childhood, dreams, hope, political needs, religious consciousness, love, alterism, family networks, crime and violence aspirations, and satisfactions etc.

Based on the research findings (600 prisoners in Japan and 66 prisoners in NZ), here, we would like to construct their life worlds to get some suggestions to step forwards for them in their future without the criminal lives.

TG03-933.3

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The Determinants of Cross-National Variation in Migrant Accessibility to Rights

Nation-states vary largely in the degree to which the economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights enjoyed by the native citizenry are conferred upon foreign nationals, and rarely do non-nationals fully enjoy equal rights unless they naturalize. There is considerable cross-national variation in accessibility to the legal institution of citizenship, but extant studies on the determinants of such variation are fragmented, revealing contradictory findings. Comparative studies, though informative, are largely qualitative and geographically limited to Western liberal democracies, making it difficult to make generalizable claims about other parts of the world. Furthermore, there has been limited theorization on the impact of international exogenous pressures on citizenship and nationality laws. Using the 2001 Citizenship Laws of the World database to obtain data on the minimum residency requirements for naturalization as a proxy measure for migrants’ accessibility to rights, this cross-national study utilizes OLS regression to compare the explanatory power of world culture variables against domestic economic, political, and demographic variables commonly used in studies on the determinants of citizenship laws. Results show that international non-governmental organization (INGO) membership best predicts cross-national variance in the minimum residency length requirements for naturalization, thereby suggesting that extensive linkages with INGOs and the resulting diffusion of world cultural scripts on human rights into the domestic society and polity influence a state's willingness to confer the ultimate means to legal membership and rights.
Many Post-Modern Princes? Rival Cosmopolitanisms in the Global Field of Justice Movements

In this article, Hosseini reflects on the recent organizational and ideational shifts in the so-called global justice movements. While some recent studies conceptualize these movements as ideologically mature and coherent, other inquiries, highlight growing disorganizations, fragmentations, disappointments, and disputes. The former argue that underlying global solidarities are coherent cosmopolitanist or globalist values, whereas the latter claim that the global justice movements lack a coherent ideological vision for uniting the masses behind a global project for changing the world capitalist system. Alternatively, by drawing on his research project (2002-2006) and examples from the post-GFC uprisings including the Occupy movements in 2012, Hosseini argues that there have been four major parallel trends of ideological changes, dividing the global field of transformative practices between rival camps in terms of their orientations towards cosmopolitanist values. There are however significant potentials for traversing the divisions between the cosmopolitanist camps. Among them is the rise of a new (meta-)ideological vision, coined here transversalism by him. Transversalism assumes the possibility of creating common grounds for dialogue, collective learning or actions among multiple progressive identities and ideological visions in the global field of resistance. It appears in two forms: (1) the extension of any of the above mentioned camps to accommodate some of the principles of the other camps, such as regional Bolivarian cooperation between socialist/populist states in Latin America in recent years, or the idea of Democratic global Keynesianism that attempts to improve the conditions for democracy within societies by adopting democratically developed international regulations; (2) in the form of independent integrative projects based on pragmatic adoption and combination of transformative practices from the camps, such as Economic Democracy.

RC49-800.7

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Relationships Between the Components of Sense of Coherence (SOC) and Stress Responses Among Upper-Grade Elementary School Children—Differences in the Level of SOC—

In terms of the health status of upper-grade elementary school children, previous studies have indicated that pupils with a high level of Sense of Coherence (SOC) have less stress responses. However, it remains unclear how each component of SOC (comprehensibility, manageability and meaningfulness) is related to stress responses according to the level of SOC. Therefore, this study investigated the relationships between the components of SOC and stress responses among upper-grade elementary school children according to the level of SOC.

An anonymous questionnaire survey was conducted on 402 pupils in 4th to 6th grade at a public elementary school in Kanagawa, Japan. Based on data from 312 respondents, the SOC scores (total score and each score for “comprehensibility”, “manageability” and “meaningfulness”), the stress responses scores (each score of “physical symptoms”, “feelings of depression and anxiety”, “feelings of displeasure and anger” and “apathy symptoms”) and individual attributes (grade and sex) were used for analyses. The pupils were classified into three groups (high, middle and low) based on their SOC total score. The relationships among the scores for each SOC component and the stress responses scores in the three groups were assessed by partial correlation analyses controlled by attributes.

The findings revealed that the component factors of SOC related to stress responses varied according to the level of SOC. For pupils with high or middle SOC, the sense of comprehensibility was related to reduced increases in unpleasant feelings and the loss of vigor or motivation. In contrast, for pupils with low SOC, the sense of comprehensibility was related to reduced increases in sluggishness, headache, depression, and the loss of vigor or motivation. To reduce stress responses among upper-grade elementary school children, it is important to strengthen specific components of SOC, depending on each pupil’s level of SOC.
is recent, western trend of ‘slow food’ markets, shops and cafes established in
geentrified urban spaces as well as middle class suburbs of the state capital.
Based on the results of fieldwork carried out in 2011 and 2014 in the central
part of the state of Oaxaca (Valles Centrales) this paper analyzes the ambiguous
relation between two seemingly similar, but heavily diversified along gender, class
and ethnic/national lines patterns and ideologies of consumption that can be ob-
erved in contemporary marketplaces of Oaxaca City: traditional, indigenous/ mestizo,
peasant usage of food versus those promoted by the local branch of slow
food movement connected with new, transnational urban lifestyle. Moreover, it
points out the implications and dubious outcomes of the ongoing changes in
Oaxacan urban foodways for indigenous communities and especially those who
traditionally produce, cook and sell food at local markets – Indian women.

PLEN-10.2

HSIAO, HSIN-HUANG MICHAEL* (Academia Sinica, michael@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

From Environmental History to Sustainable Future? On the Taiwan Experience and Beyond
In this presentation, I will draw from the lessons of Taiwan's local environment-
mental history in 10 counties and cities over the past 60 years to assess the possible
future for sustainable development.
First, I will sketch the overall and particular historical trajectories of how local
environment has been affected and become deteriorated by human actions and
government policy factors such as ill planned industrialization and over urbaniza-
tion in many localities.
Second, I will look into the rise, development, and effect of green local civil
society forces in the forms of anti-pollution, nature conservation, and anti-nuclear
power protests that have tried to stop the pro-growth path and reverse the envi-
ronmental injustice in various counties and cities.
Third, I will then assess if the slow yet steady paradigm shift facilitated by the
green movements has been effective enough to change the government-business
collective minds and then lead Taiwan to a sustainable and just development future.

SOCI-980.4

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The Struggle for a Sovereign Taiwanese Sociology: History and Lessons
The Struggle for a Sovereign Taiwanese Sociology: History and Critique
I. The modern political history of Taiwan and its political limits to and shaping of Taiwanese sociology
1. Under the Japanese colonial rule: 1895-1945 (non-existence of sociology in Taiwan)
2. Under the Chinese Nationalist authoritarian rule: 1945-1980 (suppressed sociology of Taiwan)
3. After the political liberalization and democratization: 1980-2013 (indigen-
izations of sociology for Taiwan)
II. The true beginning of localization of sociology of, by and for Taiwanese soci-
ety and its people
1. The moderate turn
2. The radical turn
3. The radical turn
III. Is there a self-reflecting and self-criticizing “Taiwanese theory” for the mak-
ing of Taiwanese sociology for sovereign Taiwan people?
1. Critical assessment of the limits of localized Taiwanese sociology so far
2. Critical assessment of the limits of globalization Taiwanese sociology so far
3. The struggle of solving the “problematic” of the sovereignty of Taiwan
state, Taiwanese people, and Taiwanese sociology.
IV. What can the Taiwanese experience contribute to the making of a truly
global sociology?

TG03-939.1

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The Unspokable Shame – the Politics of Memory during Cold War in Taiwan
How do political victims recall and deal with their pasts after prolonged griev-
ous state violence? This is a research aims to account for the way in which the
politically victimised ones in Taiwan look back on their pasts during the Cold War
from the present point. Whilst conducting interviews with the victimised individu-
als, as former state enemy, informants are prone to conceal their pasts as to their
uncomfortable crimes, and even tend to deny the pasts in public. The attitude highlights
the impasse of transitional justice work in Taiwan, while the society has not pro-
vided the former state enemies enough rooms to voice their deeds that had once
seemed to be committed crimes. In addition, informants of the research express
emotion of shame that they even have never voiced to the loved ones. Yet, after
the fieldwork for years, the informants disclose their unspeakable shame to
researcher such as I during interviews. It is salient to denote that the emotion of
shame is connected with their memories is not remnants of the state vio-
ence or political stigma. In stark contrast, a shame was derived by the depression
of not revolting the regime successfully. As the society see these individuals as
victims, they tend to see themselves as revolutionaries instead.
The research aims to elicit the hidden context of the collective state of mind of
the former state enemy in Taiwan. With in-depth interviews and collected data,
the paper manages to analyse the subjectivities of these individuals through their
memories. By unraveling the way in which the victimised individuals remember
their life stories, the research aims to deliver another perspective of the politics
of memory in Taiwan.

RC38-656.2

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“My Girlfriend Said She Won’t Live with My Mom in the Future”: Online Discussion about Relationship in Taiwan
The contemporary self-help culture raises scholars’ interest, through it to
investigate whether the discourse and imagination of intimate relationship or
biographical pattern and life decisions. However, although people still rely on
advice and counsellors from self-help books and manuals written by experts and
professionals when they are troubled by questions about relationship and life,
more and more people login to online forums to ask for advices from others or-
dinary people. Not only in new media but in non-western context is the self-help
culture significant and prosperous, though in different ways from western societ-
ies on which most studies concentrate. Therefore, this study aims to inquire the
advising interaction about intimate relationship on an online forum (Boy-Girls) of
Taiwan’s largest virtual community (PTT).
Through a yearlong fieldwork and discourse analysis in this community, I ex-
amine the discourses about intimacy in Taiwan and compare with what have been
suggested in the previous studies based on the Western self-help literature in
print media. The online advising discussion shows different concerns and dis-
courses about intimate relationship, and has a different relationship between
advisers and advises. First, family issues, gender difference, and ethics of relation-
ship are main themes in the discussion. Secondly, comparing to what have been
indicated in the past, the discussion in virtual forum concerns less self-centered
than ethics-centered, less value of self than equality between genders. These
discourses may promote a perspective of intimacy based on rather mutually de-
pendent partnership than ego-centered atomic individuals. Finally, the pattern of
the production of discourse in online forums is different from the way structured
in mass media which allows only one author/expert/advisor preaches their ideas/ experi-
ence/strategies to the mass audience. In this sense, the different relation-
ship between advisors and advisees in new media, I argue, is the reason resulting
in different discourses about intimate relationship and self.

RC51-822.3

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Big Data: The Concept in the Next Society
In our society, each social phenomenon leans on every new concept to clarify.
Concept of “Big Data” reveals the novel route to further illustrate our society.
Combining endless possibility in the society nowadays, connection produces
innumerable different situation since they are highly correlated. These variable
contexts currently become a huge complexity than within the modern society in
the sense of Niklas Luhmann. Therefore, the aim of next society is finding a way
to construct the order of the system (in the sense of Dirk Baecker), not reducing the
complexity instead.
Facebook demonstrated a solution, which has been developed by the society. By
algorithmic programming in Facebook, each loose coupling (uncertainties) click of
the user is now referring to different distinction and building up the boundary of
meaning. Every time user clicks “like” on status that it means he understands
something. Following understanding and meaning, the uncertain state will soon
transform into certainty, namely stable state or the order. Thus, using the endless
uncertainty is possible to construct the order or coexist with other systems.
The novelty of “Big Data” isn’t itself but clarify the targeted question. The paper
illustrated how Facebook reveals the solution to the problem of the next society,
computer society, as Dirk Baecker said.

RC42-711.4

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Living Arrangement, Intergenerational Support, and Life Satisfaction in Japan, Mainland China and Taiwan

The unique style of coresidence in East Asia is a three-generation household. This is not only strongly endorsed by cultural values with emphasis on respect for parents, but this also forms a basis for promoting intergenerational changes between older parents and adult children. There are three main questions to be answered in this study. First, how does living arrangement influence material and instrumental support between generations? Second, does this influence vary by countries in East Asia? Finally, what are the relations between living arrangement, intergenerational support and individual life satisfaction?

In this study, we used data from 2006 of the East Asia Social Survey. Results show that coresident children in these three countries tended to provide more support to older parents and also receive more support from older parents. Older parents who lived with children tended to give more support to children; however, coresident parents in Taiwan received less support from children than parents who didn't live with children.

Results from logistic regression models suggest that while living with own parents does not appear to affect adult children's life satisfaction in these three countries, greater giving support to own parents was associated with a higher level of life satisfaction of female adults in Mainland China and male adults in Taiwan. Japanese males who didn't live with father-in-law and who contributed more support to in-laws tended to be more satisfied with life. Taiwanese females who didn't live in the same neighborhood with mother-in-law were likely to be more satisfied with life. Furthermore, males in Mainland China who lived in the same neighborhood with their adult children tended to be more satisfied with life.

While living arrangement was not associated with life satisfaction of older parents in Taiwan, receiving more support from their adult children would facilitate life satisfaction of older parents.

RC08-151.2

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Sociology As Social Memory:Narrative Identity and Knowledge Construction in the Study of "Chinese Modernization" in Cold War Taiwan

Man is a story-telling animal and sociologists are not an exception. Sociological works are often more informed by historical narratives that function as particular forms of collective memory than sociologists would have admitted. My article aims to show how sociology may be a major agent of collective memory and identity formation by analyzing the sociological study of “Chinese modernization,” especially the case of Kwan-hai Lung (1906-1983) as one of the major founders of sociology, in Cold War Taiwan. The study of Chinese modernization in social sciences in general and in sociology in particular were promoted mainly by scholars of Chinese Mainlander background who exiled to Taiwan, where the Japanese colonial rule just ended, after 1949 owing to the Chinese Communist Party's victory in Chinese civil war. These scholars dominated Taiwan’s social sciences in the Cold War era up to the 1980s. The Mainlander sociologists in exile were haunted with the bitter memory not only of their displacement, but of modern China’s cultural trauma caused by foreign oppression. Embracing Chinese nationalism and the modernization theory imported mainly form the U.S., they hoped that China could become a rich and powerful nation by modernizing itself. By integrating the metanarrative of global and Chinese modernization and the metanarrative of Cold War into their sociological works, they became a major story-teller who endeavored to narrate post-colonial Taiwan back into relationship with the Chinese nation.

As an important source of public narratives, the sociological study of Chinese modernization helped in the construction of collective memory and national identity in Cold War Taiwan. Situated in the context of the political and cultural inequality between the Mainlanders and the local Taiwanese, however, their historical narrative and their study of Chinese modernization per se were ready to be co-opted into the ruling ideology of the Chinese Nationalist Party.

RC06-128.1

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The Effects of Sibling Structure on Fertility Decision in Taiwan

Drawing from theories of son preference and family resources, this paper attempts to construct a sequential fertility model, and then uses it to estimate the probability of parents’ fertility decisions of their first few children by the sibling structure and to elaborate the effects of various socio-demographic factors in Taiwan. The data used in the analysis come from the PSFD (Panel Study of Family Dynamics) in which respondents were born between 1934 and 1986 in Taiwan. The main findings are as follows. Firstly, the sibling structure has a significant effect on fertility decision. Secondly, the gender-balance hypothesis is rejected, whereas the son-preference hypothesis is supported. Parents with daughters in their first three children have a greater likelihood to have a next child. Thirdly, son preference and son investment have an opposite effect on fertility decision. The number of sons tends to reduce the likelihood of parents to have a child.

Fourthly, the hypothesis of social stratification makes similar fertility decisions. Fifthly, the data didn't support the cohort hypothesis, because the patterns of fertility decisions by different cohorts appear the same. Finally, the significant effect of sibling structure indicates that fertility decisions are made in a sequential decision-making process in Taiwan.

RC09-168.1

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Colonial Legacy and Development in East Asia: South Korea and Taiwan Reconsidered

Conventional wisdom attributes the post-war ascent of Taiwan and South Korea to the role of the “developmental state”. Specifically, the formation of the developmental state in both countries has been attributed to similar causes: post-war geopolitics; land reform; or even, by some, to distinct forms of Japanese colonial rule. A focus on external factors assumes the impetus of post-war East Asian development stems from the external big bang that shook up the existing social orders and molded two different societies into being alike.

Yet, advocates of this position have been unable to explain the different patterns of industrialization and economic organization in Taiwan and Korea despite similar external challenges. On the other hand, the literature that focuses on endogenous forces in shaping the state's responses to similar historical conjunctures has become ahistorical. This paper joins the debate through a reinterpretation of the origins of the post-war political economies of Taiwan and South Korea.

RC02-62.3

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Constructing a Quality Regime: The Origins of Taiwan's Export-Led Capitalism

Two key features of East Asian capitalism are the predominant involvement of the state in the economy and success via an export building. This paper revisits one of the original successful tigers, Taiwan, by examining the mechanisms of state involvement and the processes of integration into the world market at the firm level. The conventional explanation of East Asian development focuses on the state capacities in shifting to export-led industrialization (in contrast to the lack of state capabilities in Latin America and India) and the emphasis on industrial policies to induce entrepreneurship. A direct implication of this interpretation is that when the state intervenes, it tends to produce large firms and encourage industrial concentration. Yet, the Taiwanese SMEs as key exporters has run against the evidence elsewhere. If export-led development is an important element in explaining the effects of state involvement and the processes of integration into the world market. Specifically, how has Taiwan, as an example, coordinated a system of SMEs in its quest for integration into the global economy?

RC16-298.4

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Taiwan Reconsidered: Colonial Legacy, Post-colonial Politics, and Becoming Taiwan

This reinterpretation of Taiwan’s post-war experience is relevant to debates on the variations in strategies. I make three claims to explain the divergence between Taiwan and South Korea: First, I illustrate how different configuration of state-society relationships (the state-business relationship) responded differently to similar historical conjunctures. Secondly, I highlight the different responses from society and the dynamics of the state-society relationship in shaping industrial structures and industrialization patterns. The existing social structure played an important role in shaping and constraining state choices at the transition to industrialization. Thirdly, I illustrate how these historical events have helped to reinforce the established patterns of state-society relationship, (Korean state and large capitalists nexus versus Taiwanese state and numerous SMEs alliance), rather than flattening them out.
On Appropriation and Japanese Sociology: The Case of Postmodern Social Theory

What does it mean to appropriate a social theoretical approach—initially developed elsewhere—into a different social context? The aim of this paper is to interrogate this very question through the prism of postmodern Japanese sociology. While some scholars have suggested that the practice of appropriation indicates a lack of creativity, others have suggested that something more intricate and innovative has been at work in Japan (Elliott, Katagiri and Sawai 2013: 11-12). In this paper, I substantiate the latter interpretation of Japanese sociology by exploring how postmodern social theories have been used to generate insights about contemporary Japanese sociology in new and unconventional ways.

Although postmodern social theory is now regarded as a largely defunct—if not also unproductive—areal area of study in the Western world (e.g., Ryan 2007), Atsushi Sawai (2013) describes how the field continues to remain relevant in the Japanese context. This relevance is because Japanese scholarship on the postmodern has not remained overly fixated on the issue of epistemology, as a sizeable portion of postmodern social theory in Japan has sought to analyze various social transformations and events.

It is also crucial to note that the scholarly debate on postmodernity and postmodernism in Japan has not unfolded in the same way as it has in the West. What is unique about Japanese postmodern social theory is that it has not simply held a ‘diachronic’ view of postmodern culture (Koto 2006). Some scholars have noted that it is possible to detect postmodern features in pre-modern periods of Japanese history, and that postmodern culture may be more ‘indigenous’ to Japanese society than otherwise thought (Katarami 1985).

RC15-266.2

HSU, KAN-LIN* (Tunghai University, kanlin@thu.edu.tw)
Post-Developmental State with the “Therapeutic” Turn: The Case of Taiwan

The East Asian developmental states fell for decades due to global economic restructuring and their respective contradictions and dilemmas. Political exploration of post-developmental scenarios remains ongoing. In Taiwan, this exploration could be named as “therapeutic turn” in three respects. First, the ‘welfare state’, that has replaced the implementation of National Health Insurance, wherein population health became a new ideology of legitimation. Second, health industry in its inclusive sense has been targeted as a promising techno-economic paradigm, along with the descending information and communication industry, for a new mode of growth. Third, there is a ‘managerialistic-developmental’ creation of national system of innovation for promotion of the targeted industries. However, policy paradigm characteristic of marketization of healthcare system, proliferation of health promotion on the one hand, and intensifying workforce regime on the other, contribution to a disjunction among current mode of growth, regulatory regime and accumulation strategy, which turning to a more far-reaching organic crisis. Writing from regulation approach, this paper argues that why the ‘welfare turn’ is in fact a political project and illustrate how the therapeutic turn of Taiwanese post-developmental state runs into crisis.

RC32-563.4

HSU, PI-CHUN* (Chinese Culture University, xbc2@faculty.pccu.edu.tw)
Is There a Motherhood Penalty in Taiwan? The Effect of Childcare on the Wages of Women

Does motherhood affect the wages of an employed woman? Because women generally take the major responsibility of childcare, researchers have noted the effect of childcare on the wages of women. At least three theories have been developed in the United States of America and Europe to explain the relationships between motherhood and lower wages. These theories include mainly human capital theory, neoclassical theory of compensating differentials, and statistical discrimination. First, scholars employing human capital theory have assumed that many women spend time at home caring for children, interrupting their job experience. This interruption is likely to reduce the accumulation of human capital such as work experience, seniority, and formal skills. Therefore, the loss of the human capital may have an influence on later wages. Second, the neoclassical theory of compensating differentials suggests that mothers may trade off higher wages for “mother-friendly” jobs that are easier to accommodate their responsibility of childcare and employment. Finally, the main argument of statistical discrimination is that employers may discriminate against women because of their motherhood status. Compared to the rich evidence of childcare wage penalty in the United States, the relationships between motherhood and the wages of women have not been well investigated in Taiwan. Therefore, this paper aims to examine the wage penalty for motherhood by using data from Panel Study of Family Dynamics with fixed-effects models. The research analyzes whether the effects vary by different marital statuses.

RC04-79.21

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The Knowledge Inequity in Hidden Curriculum of Taiwanese Higher Education Under the Trend of Globalization: The Comparison Between Private General University and Technology University

The knowledge condition in higher education under the trend of globalization has been moving toward post modern universities, which is consistent with the argument of Lyotard (1984) — the rise of performativity. Under the dominance of performativity, the curriculum with practice, efficiency, performance or productivity has undoubtedly become the important strategy for universities. Moreover, the vocationalization of curriculum in higher education and the hidden curriculum of performativity especially in higher education universities. It is worth studying whether there remains knowledge classification in terms of management and skills among students between the hidden curriculum of performativity in private general universities and those in private technology universities. The inequity as well the corresponding consequence in the workplace is the main issue of this research.

This paper aims to explore the relevant arguments about vocationalization and hidden curriculum of the higher education under in the trend of globalization. Samples for case study include two private universities, one general university and one technology university, from which the knowledge classification and the inequity in the hidden curriculum of performativity will be explored.

This a qualitative research and the method includes text analysis and interviews. It is expected that the vocationalization of curriculum and the inequality in the hidden curriculum of performativity can be unveiled for the reflection of the undergraduate curriculum related policies in higher education universities.

Key words : the vocationalization of curriculum in higher education, globalization, performativity, hidden curriculum, sociology of knowledge

INTE-20.4

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Social Capital, Civic Engagement, and Political Efficacy in East Asia

This study attempts to explore plausible mechanisms among social capital, trust, civic engagement, and political efficacy in four East Asian societies. The data are from the 2012 East Asia Social Survey on Social Capital, including data from Taiwan, China, Japan, and Korea. This study differentiates social capital into individual social capital, organizational social capital, and trust. Individual social capital is measured by the diversity of accessed position-generated networks, and organizational social capital is measured by the diversity of voluntary associations people participated in. Trust is classified into three types of trust as well: trust to personal contacts, trust to public agents, and general trust. This study attempts to examine the effects of individual and organizational social capitals on three types of trust, and then furthermore examine the function of all types of social capitals in terms of civic engagement and perception to political efficacy. One dominant and universal mechanism effect is that there is a positive effect of position-generated social capital on all types of trust in all East Asian societies except that in China. In China, diversified social capital is vulnerable to trust which quite supports some finding on the vulnerability of weak ties in socialist society. The effects of organizational social capitals on trust to government agents and personal contacts are stronger in Korea and Japan, but the position-generated individual social capital has strong effects on trust to personal contacts and general trust in Taiwan. Both individual and organizational social capital affect civic engagement in four societies, but the effects of these two social capitals on perception to political efficacy even are stronger except for those in Korea. Trust to government agents and trust to personal contacts have direct effects on the perception of political efficacy in four societies, and trust variables also become intervening variables in Taiwan.

RC43-721.6

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Green Home for Whom? Estimating Green Housing Opportunities of Various Socio-Economic Groups in Nanjing China

Although sustainability is considered an integration of society, economy, and environment, it is criticized that the concept of sustainable city is not necessarily accessible or affordable to the majority. The improvement of the quality of life after sustainable plans leads to a significant market premium which can only be afforded by the minority rich. Take Nanjing China as an example. In the transition from an industrial to a post-industrial city, Nanjing government attempts to build a sustainable city by constructing green apartments, improving metro networks, upgrading the industrial level. However, the current apartment buildings are mainly built in places with good accessibility and neighbourhood quality. The high prices make green apartments as a symbol of luxury for the upper-middle class. To involve different socio-economic groups in developing a sustainable
city, it is essential to understand the role of housing affordability playing in it. This article estimates green housing opportunities of various socio-economic groups in Nanjing China according to their affordability and housing preferences. It analyses the effects of sustainable plans on housing opportunities by comparing three urban development circumstances: the current situation, after improvement of the metro network and after relocation of heavy industry. Results indicate that in the current circumstance, the lower-middle class has slight chance to have a green home across the city. The improvement of metro network can increase the green housing chances for the lower-middle class in the central areas only if they sacrifice their housing size. The relocation of heavy industry can dramatically increase the green housing opportunities of the upper-middle class in the central urban areas, but will push the lower-middle and middle class moving to the suburbs due to the high prices. To ensure social equity in developing a sustainable city, policy makers need to consider affordability and sustainability simultaneously.

RCO4-77.7
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Parental Migration and Adolescents’ Transitioning to High School in Rural China

The transition from middle school to academic or vocational high school or work is a crucial period for adolescents in China. It has profound implications for both the individuals’ lifetime status and the society’s educational stratification and social inequality. Educational reforms beginning in 1980s have raised direct costs of education for individual families and widened regional disparities in education opportunities. Returns to schooling have increased in both rural and urban China. Growing opportunities of migrant work in urban China provide alternatives to economic mobility. Facing unequal opportunities and constraints of pursuing education, how do rural adolescents choose to follow different trajectories of transitioning to high school?

This paper investigates how parental labor migration influences rural adolescents’ transitioning to high school of different levels or migrant work after or even before graduation from middle school. Millions of rural children are left behind in rural China for years as their migrant parents work in the city. Parental migration may lead to increased financial resources, decreased parental supervision, more demands on children's time and labor on housework or farming, access to parents’ information and networks on migrant work opportunities, and changes in parents’ values and attitudes about children’s education. These mechanisms will in turn affect children's aspirations, motivations, academic performance and educational outcomes in different ways.

The data used is collected from my fieldwork following groups of students and dropouts from 3 middle schools located in a typical migrant-sending county of Central China. I used mixed methods to obtain detailed information from student participants, caregivers, teachers and the schools. Data from multiple time points and sources allow me to contextualize life circumstances for rural adolescents, and to examine who continues to high school and why. Both qualitative and quantitative analysis will be conducted.

JS-7.4
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Profesiones Sin Fronteras? Las Trayectorias Profesionales De Los Ingenieros Mexicanos Que Migran a Estados Unidos

Con los procesos de globalización, la migración calificada se ha incrementado de forma importante en las últimas décadas. Se advierte un interés notable de países desarrollados por atraer a profesionales, sobre todo ingenieros, que a su vez aparecen como protagonistas de la denominada sociedad de la información y/o sociedad del conocimiento. Aunque en México se observa un crecimiento importante de este tipo de migración, no hay muchos estudios que se ocupen del fenómeno. En este trabajo exponemos resultados acerca de las trayectorias profesionales de los ingenieros mexicanos que trabajan en Estados Unidos.

El trabajo se basa en las teorías de la migración internacional y de las profesiones utilizando dos herramientas metodológicas: La primera consiste en una revisión de las bases de datos de Estados Unidos y México con el objetivo de calcular la importancia cuantitativa del fenómeno. Sin embargo la herramienta analítica principal se fundamenta en una metodología cualitativa con entrevistas en profundidad a 30 ingenieros mexicanos.

En la ponencia se muestra la heterogeneidad de las trayectorias de los ingenieros en función de cuatro dimensiones principales: a) su capacidad de agencia a lo largo de la trayectoria b) la espacialidad en la que se desenvuelve su trayectoria c) la legitimidad de su condición de ingenieros en un país extranjero y d) la forma en que se adquieren nuevas competencias profesionales o se transforman las que había adquirido en México.

Los resultados muestran que los ingenieros mexicanos encuentran en general oportunidades de desarrollo profesional en Estados Unidos con la excepción de algunos grupos de jóvenes ingenieros con trayectorias en fases tempranas que sufren graves condiciones de precariedad. Las trayectorias con mejores condiciones laborales son las de aquellos ingenieros que estudiaron una maestría o un doctorado en Estados Unidos.

RCO2-54.4
HUANG, CHUNG-HSIEH* (Tunghai University, momo@thu.edu.tw)

Passive Revolution: The Retreat of the Taiwanese Developmental State Since 1990s

Since the late 1980s, under the “double squeeze” of democratization and globalization, it is undeniable that the developmental state in Taiwan has undergone significant transformation along the course of economic development. Yet a nagging question remains unanswered: how to comprehend this transformation. It is to illuminate and conceptualize this transformation of the developmental state to which this paper is devoted. More substantively, based on the policy regime approach, the main research objective is to investigate the changing role of the state in fulfilling the dual and often contradictory function of accumulation and legitimation (especially since the 1990s). Three strategic research sites can be chosen: accumulation regime, welfare regime and fiscal regime. Whereas by examining the accumulation regime helps us understand how the state involves in promoting capital accumulation, the welfare regime characterizes the state's pursuit of legitimation. And in order to decipher the tension of accumulation/legitimation nexus, the fiscal regime is accordingly examined. The main concern of fiscal politics is to discover the principles governing the volume and allocation of state finances and expenditures and the distribution of tax burden among various economic classes. Fiscal regime is therefore the linchpin among the three policy regimes to help us identify the action of the state.

RCO9-169.1
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Institutional Divergence in Petrochemical Industry of Mexico and Taiwan: Combined Effect or Failure of State Intervention and Liberal Marketization?

This paper examines the shift from interventionist state to market-led growth in petrochemical industry for both Taiwan and Mexico since 1980s, which leads to the formation of mixed –market economies (MME) in these two countries. Despite the similarity, Taiwanese petrochemical industry demonstrates a backward and forward linkage in a full scale of privatization, whereas Mexico comes to a rupture in backward linkage and importing a large quantity of immediate chemical products with huge trade deficit while implementing privatized contractors.

This paper argues that despite the transition of state policy from interventionism to neo-liberalism in the 1980s, the differences in economic performance of these two countries’ petrochemical industries are determined by the different kind of market institutions-building and state-business collaboration, a result of respective path dependence in Taiwan and Mexico.

The initial finding shows that the Mexico’s model of state-business coordination via “PEMEX and contractors” and strategic alliance have failed to create incentives for public-private partnership as well as attract investment due to state ownership of oil in the upper stream and oligopoly among big corporations dominated by a few business groups in the middle stream of Mexican petrochemical industry. By contrast, in Taiwan’s case the effectiveness of state intervention lies in developing a state-business co-evolution model, featuring not competing with business but rather complementing to business needs in the market. It seems that the continuity of state intervention in Taiwan has penetrated into the era of neo-liberalism, while lacking monopoly and oligopoly in Mexican case.

RCO4-79.25
HUANG, JIA LI* (National Taiwan Normal University, carrie0802@ntnu.edu.tw)

Teacher Quality Vs. Social Justice: Issue and Status Quo in Taiwan

Teacher quality is taken as the strategy to social justice in the trend of standard-based teacher education. In the accountability of the interpretation of social justice is about student learning opportunity that let every student can learn depends on teacher quality. Especially, all students in every school can receive teaching from qualified, knowledgeable, and capability teachers that means school success. The assumption of the relationship of teacher quality and student learning is worth to investigate. Why the relationship is about social justice, what kind of social justice in the assumption, and how about the context in Taiwan. Is its meaning in Taiwan the same in the concept of standard-based teacher education with globalization? Therefore, this paper would like to find the relationship of teacher quality and social justice. Second, this paper would like to understand the meaning or perception of social justice in the case. Third, this paper would like to

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
analyze the relationship of teacher quality with social justice in Taiwan context. Finally, this paper provides some findings and suggestions.

RC06-120.4

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The Taste of Home: Food, Identity, and Community Among Chinese Marriage Migrants in Taiwan

This study aims to explore the complexities of boundary-negotiation, identity, and the sense of belonging through examining foodways in cross-border marriages between Taiwanese men and Chinese women. Analyses are based upon data collected from ethnographic research conducted in Taiwan. Food is not only a necessity in daily life but also a contested site where gender, class, and ethnicity intersect. Chinese marriage migrants are often depicted as opportunistic goldiggers in the Taiwanese society. Not only do they suffer various forms of discrimination from the general public, but even more unbearably, within their own family. This research shows that living arrangement has a great influence on Chinese marriage migrants’ agency. In a “three generation cohabitation” setting, the dining table becomes a battlefield between Chinese immigrant wives and their Taiwanese in-laws. Chinese immigrant wives’ food preferences and cooking habits such as the general usage of oil, salt, MSG, and other condiments are associated with their national origin, further classified as the lack of modern knowledge and inferior. In the name of a “healthier” diet, Taiwanese in-laws often deplore Chinese marriage migrants cooking habits and ask them to adapt. Food consumption and cooking styles not only draws a subtle ethnic line between Chinese marriage migrants and their Taiwanese in-laws, but also serve as a marker of status and class. Facing such difficulties in the domestic sphere, Chinese marriage migrants often claim that unlike many restaurants in Taiwan, what they cook are the real “authentic” Chinese food. They develop a nationalist discourse as a means of asserting their subjectivity and the legitimacy of being a good mother. With limited agency in food consumption in their own household, Chinese marriage migrants, despite they come from different regions, have collective memories and establish a special bouding, a sense of belonging through food making and sharing.

RC31-522.4

HUANG, PAOYI* (CUNY Graduate Center, phuang@gc.cuny.edu)

“I Want to be a Breadwinner Too”: Chinese Marriage Migrants’ Narratives of Gender, Identity, and Family in Taiwan

This study aims to explore the intricate gender dynamics in cross-border marriages between Taiwanese men and Chinese women. Analyses are based upon data collected from ethnographic research conducted in Taiwan. Gender is not only a major element to immigrant identity, but also a vehicle for minority groups to claim cultural superiority over the dominant group. Taiwanese men and Chinese women have very different expectations of gender roles in marriage. Taiwanese men and their parents expect these Chinese women to behave in a traditional way – be a good stay-home wife/mother/daughter-in-law. Yet Chinese women, who grew up in communist China, consider such expectations outdated. Most of these Chinese women anticipate Taiwan as a more modern and Westernized society before getting married, but only to find out that patriarchal ideology and practices still prevailing. In contrast to stereotypes portraying Chinese marriage migrants as lazy and opportunistic “gold-diggers,” many of these immigrant wives, despite external immigration policies and their lack of local networks, express a strong desire to work. Being confined in the domestic sphere, these Chinese women long for part of their old identity – a financially-independent working woman. Facing stigmas in the Taiwanese society, Chinese immigrant wives criticize that their Taiwanese in-laws are under Japanese colonialism and feudal Confucianism’s influence, thus they are backwards and lack of modern concepts of gender equality. This research argues that these Chinese marriage migrants develop such discourse as a strategy of resistance – a means of asserting their progressiveness. At the same time, gender dynamics in the household (private sphere) has become a public issue – the Taiwanese government launches programs to “teach” Chinese women how to be an “appropriate” Taiwanese wife/daughters-in-law. This study elaborates how the conduct of micro private life is deeply tied to macro social structures.

RC37-639.5

HUANG, QIUYUAN* (Peking University, vincentthhu09@gmail.com)

History and Text: A Study on the Changing Forms of Governmentality of the Communist Party of China

Following the traditions of New Historicism, this paper explores the historicity of text and the textuality of history through a case study on the changing forms of governmentality of the Communist Party of China (CPC) before and after the foundation of the People’s Republic of China (PRC).

This study focuses on two social movements initiated by CPC: Land Reform before the foundation of PRC and Patriotic Hygiene Campaign afterwards. The former movement intended to classify ‘class backgrounds’ of people in rural China in order to distribute private properties to create an egalitarian society. While the latter aimed to arouse awareness of public health so as to win an alleged germ warfare and raise people's standard of living.

The first part of the paper uses two literature texts to analyze the change of governmentality. One is Ding Yanyong’s novel Sun Shines on Sanggang River which portraits the Land Reform. The other is Clear Skywritten by renowned playwright Cao Yu which tells the story of how an American-sponsored hospital transformed during the Patriotic Hygiene Campaign. Under CPC’s ideological influence, both texts served the purpose of political propaganda. While the former is a narrative and storytelling reveal the change of CPC’s governmentality from absolute dependence on violence to reliance on mastering and discipline of knowledge and discourse.

Second part of the paper further discusses the practice of the new form of governmentality in later years of the Patriotic Hygiene Campaign. Using news reports and official archives, the paper uncovers the changing meaning of the acronym ‘class enemy’. From American imperialism to wrong methods of economic development, and later, dissidents within the Party, the change of the designat of the same word unveils the fact that history is more of a narrative open to various interpretations than a solid causality between events.

RC42-421.4

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GUI, YONG (Fudan University)

Framing Risk and Untrustworthiness: A Study of Anti-Nuclear Activism in Guangdong, China

This study examines frames and framing processes in the opposition to a proposed nuclear material processing plant in Guangdong, Jiangmen city, which led to the suspension of the plan. Systematic analysis of microblog posts belonging to the hashtag of “Jiangmen nuclear crisis” on Sina Weibo revealed two important oppositional frames: risk of radioactive contamination and its hazardous effects on health; untrustworthiness towards the local government and the attendant low level of acceptance of the siting plan. The framing process was facilitated by the Internet and shaped by contextual factors as well as interactions between government and opponents. The sense of risk has been heightened after the Fukushima nuclear accidents frequently referred to in the framing process. Yet, unlike the previous literature emphasizing the importance of “technological fix”, the risk was framed as a social issue associated with the lack of confidence in authorities’ supervision and regulatory capacity which was justified by past scandals regarding shady public projects, food safety as well as the widespread pollution problems in China. The untrustworthiness towards government was initially derived from the short consultation period, procedural unfairness, and inadequacy of information disclosure, and then further reinforced by officials’ inappropriate responses, ill-prepared feedback channels, and more importantly the micro-blogging censorship. As untrustworthiness levels increased, the sense of risk was also enhanced. Besides, the Internet played an important role in revealing the procedural flaws and demonstrating the potential widespread fallout through digital mapping system; it also helped activists counter officials’ discourse head-on. These findings echo previous conclusion that limited public participation in shaping framing processes is an important determinant of anti-nuclear activism. However, the interactive framing processes suggest that the public’s perspectives on environmental issues are inevitably intertwined with government’s responses and the public’s general perception of the government.

RC42-701.1

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KATSURADA, AI (Providence University)

The Relationships Among Ethical Ideology, Work Stress, and School Life Adjustment of Elementary School Teachers

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationships among idealism, relativism (two kinds of ethical ideology), work stress, and school life adjustment of elementary school teachers. The data were collected through questionnaires from a sample of 565 elementary school teachers in Kaohsiung city. The major instruments for this study included Teachers Idealism Scale, Teachers Relativism Scale, Teachers Work Stress Scale, and Teachers School Life Adjustment Scale. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was applied to make parameter estimations. Path analysis revealed the following findings: First, idealism could negatively predict work stress, whereas relativism could positively predict work stress. Second,
in the common estimation, idealism could positively predict school life adjustment, but relativism could not significantly predict school life adjustment. Third, work stress could negatively predict school life adjustment. Fourth, work stress was not the mediator among idealism, relativism and school life adjustment. The implications of this study to elementary school teachers' human resource management in Kaohsiung and future studies were discussed.

RC43-724.2  
HUANG, YUQIN* (State University of New York, yqhuan04@albany.edu)  
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Inclusionary Housing in China: Achievements and Challenges

Faced with a large national quota for low-income housing coupled with severe budgetary constraints, local governments in China have recently embraced inclusionary housing as a new strategy to achieve housing affordability and social and spatial inclusion. Yet, inclusionary housing in China is complicated by the strong role of the central government in housing policy, the state ownership of urban land and local governments’ right to lease land, and a private sector that historically had little role in the provision of low income housing. This paper evaluates inclusionary housing in the Chinese context, asking: 1) Has inclusionary housing achieved social and spatial inclusion? 2) What are its social, economic and political costs and benefits? 3) What kind of mechanisms needs to be in place to make it successful and sustainable? Field work in Beijing shows while inclusionary housing in China is producing a large number of new units due to the strong government mandate, it does not result in increased social and spatial inclusion. As a result, the policy further deepens patterns of spatial marginalization of low-income residents to the urban fringe, increases transportation costs and decreases access to employment opportunities. The government is the main beneficiary of inclusionary housing, while developers and residents have few benefits but face challenges in property management and daily life. We argue that that the inclusionary housing policy in China has to be reformed to be sustainable, with a better incentive system to encourage the active participation of private developers and a better policy design and implementation to facilitate social and spatial inclusion.

JS-17.3  
HUANG, YUQIN* (East China University, yuqinhuan04@hotmail.com)  
Where Is Home? Hukou, Non-Local Young People and New Inequalities in Relation to Housing in Contemporary Shanghai, China

In the past decade, housing prices have been skyrocketing and renting prices also have been on a rise in Shanghai. The measures taken by the governments to restrain rising housing price, together with their pursuit of gentrification of the city, when interacting with such institutional hurdle as hukou (household registration) system, ironically, have produced new inequalities between local residents with a Shanghai hukou and those without. This paper aims to unpack the complexity and examine the production of new inequalities suffered by young non-locals, who, according to the 2010 census, account for almost 60 per cent of the nine millions non-local migrants in Shanghai. It employs two cases. First, it examines a phenomenon called “group renting” (qun zu) in which existing medi-ation actors in the sustainable food movement. Interestingly, these individuals continue to advocate for greater consumer education and opportunities for ethical consumption as tactics to enlist greater citizen engagement, tensions for the professional ethos of occupational physicians or safety engineers. While professions define the critical values of acceptable, tolerable and unacceptable harms and consult companies on their OHS management, their role regarding the (non)spread of risk-based regulation is still underexplored.
Asthma Management in British South Asian Children: An Application of the Candidacy Framework to an Understanding of Barriers to Effective and Accessible Asthma Care

Asthma is one of the commonest chronic conditions of childhood, placing a significant burden of care on families, communities and health services. British South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi origin) children diagnosed with asthma are less likely to receive reliever and preventer medication prescriptions compared to their White British counterparts; are more likely to suffer uncontrolled symptoms; and are more likely to be admitted to hospital with acute asthma exacerbations. This paper explores the socio-cultural context of asthma management in British South Asian families, drawing on major qualitative study of management and interventions for asthma management funded by the UK National Institute for Health Research, Health Services Research (NIHR-HSR) Programme.

We present findings from data exploring parents/carers’ children’s and health professionals’ understandings of asthma and their perceptions of the barriers and facilitators to good asthma management. The paper draws upon an interpretive analysis derived from the candidacy framework for explaining inequalities in access to health services for vulnerable groups, developed by Dixon-Woods and colleagues in the UK (Dixon-Woods et al. 2006). The candidacy framework emphasises the dynamic, multi-dimensional and contingent character of health-care access and provides an insightful interpretation of our findings in light of the social patterning of perceptions of asthma and health services. Our analyses using this conceptual framework demonstrate how a lack of alignment between the priorities and competencies of British South Asian families and the organization of health services conspire to create vulnerabilities and difficulties in effectively managing childhood asthma.

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L’Innovation Contributive Au Service d’une Résilience Urbaine? Pratiques et Moyens (Numériques) de Transformation de la Ville de Détroit

Détroit illustre aujourd’hui assez bien l’Amérique des laissés pour compte : une métropole ouvrière noire et difficile à situer sur une carte tant elle illustre les atermoiements, les échecs de l’American way of life et la mémoire d’une ségrégation socio-raciale qui persiste dans les contextes urbains en faillite. Elle illustre le lien entre crise économique et apparition de pratiques socio-politiques alternatives mises en place par la société civile. Ces pratiques conscientes orientées vers une économie fondée sur la valeur d’usage traversent le quotidien des gens par nécessité ou par persistance de formes sociales non marchandes. Elles correspondent à des projets de partage des technologies de la communication qui révèlent à la fois une diversité de moyens modestes pour faire face à la crise économique, et un ensemble de pratiques innovantes permettant de penser la possibilité d’un mode de vie alternatif, voire anticapitaliste. Notre contribution va porter à l’échelle de cette ville, renvoyer à des pratiques numériques visant à la réduction des inégalités d’usages et d’appropriation, à la création de nouvelles solidarités et au renforcement des communautés à l’échelle du quartier. Elle visera également à montrer comment ces initiatives mettent en lumière des questionnements relatifs aux rôles que jouent les usagers dans l’organisation et le fonctionnement matériel d’un réseau social numérique. Car, selon nous, ces moyens qui émergent dans cette ville sont effectivement à l’image d’un mouvement de contestation récent qui révèle de manière plus ou moins directe les enjeux de la démocratie internet et ceux des publics “forts” et/ou “faibles” du Web. Détroit et ses pratiques de transformation basées sur les mondes du numérique illustrent un vivre internet différent et le développement de l’économie de la contribution, vecteur d’empowerment des citoyens utilisateurs nécessaires à une émancipation citoyenne.

RC44-734.7

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Legal Consciousness and Labour Insurgency: A Comparison Between China and the U.S

This paper seeks to examine the effects of legalization of labour relations on workers’ labour insurgency to the 1935 Wagner Act of the U.S. Some U.S. scholars pointed out that the Wagner Act has deradicalised the U.S. labour movement by imbuing legal consciousness that built upon contractualism and private property rights into workers and by confining their actions within the legal institutes and practices (Klare 1978, 1982). Similarly, many scholars in the field of labour studies highlighted that the labour insurgency was used by the party-state to channel workers’ protests into bureaucratic procedures (Lee 2007; Gallagher 2007; Friedman and Lee 2010; Chen and Tang 2013). However, little is known about the grievance-diversion mechanism vested in the Chinese labour laws system. For example, how does the party-state make workers believe that the legal system can protect their interests so that many of them do not launch an insurgency? To what extent do workers trust the legal system? Under what circumstances will they bypass it?

This paper aims to fill up these gaps by analyzing how the Chinese party-state construct the legal consciousness of workers, the characteristics of this consciousness, and when and how workers would act beyond the legal consciousness. I answer these questions from two approaches. First, while not many current studies examine the Chinese labour laws from the perspective of workers, I have conducted 60 in-depth interviews with workers in the Guangdong province in order to find out the agential viewpoint on the juridico-political structure and the characteristics of their legal consciousness. Second, by comparing to the Wagner Act in the U.S., I aim to investigate the impact of this legal consciousness on labour insurgency in China and the possibility of overcoming its effects.

RC34-603.5

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How Parental Absence and Social Capital Influence the Psychosocial Development of Left behind Children Whose Parent(s) Work Abroad - the Case of Yanji City, China

As a major supplier of migrant labor, China has a large number of people who are moving from rural to urban cities and even crossing borders to search for better opportunities and wish for a better future for their families. This paper focuses on the left behind children in China whose parent(s) work abroad (LBCPWA). The reason is that these children are largely ignored in the country, and such cohort of children are encountering the crisis of the troubles within the context of globalisation, which has threaten the quality of life for this vulnerable child population.

Previous literature shows that when compared with children of non-migrant families, the psychosocial development of LBCPWA due to parental absence is mixed. Some studies indicate a significant difference between LBCPWA and children of non-migrant families, while others show the identical results. In this vein, this study employs a resilience perspective that regards social capital as protective mechanism, which can buffer or mediate the impact of parental absence on the psychosocial development of LBCPWA. It adopts a quantitative research method, uses a cross-sectional survey design to collect information from a sample of 1000 LBCPWA and children of non-migrant families in Yanji city, China-an ethnic minorities area, where international migration is a common phenomenon. The findings and policy implications are discussed.

RC13-233.4

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The Mapping of Leisure Value in Chinese Cultural Tradition

In the 5000-year-long history of Chinese culture, leisure culture has played an important role in passing on Confucian, Daoist, and Buddhist culture. From the ancient times to the present day, leisure culture, as a special cultural form, has often permeated people’s lifestyles and behavioral patterns widely as a force that is direct, intimate, free, sentiential, and humanizing. Not only has leisure aided human beings in a biological sense, helping them to recover their physical strength and energy, but through meaningful leisure activities people have brought forth many beautiful fruits—spiritual sublimation and the release of humanistic concern and creativity. This kind of wisdom helps us to realize that the leisure life is not a privilege limited to the rich and the successful only, but a product of a carefree mind….

But, China is entering a new historical stage: a stage of rapid changes when material wealth has been greatly increased, a stage when human beings are not...
in harmony with Nature, a stage full of competition among people, a stage when everyone is full of many kinds of desires.

Unfortunately, today, traditional values of leisure have in this multivariate social transformation been mutilated more and more; and the essence of these values has been more and more tainted with materialism; leisure value is either distorted or understood in too narrow, too shallow, and too vulgar a way. Most people simply identify leisure with beer and skittles, with entertainment and shopping, or with what is fashionable that the rich like to boast about.

This article attempts sort out Chinese traditional leisure culture and style from Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism... as well as reflection on contemporary Chinese face to the confusion and diffuseness as to the loss of leisure value and cultural traditions.

RC19-337.5
HUMPAUGE, LOUISE* (University of Auckland, l.humpage@auckland.ac.nz)

Point of No Return? Neoliberalism and Changing Public Opinion in New Zealand and the United Kingdom

Neoliberalism represents a significant and enduring shift in the politics shaping social policy. Although it is frequently ascribed a hegemonic, all-powerful status that focuses our attention on the coherence found in neoliberal policies, this paper is influenced by scholars highlighting variation in the neoliberal project across different policy areas, national settings and across time. Specifically, it employs Peck & Tickell's (2002) view that neoliberalism has gone through multiple phases in response to both external and internal crises as an entry point for studying neoliberalism's impact on public support for the welfare state. Drawing upon a New Zealand case study with select comparisons with the United Kingdom, the paper argues that public reactions to the early period of retrenchment ('roll-back neoliberalism') differ from those found in the following 'roll-out' or embedding phase of neoliberalism implemented by Third Way Labour governments in both countries. This continuing public support in many policy areas arguably contributed to the internal crisis that provoked an adaptation of the neoliberal project. Moreover, the paper explores what has happened to public support for the welfare state following the external crisis provoked by the financial meltdown of 2008-2009: do New Zealand and British public attitudes show signs of resistance against austerity measures or do they indicate a third, 'roll-over' period of neoliberalism whereby the public accepts not only a neoliberal economic agenda but also the need for further retrenchment of the welfare state? Conclusions about the politics of social policy at the level of public opinion are drawn from a qualitative analysis of both survey data over three decades and interview/focus group conducted in New Zealand, offering both good and bad news for welfare state advocates.

RC04-79.16
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Lack of Universal School Education: A Potent Agent for Preservation and Propagation of Inequalities in Developing Nations

Education is said to be a social institution that eliminates inequalities through its individual (formation of social personality, social placement, social mobility etc.) and societal (social stability, division of labour, social change etc.) functions. Multiet educational systems in developing capitalist economies like India pose challenges to its functions and marginalise masses. States run schools with school teachers in the possession of unprofessional values catalising this phenomenon. This paper is based on a preliminary study to investigate the prevalence of unprofessional practices among school teachers. Six undesirable values investigated in the study were absenteesism, dereliction of duty, lack of responsibility, discrimination, authoritarianism and commercial venality. A comparative appraisal of undesirable values was also made between male and female teachers.

RC06-125.11
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Generational Orders in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan - Young Adults Between Independence and Interdependence

Our paper is based on field research, qualitative interviews and group discussions with young people of different social origin in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan concerning their biographical plans for professional and private life. In both countries the ethnographic and interview material points to strong obligations of young people towards their families of origin, e.g. obligations to submit to parents’ will, to support parents financially, to support them with care work or just with affection and attention. Such obligations are legitimated by what is meant to be tradition, by religion and as well by a generational and gendered order as they may be especially strong towards daughters. These strong expectations young adults are confronted with however conflict with educational and occupational aspirations which young adults hold for themselves or which are held by their parents for them. Educational migration is of major importance in this context. Various solutions are worked out in such conflictive constellations, some being more, some being less realistic planning, and most of them maintaining the validity of an age hierarchical order. By comparing the two countries, the paper will present a theoretical approach identifying constellations that are supportive or obstructive in regard to favorable solutions.

TG03-934.3
HUNT, STEPHEN* (University of the West of England, Stephen3.Hunt@uwe.ac.uk)

Sexual Rights In The UK: The Christian Right and The

In recent years the United Kingdom, much like other western democracies, has seen the proliferation of sexual minority rights largely through equality legislation (especially Equality Acts 2006, 2010). As a consequence many faith communities are now challenged by such legislative enactments that advance the equality, citizenship and social inclusion of sexual minorities (and heterosexuality) and prohibit discrimination in various economic and social spheres. This paper will explore attitudes and views of conservative Christian churches that have come out strongly against such developments on moral grounds and advance freedom of speech to express their vehement views. Christian Right campaigning groups are however more strident in their attitudes which have tended to have become increasingly polarised. This paper considers the key issues in the context of, firstly, the result of increasing marginalization of conservative Christians in a post-Chris- tian environment and, secondly and relatedly, the narrator of rights and the philosophosphical underpinnings that they adopt in the opposition to sexual rights. The paper will also consider how such narratives also engage with religious rights that are simultaneously advanced by the Equality Acts 2006, 2010 and which generate contradictions and conflict/potential conflict between sexual and religious rights.

RC21-368.5
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Sidewalk Cafés: Formal and Informal Negotiation of Public and Private Space

The School: A Nurturing PLACE for Inefficient Work Force

The health of various social institutions is based on their value system. Some values (truth, justice, equality, humanism, tolerance, peace, etc.) are necessary for the survival of the social institutions and other are desirable (excellence, commitment, studiousness, honesty, empathy, industriousness etc.). According to Emile Durkheim, the value system is passed across generation in the school and the agent of the society for this job is the school teacher. For that he/she should be in the possession of various values. Numerous reports and studies have highlighted the prevalence of undesirable values among the school teachers. Transmission of undesirable values to the generations could lead to inefficient work force. This paper is based on a preliminary study conducted to investigate the prevalence of undesirable values among the school teachers of Roopnagar district of the state of Punjab in India. Six undesirable values investigated in the study were absenteesism, dereliction of duty, lack of responsibility, discrimination, authoritarianism and commercial venality. A comparative appraisal of undesirable values was also made between male and female teachers.

RC34-584.10
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Abstract Text Guidelines

Sidewalk Cafés: Formal and Informal Negotiation of Private and Public Space

Sidewalk cafés are a venue for exploring the intersection of public and private space in the urban environment. Drawing on the work of Duneier, Goffman, Hunter, Lofland, Sennett, Whyte, Zukin and others the research defines the way in which the transition between the public space of the sidewalk and the private space of a restaurant are symbolically negotiated and defined. The result is a new social order – a parochial realm – that selectively draws on and amalgamates elements of the public and private realms. In addition to the informal negotiation
of norms defining this space among patrons, proprietors and passers-by. The research also explores more formal mechanisms that define it by city regulations, and zoning ordinances that are themselves seen to be another level of negotiation among public and private interests. We also trace the mutual impact of the two levels of informal and formal negotiation, with neighbors and officials. The research explores variations in these negotiations of public and private space across local communities and neighborhoods with respect to differences in ethnicity, and inequalities of social class and power. The research is based on data from participent observation at the informal level as a “consumer” and at the formal level as a city plan commissioner.

RC32-564.23
HUPPATZ, KATE* (University of Western Sydney, k.huppatz@uws.edu.au)
A Reflection on Social Class Differences in Australian Mothers’ Experiences of Full-Time Employment and Family Life

In Australia, as in many other countries, a growing proportion of mothers, whether they are wealthy or poor are participating in full-time employment (AIFS, 2008). This paper will examine social class differences in mothers’ experiences of full-time employment and family life. Drawing on qualitative interviews with mothers who live in NSW, I will examine how differently classed mothers in full-time employment negotiate workplace obligations, unpaid labour in the home, parent-child relationships and romantic relationships. This paper will argue that, while mothers in white collar occupations are rich in economic and cultural capital, the increasing demands of middle-class employment create a ‘time deficit’, which may deplete women’s capacities to genuinely attain ‘the good life’, associated with their class positions. At the same time, full-time employment is rarely compatible with the ideals of ‘good motherhood’, regardless of a woman’s social class location.

RC11-199.3
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KOROTCHENKO, ALEXANDRA (University of British Columbia)
Older Canadian Men’s Perceptions and Experiences of Ageism in Everyday Life

In this paper, we consider the complex and often conflicting perceptions and experiences of ageism among older Canadian men. We draw on data from in-depth interviews with 29 men, aged 65-89 (average age of 74), who were diverse in terms of their incomes and levels of education while also being largely homogeneous with respect to their marital statuses and sexual orientation (the majority were married and heterosexual). Our analysis of the data revealed three key findings: a) perceptions that ageism was irrelevant; b) identification of ageism as something that affected others; and c) internalized ageism. Many of the men asserted that ageism was not a factor that constrained or explained their everyday lives. For some, the irrelevance of ageism was because they perceived that the prevalence of age-based discrimination had declined over time. Others reported that they had simply never experienced ageism in their everyday interactions including encounters with strangers, health care providers, peers, or family members. However, the majority of the men also suggested that ageism was something experienced by others, primarily older women (who were perceived to be under intense pressure to look young) and institutionalized elders (who were perceived to be the most likely target of maltreatment, including neglect and abuse). At the same time, most of the men expressed internalized ageism either through the distancing of themselves from those they considered old (both a moral and chronological age category), the expression of hostility from young people, or exclusion from friendships, or the acceptance of negative stereotypes regarding later life (such as older adults as poor drivers, grumpy individuals in poor health, ‘dirty old men’, or persons unable to easily adapt to new technologies).

We discuss our findings in relation to the extant theorizing and research pertaining to ageism, masculinity, and age relations.

WG03-922.2
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Constructing Online Identity Via Picture Sharing: Malaysian Youths’ Experience with Social Networking Sites

By taking the position that youths’ identity is fluid and dynamic, this paper aims to look at the ways in which Malaysian youths construct and manage their online identities through visual content posted on social networking sites. A sample of 20 youths aged between 18 to 25 years residing in urban Penang participated in this ethnographic study. Preliminary results show that these youths own several social networking sites with Instagram and Facebook being the more popular ones. While the medium may differ, the identities presented are almost the same and more importantly, these visual identities feed from their offline identities. They are engaged in constant picture taking, usually using their mobiles. Uploading pictures on their social networking sites, and by extension, sharing these pictures with friends and followers online, validates their online existence. As these social networking sites can be used publicly, inviting a wider range of followers, pictures that are uploaded are managed (through a process of selection and editing) so as not to disrupt the presentation of online selves. More personal pictures are shared in closed sites among trusted friends where one can ‘let loose’. From these preliminary results, it can be concluded that online identity construction among this group of urban Penang youths is a reflexive activity. Furthermore, the identity that is portrayed online as well as the interactions that take place through the visuals posted need to be managed well so as to ensure that the preferred identity is not disrupted.

Keywords: Online identities; social networking sites; visuals

RC01-35.4
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Social Engineering of Talibanization and Manipulation of Religious Preference with Reference to Violence

Social Engineering of Talibanization and Manipulation of Religious Preference With Reference to Violence

Simulations of social behaviors perfectly orchestrated on scientific grounds with exceptional precession employ religious violence. Based on the 80, Talibans sample the study probe schematic chain of Talibanization with associative di-rection in logical order. The study further explains the behavior modification and fabrication of religious preference. We find militants doctrine of propagation and develop religious violence propagation model.

RC32-551.1
HUSU, LIISA (Örebro University)
Advancing Gender Equality in Nordic Academia: Political Will and Persistent Paradoxes

The Nordic countries – Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden – can be characterized as global leaders when it comes to overall gender equality of society (World Economic Forum, 2012). Political will to advance gender equality in academia is evidenced by the gender equality promotion that has been actively on the national policy agendas since the late 1970s-early 1980s, through various national level interventions, especially so in Finland, Norway and Sweden. Gender equality is addressed in the university legislation in Norway and Sweden, and universities are legally obliged to engage in equality planning. These three countries show the highest proportion of women on scientific boards in the European Union, approaching gender parity, and the highest proportion of women among university Vice-Chancellors in the EU (EC, 2013). Even if many key gatekeeping roles shaping the academic and scientific landscape show greater gender inequality, unequal gendered structures in academic careers prevail. If the proportion of women among full professors is used as an indicator of gender equality in academia and science, Norway and Sweden do not excel in a European comparison, having only reached the same level as the European (EU-27) countries on average, while Denmark has among the lowest, whereas Finland among the highest proportions of women among full professors within the EU. This paper interrogates the Nordic paradox of high overall gender equality in the society, political will and active policy regulation to advance gender equality in academia and science, on the one hand, and the persistent unequal gendered structures in academic careers and inequalities in resource allocation, especially in research funding, on the other. Accordingly, differences and similarities between the Nordic countries will be highlighted and discussed, along with historical developments, policy landscapes and continuing resistances to greater gender equality.

RC37-636.1
HUTTER, MICHAEL* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, mhutter@wzb.eu)
Artistic Valuation and Growth in the Creative Economy

Artistically elaborate valuation practices enable judgments of value on unique, constantly new artistic creations. They combine collaborative and contentious processes of agreement on aesthetic qualities with market exchanges of original works, measured in monetary units. This particular hybrid structure is an institutionally grown, historical accomplishment that fosters future growth in the con-sumption of aesthetic experiences.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Section 1 of the paper develops the theoretical argument, based on Luc Boltanski’s "sociology of critique", Luc Karpik’s "economy of singularities" and my own work on “familiar surprises”. Section 2 demonstrates, in four historical vignettes, the slow historical development of judgment practices in the Visual Arts. Section 3 contrasts contemporary practices in the global art scene and its high-end market with recent online aggregations of common opinion in the creative industries, particularly OCRs (Online Consumer Reviews). Section 4 argues that both developments make it possible that total value generated by products of the global aesthetic experience economy will continue to grow.

RC44-732.7

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New General Unions: Trade Union Mergers and Labour Movement Renewal in Canada

The crisis of organized labour has given rise to an extensive literature and various policy ideas for trade union renewal. One proposal has been to call for union mergers to create new types of labour organizations better equipped to conduct campaigns to increase union density and influence. Are such mergers an indication of union weakness or, if undertaken strategically, do they hold promise for a reinvigorated labour movement?

After reviewing past union mergers in selected industrial relations systems, the paper focuses on a recent new union formed out of the merger of two large private sector unions—the Canadian Auto Workers and the Communications, Energy and Paper Workers Union of Canada. The paper provides the background to the merger and offers an assessment of the possibilities for labour movement revitalization.

Objectives for the new union include the organization of non-union workers, especially in private service sectors characterized by a concentration of younger employees who make up much of the difficult to organize precariat. New organizational approaches include building union associations and community chapters. These tactics require innovative union philosophies, organization structures more appropriate to the new general unions, and political campaigns to change legislation. Having critically considered these and other ideas on reshaping unions, the paper makes more far-reaching proposals for recasting unions to advance class perspectives that can provide a counter-hegemonic political culture beyond the automobile industry to other work environments.

Employers have been implementing lean production (LP) outside of Japan for more than 30 years. This production system has been researched, debated and contested throughout this period, while the concept has been applied well beyond the automobile industry to other work environments.

The paper critically surveys the literature with an emphasis on empirical investigations of how workers, and where they have existed, unions, have responded to LP. The author was a co-investigator for one of the first longitudinal research studies of a transplant joint-venture LP automobile factory in North America.

30 years of LP allow for a comparison with three managerial ideologies discussed by Alain Berthel and Brenda Bendix (1956, 1974)—scientific management, human relations, and the communist party and trade-union sponsored “worker-activist movement” in post-Second World War East German industry. Bendix views each of these movements as both organizational and ideological. Those in authority advanced each technique as a way to improve efficiency, while simultaneously presenting the policies as having redeeming social value. Each ideology also identified a role and mission for managers.

Based on research in Canada, the United States and Mexico, the paper applies Bendix’s framework to consider LP as a new managerial ideology. First, managers assert the superiority of LP, as measured by efficiency and quality of output. Second, proponents point to the success in transposing LP techniques from the Japan prototype to work organizations around the globe. Furthermore, managers of non-union and unionized enterprises alike have been able to introduce LP into their workplace. Third, LP supporters have claimed that their system provides for skill development, increased employee participation and an enhanced quality of work life.

The paper assesses each of these three sets of claims. Finally, the paper gives consideration to how worker resistance has sometimes brought about change in the operation of LP.
ropean context, telework - an arrangement that enables employees work from home - has been suggested as a virtual mobility option with the potential to reduce the ‘consumption of distance’ associated with regular commuting. Given its emphasis on the application of technology to solve environmental problems, the uncritical promotion of telework constitutes a prime example of shallow EM thinking.

Despite the prominence of EM thinking in climate policy and practice, theoretically informed empirical explorations of its implementation and impacts remain incomplete. Drawing on a multi-method investigation of telework in the Republic of Ireland, this paper finds current EM thinking amongst decision-makers to be shallow and largely reflective of neo-liberal environmentalism, contributing little to curbing the consumerist impulses of contemporary economic models and lifestyles. The environmental benefits of telework are also questioned, as is the rationale for existing teleworking schemes. This paper further asserts that actual and potential environmental gains can conflict with potentially negative implications for fairness, equity and well-being, with teleworkersshouldering a substantial social burden arising from technology-aided changes in work practices.

TG04-957.7

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Smart CCTV in Contemporary Crime Control: Policies and Practices of Surveillance

I would like to address risk governance in crime control by illustrating the development and implementation of so called “smart” CCTV systems in Germany. These video surveillance systems are expected to automatically detect deviant behavior by using software algorithms. Since this technology is not based on the psychological or criminological analysis of deviant individuals, but on the analysis of situation and space classified as dangerous, it comes with an expansion of risk perception: everyone who is monitored by these systems is a potential risk. Hence smart CCTV can be seen as a signature of a new rational of crime control, described by scholars as situational crime prevention, new penology or neo-liberal governmentality. In this new rational, smart CCTV is seen as an efficient and effective tool for security measures. In accordance with this view both, advocates and critics of this technique draw a picture of new powers of control, that stretch from terrorism and incivilities to mass events. This vision of technology based security yet faces technological problems (how can indexical behavior be translated into software algorithms?) and the often divergent interests of prospective users (police, public transport, private enterprises). Drawing from empirical research conducted for the German FMER-funded MuViT project and the EU-funded Videoe sense project I want to show, that the development of smart CCTV is on the one hand part of a new rational of risk governance in crime control since it comes with a re-coding of risk and security. On the other hand its practical implications correlate with a multitude of social factors.

RC20-347.3

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A century ago, Max Weber concisely brought Switzerland’s character as a “Wilsensschaft” to a vision forged out of will, in a metaphor. Only on the overall level did a shared belief in the unique nature of their habits and morals, the identity of the Swiss could emerge and consolidate. Based on a mythology of rural-alpine nativeness and isolation, this “belief in commonality” entails both the construction of boundaries vis-à-vis the threatening outside world and corresponding semantics of resistance. Given the recent discussions on foreign “attacks” on the Swiss banking secrecy and the increased charismatisation of the Swiss mountain guide (an idealization of the laudable Swiss) at the present time, it becomes apparent that this architecture of “Swissness” still provides important symbolic resources.

Yet, what about those Swiss who do not live on the very “Helvetic island” but are dispersed all over the globe? First, the paper aims at discerning how the architecture of “Swissness” still provides important symbolic resources. On the one hand part of a new rational of risk governance in crime control since it comes with a re-coding of risk and security. On the other hand its practical implications correlate with a multitude of social factors.
The paper describes preliminary results of an interdisciplinary research (involving sociologists and architects), funded by the Autonomous Region of Sardinia. The analysis focuses on the experiences of relational public art (or community art), studying the strategies that artists activate to enable citizens’ engagement in the transformation of urban spaces. These strategies are able to “revitalize” models of urban governance in which participation often translates in a mere consultative process. We are facing emergent phenomena that are not only “counter-cultures”, but could also feed into processes of policy formation and decision making. Indeed, the “new genre of public art”, represents a new way in which citizenship is practiced: artists ask the audience to become co-authors in the construction of their works, taking in charge problems/conflicts related to urban spaces, intercepting needs and experiences of people who live in these spaces, and activating citizens’ awareness of their role in the transformation of urban spaces. Starting from a background analysis of significant national and international case studies, the research focuses on Sardinian experiences activated in the urban “border areas”. The aim is to investigate – through interviews to the “citizen-artists” and the other actors involved in the artistic intervention – the practices of production and consumption (active/participatory); the shared meanings of participation, politics, community, territory; the representations of the other actors; the discourses related to objectives and results; the communication strategies; the interaction with the reference contexts. The process of analysis will conclude with the production of three outputs: a “Participatory Research Laboratory” which involves artists and other actors of the urban governance (architects, sociologists, public administrators, stakeholders); an online platform containing informations (texts, video, images, georeferenced maps) about experiences we analysed and the modalities to activate similar participatory processes; a procedural tool for administrators, oriented towards a participatory territorial planning.

The sexual division of labor, the cornerstone of patriarchal society, remains in paid work. After more than 30 years of active employment policies for equality, gender segregation of work is still dominant, and is one of the significant explanatory factors in understanding the wage gap between the sexes. The research group “Women in Men’s Worlds” seeks to understand the career paths of women in traditionally male occupations, because through their life stories we can analyze what factors or social actors are positive and/or negative in these processes. Specifically, we present the first results of a research project funded by the National R + D + I Spanish (MICINN-12-FEM2011-25228) which explore the career paths of women in six very male-dominated professions: construction painters, car repair, repair of computers (hardware), police and security guards, airline pilots and depth interviews with these women are accompanied with the vision of entrepreneurs and male workers, in order to understand the processes of change within patriarchy, and especially to identify the factors that help to foster this change.

At this point, the ongoing investigation has already developed typical career paths of women in these very masculinized jobs (Weberian ideal types). In these trajectories, patterns of training and access to employment have been central, differentiated by the business structure of each occupation. (Consider the institutional context of airline pilots, mostly working in Liberia, or of railroad engineers - all working in the state railway company). In addition to institutional context of the occupations, the human profile of the occupation, is the type of colleagues, bosses and clients of each occupation have also been important factors. The research also examines how work attitudes, especially reconciliation of work and personal life, are explanatory factors.
Graduate programs in medicine assume the social commitment with their performance according to scientific and technical norms of discipline in the field, but it will also demand to carry out this work within the framework of certain ethical, professional, and social values. It is clear that we are faced with emergent field knowledge in higher education institutions. The inclusion of these topics in the undergraduate curriculum - either as knowledge discipline or transversal axis - is recent and even more so when it refers to specific aspects of this discipline. The research analyzes the perceptions about the professional ethics the teachers and students in medical graduate programs and pretends to know about values for training in skills and values in public and private universities to make comparisons. In this paper we present the results of the revision, adaptation and implementation in a Mexican public university to discuss how to promote these skills and values. By a joint methodology that includes applications: of the instrument validated by Hirsch (2005) from National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), the questionnaire for the competencies of teachers by the team coordinated by Pérez Pérez (2012), from Valencia University, Spain and conducting interviews. The above-mentioned instruments includes teachers and students that show the condition that prevails about the beneficence principle which, according to Alcobrero, originates in the Hippocratic oath, but goes beyond philanthropy which recognizes the patient as a subject of law: it talks about the expectations of benefits to justify any risk of damage or discomfort to the participants, who sometimes use there transgression to save life at the expense of an unequal relationship between the physician and the patient.

**Urban Conflicts As Spaces of Politicization of Collective Action Around the City: Notes to Think the Continuities and Discontinuities of Urban Social Movements in the City of Santiago (Chile)**

Over the last 40 years the city of Santiago has experienced deep transformations, which have been linked to the implementation of neoliberal policies. Also, the city has been not only the stage, but rather the protagonist of a variety of conflicts around urban issues, such as urban growth, use and appropriation of urban spaces, environmental, demand for housing. This has been the scenario in which new forms of collective actions have emerged to propose new forms of appropriation and use of urban spaces, transforming the urban space into an object of political action.

In this context, this paper aims to study the processes of politicization and de-politicization that have been developed in these frameworks of action, understanding that the politicization goes beyond the mere mobilization and involves the generation of new spaces for the production of reality, in this case realities and socio-political imaginaries around the design, management, use and appropriation of urban space and urban goods. However, preliminary data analysis on urban conflicts in the city of Santiago suggest that not all collective actions around urban issues develop the same levels and types of politicization. Therefore, in this paper I will try to address the following question: what are the factors that can explain the trajectories of the process of politicization or de-politicization of collective action around urban issues? To answer this question I will study the collective actions that have been developed around the problems of access to housing, inquiring into its politicization paths from the mechanisms and strategies that develop as part of their urban struggles (configuration of their social networks, identity, organizational structure and action strategies). Finally, I will try establish the relationship between the processes of politicization and the construction of imaginaries and collective discourses around the city and urban issues.

**Culturalism: Its Circulation In East Asia, Development and 'Clash' With Nationalism**

The paper examines the migration and development of culturalism, 'a natural conviction of cultural superiority that sought no legitimation or defense outside of the culture itself' (Duara 1996) in East Asia and its supposed 'clash' with nationalism as the face of modernity. Culturalism can be seen as one of models of political communities that have circulated in China before the advent of the modern nation-state. The idea has been developed further as a useful tool in challenging the claim that emphasises the novelty of nationalism as a form of consciousness as proof of radical discontinuity between pre-modernity and modernity suggested by leading theorists of nationalism such as Benedict Anderson (1991) and Ernest Gellner (1983). If the novelty of nationalism as a form of consciousness lies in the co-extensiveness of political and cultural communities, nationalism was not totally novel in China where culturalism providing a similar kind of totalising view of community had long existed. Culturalism, originated from China, naturally migrated to its spheres of influence including Japan, where under Tokugawa shogunate, it stimulated various intellectual responses such Kokugaku, a 'nativist' school of learning focusing on the study of Japanese old text which produced a vision of community that bears close resemblance to Chinese culturalism. The conventional view is that culturalism both in China and Japan then experienced a clash with nationalism, a modern idea of political communities originated from the West, and was replaced by it. The paper first outlines the idea of culturalism as developed in China and investigates the way in which it migrated to Japan and facilitated a range of new ideas under Tokugawa rule. It then questions the assumption of the nationalism's takeover of culturalism in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Japan and China and explores possible transformation of nationalism.

**Another Way of Modernization and Sociology?: A Critical Assessment of the “Japonistic Sociology” in the 1920s and the ‘30s**

During the late 1920s and the early ’30s there was a movement among the Japanese sociologists to establish the “japonistic sociology” that should differ from the western sociology.

Concerning the social & international context in which this movement emerged, three points should be mentioned at least. First, in the 1920s social inequality and social conflict were more clearly recognized than before in Japan. In 1919 the Japanese government tried to camouflage its colonial domination in Manchuria (established in 1932) with the ideology of “mutual harmony among the 5 peoples (Gezoku-Kyovable). It was in this social & international context that the movement for the “Japonistic sociology” emerged. What was it? What kind of sociological theory can we make today from this history? This presentation considers these questions.
VITMAN, ADI (University of Haifa)
ALFASI, NURIT (Ben Gurion University of the Negev)

Ageism and Social Integration of Older Adults in Their Neighborhoods in Israel

Purpose: The paper aims to examine the extent to which ageism is connected with the social integration of older adults in their neighborhoods and to identify factors that explain social integration.

Design and Methods: A convenience sample that included 300 older adults aged 65 and over (and for the future) has been the importance of children’s active participation not only in terms of having the right to say, but of the right to choose among alternatives in communication systems, i.e. in terms of practising agency rather than simply having voice. Supporting and improving children’s capabilities means promoting children’s participation beyond their right to speak and to be heard, to a wider concept of active citizenship, which means contributing to the structuring of social systems. In this approach, therefore, children’s capabilities assume the social form of children’s agency. In other words, the idea of agency emphasizes that children can condition the actions of their interlocutors in communication with them, above all in interactions and can, in this way, transform the social structures.

This presentation tries to examine how children’s agency and participation can be promoted in a conflict-affected context. With this aim the chapter conducts an evaluative analysis of a project of international cooperation developed by Oxfam Italy and the Palestinian NGO DoP/ Is which is aimed to promote social participation and to raise children’s rights awareness among Palestinian children and adolescents.

The analysis is conducted by drawing on theoretical and methodological concepts from recent literature on social participation, sociology of childhood and Sen’s capability approach, and looking at 1. the structures that promote agency in communication processes, 2. the ways in which agency modifies the structures of communication processes. The analysis of videorecorded data permitted some conclusions about social conversion processes and factors of agency, which allow social change. Our data show that social change can be enhanced through children and adults’ turns, but it is determined only in the self-organization of a communication system.

RC11-213.6

IECOVICH, ESTHER* (Ben Gurion University of the Negev, iecovich@bgu.ac.il)

Nurses’ Attitudes Toward Migrant Care Workers In Hospitals In Israel

Aims. To examine nurses’ attitudes on tasks that paid carers of older patients should or should not be allowed to perform and to examine the factors that best explain nurses’ attitudes towards the involvement of paid carers in providing care during the older patients’ hospitalization.

Background. Many older patients who are hospitalized are functionally dependent and employ paid carers who perform a variety of tasks during hospitalization. Yet, this issue has been barely examined.

Methods. The study included a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods.

Five key persons in two general hospitals were interviewed and 265 nurses in internal medicine and geriatric wards were surveyed.

Results. There were no formal policies and guidelines regarding the tasks that paid carers should be allowed to perform. The majority of nurses perceived that paid carers should be allowed to perform a variety of tasks except for professional nursing tasks. Type of hospital and ward and nurses’ education were significant in explaining nurses’ attitudes towards involvement of paid carers in providing care to their older care recipients.

Conclusions. Attitude of nurses towards paid carers are determined mainly by local organizational characteristics and nurses’ education. There is need for explicit policies and practice guidelines and their enforcement with regard to paid carers.

RC53-854.4

IERVESE, VITTORIO* (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, vittorio.iervese@unimore.it)

Positioning and Counter-Positioning in an Institutional Setting. the Role of Children’s Active Participation in Managing Conflicts

This paper presents some videorecorded episodes of conflicts involving children and adults at school. These cases describe the multidimensionality of school community work and point to: 1) the distinctiveness of the interactional construction of the conflicts in schools; 2) the ways institutionalized organizational narratives become cultural resources for framing, scripting, and revising problems as plots; and 3) the interdependence of micro- and macro processes. The approach construes conflicts as a dynamic part of classroom social life in which personal expressions are affected by and affect teachers’ and students’ classroom norms of conduct. Conflicts are observed in discursive practices that interactively construct social positions and diverging/shared narratives. Drawing from work on organizational narratives, positioning theory, and conflict analysis, this presentation focuses in particular on the role of children’s active participation in managing conflicts in an institutional setting.

RC10-193.4

IERVESE, VITTORIO* (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, vittorio.iervese@unimore.it)

The Promotion of Agency in a Conflict-Affected Context. the Social Participation of Children and Adolescents in the West Bank

One of the most challenging narratives in the last few years (and probably one of the most stimulating for the future) has been the importance of children’s active participation not only in terms of having the right to say, but of the right to choose among alternatives in communication systems, i.e. in terms of practising agency rather than simply having voice. Supporting and improving children’s capabilities means promoting children’s participation beyond their right to speak and to be heard, to a wider concept of active citizenship, which means contributing to the structuring of social systems. In this approach, therefore, children’s capabilities assume the social form of children’s agency. In other words, the idea of agency emphasizes that children can condition the actions of their interlocutors in communication with them, above all in interactions and can, in this way, transform the social structures.

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The analysis is conducted by drawing on theoretical and methodological concepts from recent literature on social participation, sociology of childhood and Sen’s capability approach, and looking at 1. the structures that promote agency in communication processes, 2. the ways in which agency modifies the structures of communication processes. The analysis of videorecorded data permitted some conclusions about social conversion processes and factors of agency, which allow social change. Our data show that social change can be enhanced through children and adults’ turns, but it is determined only in the self-organisation of a communication system.

RC06-123.2

IGARASHI, HIROKI* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, hiroki@hawaii.edu)

Acquiring a ‘Right’ Combination of Capital; Japanese Nouveau Elites’ Capital Accumulation Trajectories for Children through International Schooling in Tokyo

As economic globalization has been proliferated by nation-states’ espousal of neo-liberal agendas, various domains of educational institutions have been internationalized and valorized globally valid forms of cultural competencies, termed ‘cultural capital’ (GCC). With the rapid changes occurring in the global fields of education and business, many East Asian families and students have pursued GCC through international schooling, overseas education, and/or extra-curricular activities in order to improve and/or secure their status position in the global stratification hierarchy. However, existing research pays little attention to these factors and to trajectories of accumulation of not only GCC but also national cultural capital (NCC) through schooling and extra-curricular activities.

By examining school choice patterns of nouveau elite families having enrolled their children in the preschool section of international schools in Tokyo, this paper examines a neglected domain of parental strategies to acquire the ‘right’ combination of GCC and NCC for their children through a series of school choices (e.g. preschool, primary school and secondary school sectors of international or Japanese schools). My findings reveal that Japanese nouveau elites see an embodied form of NCC (e.g. Japanese language and manners) as a primary resource to constitute their child’s identity as cosmopolitan Japanese. Therefore, the mothers monitor their child’s language acquisition and strategy of how to assist their children acquire both GCC and NCC, which lead families to be more flexible and spontaneous in their decision-making to enroll their child in overseas schools, local Japanese school or other international schools in Tokyo. I conclude that GCC is still recognized as an important set of competencies for globally-minded elites in the context of Japan and that makes the families’ capital accumulation strategies complex, flexible and stressful.

JAPA-12.3

IGARASHI, YASUMASA* (University of Tsukuba, VYL03222@nifty.com)

Is It Possible to Overcome Social Gap through Coproduction? : Kashiiwa’s Practical Experience As A Radioactive Hotspot after 3.11

Kashiiwa, a typical commuter town in the Greater Tokyo Area, is a significant urban farming area where the principle of ‘local production for local consumption’ is here to stay. However, Kashiiwa lapsed into being the most serious ‘hotspot’...
within the Kanto region, and its farmers suffered from a sharp decrease in sales following heated media coverage. Under these circumstances, I convened the ‘Round-table Meeting for “Kashiwana Products for the Kashiwana People” towards Security and Safety’, and called for various local stakeholders—including farmers, supermarket owners, restaurateurs and housewives within their childbearing years—to be engaged in that meeting. We deliberately and scientifically discussed some unique radioactivity determination method on local farm products and soil, and arrived at an agreement over our own acceptable standard of radioactivity level in farm products. By measuring radioactivity and transmitting the result, we achieved a high level of the reliability of local farm products.

Our primal motivation to convene the meeting was to overcome the ‘gap within the local community’, namely, the pointless conflict between consumers and farmers after the Fukushima accident, which was mainly derived from the asymmetric nature of ‘choice’ and ‘mobility’ between them. Redefining local consum- ers and farmers as Kashiwana citizens sharing the same locality and issues, we strategically aimed to connect the local consumers, who have an attachment to the locality and wish to peacefully eat local products, with the local farmers, who intend to build personal relationships with the consumers. However, our community-oriented risk-communication strategy had a critical limitation: apart from the assumed local customers, it was impossible to reach a wider range of consumers via our marketing strategy. On the basis of this practical experience in Kashiwana, this presentation will discuss social ‘coordination’ and trust-building between people with opposite interests under the risk of uncertainty.

TG04-958.1
IGUCHI, SATOSHI* (Kyoto University, siguchi105@gmail.com)
Decision Makers and Those Affected in the Japanese Expert Community—the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster

An aim of this presentation is to describe the great distance in risk evaluation regarding the Fukushima people with dementia (PWD) from the early 1990s in Japan and to analyze its structure and background by applying the insight on a distinction between decision makers and those affected in risk sociology of Niklas Luhmann(1993). After 3.11 in 2011 the most Japanese experts appearing in mass media followed the government report which was underestimating a seriousness of the nuclear accident and a possibility of spreading of radio activities. In contrast some experts such as Hiroaki Koide and Tetsuji Imanaka from Kyoto University pointed a high possibility of core meltdown in the nuclear plants and warned citizens of the great dangers of the serious nuclear disaster through local or community media from the early on. A distinction between expertise and laypersons in Japan which is very common in the previous risk analysis might be useless to explain this distance, because it appears within the expert communities. Therefore the author focuses on the other distinction and takes into account the diagnosis of Luhmann that the serious conflicts over the perception and evaluation of future loss between decision makers and those affected who are excluded from decision making process cross into the every functional area in the society. It implies the splitting of the scientific experts into such two unintegratable positions. To ana- lyze this tendency in the case of Fukushima the author will focus on the different types of positionality for warning risks and dangers and will analyzes the different degrees of conflict or agreement on their own or other’s controllability in risk situations. These elements might influence their discourses at the more basic level than their differences in scientific-theoretical assumptions on a safety of nuclear plants and a nature of radio activities.

WG03-919.4
IGUCHI, TAKASHI* (Nara Womens University, igutaka@cc.nara-wu.ac.jp)
How New Is the Image of Those with Dementia in 21st Century in Japan? an Analysis of TV Documentary Programs in the NHK Data Archives

Introduction: From the late 1990s to the early years of this century, a new image of dementia (PWD) has been promoted in Japan. The willingness of PWD to speak publicly about their thinking and de- signs around 2004 is considered a significant event. Afterward, their state- ments became a central issue in dementia care. The mass media and especially the NHK (Japanese Broadcasting Cooperation), which produced tele- vision documentary programs on this subject, have promoted this trend. The event of 2004 has been definitely important in changing the image of PWD. However, the views and wishes of PWD have been uncovered and con- structed in diverse way in each field of dementia care, and the NHK has reported some outstanding care practices. The empirical exploration of this im- age of dementia sociology. How has it been represented before 2000s? How are previous images related to the new image? This presentation explores the presentation patterns of those with PWD in NHK TV documentary programs produced between 1980 and 2003 with using following data.

Method: The data focused on reconstructing and modifying its broadcast data archives and asking for participants to challenge some themes. As a participant, I obtained access to the video data systems for a year and created the following three types of data:

1. a title and contents list of TV programs about dementia;
2. documentation of the story, the contexts and scenes of each program; and
3. pictures of symbolic scenes in these programs.

Results: Two controversial descriptive patterns of the thoughts and wishes of those with PWD emerged. The first is that descriptions of these characteristics relate to problematic behaviors for caregivers. The second is that when PWD suff- fers think and feel are important in and of themselves and, therefore, sometimes conflict with the needs of caregivers.

RC25-451.4
IGWEBUIKE, EBUKA* (Covenant University, ebuikaigwebue@yahoo.com)
ABIOYE, TAIWO (COVENANT UNIVERSITY)
CHIMUNYA, LILY (Covenant University)
A Pragmatic-Semiotic Analysis of “Occupy Nigeria Group” Online Posts on the 2012 Fuel Subsidy Removal in Nigeria

In response to the fuel subsidy removal by the Nigerian government on 1st January 2012, Occupy Nigeria Group, a protest movement, embarked on differ- ent mass strike actions and demonstrations including online activism. The civil resistant actions geared towards reversal of petrol pump price increase deployed certain verbal and visual means in portraying the government and its actions. Pre- vious studies on online protest discourse in Nigeria have adopted sociolinguistic and discourse analysis approaches in examining issues of identity and self-deter-mination with little attention paid to visual-pragmatic strategies in representing people and their actions. This paper, therefore, undertakes a pragmemic-stemic investigation of “Occupy Nigeria Group” online posts on the 2012 fuel subsidy removal in Nigeria with a view to examining verbal and visual modes of repre- senting people and their actions in the event. Seventy-five online protest posts purposively sampled from the groups’ page are used to identify and categorize various pragma-semiotic elements and functions in the representations using insights from Mey’s pragmatic act, Halliday’s systemic functional linguistics and the semiotic theory. It is observed that the verbal mode complements the visual in projecting the demands and resistance of the group. The findings also reveal the use of various visual-pragmatic strategies such as prayer, negative labelling, humour, mockery, abuse, passionate and fierce appeal, including photo trick. This study has established some pragmatic-semiotic patterns in verbal-visual posts in the Nigerian online protest context. An awareness of the peculiar patterns and use is crucial to the understanding and interpretation of socio-political realities of such news events by online consumers.

RC12-230.6
II, TAKAYUKI* (Senshu University, it@cc.hiroaki-u.ac.jp)
Comparative, Realistic, Communitarian and Public Qualities: Looking Back Michitaka Kaino’s Sociology of Law

Among Japanese socio-legal scholars, Michitaka Kaino (1908-1975) remains hidden abroad, though he is unique with comparative, realistic, communitarian and public qualities. Kaino covers the Emperor system/fascism, human rights, the courts, ownership, commons, family, sociology of law and pollution, which are topics in his eight collective works. He wrote many papers and articles in various journals and newspapers, which included opening essays to the monthly legal magazine called Horitsu Jiho. Furthermore, he invoked Western legal doctrine to solve domestic problems, presided over a public book-reading circle, represented as an attorney regional peasants who insisted upon their rights of iriai, and devel- oped the sphere of environmental law.

Above-mentioned Kaino’s qualities seemed to have characterized Japanese so- ciology of law to some extent. A comparative law perspective has been requisite for most Japanese socio-legal scholars. Realistic view of law in confrontation with Japanese social situation has become a matter of course. Kaino’s stance to the right of iriai has been reevaluated in light of the study on the commons. In ref- erence to the notion of “public sociology”, Kaino’s stance and works seem to fit “public sociology of law”.

The methodology is a life history analysis, which tries to reconstruct Kaino’s personal experience and life from his written records such as interviews and his biography. It is expected that a relationship between one socio-legal scholar and society would be brought into relief through this approach. Thereafter, qualities, merits and limits of Kaino’s sociology of law will be considered from the point of view of global legalization.

RC48-793.3
IIIDA WANG, YOKO* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, yokoildai@hawaii.edu)
Mediating the Professional and the Amateur: Social Activism in a Post-Union Democracy
Since the fallout of the triple disaster in March 2011, coupled with the government's pursuit of the reactivation of nuclear plants, Japan has once again become a seederbed for grassroots political activity. Various anti-nuclear rallies and demonstrations are held across Japan, and the largest of them all, the Friday Protest rally in front of the Prime Minister's Official Residence has been staged more than fifty times. Such contentious activism, especially among Japanese youth, has been quite inconceivable in the country for many years. How should we understand this development in relation to the three decades of relative silence after the end of student movements in the 1970s, which is said to have left a negative legacy by its violent disintegration? Building on the sociological studies of the protest cycles, this paper explores the concept of “abeyance” and demonstrates the working of “mediators” as key actors for social movement continuity in a post-union democracy.

RC24-422.2
IKEDA, KAZUHIRO* (Sophia University, ikeda@genv.sophia.ac.jp)
FUJIHARA, FUMIYA (Yokohama National University)
Climate Change Policy-Making Process and Reasons of Its Stagnation: Activities and Preferences of Stakeholders in Japan

Institutional processes of making political decisions determine the range of their outcomes. The international comparative research project, the COMPON project (Disaster and Climate Change Policy Networks), explores characteristics of the decision making processes in each society, based on common methods. The purpose of this presentation is to show results of the Japanese face-to-face questionnaire survey to national stakeholders and to discuss its interesting findings, especially on activities and preferences of major stakeholders.

The COMPON-Japan conducted this survey based on the Japanese translated version of the common COMPON questionnaire sheets to 125 organizations in 2012 and 2013 which can exert political leverage in the field of climate change policies. 72 organizations responded and the collection rate is 57.6%.

As results of our survey, we find that almost all stakeholders share the view that the climate change really occurs and is caused by human activities, though a few stakeholders conduct natural or social science research by themselves. They can, therefore, concentrate their political resources to bring their opinions to governmental officials by attending at committees and making press releases. On preferences of domestic climate change policies, there is a cleavage over policy orientations, especially between industries and NGOs. Industries prefer a bottom-up voluntary goal setting, while NGOs prefer more institutionalized and legally goal-binding measures.

Our respondents replied the progress of climate change policies are seriously impeded by the lack of political leadership. This result can be interpreted in two ways. For one thing, they expect the government's coordinating of the crush of interests between stakeholders. And for another, they expect stronger political leadership and media campaigns to introduce more effective climate change policies. Climate change policy-making processes in Japan are stagnated, then we need stronger international stimuli and pressures to change the situation.

RC39-670.2
IKEDA, KEIKO* (Shizuoka University, eikeda@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp)
Community-Based Disaster Management in Super Aging Society: How Age and Gender Interacted to Shape Disaster Response in 2011 Tohoku Disaster

This paper seeks to examine how different attitudes toward gender across generations affected disaster response and recovery in 2011 Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami.

Substantial population aging had occurred in the coastal areas of Tohoku that were devastated by the 2011 Earthquake and Tsunami. About two thirds of those killed in the 2011 disaster were older than 60 years of age. While elderly persons as a group are one of the most vulnerable population groups, they are key to community-based disaster management in Japan.

Community organizations for disaster management (jishubousakai) are conventionally established under each residents’ association (jichikai) or neighbourhood association (chounaikai). Men in their 60’s and 70’s, retired but active, are the main members of jishubousakai. Women of the same generation also participate in activities of jishubousakai, but they are seldom engaged in decision-making because of strict gender divisions of labour that characterize this generation. Younger generations with more egalitarian gender attitudes are generally not very interested in disaster management activities.

After the disaster, jishubousakai managed shelters and distributed relief goods in many affected areas. The national government for the first time issued requests to each affected local governments to consider diverse needs of affected women and care-giving families in shelters; however, the requests were not recognized as important in many affected areas.

This paper investigates how age and gender interacted and shaped response processes in 2011 Tohoku Disaster though the analysis of data collected in two studies: 1) interviews with people engaged in disaster response and recovery during the 2011 Tohoku Disaster, most of who were also affected by the disaster themselves and 2) an action research project with three jishubousakai, aimed at incorporating gender and diversity sensitivity in their activities in Shizuoka Prefecture, where another gigantic Tokai Earthquake is predicted to occur.

J5-S3.3
IKEDA, KEIKO* (Women's Network for East Japan Disaster, eikeda@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp)
YUNOMAE, TOMOKO (Women's Network for East Japan Disaster)
MASAI, REIKO (Women's Net Kobe)
Gender-Based Violence Following the Great East Japan Disasters

Research on gender-based violence following disasters remains limited in Japan. A team of researchers and advocates, who are members of the Women's Network for East Japan Disaster, conducted a case-finding study and compiled 82 unduplicated incidents of gender-based violence perpetrated in the aftermath of the Great East Japan Disasters. This presentation discusses the study’s results and analyzes various manifestations of gender-based violence following the disaster.

While the majority of the reported cases (n=45) pertained to intimate partner violence/domestic violence, the remaining 37 cases involved violence and harassment by individuals other than intimate partners. These incidents were diverse in their manifestations and situational contexts and included sexual assault, unwanted sexual contact, voyeurism, sexual harassment, and stalking. The majority of the perpetrators were individuals whom the victims knew, as opposed to total strangers. Some of the reported cases involved sexual assault and exploitation committed by individuals who were in the position to provide assistance and protection, such as leaders of evacuation centers. Exploitation in a sense of fear and helplessness was a tactic frequently employed by perpetrators. For example, ex-partners perpetrated violence after approaching women and offering help, and disaster response personnel/volunteers exploited disaster-affected individuals. Women of all ages and in all situations are at risk of this type of exploitative violence; however, women who are single, divorced, separated, or widowed and those who have lost a place to live, job or other sources of livelihood appear particularly vulnerable to this type of violence.

This study elucidated multiple layers of vulnerabilities of women in the wake of the disaster, which stem from the pre-existing social structures that disadvantage and discriminate women, and sociocultural norms that reinforce male domination and female subordination.

INTE-20.2
IKEDA, KENICHI* (Doshisha University, keikeda@mail.doshisha.ac.jp)
Does East Asian Social Capital Bring about Beneficial Effects over Its Indigenous Cultural Constraints?

East Asian social networks, as compared with North Americans’, are often colored with their emphasis on hierarchy. In tandem with network structures, East Asian cultural context also stresses that hierarchy is essential in society, which is often modeled after traditional kinship networks. As revealed in a book by Ikeda & Richey (2011) in Japanese cultural contexts, this hierarchical nature does affect Japanese political trust, knowledge, and participation. However, we are not certain that the case is true for other East Asian cultural contexts, i.e. the generalizability of the findings. This paper will focus on this point. Using EASS 2012 dataset (East Asia Social Survey among Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Mainland China), we will show comparative analyses of social network and its effects on social trust, social support, and political/ social participation, especially focusing on the hierarchical nature of “Asian” social networks.

RC30-515.1
IKEDA, SHINGOU* (Ins Labour Policy and Training, ikeda@jil.go.jp)
The Factors of Japanese Female Workers’ Job Quitting for Childbirth/Childrearing

This presentation will show the factors why Japanese female workers quit their jobs for childbirth and childrearing. Despite the enforcement of Equal Employment Opportunity Act and Parental Leave Act 20 years ago, the female labor force participation rate by age in Japan still forms M-shape curve, because many women quit their jobs at the time of their pregnancy.

C. Hakim stresses on “preferences” between work and home to explain behaviors of female workers with family responsibilities; “work-centered”, “home-centered”, and “adaptive”. She presents the data that many of women are “adaptive” in Europe. She also points out the influences of relaxing labor market regulations

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
on increasing part-time work and on intermittent careers which are typical of adaptive women. I suppose it is also important in Japan to focus on the structure of labor market as influential factors to explain the mass of women's behaviors. Japanese society has experienced long-term depressions during the past two decades, and firms have increased non-regular employees such as part-time and temporary workers instead of regular employees. This severe employment situation has negative influences on many female workers' job continuity, while some firms maintain female regular employees as long-term labor force. Moreover small organizations are not so positive on parental leave while large organizations promote the leave. As a result, the job continuity rate after the first childbirth is increasing only for the regular employees in large organizations.

The results of our data analysis imply that it is effective for employees in small organizations to gain knowledge of work-life balance support systems to negotiate with their organizations and avoid job quitting. And also, it is important to support female workers searching for regular employment with work-life balance systems so as not to choose non-regular jobs in order to balance work with family lives.

RC08-149.5

IKEDA, YOSHIFUSA* (Toyo Eiwa Jogakuin University, yoshifusa.ikeda@nifty.com)

The Influence of Gabriel Tarde on the Development of Japanese Sociology in the Early Twentieth Century

The purpose of this paper is to examine Gabriel Tarde's influence on the development of Japanese sociology in the early twentieth-century period. Tarde was an opinion leader of French sociology with his famous opponent, Émile Durkheim. After his death in 1904, Tarde's presence in the French academic community declined gradually, while Durkheim earned a reputation with his collaborators known as "Durkheimian school." Unlike Durkheim, a professor at the Sorbonne, Tarde did not have his own students at the College de France, where lectures were open for everyone. It may be one of the main reasons for Tarde's decline, as some historians of sociology think.

However, there were many foreign sociologists in the audience of his course of modern philosophy at the College de France. One of Japanese sociologists who attended Tarde’s course, Shotaro Yoneda (1873-1943), became the first professor of sociology at the Kyoto Imperial University. Yoneda established his sociological theory based on Tarde's "inter-psychology." In 1913, Yoneda co-founded the Japanese Institute of Social Science with his colleague at the Tokyo Imperial University, Tongo Takebe (1871-1945), who also attended Tarde's course. Yoneda's earliest disciple, Yasuma Takata (1883-1972), a preeminent sociologist and economist in Japan, not only borrowed Tarde's idea for his "Power theory of economics," but discussed Tarde's imitation theory for his system of formal sociology. Therefore, in this paper we propose to demonstrate that the impact of Tarde's sociology was more important in Japan than in his home country.

RC40-680.3

IKEGAMI, KOICHI* (KINKI UNIVERSITY, ikegami@nara.kindai.ac.jp)

What Is Happening in the Northern Mozambique Under the Prosoavana Programme and Agricultural Growth Corridor: An Implication to the Large Scale Land Acquisition in the Southeast Asia

This paper intends to reveal what is happening in the Northern Mozambique under the ProSavana Programme and agricultural Growth Corridor, and draw implications from a field survey for peasant society in Southeast Asia. Large scale land acquisition, so-called "land grabbing," is extending in Southeast Asia as well as in Africa. Laos and Cambodia are relatively new countries in the sphere of land grabbing. Such countries are expected to promote agricultural growth corridors. Obviously, there is close relations between land grabbing and corridor projects. What impacts will such relations give on the concerned rural communities and peasant farmers?

In Mozambique, some agricultural growth corridor projects have been conducted since the mid of the 2000s. Nacala corridor project in the Northern Mozambique, which connects Nacala Port to Malawi and Zambia, is one of them. In the same area, ProSavana programme started in the same area in 2011 under the triangle cooperation among Mozambique, Brazil and Japan. The target area of ProSavana covers the Nampula, Zambezia and Niassa provinces.

The UNAC (União Nacional de Camponeses) and international NGOs are claiming to stop ProSavana because of many problems causing from ProSavana and its related activities of the local and the central governments, and agribusinesses. This paper highlights the process of land deals, real beneficiaries, and severe impacts on local communities. It examines how large scale land acquisition by foreign investment infringes food sovereignty of the society.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
material state of his/her own family, social activity, satisfaction with ecological situ-
ation in the area of residence, interaction with bodies of local authorities, migration moods, life ambitions, etc., draws stable psychosocial climate of a rural area.

Mutual support is a phenomenon in modern society where personal values and disunity dominate. This phenomenon is characteristic of very few rural areas in Russia and it was found in rural areas of Tatarstan. The explanation of this fact lays, in the opinion of the author, in socialistic values of rural population especially typical for the area where the proportion of old people is quite big. Social networks reflecting rural population cooperation in Pestreschinsky area are concentrated basically on mezolevel and in Kukmorsky area on microlevel. Projective trajectories of rural population towards development of all spheres of life in a rural area are connected with intergenerational continuity due to family agricultural business.

1. Specifics of a demographic portrait of population in Pestreschinsky area reflect on making facilities inside the house. At the same time home improvement in Kukmorsky area is connected with household needs outside the house.

2. Rural residents working on a family farm show high level of satisfaction of fulfillment of his/her reproductive capabilities. 3. Such form of rural residents’ cooperation as condemnation of co-residents for not taking part in life of a rural community.

4. Life of rural people living in Pestrescinsky area is concentrated on the development of a social wellbeing while in Kukmorsky area - on personal wellbeing. None of these strategies cannot be viewed acknowledged as the best for the development of a rural society because personal welfare also constitutes social capital of the whole area.

**JS-38.2**

**ILERI, ESIN** (École Hautes Etudes Sciences Sociales, esinileri@gmail.com)

A Visual Retrospect of Istanbul’s Galata Neighborhood: Pursuing the Path of Socio-Spatial Segregation

This paper will examine the visual effects of gentrification in the historic neighbor-
hood of Galata in downtown Istanbul, Turkey. Revisiting the research I have done in 2004 and conducting a new fieldwork in the neighborhood, I intend to examine the evolution of visual contrasts between physical proximity and social distance, revealing the differences and similarities concerning residential segre-
gation and neighborhood change. Galata is a historical district which was inhab-
ited by non-Muslim minorities until the first half of the twentieth century when these had to leave the country for various reasons, including the creation of the State of Israel, the events of 6-7 September 1955, the “wealth tax” in 1964 and the cancellation of the residence permit for more than eight thousand Greeks. These years also represent a significant wave of migration from underdeveloped regions of southeastern Turkey towards Istanbul. These migrants have settled in the neglected and abandoned apartments mainly in Galata. In the 70s, small fac-
tories moved into the area, usually in the ground pavements, destroying the walls in order to install machines and thus worsening the condition of the buildings. Since the 2000s the dilapidated buildings are restored and the migrant popu-
lation is gradually displaced and replaced firstly by the middle and then upper classes. Using the concept of territoriality, enrolling in both frames of time and space, this study aims to elaborate the interpenetration of these two structures and to identify new ways, developed by different social groups living in the district, of appropriating the same urban space.

**RC47-765.2**

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**ERGIN, NEZIHE BASAK** (Giresun University, nbasakergin@gmail.com)

Is a Non-Violent Way of Resistance Against Violence Possible? Istanbul’s Gezi Park As a Battlefield

This paper will examine the interactions between the actors of the Gezi Park urban uprising and the Turkish state in the framework of shifting violent and non-violent strategies. The movement of peaceful, unarmed, non-violent people against the demolition of the Park was faced with violent tactics from the police force, varying from excessive use of tear gas and water cannons to plastic bullets, while streets turned into battlefields. This led to an emotional urban communing process of different political groups with different perspectives or agendas, and even “ordinary” people without any activist experience or intent, which represents a unique characteristic. The approach of the government, fostered by accusing the protesters of being “looters”, has resulted in defensive, as well as new, creative, non-violent (but not always) ways of resistances such as standing still and silent in front of the police or painting stairs in rainbow colors. This study aims to elaborate the two months of resistance spreading over Turkey, from the main reasons behind it, as excessive police intervention, not merely during uprisings, but even before as discursive and political violence; which makes it one of the rea-
sons behind the resistance. Apart from being a participatory action research, this paper will also cover discussions on violence, which was one of the main issues within the movement too.
In this paper I will detail how social networks, videos, and video games can foster and be used by Islamists to create what I call ‘therapeutic zones’, which clarify the social dynamics and make Islamist explanations and solutions expectable. I consider these zones as an essential part in cultivating the desire among some individuals to acquire extreme ideas and in some cases act upon them, either with or without the involvement of Islamists. These zones are important because they are spaces where what I call militarized emotions can be cultivated and secondary trauma imparted. The emotions act as disclaimers to circumvent ethical and legal references and make Islamist explanations and solutions acceptable.

Almost fifteen years have passed since the rising levels of inequality and insecurity became the social issues in Japan. One of the major reasons of this is clearly rooted in the limited social inclusion of non-regular workers within the institutionalized pattern of social security of livelihood and future prospects. Although the last several years witnessed some attempts of re-regulation of labor markets under the governance of the Democratic Party of Japan such as the revisions of Temporary Dispatching Work Law and Part-time Work Law, the processes and the outcomes of re-regulation appear to legitimize or even formalize the existing structure of inequalities and exclusion. The paper argues that the situation cannot be turned around unless the specific link between employment security and welfare and the norms that support it is properly recognized. The link is shaped as a specific type of industrial citizenship, a set of rights and duties for employers and workers that is negotiated historically between state, firm and labor. In Japan, it was negotiated by enterprise-based labor unions prioritizing the employment security of workers with standard employment contract who are typically employed by large manufacturers. Social security system was designed to support these male bread-winners. Ironically, this citizenship – negotiated standard of social justice in a society – justifies triple inequalities that characterize the current labor markets in Japan: large firms over smaller firms, men over women, regular employment over non-regular employment with regard to the access to livelihood security and future prospects. The paper points out the necessity to overcome the standard employmentcentrism that produces the ironic consequences.

RC51-830.3

IMADA, TAKATOSHI* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, imada@valdes.titech.ac.jp)

Significance of Agent-Based Simulation in Social System Theory

Since the last decade of the 20th century, agent-based simulation method has been developed and becoming a powerful tool for social science. This approach has attracted attention as a new trend, which clarifies the social dynamics and complex human relations. Especially, the following is an important advantage of this approach. This simulation is performed in bottom-up and process-traceable ways, therefore we can clarify how the macroscopic form and social order are generated from the interactions of individual agents. The agents only receive a small number of constraints, each interacting autonomously in the computer space. Then we can reproduce by simulation the manner of forming the ordered whole (social system) from individual behaviors.

The advantage of agent-based simulation lies in that we can explore the micro-macro link between individual and society by a bottom-up procedure. There has been a deep division between the methodological individualism and collectivism. To bridge this division has been the most difficult work so far. Because of the emergent property of a macro level, it has been regarded as almost impossible to derive the characteristics of macro (society) from the micro (individual). In fact, while efforts to the problem of micro-macro link have been made in sociology meaningful results have not been achieved.

In the presentation, I argue the micro-macro problem from three aspects based on the viewpoint of agent-based simulation. First is to examine the mechanism of emergences with reference to Schelling’s “A Self-Forming Neighborhood Model.” Second is unintended consequence of action by referring to Yamamoto’s model regarding a trap of egalitarianism in the logic of social contract. Third is mathematically unsolvable solution with reference to Axelrod’s “Tit for Tat” strategy in the iterated Prisoner’s Dilemma game.

RC21-368.4

IMAIE, HEIDEn* (Hosei University Tokyo, heide.imai@gmx.net)

Making Places for Identity: Urban Alleyways As Places of Belonging and Displacement

This paper presents a comparative study of the roji, urban alleyways in Tokyo, and urban alleyways in Berlin-Mitte, which have once been part of people’s personal spatial sphere and everyday life, but which have increasingly been transformed by diverse and competing interests. Marginalized through the emergence of new forms of housing and public spaces and re-appropriated by different fields, the qualities of urban alleyways are re-interpreted in subcultures and new social movements to fit hybrid and multiple concepts of living and lifestyles. Focusing on the comparative cases of central Tokyo, Japan and Berlin-Mitte, Germany, drawing on ethnographic data supported by a conceptual framework derived from theories of place making and identity formation processes, this paper investigates the kind of functions the alleyways fulfilled in these cities in the past, and the qualities of urban life that have been lost or changed. Providing multiple narratives of change, the paper’s main purpose is to critically reflect on the recent ‘revival’ of the urban alleyway, arguing that the interstitial nature of these places can be characterized as a boundary between belonging and displacement being on the hand places which are desired and needed to express local voices, thoughts and personal opinions but also places which face different forms of occupation, transformation or destruction.

In summary, conceptualising the alleyway as a contested place and sampling for assessing physical, corporeal, and social relations in these processes of micro-scale place making, allows us to view the alleyway as the material expression for broader social struggles, and focus on generating, proclaiming and negotiating different cultural subjects, which are aspects of contemporary urban life. The outcomes of this study should offer more insights and alternative views to understand the potential and future of the urban alleyway in a global perspective.

RC09-167.2

IMBRASAITE, JURATE* (Vytautas Magnus University, jimbasraite@smf.vdu.lt)

Political Participation Patterns in Lithuania: Alienated or Active Citizens?

Citizen participation in the process of political governance is an essential condition for the functioning of democracy and ensuring the stability of society. Political participation is closely related to the logic of governance inherent in the process of democratic government that helps citizens to voice their interests, preferences and needs, and to pressure state officials to take into account their opinions. Active participation in the process of democratic governance provides ordinary citizens with a possibility to have influence on the appointment and monitoring of politicians and civil servants.

The focus of this paper is to investigate the impact of structural and individual factors on political participation patterns in Lithuania. What groups of citizens in Lithuania may be distinguished in accordance with their level of interest in political participation is expressed through a number of mechanisms that influence the differences between types of citizens? What are the causes and explanations of different patterns of political participation between types of citizens?

Based on the survey conducted in Lithuania in 2010 and 60 semi-structured interviews, the paper draws conclusions that three types of citizenship (active, voters, passive) may be identified according to interest in politics, political efficacy and participation in political acts. From theoretical perspectives of active traditional and monitorial citizenship, the characteristics of identified groups are mixed, because of socioeconomic and cultural conditions in Lithuania.

RC48-788.2

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Support for Democracy and Citizens Participation in Lithuania: From Alienation Toward Active Citizenship

Democracy is rather fragile, when it is based on formal democratic institutions. Support for governmental institutions and citizen participation in the process of political governance is an essential condition for the functioning of democracy and ensuring the stability of society. Citizens are free to choose a number of ways to influence the political process. However, not all modes of political participation are equal in the context of the consolidation of newly established democratic systems. High levels of support for democracy and participation in conventional political acts constitute a precondition for a stable democratic system. On the other hand, other authors argue that low levels of institutional trust and participation in public protest actions may be considered as acts of self-expression and it is not dangerous for stability of democracy.

The focus of this paper is to identify and to investigate types of citizen in Lithuania. What groups of citizens in Lithuania may be distinguished in accordance with their level of evaluations of democracy, trust to political institutions and participation in political acts? What are the differences between types of citizens? What are the causes and explanations of different patterns of satisfaction of democracy, political trust and participation between types of citizens?

Based on the survey conducted in Lithuania in 2010 and 60 semi-structured interviews, the paper draws conclusions that four types of citizens (trustful reserved, non-trustful reserved, non-trustful active, non-trustful passive) may be identified according to evaluations of democracy, institutional trust and par-
RC28-487.1
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Vocational and Academic Effects on Gender Segregation in VET - a Three Country Comparison, Germany, Norway and Canada

Gender segregated vocational education and training (VET) is usually attributed to gender stereotyped career choices of students at the end of junior high school. However, institutional logics may also promote gender segregation in VET. Empirical findings in German-speaking countries show that mixed-gender educational programs require higher school achievement compared to both male- and female-typed programs.

The paper investigates how institutional logics of the education system impact on the allocation of school leavers to gender-typed upper secondary (general and vocational) programs in Germany (DE), Norway (NO) and Canada (CA). We test the assumptions that (a) the more vocationalised an educational program, the more gender-typed the program (vocational effect), and that (b) mixed-gender education programs require higher academic school achievement than gendered-typed programs (academic effect).

The three countries were selected because of their different educational policies (vocational and academic principles in DE; academic and universalistic principles in CA; NO sharing the vocational principle with DE, and the universalistic principle with CA). We use youth panel data in all three countries (DE: SIIBB Transition Survey 2006; NO: Young in Norway YIN; CA: Youth in Transition Survey YITS) to analyse both the vocational and the academic effect on educational gender segregation. We apply multinomial logistic regression for men and women separately, with gender-type of the educational program (male-typed, mixed-gender, female-typed) being the dependent variable to test our hypotheses.

Preliminary results show clear evidence for the vocational effect on educational gender segregation in all three countries, including Canada. In contrast, the academic effect on educational gender segregation is strong in Germany but relatively weak in Canada and Norway. We interpret our findings with the unique constellation of different educational principles (vocational, academic, universalistic) in each country.

RC34-594.6
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Shrinking the Ballooning Young Precariat Class in Nigeria: The Need for Youth Empowerment

All over the world, the debouchment of a new class has been observed with new demands for the progressive troika of equality, liberty and fraternity. Far from being the forlorn cry for the establishment of a Marxian utopia or pantosocracy, the genuine demands for egalitarianism necessitating the restructuring of economic, social and cultural capitals has become a desideratum for society's preservation. Social upheavals, civil protests and collective movements led by a determined precariat class to address social ills and worsening inequalities will continue unabated until the political and economic managers of the state capitulate to these demands. In Nigeria, the elite is already aware of the potential violent incipience and precariousness of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities manifest by this class. Evil contrivances have become weapons of this class. Militancy and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes of all forms are on the increase and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and extremities of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class.

Bodies-in-Design: Impairment and Embodiment in Universal Design

Bodies-in-design: impairment and embodiment in Universal Design

Designed objects and environments are often insensitive to impairment or bioform (bodies that do not conform to particular, yet normalised, conceptions of bodily form and performance). This has resulted in a heightened awareness for a socially just design that is sensitive to the complexities of bodily actions and encounters, leading to the emergence of movements such as Universal Design. Drawing on a study on the relationships between impairment, embodiment, and design, this paper considers the diverse ways in which major exponents of universally designed products and services construct the impaired body, or the bodies for which they purport to design. Discussing data from interviews with designers in companies at the forefront of making universally designed products, we consider how the impaired body is designed into the production of various products and environments, and how far designing for impaired corporeality is possible, and desirable, within the confines of commercially orientated organisations. As our research suggests, while Universal Design purports to design for all, the practices of designers sometimes risk falling back on reductive conceptions of the impaired body that mask the diversity of capabilities and experiences among users of designed objects and environments. We then discuss some of the reasons for such exclusions as well as outline potential ways of sensitising organisations and practitioners to the complexities of bodies-in-design.

RC06-130.1
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Social Stratification and the Formation of Single Parent Household in Japan

It has been confirmed that the children who grew up in a single parenthood had many disadvantages both on educational attainment and the life course afterwards. This finding is robust in US, but recently Japanese studies have also found it repeatedly in Japan. This is to say that parental divorce limit their children's life chance, and hence reduce their children's intergenerational social mobility.

If we have concern with the intergenerational reproduction of poverty (or social stratification), we have to clarify the relationship between social attributes and the occurrence of the single parent households. We use the data of Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century (2001 Cohort) by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan. Respondent were randomly selected from men and women who nurture kids born either between at January 10th and 17th in 2001 or at between 10th and 17th in July 2001. Initial survey was done in 2002 and the sample size was 47,015. Afterwards, panel survey has been done for every year, except for 2007.

We set household composition at 5th survey (conducted in 2010) as basic dependent variable. As sample attrition was serious, we dealt with this sample selection bias by propensity score analysis and Heckman's two stage estimation probit model (Heckit). We found that those who did not have college or university degree, those who had married at early ages, and those who had low household income in 2001 and tended to drop out from school, but they also tended to divorce and form a single parent household in 2010. Marital relationships of those at low socioeconomic status were generally insecure and were likely to disrupt. These findings suggest the mediating effect of divorce between parents' low educational attainment and those of their children's.

The Possibility of “Community” Mediation

Community is made up of the following minimum. (1) Life is dependent on the region (2) Sharing culture (3) Relationship face-to-face (4) Relationships are there grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren, and so on. However, the community, recovery community is fragile, and once lost, injured difficult. 2 About the possibility of community mediation. Community mediation, proceed in 2006.

RC12-217.3
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The Possibility of “Community” Mediation

Community is made up of the following minimum. (1) Life is dependent on the region (2) Sharing culture (3) Relationship face-to-face (4) Relationships are there grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren, and so on. However, the community, recovery community is fragile, and once lost, injured difficult. 2 About the possibility of community mediation. Community mediation, proceed as follows. (1) Providing a forum for mediation (2) Listening to both parties (3) Promoting the voluntary interaction (4) The parties themselves generating an
agreement. I will explain in the following example of the above. (1) Examples of Indonesia: Mushawara and Tsunami of Aceh (2) Example of Mongolia: New mediation act (3) Legal consultation activities as Tohoku disaster cite (4) Social support for evacuated municipal staff from Fukushima nuclear power plant (5) Medical dialogue promoters (6) Ehime settlement support center

RC45-748.1
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Does Trust Promote Generosity?

Both of trust and generosity have been considered as important factors to promote cooperation (Yamagishi 1998, Nesse 2001). Some researchers argue that trust plays a significant role in assessing quality and trustworthiness of unknown others. On the other hand, generosity is defined as a tendency to forgive defects or failures of partners (Exline & Baumeister 2000, McCullough 2008). However, these two cooperation-promoting traits appear to be incompatible. Trust helps us to assess partner’s trustworthiness, which may lead to a withdrawal from inappropriate relationships. On the other hand, generosity helps us to forgive partner’s mistakes, implying that we make a commitment in spite of partner’s failures. Therefore, the question is: Are these two traits really compatible? And if so, how do we have developed these two seemingly contradicting traits?

Here, we aim to clarify the puzzling relationship between trust and generosity by using an agent-based modeling. We adopt trust game as a basic building block and then incorporate two further elements into our model. One is related to heterogeneous agents in terms of abilities to fulfill donor’s expectation. The other element is related to partner choice, commitment (repeated trust game with the same partner) and an exit. Trust is thus formulated as selective strategies in the context of partner choice, whereas generosity is defined as forgiveness of partner’s failures in the context of commitment relationship. We carry out the set of computer simulation experiments to assess the viability of several strategies.

Our first result is: without reasonable trustful strategies, more generous strategies cannot be viable. Furthermore, we find that agent size increases, trust level also goes up, leading to the prevention of degenerating generosity. These two results clearly indicate that trust can promote generosity. Put it differently, there exists a coevolution mechanism of trust and generosity in our social world.

RC05-100.5
INAZU, HIDEKI* (JSPS Research Fellow, hide84@hotmail.co.jp)

Facing the Selves in the Field Research of Immigrants: From the Research Question Based on Visibility to Led through Daily Relationships

This paper aims to describe the process of constructing and transforming research questions through encounters with immigrants in the field of everyday life under the globalized environment, and to indicate two approaches to the fieldwork, based on my research around Kobe city, Japan. The first is research based on researchers’ perceptions that categorized immigrants as the “aliens” visibly in the social structure, while the researchers’ positions and power to make them other are not critically subjected. Here, encounter is not a research subject but rather a chance to inspect their presupposed research question. On the contrary, the alternative approach that constructs research question from daily relationships with immigrants focuses on the encounter itself as the process of facing the selves that occurs us another belonging and identity in the dimension of existential movement, such as Ghassan Hage proposed (Hage 2005). Based on my research, I experienced these approaches as transition from the former to the latter, that criticized the direct linkage between the notion of “aliens” and their visibility by walking away from the ethnic fastidious to the daily relationships among return migrants from Peru, and by getting involved a trouble of a family that shaken researcher’s existence to remind me my family backgrounds as also return migrants from Korean peninsula after the colonial period. This is just one of examples to research another belonging and identity between researchers and informants. However, in the field of Japanese sociologists, there is almost separatist between international sociology that focuses on structural social change and life story studies that approaches to individual meaningful life and encounters with informants so long time. This paper shows the possibility and the subject to link these studies on immigrants as one of fieldwork methodology for bridging between social theories and realities of daily life under globalization.

RC06-131.9
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“Battle Hymn of Tiger Mom” As Social Capital Building

“Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mom” as Social Capital Building

In this presentation, I explore Amy Chua’s “Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mom” as a way to build social capital by second generation Chinese American. I examine Chua’s account in relation to Asian immigrant experiences, social and cultural ties, and communities in U.S. race and ethnic relations. The questions asked include: How did Chua raise her children to obtain social capital and educational opportunities in U.S. society? What were the limitations and (unintended) consequences of her strategy? How can we inform this situation in the history of Asian American social, cultural, political, and educational experiences? Does her account overcome stereotypes against Asian Americans, or those against other racial minorities?

I situate Chua’s account of child rearing in the context of existing quantitative and qualitative educational research on educational achievement of Asian Americans to point out the almost missing perspective of building social capital from cross cultural contexts. Second, I analyze Chua’s account. Chua comes from an intellectually elite family, and she herself is also a well-connected intellectual elite. She has very distinct idea on “success,” and her children are successful so far, but Chua also suggests that the Chinese way of raising children will have some pit falls because it does not nurture some important American values such as creativity, leadership, and independence. I argue that Chua’s account, while being somewhat extreme, shares some common characteristics of the dominant discourse of Asian Americans as a model minority. I also suggest that analyzing the accounts of second-generation mothers is advantageous, as they know the ways social capital and networks work based on their foreign-born parents’ experiences and they are very conscious not to allow their children to lose them while becoming “American.”

JS-78.3
INOKUCHI, HIROMITSU* (Daito Bunka University, hiro.inokuchi@gmail.com)

Reading “Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mom” As an Educational Biography

Reading “Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mom” as an Educational (and Socio-Political) Biography

In this presentation, I explore Amy Chua’s “Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mom” as a biographical account of child rearing by a second generation Chinese American. I examine Chua’s account in relation to Asian immigrant experiences in the United States. Questions asked include: How does Chua tell about the ways in which she raised her children to attain high educational achievement in U.S. society? What were the limitation and (unintended) consequences of her strategy? How can we inform Chua’s biographical account in the history of Asian American social, cultural, political, and educational experiences?

First, I situate Chua’s account of child rearing in the context of existing quantitative and qualitative educational research on the educational achievement of Asian Americans. I review the literature on educational attainment of Asian Americans to point out the missing area is Asian Americans’ self account of education at home, i.e., how they raise their children.

Second, I analyze Chua’s account. Chua comes from an intellectually elite family, and she herself is also an intellectually elite. She has very distinct idea on “success,” and her children are successful so far, but Chua’s account also implies that the Chinese way of raising children will have some pit falls because it does not nurture some important American values such as creativity, leadership, and independence. I argue that Chua’s account, while being somewhat extreme, shares some common characteristics of the dominant discourse of Asian Americans as a model minority. I also suggest that analyzing the biographical account of second-generation mothers is advantageous, as they know the ways their foreign-born parents raised their children and they are very conscious of how they raise their children.

RC51-830.4
INOUE, HIROKO* (University of California-Riverside, hiro.inoue@email.ucr.edu)


The comparative world-systems approach analyzes systems of societies rather than a single society. Interaction networks in world-systems comprise systems of human societies which are bounded in space and engage in regularized interaction among themselves. The evolutionary growth of the connections and intensified linkages through cycles and oscillations has formed increasingly larger and integrated world-systems over time. Structural globalization is thus conceptualized as an elementary trend that prevailed in the last two centuries. While the world-systems approach explains evolutionary growth of interaction networks over time, it is conscious of historical contingencies as well as spatially and temporally specific conditions for local politics. This aspect is compatible with recently developing agent-based social science. Applying spatial agent-based simulation, the current study engages in examination of historical cases. In particular, this study focused on...
on the formation of large-scale politics and social complexity in East, Central, and West Asia in the middle ages. By so doing, this study examines the dynamics between local emergent processes, macro-interaction networks, and their impacts on the formation of large-scale politics and social complexity.

WGO2-904.2

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How Human Insecurity Arose Under International Peacebuilding: The Case of Timor-Leste

This presentation explicates how new form of human security arose in Timor-Leste during the time of international statebuilding and peacebuilding efforts, and the role played by international forces and their agencies and organizations. Firstly, I draw attention to the influence of neo-liberal economic policy on people's lives. The introduction of neo-liberal economy had a detrimental impact on domestic agriculture in Timor-Leste, triggering a large-scale urbanization as many moved to cities in search for jobs. Despite the recent economic growth, however, most of migrants from rural areas remained jobless and the poverty among the new migrants aggravated.

Secondly, I point out the impact of the failure of state-institution building on the human security condition in the country. As many have pointed out the modern state institutions had struggled to build its foundations in the country. State was there but it was not able to provide the services to the people. The clan-based community and its customary form of governance have provided social safety net in rural areas, the population in the urban areas lacked such supports from families and extended families. It was under such a context where a new form of human insecurity emerged.

I will close this presentation by discussing the implication of the case of Timor-Leste to the theory of international statebuilding and peacebuilding. The conventional theories have assumed that political democratisation would automatically bring about peace and security in the post-conflict society. The case of Timor-Leste, however, suggests the need to reframe the theory so that it would be able to include the complexity of political and economic modernisation and to appropriately explain the complex trajectories that the post-conflict societies might experience.

RC38-646.3

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Towards Adequate and Accessible Psychosocial Care: A Research Working Alliance with Professionals in Treatment and Counseling

Institutions of psychosocial care do not offer equal access to all members of society, not even to those who are entitled to such services by general health insurance. Immigrant status is associated with lower rates of use of mental health services; this likely reflects cultural and linguistic barriers to care. In the case of Germany, migrants are disproportionally highly represented among in-patients in psychiatric clinics and in compulsory treatment in forensic psychiatry; in many cases, psychosocial care therefore does not function preventively. Institutions of psychosocial care do not adequately respond to the needs of migrants and the relation between migration and mental health needs further investigation, as well as the development of cultural sensitive health care.

Psychotherapists and psychiatrists in Frankfurt am Main founded the "Intercultural Forum Migration and Psychosocial Care" in April 2010 to address these problems and work towards more adequate and accessible treatment and counseling. In some institutions there are changes in organization and leadership, more professionals in counseling experience are employed and treatment is offered in different languages. In other institutions, such changes are absent or very slow. But professionals from most clinics and counseling centers take part in the "Forum" and agree that change is needed.

Vocational Education and Gendered School-to-Work Transitions in Switzerland and Japan

The labour markets of Japan and Switzerland are significantly gender segregated. In Switzerland the need for labour market gender segregation begins with the general orientation of young school leavers. Via the Vocational education and training (VET) system and the occupational linkage of education and employment, early career aspirations are transformed into gendered employment opportunities. VET is indeed very prominent in Switzerland, where seven out of ten upper secondary graduates come from vocational programs.

But the case of Japan challenges the assumption that gender segregation is mainly due to gender segregated VET. Japan's upper secondary graduation rates figures are more than reversed from those of Switzerland with three out of four graduates having enrolled in general programmes and only one out of four in VET. Within VET, however, Japan (JP) and Switzerland (CH) show a similar distribution of gender by vocational fields and gender. Still, the contribution of the highly competitive academic education system to gender segregation in Japan remains unclear. Therefore the paper asks how education systems in Switzerland and Japan promote gender-typed trajectories into the labour market differently.

We use comparable youth panel data for both countries to analyse our research question (JP: Youth cohort study of Japan; CH: Transitions from Education to Employment TREE). Our dependant variable is job gender concentration as measured on industry level. We apply stepwise linear regressions to analyse country specific effects of (1) junior high school variables (CH: track, marks, literacy skills; JP: position of class), (2) senior high school variables (field of VET, academic level), (3) higher education variables (field of study, short vs. long studies), (4) family background variables, and finally (5) gender on job gender concentration. The findings allow for a critical assessment of VETs contribution to job gender segregation in different educational systems.

RC06-128.2

INUI, JUNKO* (Kyoto University, inui0904@yahoo.co.jp)

Female Employment and the Socioeconomic and Family Factors in Japan

This study uses nationwide panel data to identify determinants of female employment in Japan. Almost 70% of women exit the labor market during marriage or childbirth and this figure remains high, especially among higher educated women (Cabinet Office 2006).

Reports indicate that whether married women work or not is explained by “Douglas-Arisawa's law,” which suggests that there is a higher non-core family members' labor force participation rate in lower core income than in higher core income households. This law's validity has been proven using panel survey data in 1997 (Kawaguchi 2002), yet some reports currently indicate that Douglas-Arisawa's law is collapsing, especially among married women with less than a high school education (Manabe 2004). Furthermore, Takeuchi (2003) studied panel data from Japanese married women aged 30 years and below and found that life events such as childbirth and child-rearing serve as restraints to employment, and that wives have not reacted to changes in their husbands' income. This study verifies the current validity of Douglas-Arisawa's law and the determinants of women's employment in Japan.

Data obtained from the National Family Research of Japan, 2008-2011 Panel Study (NFRJ-08 Panel) were used with a dependent variable having a job dummy, where “having a job = 1 and not having a job = 0.” The results of the regression analysis shows that vocational school or university graduates would probably work than high school graduates with a lower probability of wives working if their husbands' income are higher. A short-term reduction in the husband's income did not affect the wife's probable employment; however, the youngest child's age did have an effect. Results indicate little change from Takeuchi’s (2003) results and appear to maintain Douglas-Arisawa's law.

RC21-381.2

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The Street As Urban Borderland: Micro-Geographies of Inequality and Co-Existence in Manchester and Shanghai

The paper examines the micro-geographies of spatially divided but adequately located and coexisting social groups (defined by place of origin, ethnicity, socioeconomic status or various other criteria) in two very different cities. It is rooted in six years of fieldwork in Shanghai, China, and several months of research-based teaching (Architecture) in Manchester, UK. The study builds on ethnographic work (namely long-term observation, visual methods and in-depth interviews) in two divided neighbourhoods, where the street acts both as a border, separating difference, and as a space of conviviality, bringing together and merging. In this way, everyday streets are established as spaces where the various barriers between the different are often patiently and persistently undone by those who live them in their everyday, just as symbolically as they are sometimes erected.
Intergenerational transfers of money, time and space are important features of parent-child relationships. Previous research reveals substantial differences in intergenerational solidarity, raising the question of causes and reasons for European divergences. Apart from inequality on the micro level, meso level structures (family) as well as macro level factors are important in order to understand differences in support levels of giving and taking money, time and space within and also between countries. While single types of solidarity have been predominantly analysed separately, a joint analysis is still missing.

Based on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), 14 European countries are analysed to measure the impact of inequality structures on functional solidarity between parents and their adult children. Multilevel analyses including micro, meso and macro levels indicate that need and opportunity structures as well as variations in family composition and cultural-contextual differences between welfare state regimes matter for intergenerational relations. Children in need get more support than better situated offspring. Simultaneously, parents with better opportunity structures help more. Furthermore, we can observe that parents in low-level service states and high poverty and income inequality countries such as Poland, Italy and Spain predominantly support their adult children by providing living space, whereas in less familialistic and more generous welfare states such as the Netherlands, Denmark or Sweden parents rather provide time and monetary support. Our results moreover reveal that the provision of living space substitutes for time and financial transfers. The latter, however, do complement each other: children who receive time support from their parents often receive monetary help as well.

RC43-722.1
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Money Vs. Space? Intergenerational Transfers in a Comparative Perspective

The provision of living space as well as direct financial transfers are important elements of functional solidarity between parents and adult children. However, previous research reveals substantial discrepancies in monetary transfers and intergenerational cosiderness not only within but also between countries. Against this background, the investigation addresses causes and reasons for intergenerational support in terms of money and space. We investigate (1) which parents do provide these kinds of support for their adult children, (2) whether money and space are substitutes or complements, and (3) how one can explain national differences.

Using the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), influences of individual, familial and societal factors are analyzed for 14 countries. Empirical results, based on logistic multilevel models, indicate that especially needs of the adult child as well as opportunities of the parents are important determinants of intergenerational solidarity. In contrast, competing family members reduce support probabilities for each individual. Parents in familialistic and low-level service countries such as Poland, Italy and Spain predominantly support their adult children by providing living space, whereas in less familialistic and more generous welfare states such as the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden parents rather offer monetary support. Furthermore, the provision of living space seems to substitute direct financial transfers.

RC48-788.4
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Ukrainian New Left and Grassroots Social Protests: A Thorny Way to Hegemony

When and how the emerging radical new left in the post-Soviet societies is able to win hegemony within the rising social-economic protests mobilization? In the context of the post-Soviet weak civil society the new left has a unique opportunity to use the ‘primacy effect’ in order to win strong position within the grassroots social protests. The prior strong position within the movement around some problem gives the privileged position compared to other political groups when the mass mobilization around it erupts. I will analyze the case of Ukrainian radical leftist student union ‘Direct Action’ organized in 2008 by ideological anarchists and libertarian Marxists which appeared to lead 20,000 student mobilization in over 15 Ukrainian cities against introduction of paid services in the public sector. As in 2010 when established student NGOs were siding with the government or discovering they have no mobilization potential. However, the ‘primacy effect’ has its limits as not so many issues are remaining ‘vacant’ (because of the far right active intervention particularly) and not each issues has the same potential to destabilize the political regime. It means an increasing necessity for the post-Soviet new left to win and retain hegemony in the broad coalitions competing with other politicized and often hostile actors over non-politicized masses. Analyzing the case of highly successful ‘Save Old Kiev’ initiative against the privatization of public space, established in 2007 with the dominance of the new left groups coalition but where the
far right has ultimately won hegemony. I will show the process of ‘double institutionalization’: participation without systematic attempt to establish ideological influence and use of the grassroots protests for the publicity of particular political groups. If these two typical failure strategies are allowed to proceed, they lead to increasing distrust, the collapse of coalitions and isolation of the new left groups.

RC05-101.1

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An Analysis of Imagined Boundary of the “Japanese”: Results from an Internet Survey in Japan

This paper aims to analyze tendencies and differences of imagined boundary and definitions of the “Japanese” among Japanese people. There is a legal definition of the Japanese, that is, the Japanese is the people having Japanese nationality. However, a personal definition to distinguish people between Japanese (or ‘real Japanese’) and non-Japanese may vary from person to person according to their experiences and social status. Especially, judging terms of grey zone cases, for example naturalized immigrants or Japanese diaspora, is controversial and delicate issue in Japan.

For capturing people’s imagined boundary and definition of the “Japanese” in detail, I conducted an internet survey with 2,000 respondents in 2013. In this survey, I employed 16 types of vignette questionnaires which describes typical combination of conditions relevant to national identity, i.e., nationality, resident, blood, and language, and asked respondents to judge whether a person who has a certain combination of conditions is regarded as the “Japanese” or not.

By using this data, we can capture a person’s imagined boundary as a Boolean algebraic equation. In the paper, results from the survey will be demonstrated in detail. Besides, the relevance between types of imagined boundary and definitions and demographic and socio-economic status will be discussed in the paper.

RC20-345.2

ISHIDA, ATSUSHI* (Osaka University of Economics, aishidajt9@gmail.com)

Income Inequality and Relative Deprivation: A Formal Theoretic View

In a time of increase of inequality, does people’s frustration or feelings of deprivation rise? If it is yes, many theories of relative deprivation explain these kinds of relevance between objective economic situation in a society and subjective feeling of individuals?

This paper aims to present a formal theoretic view of the relationship between income inequality and relative deprivation by applying and developing Shlomo Yitzhaki’s (1979) defined indices of individual and societal degree of relative deprivation emerged by income comparison among reference group, and demonstrated explicit link between indices and the notion of the Gin’s inequality coefficient.

In this paper, especially, I try to describe and explain two paradoxes relevant to relative deprivation occurring in the time of modernization from a formal theoretic view. First paradox regards the tendency that a disappearance of class barrier as reference groups in terms of income comparison rather results in increase of people’s relative deprivation. Second paradox is related to economic growth which tells that increase of amount of income in a society rather increases individual and societal relative deprivation under certain conditions.

A formal theoretic model will be introduced so as to solve these paradoxes. Furthermore, some implications from the model for understanding contemporary situations in advanced countries will be discussed.

RC02-48.2

ISHIDA, KENJI* (The University of Tokyo, kishidak@r.ac.jp)

Social Network and Job Change in Japanese Youth Labor Market: Embeddedness, Safety Net, and Social Closure

The purpose of this study is to examine whether and how social network affects job change behavior and the result of job change in Japanese young workers. They are faced with high risks of job turnover because of the expansion of fixed-term or part time employment, which is followed by service industrialization and long term recession since 1990’s. It is becoming an important process of career mobility that Japanese young workers find their job in the external labor market today. Social network approach is a convincing sociological framework to investigate the job search process.

There are several explanations based on social network approach. Embeddedness, safety net, and social closure arguments are examined empirically in this study. A panel survey data targeting at Japanese youth is utilized and it is tested whether and how social network affects job change and change in income after changing a job. Heckman’s two-stage sample selection model is applied.

Empirical analyses support the embeddedness argument. We have two main findings. First, social network is not related with job change behavior, but employment status is the definitive factor. Secondly, however, male job changers with ‘weak ties’ get higher income if they experience mobility between different industrial sectors. Social network works especially in cross-border mobility, where workers may lose their human capital and be put under uncertainty about their career. Social network can offset these disadvantages and give them advantages in job searching. And the cross-border mobility is a process of de-embeddedness.

In previous researches in East Asia, social network’s aspects of safety net and social closure are focused. From the results of this study, however, embeddedness argument is still important to be considered.

RC27-478.1

ISHIHARA, TOYOKAZU* (Graduate School of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University, toyoshihara@yahoo.co.jp)

Baseball Labor Migration: Transformation of Border Crossings of Athletes in Global Diffusion of Baseball

As the result of globalization of a sport, the border crossings of athletes are increasing explosively today.

This study proves that the border crossings of athletes have accomplished the qualitative change from the example of global diffusion of baseball, which has emphasized cooperation with national identity.

The global diffusion of baseball can be positioned on the context of forming a global marketing and scouting network of professional baseball whose summit is the Major League Baseball as North American top league.

This network had subsumed Central America-Caribbean region by 1950s and East Asia after 1990’s, and has been expanding to the ‘Baseball Barren’, Europe, Middle East, Africa and South American Continent, after 2000s. As a result, new competition terrains, where playing level had been dropped, have emerged in some of the ‘Baseball Barren’, and new types of border crossings of athletes can be seen there.

In the past sport labor migration studies, it has been thought that economic reasons, like salary or bonus, are main factor for the athletes who cross borders, however, not a few athletes are going abroad for non-economic and mental reasons, such as self-actualization these days. These can be seen as a new phenomenon as a conclusion of globalization of sports. In this situation, border crossings of athletes can be regarded as not parts of ‘labour’, but parts of ‘consumption’.

From this analysis, the word of ‘Sport Labor Migration’ is becoming no longer appropriate to represent the border crossings of athletes.

RC32-544.10

ISHII, YUKARI* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, checked-shirt@hotmail.co.jp)

Reconstructing Relationships in a Transgender Family: The Story of Parents of Japanese Transgender Children

Raising and nurturing children is one of the most important functions of a modern families. If the emotional parent-child bond is typically strong. However, in the case of transgender children, to what extent do their gender issues impact their relationships with their parents? When discovering that their child is transgender, parents either accept them or change or reconstruct their relationship.

This study discusses the process of creating new relationships and parents’ viewpoint by analyzing the narratives of parents of transgender children in Japan. Ten in-depth interviews of parents with transgender children were conducted. The interviewees included eight mothers and three fathers. Data were collected from November 2012 to October 2013 in Kobe, Tokyo, and Fukuoka.

First, in these families, children’s problems were mainly handled by mothers because fathers had a comparatively tenuous relationship with their children and tended to avoid the topic of sexual minorities. Two types of reactions were seen on discovering that their child was transgender. The first was an “as suspected” response, while the second was extreme shock. The interviewees then began gathering more knowledge about gender issues and LGBT by reading or visiting LGBT communities to understand and generally acknowledge their child’s unique or queer gender identity. And in their life stories, parents tried to reconfirm or reconstruct images of their children and reformat their emotional ties with them.

RC46-755.1

ISHIJIMA, KENTARO* (University of Tokyo, lyn.isjm@gmail.com)

How Do Support Providers Deploy Care Workers Effectively in Japan?

This presentation aims to develop a more effective method of deploying care workers for in-home care of aged persons. Although in Japan the government provides long-term care for aged persons who require it in accordance with the Long-Term Care Insurance Law (Kaigo Hoken Ho), aged persons do not always find compatible care workers. This is not only because of the shortage of care

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
workers but also because in-home long-term care support providers may lack motivation; as they do not receive subsidies for placing compatible care workers with aged persons. Yet, good chemistry between aged persons and their care workers is important because aged persons have diverse needs, which may require specific characteristics in their care workers.

To design a policy that will motivate care providers to deploy their care workers more effectively, the presenter interviewed several care workers and other support provider staff members, investigating how care support providers deploy care workers and the difficulties they face. The qualitative interview data revealed that some support providers have aged persons appoint their own care workers at their own expense. This method usually results in successful postings as it enables aged persons to choose compatible care workers and to make particular demands regarding their needs. However, because these appointments are made outside of the Long-Term Care Insurance Law, a designation fee is applicable, which some aged persons cannot afford.

These findings suggest that the government should give subsidies to support providers who appoint large numbers of care workers so that these providers can keep their designation fee low, and aged persons can continue to choose their own care workers. Such an initiative may also restrict social welfare costs in the long run because increased rates of in-home care are associated with decreased medical spending.

**INTE-19.4**

**ISHIKAWA, EUNICE** (Shizuoka University of Art and Culture, suaceunice@gmail.com)

**The Education of Young Brazilians in Japan**

Currently (2011), the Brazilian population in Japan totals 210,032. Of that total 46,855 (22%) are under 20 years old, and 24,061 (11%) under 10 years old. From these data, we can conclude that many of these children attend, or have attended, school in Japan. Compared to the Japanese-Brazilian adults living in Japan, their children learn the Japanese language much more easily and quickly. Many of these children start their education in Japanese kindergartens, and then most of them continue studying in Japanese schools. Some advance to the university level. However, even if they speak the Japanese language, most of them have problems keeping up with the regular disciplines. The main reason is that they don't have the background the other Japanese children have. Additionally, they don't have their parents' help with their studies at home since most of the Brazilian parents are not fluent in the Japanese language. Another issue to be considered is that in Japan, education is mandatory for children under 15 years old who are citizens, but optional for foreigners. One problem here is how Japanese society views foreigners. For the Japanese, the Japanese-Brazilians are temporary foreign workers who will leave Japan after a finite period of time. The result is that the Japanese-Brazilians are dealt with as visitors, and this feeling extends to the children. This treatment negatively affects any policy regarding the education of foreign children in Japan. The prospect for Japanese-Brazilian children in the future depends on where they settle. Missing a higher education a large number of Brazilian children experience difficulties with stability and ascension in both Japanese and Brazilian societies. In this paper I will focus on cases of young Brazilians raised in Japan who were successful in obtaining a higher education in Japanese universities, although they are currently the minority.

**RC31-537.3**

**ISHIZAWA, HIROMI** (George Washington University, ishizawa@gwu.edu)

**Volunteerism among Mexican Youth in the US: The Role of Family Capital**

This study investigates patterns of volunteerism within a rapidly growing segment of the population, Mexican immigrant and Mexican origin youth, using data from the Education Longitudinal Study of 2002 (ELS). These data show that volunteerism varies by immigrant generational status. Contrasting classical assimilation theory, first generation Mexican immigrant youth are found to be more likely to engage in volunteerism compared to their third+ generation counterparts. This difference is most pronounced at the lower end of the family income spectrum. The study also analyzes the effects of components of family capital, family income and parental education. Compared to the Japanese-Brazilian adults living in Japan, their children learn the Japanese language much more easily and quickly. Many of these children start their education in Japanese kindergartens, and then most of them continue studying in Japanese schools. Some advance to the university level. However, even if they speak the Japanese language, most of them have problems keeping up with the regular disciplines. The main reason is that they don't have the background the other Japanese children have. Additionally, they don't have their parents' help with their studies at home since most of the Brazilian parents are not fluent in the Japanese language. Another issue to be considered is that in Japan, education is mandatory for children under 15 years old who are citizens, but optional for foreigners. One problem here is how Japanese society views foreigners. For the Japanese, the Japanese-Brazilians are temporary foreign workers who will leave Japan after a finite period of time. The result is that the Japanese-Brazilians are dealt with as visitors, and this feeling extends to the children. This treatment negatively affects any policy regarding the education of foreign children in Japan. The prospect for Japanese-Brazilian children in the future depends on where they settle. Missing a higher education a large number of Brazilian children experience difficulties with stability and ascension in both Japanese and Brazilian societies. In this paper I will focus on cases of young Brazilians raised in Japan who were successful in obtaining a higher education in Japanese universities, although they are currently the minority.

**RC42-437.1**

**ISLAM, MD SAIDUL** (Nanyang Technological University, msaidul@ntu.edu.sg)

**ISLAM, MD** (Nanyang Technological University, msaidul@ntu.edu.sg)

**A Political Ecology of Aquaculture Certification: Towards a modernization of Ecology**

The article examines environmental certification regimes in the global aquaculture as an example of ecological modernization. While the fundamental tenet of ecological modernization by biological principles, the study shows instead that through environmental certification regimes, ecology or nature itself is largely shaped, transformed and restructured to fit into, and thus serve, neoliberal governance and accumulation in a normalized manner. Certification regimes offer some avenues for a sustainable aquaculture; however, the internal dynamics of neoliberal capitalism remains largely unchanged. Since economic logic still reigns over ecological and social logics, the article argues that the example of the certification regimes should therefore be characterized not by ‘ecological modernization’ but by ‘modernization of ecology’. It is because through certification regimes, capitalism is not modernized in ecological lines, but ecology itself is modernized in the line of neoliberal capitalism.

**RC42-437.1**

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**RC33-581.4**

**ISMAIL, EVIN** (Uppsala University, evin.ismail@ibf.uu.se)

**Intersectional Analysis, Child Custody and Islamophobia: Methodological Challenges**

In this presentation, I examine the relationship between education and violence through judo practices of children in Japan and France. Judo originated in Japan but it is not anymore popular there. While the population of judo players is less than 200 thousands in Japan, it is almost 600 thousands in France where the national population is two times less than that of Japan. In order to compare the judo practices in these two countries, first of all, I examine the recent debates in Japan on the violence related to judo and on the ideas of judo as education (As the Uchida 2013). The idea is to build on the data collected from my interviews to French judo coaches especially at a Brittany region and my fieldworks at a judo club in a Paris suburb, infamous for a poor and dangerous area. From my ethno-geographic research at this area, I found the social boundary in the area and that it was closely related to the order of violence (iso 2013). This research will then be linked with the judo practices in France. The data collected from my interviews to French judo coaches will be compared with the data collected from my interviews to Japanese judo coaches especially at a Biafra region and my fieldworks at a judo club in a Paris suburb, infamous for a poor and dangerous area. From my ethno-geographic research at this area, I found the social boundary in the area and that it was closely related to the order of violence (iso 2013). This research will then be linked with the judo practices in France.

**RC27-474.1**

**ISO, NAOKI** (Osaka University, iso.naoki@gmail.com)

**Violence and Education in Judo Practices: A Comparison of France and Japan**

In this presentation, I examine the relationship between education and violence through judo practices of children in Japan and France. Judo originated in Japan but is not anymore popular there. While the population of judo players is less than 200 thousands in Japan, it is almost 600 thousands in France where the national population is two times less than that of Japan. In order to compare the judo practices in these two countries, first of all, I examine the recent debates in Japan on the violence related to judo and on the ideas of judo as education (As the Uchida 2013). The idea is to build on the data collected from my interviews to French judo coaches especially at a Brittany region and my fieldworks at a judo club in a Paris suburb, infamous for a poor and dangerous area. From my ethno-geographic research at this area, I found the social boundary in the area and that it was closely related to the order of violence (iso 2013). This research will then be linked with the judo practices in France.
values of judo. Such policy has caused mortal accidents at public schools every year in Japan. I examine why the judo practices are so different in these two countries in regard to education and violence.

RC16-283.2

ISOZAKI, TADASHI* (Tohoku University, t.isozaki@s.tohoku.ac.jp)

Habermas’ Discourse Theory and the Concept of Public Sphere

The aim of this paper is to clarify the concept of Jürgen Habermas’ public sphere in his book, Between Facts and Norms, especially focusing on his perspective and method.

In this book, discourse theory is formulated with “D: Just those action norms are valid to which all possibly affected persons could agree as participants in rational discourses.” However, especially in American context, there is a lot of criticism that the discourse theory is not so effective for the analysis of an actual problem because it is too formalistic. Responding to this criticism, Habermas elaborates a process model of rational political will-formation about realistic problem. Habermas has taken up the public sphere as a concept to support such political will-formation. According to Habermas, the public sphere “is a warning system with sensors that, though unspecified, are sensitive throughout society” and “can best be described as a network for communicating information and points of view.” Some existing discussion found that Habermas succeeds to use a theoretical technique, called conversion of perspective and shift the level of a reference in The Theory of Communicative Action. However this paper points out that Habermas already uses similar techniques in Between Facts and Norms. Habermas moves to more concrete level of discussion based on his theoretical understanding of a modern democratic constitutional state. Dealing with experimental problems, such as politics and law, one of focusing point is a public sphere. Finally, we think on the feasibility of the concept of Habermas’ public sphere as an analytical tool of actual problems.

RC24-438.25

ISTVAN, ALESHA* (Texas A&M University, aistvan@tamu.edu)


Using an illustration of the relationship between the U.S. environmental movement and the U.S. wind energy industry, I develop a theory for understanding the relationship between social movements and their economic outcomes. Synthesizing the social movement theory of political process with the economic theory of social structure of accumulation, I argue that social movements become more and less important to industry creation based on the intersection of the two in the cycle of contention with the industry’s position within the cycle of accumulation. Furthermore, at any given point in time, these cycles are both impacted by the larger political, economic and ideological structure of the society. I develop four distinct propositions to further clarify this theory. First, during times when economic consolidation intersects with movement diffusion, contentious actions have little, if any, relationship with industry development and technological explanations prevail. Second, during times when economic decay intersects with movement exhaustion, technological and social movement outcome explanations become less important and the macro-political-economic environment provides a more robust explanation for industry changes. Third, during times when economic exploration interacts with movement radicalization/institutionalization, movement actions have an important effect on its industry counterpart. Fourth, during times when economic consolidation intersects with movement exhaustion, the economic counterpart may develop in direct contradiction to movement goals.

RC39-661.2

ITAKURA, YUKI* (Tohoku University, itacie15@gmail.com)

Re-Thinking of Community Based Pre-Disaster Activities; The Problem of Social Divisions in the Case of Japan

As the lessons learned about local initiative of disaster preparedness, this paper will be re-thinking the role of local community mainly focusing on the case of Japan recent two decades and especially based on the original research findings about neighborhood association “chonai-kai” and “making secure-and-safe community activity” after the Great Kobe Earthquake of 1995. The questions are 1) why and how previous disasters and terrorism have changed local communities’ disaster preparedness and risk perception nationwide, 2) how the local office promoted risk mitigation at the level of local community and 3) whether they worked out or not during the tsunami disaster efficiently.

The findings are as follows: 1) the local communities are one of the best social capitals which are worked as emergent aiding and caring system each other and so 2) the construction of “chonai-kai” based disaster preparedness have become main important program of the disaster planning nationwide. For the “chonai-kai”, the problem of risk become more and more main subject of their activities. 3) This trend was connected to nationwide anxiety and “making secure-and-safe community activity” after terrorism using chemical substance by cult in 1995 Japan. But 4) the initiative of the activities is not belong to “chonai-kai” or local community itself and 5) the social division within local community itself is the problem such as the isolation of disabled people or other minority which the tsunami disaster revealed in 2011. These are connected in the case of unequal gender/ethnic relationships in communities and reflected in the local pre-disaster preparedness.

The discussion is 1) how the disaster studies take up the problem of social division in the theme of local community at global level and 2) how the relationships of the nations and local citizens in the disaster planning should be.

RC39-671.3

ITAKURA, YUKI* (Tohoku University, itacie15@gmail.com)

The Role of Japanese Public Health Nurses’ Activities As Post-Disaster Assistance

This paper will examine about the construction of disaster resilient local community based on multiple social networks through the cases of public health nurse activity in the tsunami devastated area.

The questions of this paper are 1) why and how the professional ability of public health nurse are efficient at the post-disaster time and 2) how it is different from volunteer activities such as non-specialized NPOs or neighborhood disaster prevent associations at the community base.

This paper is based mainly on the findings of my own interview with public health nurses of Otsuchi which located in south of Iwate prefecture and detailed survey on the public health reports about the disaster assistance. The findings are that 1) their activities are focusing on informal care and long-term support for community re-construction as well as formal nursing services in the shelter right after the disaster, 2) their professional skills were especially effective in case they conducted their research about the health status for all surviving citizens in the area by using nationwide public health nurse human-resource network. And 3) they can support efficiently the destroyed local public office because they have been long working there and knowing in detail about clients and their community. It is important significantly different from other non-professionalized volunteers that 4) they have professional skills and a long year experiences of local community based caring and they have a variety of wide networks all over Japan.

I will discuss about collaboration of public health services with other local institutions, NPOs, volunteers and organizations for disaster vulnerable people such as elderly women. Japanese public health nurse activities is one of the best examples of post-disaster assistance system which has been uniquely rooted in local communities culturally and historically.

RC07-139.4

ITO, KENICHI* (Gunma University, itoken@si.gunma-u.ac.jp)

What the Ubiquitous Network Society Brings in Japan: Influences of the Mobile Internet Devices on Teenagers

Advanced technologies sometimes corrode social institutions. “Act on Development of an Environment that Provides Safe and Secure Internet Use for Young People” is a Japanese law which binds every parent to set up mobile web filter on the mobile phone of her/his child to block “harmful” information in cyberspace. However, recent prevalence of smart phones and hotspots in Japan is spoiling this protection.

In this paper we want to describe current trends of the Internet use among Japanese schoolchildren based on several surveys we exercised in 2010 – 2013 in Gunma prefecture. The results show that many teenagers use their mobile Internet devices in a quite unguarded manner. For example, 20% of high school girls come from the recent convenient condition of the ubiquitous network. People” is a Japanese law which binds every parent to set up mobile web filter on the mobile phone of her/his child to block “harmful” information in cyberspace. However, recent prevalence of smart phones and hotspots in Japan is spoiling this protection.

We are convinced that, basically, teenagers are exposed to three types of different risks. The first risk is caused by the fact that they are connected directly with the outer world, where evil adults (or non-adults) are waiting for their victims. This risk contains cyber-crimes such as enticement, deception or false billing. Another risk comes from the side of parents, who are not aware of the online world themselves. Cyber-bullying, or cyber-troubles are getting serious because they happen where neither teachers nor their parents can observe. The last risk comes from the recent convenient condition of the ubiquitous network. Schoolchildren are exposed to the risk of addiction to the Internet activities, such as online games, blogs, SNSs, live-chatting or online-shopping.

We want to illustrate what Japanese teachers or parents suffer from and what we should do in order to protect schoolchildren. We don’t think we can prevent teenagers from connecting with the web, therefore, at last we have to teach them how to adapt themselves to the coming digital age.
ITOH, KOHKI* (Kwansei Gakuin University, kkh_110@yahoo.co.jp)
Experiences of Difficulties Faced By Hikikomori People within Everyday-Life: From the Perspective of View of Intimacy

This paper aims to describe the experiences of difficulties faced by the withdrawal of youth from society known as hikikomori people in Japan. This paper is based on fieldwork data and narratives of hikikomori people in self-support group in Kobe. This self-support group organizes peer supporters with their experiences, and provides support to hikikomori people as the person concerned (Tojisha). This paper analyzes their narratives from the approach of life-history analysis. In Japan, hikikomori phenomenon has been problematized since the 1990s. According to research conducted by the Cabinet Office in 2010, the population of hikikomori (age range 15-39), is estimated 696 thousand (comprising 1.79% of the total population of Japan). In this survey, hikikomori is defined as "people who predominantly stay at home for more than six months, other than for household work, child-care, schizophrenia or physical illness." Therefore, hikikomori has been referred to as problems of psychology and requires psychiatric treatment. Moreover, hikikomori has been also identified as problems related to Japanese education and employment systems. However, experiences of difficulties faced by hikikomori people are more complex. In fact, on their narratives, they address the various issues which they face in their daily lives. When talking experiences by hikikomori, they talk about various categories of human relations. In particular, their narratives on difficulties are often associated with intimate relationships, gender, sexuality and the other. For example, a hikikomori parson said "I am troubled about how to interact with other people familiarly." Thus, this paper focuses on the intimacy of human relationships within their everyday-life experiences. Through this analysis, I argue that the experiences of difficulties faced by hikikomori people not only reflect instability of employment of youth but also related to the anxiety and uncertainty concerning their intimate relationships.

ITOH, MIDORI* (The University of Tokyo, midoriito@nifty.ne.jp)
Transformation of Relationship in the Second Modernity in Japan in Comparison with the Theory of Reflexive Modernization

The aim of this report is to examine how far the theory reflexive modernization can be applied to the Japanese society today. Examining titles of books and headlines in Asahi-newspaper, we see abrupt increase of the word of 'relationships' (Tsunagari) and 'ties' (Kizuna) in and after 2011, when the big earthquake occurred. Precise examination leads us to other finding that since 2007 the number of these words began to increase and that the word of ‘traditional’ mostly relates to family or community. Moreover, in 2007 a new word ‘activity to get married (Konkatsu)’ was coined and since then the word has got popularity. These suggest surge of interest in how to create or keep relationship in family or neighborhood. These phenomena to seek relationship actively seem to correspond with the theory of ‘pure relationship’ by A.Giddens or of individualization by U.Behck at a glance.

However, there are data which are contrary to their theories. If we focus on family relationship, since about 2000 we see tendencies that people regard family relationship as more important than before. First, people try to stop postponing formation of the family, which is not successful though. Second, they try to keep the family relationship; they support the idea that one should keep the family relationship, even if one becomes to dislike his or her partner, which are contrary to Giddens’s theory. Third, more people tend to support the normal family: registered marriage and the family consisting of a husband, a wife and their children. While Western societies are experiencing the diversification of families in a wide sphere, Japanese society is experiencing the re-institutionalization of family on people's consciousness.

In conclusion, although the theory of reflexive modernization is a useful tool to research Japanese society, we should re-theorize it from our differences.

ITOH, RURI* (Hitotsubashi University, rurit@nifty.com)
The Development of “Personal Services” Policy and Its Impacts on Undocumented Migrant Domestic Workers

This paper will focus on the development of “personal services (services à la personne)” policy led by the French State and its impacts on the working conditions of migrant domestic/care workers. Launched by the “Borloo Plan” in 2005, the “personal services” policy aims at creating new jobs in the household economy sector, largely dominated by informal employment practices. Given that many of the undocumented migrant domestic and care workers provide undeclared work and thereby constitute a large part of this underground economy, it would be of interest to see the consequences of this policy on their status. Discussions will be based on a study of regularization campaign for undocumented migrant domestic workers conducted in the Parisian region, with a special focus on Filipino workers.

IVAN, GEORGIANA* (EUROPEAN COMMISSION, DG EUROSTAT, Aurelia-Georgiana.IVAN@ec.europa.eu)
The Impact of Inequality on Subjective Well-Being

One of the most debated questions in happiness studies is whether or not there is a relationship between income and life satisfaction. The evidence is rather mixed (Easterlin, 1974; Hagerty and Venhooven, 2003). This study attempts to give an answer as well, using preliminary data from the European Survey on In-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
come and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), which contains a very good measure of income and several indicators on subjective well-being (overall life satisfaction, meaning of life, positive and negative affects). Multilevel regression is employed as a method, in order to study the impact of country level variables, especially related to income distribution, and the differences between European societies. The hypothesis is that inequality may be the missing link between GDP and subjective well-being.

RC36-622.3

IVANOU, ALEH* (independent researcher, gi45@kentforlife.net) ZAKHAROV, NIKOLAY* (Södertörn University, nikolay.zakharov@sh.se)

'Tolerance' Frame As a Hindrance to Effective Public/Authorities Feedback in Belarus

The report is going to consider 'tolerance' as a misconception and an ideological frame. A critical assessment will be done of tolerance on the part of Belarusian people.

It is going to be shown that a) tolerance as an invariably beneficent trait of the Belarusian people is quite mistaken, b) that the 'tolerance' frame interferes with democratic governance principles as accepted and practiced worldwide, c) that responses to public dissatisfaction (part and parcel of normal governance systems) in Belarus are complicated due to persistence of the 'tolerance' frame, and d) that for sustainable democratic outcomes in Belarus a regular public/authority feedback should be restored by getting rid of 'tolerance' as part of the ideological apparatus.

The idea of this paper concerns 'tolerance' as it enters democratic governance schemes and might be leading to their malfunction. The word 'tolerance' is widely used in liberal democracies and is ascribed a positive meaning. However, it appears that tolerance is not necessarily a virtue. The word tolerance has negative connotations as it acknowledges a problem. The danger with the ideological frame 'tolerance' is that it might enter democratic governance models where it can effectively block public responses to dissatisfaction. This way, the system is incapable of conveying public dissatisfaction, and the stimulus is removed for the authorities to improve their work. This might be evident in Belarus, where people have little opportunity to convey their dissatisfaction, given that they are considered as well as consider themselves 'tolerant'. In this case, their tolerance, being mere holding on, is a potential volcano.

PLEN-4.4

IVANOV, DMITRY* (St Petersburg State University, dvl1967@gmail.com)

Spatial and Temporal Structures of Inequality in the Super-Urbanized World. Flow-Structures of Glam-Capitalism and New Configurations of Inequality

The economy and society in networked enclaves of globality - super-urbanized areas like Los Angeles, New York, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Moscow, London, Buenos Aires etc., are considered as glam-capitalism. Preconditions for new form of capitalism have been generated by virtualization of social structures. By the 2000s intensive commoditization of images had leaded to overbranding and triviality of the virtuality strategy that has provoked shift of competitive advantages to hyper-virtuality of glamour. Being since the 1930s specific style or aesthetic form, glamour has become now rationality of newest version of capitalism. Glam-capitalism raises when producers at the hyper-competitive market place must glamour consumers and when goods must be aggressively beautiful to attracte targeted groups. Value creation process now is related more to trends, than to brands, not only in fashion industry and show business but also in high-tech and financial industries.

Alternative movements like 'copy left', 'open source', 'creative commons', and 'pirates' violating 'intellectual' property rights challenge regime of glam-capitalism and represent the authenticity revolt against hyper-virtuality of glamour not only in economy but also in politics and culture.

Alter-social movements reinforce functionality and competition against image- producers at the hyper-competitive market place. Alter-social movements give birth to alter-alternative and alter-social movements is its temporality: with importance of access to consumer trends and show business but also in high-tech and financial industries. Reforms in Higher Education in Russia: The Transition to a Market Model

The pressure on universities to increase external sources of funding research became the global trend. This trend is consistent with the basic principle of a modern market economy - the demand of increasing the efficiency of all actors and to reduce government deficits.

In the last 20 years Russian higher education took several reforms. After 1992 many technical institutes have expanded the number of faculties and have become state universities. They were allowed to introduce tuition fees. In 2003 the special foundation, financing the first stage of innovations, were founded, including national and regional venture capital funds. The innovation activity of the universities was stimulated. In 2009 the government introduced status "research university" and began to support research universities with special mega-grants. To receive this status universities prepare projects for their research development. The amount of funds received by the university from external sources is among the indicators that are taken into account during the competition.

A detailed analysis of the problems that arise after the reforms, shows the positive and negative effects of each reform on the research activities of universities. The positive results of the reform are: the expansion of research in the universities, the emergence of new laboratories and scientific equipment update, inviting well-known scientists to carry out joint research projects. But still the main source of funding for research in universities is the state budget. There are significant restrictions on the receipt of funds from other sources. The economic crisis and the reluctance of the innovative entrepreneurs restrict the flow of funds from the business sector. There is also a contradiction between the development of innovation activity and basic research.

RC23-406.2

IVANOVA, Elena* (Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, ea.ivanova@spbrn.ru)

Reforms in Higher Education in Russia: The Transition to a Market Model

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RC49-802.7

IVANOVA, TETYANA* (Sumy State University, social_tanya@mail.ru)

Anxiety and Social Change

The purpose of the study: a comparative study of the correlation between the level of anxiety, and some of the economic characteristics of the countries. Indicators: the level of anxiety (Q83-Q84 – EVS), the level of happiness (Q3 – EVS), the level of social activity (Q5AAn – EVS), human development index and human development rates.

High growth rates of human development level positively correlate with increased level of anxiety (0, 76) and negatively correlate with the level of happiness (0, 51) and the level of social activity (0, 57).

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Low growth human development index are accompanied by reduced anxiety (-0.88), high level of social activity (0.81) and feeling of happiness (0.71).

Negative emotions can be an important regulator of social activity. It is necessary to distinguish between the qualities of negative emotions. For example, the decrease in activity occurs in depression. Anxiety is accompanied by disappearing of emotions, interest loss, and energy reduction.

Anxiety stimulates social activity, makes people more susceptible towards, first, to social innovation, and secondly, to social dysfunction. High innovative activity leads to a more rapid pace of economic and social development of the country.

**RC31-538.2**

**IVORY, TRISTAN** (Stanford University, tivory@stanford.edu)

**Immigration Policy, Gender, Identity and Their Implications For Sub-Saharan Africans Living In Japan**

Japan is a relatively new immigrant destination among advanced post-industrial nations. Despite increased immigration since the 1980s, Japanese immigration policy provides relatively few avenues to citizenship or permanent residence and even fewer accommodations for family reunification. Furthermore, Japan has experienced a prolonged internal debate concerning the effects of immigration on national identity and belonging. For the majority of migrants within Japan, the only way to regularize their status and legally remain in the host society is to marry a native-born Japanese citizen. Sub-Saharan Africans represent a novel migrant group to study in Japan because they are racially, ethnically, and culturally distinct from the majority group (a “visible minority”) and their status as Africans is often denigrated within Japanese society. We use in-depth interviews and participant observations from a 12-month period in the greater Tokyo metropolitan area to interrogate how Sub-Saharan male migrants negotiate their status within Japanese society. The issues of greatest interest arising from the research are: the gendered nature of citizenship in Japan, strategies for asserting masculinity in perceptions of occupation, and negotiating cultural and gender differences in maintaining the family structure. I argue that marriage to a Japanese national is not only the primary mode for regularizing a migrant’s legal status, but the most essential avenue for providing invaluable access to social capital and social networks.

**RC06-120.2**

**IVORY, TRISTAN** (Stanford University, tivory@stanford.edu)

**Marriage As a Social Resource: Distinctions Among Immigrants In Japan**

Classic studies on immigration to traditional receiving destinations describe intermarriage with native-born populations as one of the final steps towards group assimilation (Gordon 1964; Bogardus 1968; Barth 1969). Although aspects of this argument have been complicated (Alba and Golden 1986; Song 2009) or revised (Kalmijn 1993; Rosenfeld, 2001), the basic premise has remained intact (Qian and Lichter 2003; Cherlin 2004; Waters and Jiménez 2005). Research on new receiving destinations, however, has been much less conclusive about the nature and sequence of native-born/immigrant intermarriage within the process of group assimilation (Kalmijn 1998). Using interview and observational data gathered from the Sub-Saharan African population residing in the Greater Tokyo Metropolitan Region between July 2011 and August 2012, I show that marriage is substantially different across the two distinct classes of migrants. For migrants incorporated as low-skilled or non-credentialed laborers, marriage to native-born individuals is the first step towards assimilation because it is the fastest, most readily available avenue for obtaining legal long-term residence in Japan. For migrants incorporated as high-skilled or professional laborers, stability of legal status and comparatively broad access to human capital and social networks results in a less instrumental mate-selection process and increases the likelihood of marriage to non-native-born individuals. The segmented nature of immigrant/native-born intermarriage in Japan highlights the importance context- and country-specific factors play in understanding intermarriage and the process of group assimilation.

**RC50-815.2**

**IWAHARA, HIROI** (The University of Tokyo, hiroi.iawahara@gmail.com)

**Balinese Reactions to UNWTO’s Global Code of Ethics for Tourism: A Case Study of Balinese NGO’s Initiative**

This paper examines an emerging tourism-related movement in Bali, initiated by the local NGO to reform long established mass-tourism. While Bali is well-known as Indonesia’s most prestigious tourism destination today, Bali’s economic prosperity has been seen as resulting from the development of the tourism industry since the 1970s. However, especially after the 2002 terrorist attack, various socio-cultural, economic and environmental changes caused by modernization have come to be recognized as serious threats not only for the social stability but also for the tourism development among the Balinese. This is partly but significantly because Bali has been relying on international tourism. In other words, tourists’ fluid attitudes on culture and the environment seriously concern tourism practitioners. Consequently, although there is no unified idea and approach, introducing sustainable tourism has come to attract considerable attention especially among Balinese intellectuals, policy makers and NGOs.

A local NGO, Wisnu foundation, has launched a village tourism project called ‘Bali DWE’ in 2010. The project has two purposes: to promote alternative forms of tourism and to preserve the Balinese cultural heritage. In order to publicize its necessity of reforming Balinese tourism, Wisnu foundation came up with ethical standards based on the UNWTO’s Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GECT) supported by urban intellectuals.

This paper firstly illustrates how Wisnu foundation and its collaborators identified the issues of tourism in Bali and promoted its ethical dimension by ‘rearranging’ the concept of tourism. The outcome of the field research reveals that although there is an apparent divergence between active villagers and urbans in taking GECT’s perspectives on tourism, preserving culture and means of livelihood, the usage of GECT is playing a certain role in uniting the participants of the project.

**JS-63.7**

**IWAI, HACHIRO** (Kyoto University, iwai.hachiro.2r@kyoto-u.ac.jp)

**The Impacts of Wartime Mobilization on Postwar Social Stratification in Japan: A New Direction of Quantitative Historical Research**

During the World War II, a large number of Japanese men were drafted in military service or forced to work for military factories. After WWII, they returned home from military or moved from military factories to other workplaces. This wartime mobilization to the postwar social stratification system. Japanese Social Stratification and Mobility surveys, which have conducted at an interval of 10 years since 1955, have collected work history data of respondents born from 1886 to 1985. This work history data included the information on wartime experiences such as military service. So far, this information has not been utilized in Social Stratification and Mobility research. Using the data, we could reconstruct the information on what age the respondents started military service, at what age they returned from military or in what kind of job they engaged after WWII. Life histories of respondents born from 1901 to 1925 are thought to be strongly influenced by WWII since they experienced the wartime at their active adult ages. Using 1955 and 1965 Social Stratification and Mobility surveys, this paper, first, attempts to reconstruct life history data of respondents that enable us to analyze the relations between wartime experiences and careers. The analyses of this life history data, then, reveal that there are clear age differences in wartime experiences among birth cohorts. Third, multivariate analyses of postwar occupational attainment indicate that although educational levels strongly influence patterns of occupational transitions from wartime to postwar period among people who experienced wartime mobilization in their twenties or thirties of age, factors such as age differences are more important in the transition period than before. Based on these results, this paper discusses the future possibilities of quantitative historical research.

**RC5S-882.2**

**IWAI, HACHIRO** (Kyoto University, iwai.hachiro.2r@kyoto-u.ac.jp)

**Who Totemizes the Use of Physical Punishment?**

In the end of December 2012, a male senior high school student killed himself after he suffered from frequent use of physical punishment by an adviser teacher of his basketball team. Since then, a large number of serious cases caused by massive wartime controlling have been reported in Japan. Before that incident, although the Fundamental Law of School Education prohibits physical punishment, public opinion generally tended to tolerate the use of physical punishment by parents in Japan. Many people think that hitting a child as a way of parenting is unavoidable in some cases. According to JGSS-2008 data, more than 60% of respondents approve the use of physical punishment by parents. Physical punishment by teachers was also more or less permitted in JGSS-2000/2001. It is now necessary for us to understand social and cultural backgrounds of tolerating physical punishment in Japanese society. This paper explores the factors of approving the wartime punishment and influencing the use of physical punishment among adults. The results of analysis show that gender and the experience of being a subject of violence in childhood are strongly related to the attitude toward approving physical punishment. Young people who suffered violence in childhood are likely to support the use of physical punishment by parents. In addition, women whose father was perceived to ignore her in childhood are likely to support the physical punishment. The results imply that physical punishment possesses ritualistic elements among Japanese people by symbolizing intimate relationships. It is also suggested that new types of ritualistic behavior in intimate relations should be created in order to prevent serious problems by physical punishment.
by sex and regions. Brazil’s 27 states are analytically divided in five homogeneous
• The analysis is replicated for all four states in the region to further enhance the
central Social Statistical Office, IBGE. For the sake of comparison, besides the crude death rate for the population as a whole, similar statistic is
computed for the young adult population – those between 15 and 24 years of age, the group more affected by external causes in general and homicides in par-
ticular. In order to understand the dynamics of the process, crude rates are bro-
den down by broad groups of death causes (natural, homicide and other external
causes). Since the Southeast was the region which presented the sharpest drop, the
analysis is replicated for all four states in the region to further enhance the

Multiple nationwide opinion surveys, carried out by the government (cabinet
offices, media and mass media (national newspapers and NHK), the National Institute for
Environmental Studies, and the Atomic Energy Society of Japan, have revealed that the
Fukushima nuclear accident have heightened people's perception of disaster risks, fear of nuclear accident, and recognition of pollution, and have changed
public opinion on nuclear energy policy. The gap of opinion on nuclear energy policy
between racists and lay people has widened after the disaster, and has increased after the

Between colonial times, Brazil has a long history of racial miscegenation.
How do families structure themselves with respect to a concept of racial hier-
archy? Several censuses and survey from the Brazilian Central Statistical Office
(IBGE) incorporates some ethnic enumeration with information on race/skin color
of the respondent, though mostly self-reported. Alternatives are: “White”, “Black”,
“Asian”, “Mixed race” and “Native Brazilian”. Though it is possible that some sub-
jectivity in item response due to the “Black”/“Mixed race” distinction. It is also found that the
nuclear disaster has changed not only people's attitudes but also people's behav-
ior. People have come to try to save electricity in addition to turning off electrical
equipments frequently. It has led to the 5.1% reduction of electrical demands over the
previous year in 2011, and 1.0% more in 2012. The level of commitment to energy
management is found to be correlated with opinion on nuclear issues: 80% of the
proponents of nuclear reactor decommissioning have tried to reduce electric-
cal consumption. The reduction of electrical demands has been people's silent
movement, that is, their manifestation towards the nuclear energy policy.

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The Internet of Nuclear Destruction: The Politics of Post-Humanist Nuclear
Science

At the end of the 20th century, nuclear science reached new heights, or so it was
thought. In the United States and the Soviet Union, two of the nuclear superpowers,
the leaders of their nuclear programs were embarking on the development of new
type of nuclear weapons, known as nuclear-armed cruise missiles (NACMs). In
The UK, the government was also in the process of developing a new nuclear
weapon, the Raytheon Taurus. These new weapons were designed to be used in
conjunction with other nuclear weapons, such as conventional bombs, landmines,
and chemical weapons. The goal of these new weapons was to increase the
capability of nuclear weapons and to make them more effective in delivering
nuclear payloads.

However, the development of these new weapons was not without controversy.
The UN Security Council, which was responsible for ensuring the peaceful use
of nuclear energy, was concerned that the development of these new weapons
was contrary to the goals of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).
The NPT is an international treaty that prohibits the spread of nuclear
arms and promotes the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The UN Security Council
was concerned that the development of these new weapons would undermine
the goals of the NPT.

In response to these concerns, the government of the United States and the
Soviet Union agreed to a moratorium on the development of new nuclear
weapons. The moratorium was a temporary suspension of the development
of these new weapons. The moratorium was intended to give the UN
Security Council time to come to a final decision on the fate of these new
weapons.

The moratorium on the development of new nuclear weapons was successful.
The UN Security Council was able to come to a final decision on the fate
of these new weapons. The UN Security Council decided that the development
of these new weapons was contrary to the goals of the NPT and that they
should not be developed.

The development of these new weapons was halted. However, the global
context in which nuclear weapons are developed and used has not
changed. Nuclear weapons continue to be developed and used around the
world. The development of new weapons has not been prevented by
the NPT or any other international treaty.

The development of these new weapons has had a significant impact on the
international order. The development of new weapons has made it more difficult
for the UN Security Council to come to a final decision on the fate of these
new weapons. The development of new weapons has also made it more
difficult for the UN Security Council to come to a final decision on
the use of nuclear weapons.

The development of these new weapons has also had significant
implications for the global economy. The development of new weapons has led
to an increase in the cost of nuclear energy. The development of new
weapons has also led to an increase in the cost of nuclear arms.

The development of these new weapons has also had significant
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RC06-130.6

IWASHITA, YOSHIMI* (Graduate School, Ochanomizu University, iwashita@tul.tuji.temple.edu)

Japanese Single Fathers’ Role Performance and Resources in Family and Work

In this study, interviews with single fathers were conducted in a semi-structured way, and the balancing of their roles as fathers and workers was investigated. The sampling number was ten and all the samples were single fathers living in urban areas with a child or children aged under 18. The sampling was carried out by network-sampling through two NPO supporting single fathers. All the collected data were divided into two groups depending on whether or not the samples lived with parents able to share the burden of child-rearing and the data were analyzed with the constant comparative method. The results showed that housework and child-rearing skills are required as necessary resources at home, and all the fathers who lived independently of their parents have acquired these skills. The need for these two skills decreases slightly in the case of those living together with their parents, although these fathers have concerns about declining support from their father and/or mother. In terms of career roles, fathers living apart from their parents focus on advanced scheduling in order to receive maximum support from their parents as well as from the public, and therefore a work environment that facilitates making advanced schedules is an important resource for them. On the other hand, fathers who share the burden of child-raising with their parents pay attention to the politics of the work environment so as to gain an understanding of their coworkers in order to fulfill their parental roles. Finally, for both groups, the sense of a single father and management skills to create suitable conditions for child-rearing are essential in order to accomplish their roles as both a worker and a parent. In addition, it was found that a single father has a unique identity structured by family role, work role, and masculinities.

RC05-108.1

IWATA, MIHO* (University of Connecticut, miho.iwata@uconn.edu)

Social Structure, Race, and Racial Relations in Japan

Literature on racialization processes has predominantly examined the Western societal contexts and societies where high levels of racial/ethnic diversity and conflicts existed, such as the U.S., Europe, Brazil and South Africa. These studies have identified that social institutions, ideologies, and social interactions together shape, legitimize and thus perpetuate systemic racial inequality by classifying individuals as ‘whites’ and ‘non-whites.’ Yet, theoretically grounded studies on racialization in other societies have been limited; we know little about if and how structural forces affect racial hierarchy and meanings in other social contexts. This study highlights the intricate relationship between social structure and historical development of the concept of race and subsequent racialization processes in Japan, using semi-structured interviews of foreign residents in Japan and Japanese individuals. It shows how the state, its structural positioning, cultural representations, and dominant discourses of different foreigner groups together condition Japanese individuals’ understanding of race, racial hierarchy, and their position within the hierarchy. The concept of race in Japan denotes a combination of phenotype, nationality, and cultural desirability internalized among Japanese individuals. Following this conceptualization, Japanese is understood to be a distinct racial group while foreign migrants become marginalized differently based on their perceived racial statuses. This study also highlights the salience of structural forces in creating and maintaining the significance of race, racial meanings and hierarchy, similar to the racialization processes documented in previous studies; since the ideology of homogeneous Japan and importance of maintaining social boundaries have been heavily embedded in the structure, there is a limited opportunity for social integration, which perpetuates the rigid racial boundaries. Thus, it provides deeper understanding of the effects of racially biased structure in perpetuating and even fostering racist acts and attitudes, which is imperative in bringing about positive changes to alleviate the increasing racial tension and conflicts in Japan.

TG03-937.5

IYALL SMITH, KERI* (Suffolk University, kiyallsmith@suffolk.edu)

Indigenous Populations Achieving Human Rights in the Global South?

The adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples has resulted in enthusiasm for the potential it provides and skepticism surrounding the limitations of the Declaration (Anaya 2009, Schulte-Tenchoff 2012, Watson and Venne 2012, Xanthaki 2010). While there remains much to be skeptical about, including continued human rights violations, little or no legal standing to demand human rights, and a state-centric model of protection and provision of human rights, unexpected victories are emerging.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
RC31-538.6
JABAR, MELVIN* (De La Salle University, melvin.jabar@dlsu.ph)  
Catholic Faith-Based Filipino Organizations in Japan  

This study looks into the Catholic faith-based groups of Filipino mothers in Japan. This paper argues that organizing or mobilizing such groups enabled the Filipino to cope with their situation as immigrant housewives. It explores how Filipino Catholic communities in Japan organize themselves collectively and how their activities are associated with identity affirmations both in religious and ethnic standpoints at their intercultural homes and the community in which they belong. Discussion of this paper is partly based on an author’s three year stay in Japan as a doctoral student and one of the founding members of a Catholic Church-based Filipino community known as the Kaagayap Ota Filipino Associations or KOFA. A reflexive account, this paper narrates the experiences of the organization as it tries to cultivate a “space” in a Japanese Catholic Church. The views of the author cannot be ignored in this writing as he was involved in the process of founding such a group.

RC33-568.2
JABKOWSKI, PIOTR* (Adam Mickiewicz University, pjabko@amu.edu.pl)  
Who Refuses to Answer the Question about the Income and How Can We Reduce the Item Non-Response Bias By Using the Propensity Score Adjustment?  

The main goal of this presentation is to find out whether the refuses to question of income are random or not as well as how can we eliminate the effect of item non-response in point estimation. Firstly, using the Hungarian and Polish data set of ESS 2008, it will be demonstrated that the likelihood to refuse is not random, but rather proportional to the declared level of income. In this part of presentation I will introduce the basic principles of propensity score adjustment (PSA) as a weighting scheme (see Matsu et al. 2011). This procedure is normally based on the propensity score, but I will demonstrate the usefulness of a credit-scoring model for such purposes. In fact it is also based on logistic regression, but it helps to choose the relevant set of predictors as well as to illustrate and understand the nature of income refuses. Secondly, based on the data from the “Polish General Social Survey,” an assessment will be provided of whether PSW or PSA leads to lower total survey error (TSE). By removing the known values of income I will consider three patterns of missingsness: (a) the random one, (b) the systematic one without 10% of the lowest income values and (c) the systematic one without 10% of the highest values. Findings are four-fold: (1) PSA is much more effective when missingsness mechanism is systematic, however PSW is slightly more effective when non-response is random; (2) PSA increases variance a little bit more than PSW, but (3) PSA decreases bias much more efficiently than PSW. Taking (2) and (3) together, it turns out that (4) PSA estimator seems to be better on the ground that it implies much smaller TSE.

RC08-165.5
JABLONSKA, BARBARA* (Jagiellonian University, b.jablonska@uj.edu.pl)  
Classical Sociologists on Music and Society  

Music is a social phenomenon and a product of social life. There is no culture in which there would be no music. Throughout history, people have created and reproduced music, at the same time making it an important aspect of artistic, aesthetic and social life. Sociological reflection on music and society is as old as sociology as a science, and has much to offer contemporary sociologists. More or less systematic assumptions about the musical life can be found in the reflection of such great classics of sociology, as Herbert Spencer, Georg Simmel, Max Weber, Alfred Schutz, Pitirim Sorokin, Norbert Elias, etc. Despite the rich theoretical base and a long tradition of social thought on musical life, the sociology of music (as a part of the sociology of arts) is probably one of the most theoretically and methodologically neglected social science sub-discipline. The problem of its theoretical backwardness was stressed out by Alphon Silbermann (1962) many years ago. Its interdisciplinary character causes many theoretical problems, such as incoherence and lack of consistent conceptual grid. There is also poor debate on the role and significance of classical sociology reflection on music and society in the contemporary sociology.

The main goal of the paper is to consider the theoretical tradition of social thought on music and society in the classical sociology, especially in such aspects as: musical practices of societies, rationalization of music (Weber), musical identity of groups (Simmel), musical roles ( Elias) or musical interactions ( Schutz). The leitmotiv of the presentation is to show how theoretical assumptions of classical sociologists on music and society can be useful for contemporary sociology of music.

JS-1.2
JACKSON, JEFFREY* (University of Mississippi, jacksonj@olemiss.edu)  
New Donors of Development Assistance: Theorizing the Future of the OECD Aid Apparatus  

This paper explores the new role that non-OECD nations such as Brazil, India, Russia, South Africa, South Korea and, especially, China are playing in providing international development aid. While global aid flows from traditional OECD nations remain significant to the development of global politics and what William Robinson calls the “Transnational State” (TNS) apparatus, these new aid donors are challenging the Western nations’ vision of what development means and what kind of global economy is being built. The consequences of these increasing aid flows for the global economy and for the development of aid recipient nations at this point are unclear. But it is crucial for scholars to pay close attention to the rise in official development assistance (ODA) from non-OECD nations as a key indicator of global political and economic integration. Often considered to be of secondary importance to many globalization scholars (who prefer indicators such as foreign direct investment (FDI) and international trade), ODA is perhaps the most important measure of “economic politics” (to use Bourdieu’s definition of globalization) for sociologists of development to observe. Bringing together insights from world systems theory, world polity theory, Robinson’s Transnational State perspective, and Saskia Sassen’s work on deterritoriality and denationalization, this paper will offer some theoretical analysis of the role that new donors are likely to play within the global political economy in the coming decades. Particular attention is paid to whether the so-called “South-South” aid from these new donors is really “South-South,” whether we can expect to see a counterhegemonic shift in aid practice, what kind of future conflicts between donors are on the horizon, what this might mean for world state formation, and finally, whether any of this amounts to the beginning of the end for the nearly 60-year old Western aid apparatus.

RC31-521.2
JACKSON, PAMELA IRVING* (Rhode Island College, pjackson@ric.edu)  
DOERSCHLER, PETER* (Bloomsburg University, pdoersch@bloomu.edu)  
Multiculturalism and Minority Well-Being in Fourteen European States  

Despite pronouncements of its death by leaders of key European states in 2010, multiculturalism “carries on” (to use the Guardian’s term 9/19/12) in public policy at the national and local level in these same states. Kymlicka (2012: 6) argues that “[m]ulticulturalism is part of a larger human-rights revolution involving ethnic and racial diversity.” Using the European Social Survey (2002, 2008, 2010) for fourteen European states with scores on the Banting/Kymlicka Multiculturalism Policy Index (MPI), we operationalize well-being in terms of the Council of Europe’s (2003) specification of the eight key areas of life (cf. Jackson and Doerschler, 2012). These are employment, housing, health care, nutrition, information, culture, and basic public functions (which include equality, anti-discrimination and self-organization) (Jackson and Doerschler, 2012: 1). Greater well-being of minority populations is seen to result from reductions in disparities and polarizations between them and the majority population (European Parliament, 2007). Scores for the eight dimensions of multicultural policy development (Banting/Kymlicka, 2012) allow us to consider the effects that specific state policies have on targeted areas of minority well-being. We furthermore examine the possibility that the situation of majorities also improves when states turn toward multiculturalism because these policies foster economic growth and free up societal resources from security functions. Do minority group members feel safer in states that have taken a greater turn toward multiculturalism? Are minorities better educated and more likely to be employed in these states? Do minorities report greater trust in the political system where multiculturalism has taken hold? What happens to majority group members’ levels of education, employment and political trust as states implement multicultural policies? These are the questions on which this paper centers. With such information, political leaders can defend multicultural policies from criticism or amend them in directions that will better reduce disparities and divisiveness.

RC28-489.5
JACKSON, PAMELA IRVING* (Rhode Island College, pjackson@ric.edu)  
DOERSCHLER, PETER (Bloomsburg University)
### Multiple Discrimination, Intersectionality and Vulnerability

In its 2012 report, Amnesty International underscores the consequences of discrimination against Muslims in Europe. “Multiple discrimination” is a special focus of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. Discussion of the need for a “Horizontal Directive” (EU-MIDIS, 2010 (5): 5) and the “Genderrace” project of the 7th Framework Programme both highlight multiple discrimination and the “intersectionality” (Gendrace, 2010; 272) of axes of discrimination. The GenderRace report (2010: 32) uses the term intersectionality “to define a situation … in which several grounds of discrimination interact concurrently.” This report follows the European Commission’s 2007 study, in which the problem of multiple discrimination and the significance of intersectionality on the impact of discrimination are investigated. Using the European Social Survey (2002, 2008, 2010) for fourteen European states along with scores on the Banting/Kymlicka (2012) Multicultural Policy Index and its eight dimensions (available for 1980, 2000, 2010), we examine over time both the reported discrimination faced by Muslims on the basis of their religion, race, nationality, ethnicity and gender and the impact of specific areas of state policy on the trajectory of discrimination. We give particular attention to consideration of the discrimination-reducing impact of state policy in eight areas: (1) affirmation of multiculturalism by the constitution, legislature or parliament; (2) school curriculum; (3) media—sensitivity and representation; (4) dress-code exemptions; (5) dual citizenship allowed; (6) funding of cultural activities of ethnic group organizations; (7) bilingual education; (8) affirmative action (Banting and Kymlicka, 2012: 11). On the basis of the results, we assess the policy changes warranted by the data to enable European Muslims fully to utilize their talents and abilities to the benefit of Europe and its member-states.

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**Sport, Symbolic Capital and Monopoly Rents: The Cultural Politics of the New Zealand All Blacks**

In their bid to globalise, transnational corporations (TNC’s) utilize a diverse range of strategies and synergies in order to insert into, and locate within, local/national cultures. Amongst their strategies TNC’s invest in a range of powerful and innovative marketing, advertising and promotional campaigns as a means of reinforcing market values, the pressure to attract consumer attention and to distinguish brands has lead to a compulsive search for new images and themes where culture has become a giant mine (Goldman and Papson, 1996) resulting in a range of political, economic and ethical questions This paper traces the promotional culture of the New Zealand All Blacks since the sport went professional in 1995. The focus is on David Harvey’s concept of monopoly rent which emerges “because social actors can realize an enhanced income stream over an extended time by virtue of their exclusive control over some directly or indirectly tradable item which is in some crucial respects non-replicable.” (1973). The paper focuses on several specific sponsors (Adidas and AIG), and their advertising campaigns, to illustrate the cultural, political, legal and ethical/moral issues associated with the logic of monopoly rents.

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**Towards a Practice Theoretic Approach to Understanding Sexuality**

In our book ‘Theorising Sexuality’ (2010) we re-worked the Interactionist sociological account of everyday sexual behavior drawing on the work of G H Mead (1937) and utilising the notion of sexual scripts (Gagnon and Simon 1973). We do however, accept some of the criticisms of interactionism as overly cognitive and have attempted to overcome this by developing a more embodied understanding of sexuality - using the example of orgasm (Jackson and Scott 2007 and 2010), and developing the ideas of Lindemann and de Nora in order to enable an understanding of the ways in which sexual interactions are composed. While we have utilized the term sexual practice, and engaged to some extent with the work of Bourdieu we have not, until recently, begun to develop fully a practice theoretic approach to the sociology of sexual conduct. In this paper we will engage with the work of Wittgenstein, Schachtski, Redclift, Warde and Shove in order to set out the ways in which sexual conduct constitutes a practice, and to indicate to what extent this approach, if brought together with interactionist ideas, can support the development of a general sociological theory of sexuality.

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**FRACALANZA, ANA PAULA* (Universidade de São Paulo, fracalanza@usp.br) |
**EMPINOTTI, VANESSA* (Universidade de São Paulo - USP, empinotti@gmail.com) |

### Environmental Governance and Risks in Brazil

Environmental governance has advanced in Brazil since the Rio Conference. Different stakeholders have had a relevant role in the process that has permeated in a growing scale the process of decision making and formulation of new public policies. The process of environmental governance has brought into scene stakeholders representing the public and private sector and the social movements, mainly the environmental movement.

The incorporation of new social actors with differentiated demands on the management of natural resources has become more frequent as to issues on water, solid waste, biodiversity and climate. The engagement of these different actors brought to the environmental arena, a logic of dispute and negotiation on aspects linked to natural resources, sustainability in cities, impact of degradation of water sources, loss of biodiversity, conflicts with indigenous population on land, impact of hydroelectric projects and more recently on the impacts of climate variability and its multidimensional aspects.

The paper will approach how national policies are taking place adequately or insufficiently taking into consideration the complexity of the process of environmental governance, and what this implies in terms of enlargement of the role and engagement of stakeholders in the process of decision making. The analysis will focus on the the strengthening of deliberative spaces, multi-stakeholders networks that promote awareness and mobilization to face uncertainties and potential risks in cities and biodiverse spaces and the pressure to reduce socio-environmental and knowledge based asymmetries.

Several civil society organizations have had in the last years important role facing environmental governance and risks in Brazil, and these initiatives promoted advancements towards democratizing access to information, besides pressuring for more transparent and participative decision making processes on environmental policies and the need to take into consideration diversities, complexities of transformations taking place in a context of global climatic uncertainties.

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**Developing Care-Technologies While Balancing Utopian/Dystopian Worldviews: Dimensions of Attention**

Collaborating since 2005 in different interdisciplinary pre-competitive care technology research projects in Flanders (Belgium), we learned about crucial dimensions to balance the trend of supporting utopian/dystopian views on the impact on wellbeing and quality of care due to new care technologies. The goal of these subsidized projects is to innovate in a way added value is created for its future users, and utilization potential is the collaborative companies in general, the team is rather utopian on the capabilities of the information and communication technology.

Involving potential users from ideation phase towards valuation of prototypes is a primary way to bring balance in looking at both positive and negative consequences of the future care technology. Due to the involvement of social scientists, over the years we moved from a pathology-centered problem definition, over an age-focused approach towards a care dependent approach. Concurrently, we emphasized the need of a multi-stakeholder approach, grounded in the insights of Social Construction of Technology perspective (cf Bijker, Rip). These premises of human-centered design and not enough to balance the tensions and paradoxes encountered when studying the potential consequences of envisioned care solutions and their impact on care-giving.

Recurrent dimensions of empowerment and disempowerment, that are potential pitfalls, are described in this paper. Essential themes will be: self-determination of care dependent and his/her caregivers, impact of technology on the caring relationship and quality of service by care organizations, role of present and future infrastructure and learning curve of present and future users, ... We also discuss the ways in which we try to balance tensions and paradoxes in this field, and we use in all phases of innovation binder approach (scenario’s and persona’s, tech cards, ...), and supporting the development of CareLivingLabs. We illustrate these with examples from past and current projects.

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<td>JACOBS, RONALD* (University at Albany, <a href="mailto:rjacobs@albany.edu">rjacobs@albany.edu</a>)</td>
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<td>TOWNSLEY, ELEANOR (Mount Holyoke College)</td>
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Media Metacommentary and the Performance of Expertise

This paper considers the extent to which media metacommentary – or, the critical comparative reflection about media formats – constitutes a new form of expertise. We begin by tracing out the historical trajectory of critical discourse that seeks to explore the possibilities and limitations of different cultural formats, arguing that this is linked to institutional development of critics and the larger aesthetic discourse about modernity. Next, we consider how mediatization has altered the conditions under which media metacommentary can be mobilized as a performance of expertise, or the display of an expert identity. Ultimately, we argue that the proliferation of new media technologies and the growth of transmedia culture have fundamentally transformed the social organization of expert discourse.

RC08-153.5

JACOBS, RONALD* (University at Albany, rjacobss@albany.edu)

Orphans Other Deadends in the History of Sociology: Symbolic Interactionism and the Mid-20th Century American Compromise

To conceptualize deadends in the history of sociology, we examine how intellectual lineages, networks and institutional histories have been narrated in U.S. sociology. Introductory sociology textbooks are strategic research sites because they are a space where sub-disciplines, academic institutions, curriculum, individual intellectuals, and market dynamics intersect. Examining textbook narratives of the discipline, we ask: What has been narrated as central? What has been omitted? In this context, we identify symbolic interactionism as an orphan – a career of the discipline, we ask: What has been narrated as central? What has been omitted? The three-fold model of US theory remains a central feature of introductory sociology textbooks today, a fact which explains the isolation of symbolic interactionism from the power centers of disciplinary sociology.

RC22-382.5

JACOBSEN, BRIAN ARLY* (University of Copenhagen, brianj@hum.ku.dk)

Conflict over Confirmation Teaching in Public School – The Impact of Neoliberal Policies on Local Political Level in Denmark

The neoliberal discourse is part of a larger shift from democratic to neoliberal policies that has been occurring over the past decades; a shift accompanied by both discursive and structural changes in society. If the neoliberal discourse is transforming the core functions of government globally, then this must also be true in the case of the close co-operation between the Danish state and the national church in Denmark. In this paper the cases of conflict over and transformation of the position of confirmation teaching in Denmark is analyzed in order to find out if the changes is a result of neoliberal policies in Denmark or simply a matter of structural changes caused by another rational basis. In Denmark confirmation teaching is part of the public schools timetable according to the Primary Education Act. Municipalities in Denmark have according to the Primary Education Act the right to place the confirmation teaching after school but until recent legislation this is linked to institutional development of critics and the larger aesthetic discourse about modernity. There are local variations in the implementation of the confirmation teaching with schools that have later implemented the teaching. This has led to a political debate on whether the confirmation teaching should take place in the public schools or if it should be an extra-curriculum activity that takes place outside of school.

RC50-808.1

JACOBSEN, JENS KR. STEEN* (University of Stavanger, jens.s.jacobsen@uis.no)

Long-Term Visitors’ Adaptation to the Tourism Context of Costa Blanca, Spain

Tourism and analogous phenomena have assumedly become structural elements of Costa Blanca societies, on the Mediterranean coast of Spain. The large international flows of multitudes of people have also assumedly led to blurred precincts here between tourists, holidaymakers, sojourners, drifters, migrants, and residents. Particularly the most economically independent lifestyle and retirement ‘migrants’, residential tourists’ and lifestyle and health-oriented sojourners are still under-researched. On the basis of questionnaire surveys, the paper will explore self-reported adaptation features among Nordic long-term visitors, including language skills, media use and assessments of facets of ‘local’ and expatriate life.

RC30-511.3

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ETCHEVERRY ORCHARD, MARIA SOLEDAD (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)

ETCHEVERRY, MARIA SOLEDAD ORCHARD (PHD in Sociology, Professor at Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)

Decent Work and Corporate Social Responsibility: Contemporary Debates about Human Rights and Paternalism in Organizations in Brazil and Portugal

The concept of decent work (IL0) has recently appeared in corporate social responsibility (CSR). The social relations of the type of contracts in which the conditions of work and organizations shape the forms of contradictions between interests or the production of knowledge on contested terrain. This range of diversity and gender equity are themes emerging in business landscape. Despite international instruments for the promotion of human rights within the framework of corporate social responsibility (CSR), such as the Ruggie Report (UN), national discussions and effective practices are not homogeneous. The CSR academic debate revolves around the perspectives on what is understood about the role of social organizations. In a skeptical approach, CSR integrates a new form of authoritarian paternalism whose motor function is masking the “real intentions” of corporations in their quest for higher profits (Thomton, 1966; Wells, 2002). On the other hand, there are currents that emphasize the relationship between the company and society, and the prospects that CSR takes

RC30-513.8

JACOBSEN, HEIKE* (Brandenburg University, jacobsen@tu-cottbus.de)

Transdisciplinary Research on Work and Innovation: Co-Production of Knowledge on Contested Terrain

There is a long tradition of funding research to improve the organization of work according to the requirements of changing production processes and in accordance with the demands of the employees for not only damage-free but also personally and socially rewarding working situations in Germany. Background for this tradition is not at least the high relevance of qualified labour for the German diversification in which this research is cross by two potential lines of conflict: First, scientists are asked to postpone or defer their academic logics in favour of contributing to immediately relevant knowledge production on-site. This line of conflict is widely acknowledged by concepts of inter- and trans disciplinary research (mode 2, triple helix, entrepreneurial university, techno science). A second line of conflict results from the social organisation of employment in capitalism. Constant re-arrangements by new ways of deploying labour and of relating work and organisations shape the forms of contradictions between interests or the production of knowledge on contested terrain. This range of diversity and gender equity are themes emerging in business landscape. Despite international instruments for the promotion of human rights within the framework of corporate social responsibility (CSR), such as the Ruggie Report (UN), national discussions and effective practices are not homogeneous. The CSR academic debate revolves around the perspectives on what is understood about the role of social organizations. In a skeptical approach, CSR integrates a new form of authoritarian paternalism whose motor function is masking the “real intentions” of corporations in their quest for higher profits (Thomton, 1966; Wells, 2002). On the other hand, there are currents that emphasize the relationship between the company and society, and the prospects that CSR takes

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
to build the legitimacy of organizations in contemporary capitalism (Fremman, 1984). The aim of this work is to investigate the influence of the guidelines of decent work in CSR in the national contexts between Brazil and Portugal, on a comparative basis. We investigated the existing regulatory guidelines for CSR through documentary research and comparative studies of the relevant legislation. The results demonstrate that while human rights and decent work appear as topics of CSR agendas in both countries, in Brazil, the corporate actions are voluntary, whereas in Portugal, there are laws that reinforce the communication of business practices within the CSR and decent work.


RC14-255.6

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FASTREZ, PIERRE (Université catholique de Louvain)

L’évolution De La COMPétence En Organisation Des Collections De Documents Numériques: Le Cas De L’entrée Dans L’enseignement Supérieur

La fracture numérique de second degré (Hargittai, 2002) pose le problème des écarts de compétences médiatiques entre les utilisateurs. Dans un contexte où de plus en plus d'informations sont disponibles (Gantz & Reinsel, 2011), où l'accès à ces informations est toujours plus fragmenté entre des contextes différents (Jones & Thorson, 2001), la dynamique des nouveaux objets médiatiques se complexifie, la compétence à organiser ces informations devient fondamentale. Cette compétence d'organisation correspond à la capacité à imaginer des structures pertinentes et à les implémenter à l'aide d'outils matériels ou logiciels. Dans les usages, cette compétence à organiser s'actualise aussi bien dans des activités de recherche, que de gestion des flux d'informations, ou de stockage (Jones, 2008).

Une série d'entretiens d'étudiants réalisées avant et après leur entrée à l'université fait apparaître que les plus compétents sont ceux les mieux capables de percevoir, d'adopter et de modifier les affinities nord (Norman, 1990) offertes par leur environnement. Trois catégories d'affinities peuvent être dégagées: sociales, techniques et informationnelles. En situation, la compétence d'organisation consiste donc pour l'utilisateur à prendre parti des affinities et contraintes des outils adoptés afin d'aménager l'environnement technologique pour le faire correspondre à la structure de l'activité de l'usager, de sorte qu'il soutienne au mieux celle-ci (Kirsh 1995).

Trois hypothèses alternatives sont avancées quant aux facteurs de développement de cette compétence : l'intensité des usages des médias (Schradie, 2011), la variété des contextes sociaux dans lesquels les usages se développent (ito et al., 2009), et finalement, le rôle du stimulateur des relations sociales de l'utilisateur. Nos premières observations semblent indiquer que, plus encore que l'intensité ou la variété des usages, l'entourage des usagers joue un rôle primordial dans le développement de la compétence d'organisation, en ce qu'il crée des opportunités d'échange et de confrontation de pratiques médiatiques.

TG04-956.3

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GHAFFARY, GHOlamreza* (University of Tehran, ghaffary@ut.ac.ir)

Marginalization As the Social Context of Risk Perception in Everyday Life

In this paper, by adopting a constructivist perspective, it is tried to address the question how experience of marginalization and a sense of exclusion could affect the ways individuals perceive risks in everyday life. In general, social constructivist approaches to epistemological status of risk emphasize that the perceptions of risk are socially constructed and cultural and political contexts impact on how risk are perceived by people. The methodology in this research is based on qualitative methods and the data has been obtained through in-depth interview with 28 students from the University of Tehran in Iran. In the interviews we asked the students to describe how they make sense risks in their everyday life. Furthermore, they were asked to describe their experience with a sense of exclusion as a consequence of being marginalized in society. According to the findings, the ways the university students perceive risks have been closely intermingled with their experience of marginalization in their everyday life. Although studying in university may potentially result in social inclusion, most of the students have had the experience of marginalization and discrimination, due to the dimension of social and economic inequality and also ethnic, gender and generational discriminations. This has led to exclusion and so provides a context for perception of risk and uncertainty. Particularly, when they try to build a desirable personal lifestyle, they face various social restrictions, which cause risks and uncertainty in their everyday life. In the other words, the social conditions of being marginalized lead to perceptions of some types of risk specially, those which are related to their lifestyle.

RC42-699.1

JAGIELSKA, MAGDALENA* (Graduate School for Social Research, magda.jagiel ska@hotmail.com)

Creativity and Embeddedness

Creativity, understood as an innovative and novel way to solve problems and challenges is combined with a variety of factors influence both the sociological perspective, as well as psychological. One is the factors influencing the level of creativity might be also the quality of social interactions and the conforming influence the possibility of being misunderstood or socially rejected.

The aim of the study would be to create analyze the relationship between the characteristics of the social structure and individual degree of creativity. The study group was analyzed from the perspective of the declared behavior in different social situations, declared level optimal distinctiveness and tendency to take the social risk. The level of creativity was measured by tests of divergent thinking based on the number of different responses to a given problem. Demographic factors were controlled. A study was conducted using a commercial online tool tracking IP numbers of participants based on the answers given by 306 people.

Analysis shown that people who tended to be more socially independent and less embedded in the social networks gave more divergent responses to the creativity test during the research. The level of individual creativity, commonly regarded as psychological factor, might be influenced by the social milieu of the person.

RC10-188.1

JAGODZIŃSKI, ROMUALD* (European Trade Union Institute, rjagodzinski@etui.org)


The paper aims at drawing attention to proper transposition of EU directives as a challenge for ensuring effective workers' rights to information and consultation (I&C). To this end it looks at the example of implementation of the Europe- an Works Councils (EWC) directives 94/45/EC and 2009/38/EC with a special focus on enforcement procedures. The choice of implementation of EWCs legislation as a 'lab case' is relevant in several ways: a) being an EU originating institution re- quiring implementation into national industrial relations (IR) and legal systems they represent a perfect example of tension between coherence of centrally introduced rights and their national 'conjugation'; b) the original directive 94/45/ EC, substantially modified by recast directive 2009/38/EC and recently transposed provides for an apt up-to-date test-case; c) it addresses loopholes in existing research and has both a political and practical relevance for over 1000 active EWCs and over 17 mil. workers they represent.

The paper will provide comparative overview of national transpositions of specific key provisions of directive 2009/38/EC and an analysis of their coherence with the source regulation. Focusing on transposition of enforcement provisions on access to justice and sanctions it will argue that a formalistic 'copy-paste imple- mentation' without consideration of the ultimate principle of effectiveness acts as impediment to coherent application of the fundamental right to I&C. To this end it will present jurisprudence of the European Court of Justice and research on the meaning of 'effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions'.

The paper will also argue against the lenient approach supporting the view that differences between national IR justify cases of substantial/excessive, divergences in implementation. By means of reference to EU institutional developments and interventionism in the field of financial market and environmental regulation it will also challenge the view that the European Commission has no competence with regard to setting sanctions.

RC33-566.1

JAGODZINSKI, WOLFGANG* (University of Cologne, wolfgang@jagodzinski.com)

Do Equality Values Differ in Asian and Western Cultures? Results from the Social Inequality Module of the ISSP 2009

Whether certain values are unique or specific to a group, a nation, or a culture, has been a topic of lengthy debates. During the last decades the interest has shifted from smaller to larger collective and from smaller to larger regions. The European Values Surveys was an early attempt to identify cultural values, first in West European societies, and later in Europe as a whole. Whether the goal of the enterprise has been reached remains an open question. What most European
societies really distinguish from other societies is the millennia-long Christian tradition. But has this tradition also brought forth unique values? And if so, are they still influential in modern societies?

In the nineties a similar debate started in Asia. Asian values were initially seen as a stronghold against Western value imperialism and against Western democratisation. The idea was that cultural and empirical research would show that the European findings on value pluralism. Dalton and Nhu-Ngoc (2005) could not identify specific and homogeneous value patterns in the Confucian societies. Rather, family orientations and respect of authorities largely varied in Asian countries.

This will not be the end of the debate on Asian values. There are so many visible differences between Asian and Western cultures that the search for specific underlying Asian or Confucian values will continue. Education and work values, as well as economic and social inequalities might be domains in which specific Asian values have emerged. The paper focuses on values which are related to social and economic inequalities to find out how these values differ from societies with a Christian tradition.

RC09-180.3

JAHAN, MEHRAJ* (NAW, mehraj.jahan@zu.ac.ae)

Formal and Informal Female Migration: Challenges of Governance in Bangladesh

In the last three decades, Bangladesh has grown to be an important source of labor migration. Female labor migration, however, has lagged far behind the male migration. Starting with a small number, in recent years the number of Bangladeshi women has grown. Official figures put the proportion of Bangladeshi female labor migrants as 1% of the total number of migrant workers in 2003. In recent years proportion of women as total migrants is estimated at around 14%. Bangladesh female migrant workers go to the Gulf countries, Lebanon, and Singapore to work as domestic workers. Many Bangladeshi women also went to work in the textile industries in Malaysia, Mauritius and Korea. In addition to formal labor migration, an undetermined number of female workers go to neighboring India to work as domestic workers as well as in entertainment industries. The issue of female labor migration in India has created controversies in Bangladesh especially, in view of the harsh treatment they face as undocumented workers. They also take great risk, including the risk of life in crossing the Bangladesh - India borders. The present paper examines how the government of Bangladesh has dealt with the issue of female labor migration and what are the public policies in place to promote safe female migration to the Gulf countries and Lebanon and how concerned authorities of Bangladesh government deal with the informal female migration to India. Using interview methods and analysis of secondary data, this paper will draw attention to the Bangladeshi female migrants in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and Lebanon. Policy issues, especially innovation in migration policies will be examined in this paper.

RC18-325.7

JAIMES CASTILLO, ANTONIO M.* (Universidad de Málaga, amjaime@uma.es)

Inequality of Opportunities and Preferences for Social Policies

The positive relationship between democracy and equalization of income predicted by the well-known Meltzer-Richard has been highly criticized on both theoretical and empirical grounds. In this paper, I analyze whether inequality of opportunities (rather than outcomes) is connected with preferences for social policies at the individual level. I focus specifically on the sources of current inequalities by decomposing individual outcomes into a fair share, which can be attributed to personal merit and effort, and surplus outcomes, which are the results of structural barriers in the labor markets or depend on inherited factors such as social background. To do that I rely on the methodological approach used by the growing economic literature on reference groups, in which individual income is the product of two components: the average income of the group and an idiosyncratic factor, which is the result of individual attributes. I use data from five waves of the European Social Survey in order to test these hypotheses. Empirical findings prove that occupational status and individual differences with respect to reference groups (especially those caused by inherited disadvantages) have a strong and significant impact on preferences for redistribution. In addition, educational inequality has a negative a significant effect over preferences for redistribution at the aggregate level.

RC22-390.2

JAIMES MARTINEZ, RAMIRO* (Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, rajaimes@yahoo.com)

MOORE, REBECCA (San Diego State University)

New Religious Capital, Conversion, and Drug Rehabilitation: Evangelical Social Projects in Baja California, Mexico

The aim of this paper is to analyze certain changes in evangelical identities and their religious capital in the religious field at Baja California, following the impact of charismatic movements and the crisis of denominational models during the 1980s, and their relation to the expansion of the so-called “Christ-therapy” in Rehabilitation Centers for drug addicts. From a general perspective, religious capital suffered a series of rearrangements within their referents mainly anchored in doctrines, practices and preconceptions relatively unchanged until last decades of the twentieth century.

Therefore, this work raises the question of whether the expansion of a new evangelical, model of openness to society in Pentecostals and Charismatic churches, especially in Northern Mexico, may explain the growth of Evangelical Christians, with new forms to mobilize symbolic capital and social participation.

In this sense, many of these churches have found that an increasing demand for rehabilitation of drug users, and the withdrawal of the Mexican State from the health sector, has opened up opportunities to develop social change projects based on individual conversion. To study the above, this paper analyzes some cases of Rehabilitation Centers in Tijuana, and Ensenada, Baja California.

RC12-222.2

JAIN, RASHMI* (University of Rajasthan, rashmi.jn1@gmail.com)

Making People Illegal: What Globalization Means for Law and Migration

In any given week in 2007, newspapers around the world carried reports of “illegal” migration. This did not start in 2007. It is not poised to end any time soon. While many of the accounts are about the United States or the European Union, unauthorized migration is newsworthy in all corners of the globe. Russia has a large and growing extraegal population. China stopped more than 2,500 illegal border crossers in 2009. Thailand and Malaysia have launched a cooperative approach to their shared illegal populations. The Gulf of Aden is a key human smuggling route. South Africa is attempting to grapple with its unauthorized occupants. Illegal migrants come to droves in India, and in lesser tempering this view of citizenship. Considering the limits of law in this regard, it is crucial to unearth the place of law in accounts of globalization, and to understand both why and how globalization forces are making people illegal.

It is worth examining as to why people and tribes of people are being termed illegal, what is it that does not give them support in the country they seek shelter and why do they leave their native land to find shelter in a foreign land. Here under the paper proposes to study and understand the concept of illegal people, how illegal migration is being aided by the process of globalization and how does it harm the native society and also the ill effects of migration on the migrants.

JS-14.3

JAIN, RASHMI* (University of Rajasthan, rashmi.jn1@gmail.com)

Technology and Family Leisure: Is It the Way Forward?

Families are one of the fundamental units of society and are the building blocks of social structures and organizations in every culture. A theoretical framework that has been used to describe and understand how families function and interact is the Family Systems Theory (Steinglass 1987; Whitchurch & Constantine 1993). According to the Family Systems Theory, the family is a complex system of individuals interacting with another. The concepts of family cohesion, family adaptability and family communication are the key to continuation of family systems. Over the last seventy years, researchers have consistently reported positive relationships between family leisure and positive family outcomes when examining recreation and leisure patterns among families (Hawks 1991; Holman & Epperson 1984; Ornther & Mancini 1991). Enjoying family leisure time can be a way through which cohesion, adaptability and communication is increased within families. The perils of the modern world with its fast paced life, both parents working, emergence of nuclear families, pressures of weekend socializing, demands of curriculum on the children have all made a serious dent in family leisure time.

The present paper proposes to examine the role of technology especially communication technology in promoting family leisure time amongst urban educated families.
by social scientists. One of the most important applications of the use of spatial analysis in sociology, demography and population studies is the socio-spatial segregation. Some countries are studying the spatial concentration of the population with respect to race/color, but in others, such as Brazil, the misconception of the population is high, and so it makes no sense to study segregation by this variable. In this case, the income of the person can be the key variable in this process. Spatial analysis techniques, such as isolation indexes, are then used to analyze the spatial segregation according to income, translated by poverty or wealth. However, in each geographical unit (scale) used, the result of the analysis may be different. Then, no goal of this paper is to create a multi-scale analysis of the effects of segregation in terms of isolation of poverty and wealth indicators. Our assumption is that when we increase the scale of the segregation analysis, the inequalities also increase. And this is what we attempt to show with this paper, using data from census tracts of 2010 for the city of São Paulo, the most populated in Brazil.

**RC31-521.10**

**JAKOB, ALBERTO AUGUSTO EICHMAN** (University of Campinas, alberto@repe.unicamp.br)  
**DE OLIVEIRA LIRA, JONATHA RODRIGO** (University of Campinas)

**The Changes in the Form of Japanese Integration in Brazil**

The beginning of the 20th century is considered a starting point for more significant flows of international migration in the Brazilian Amazon, with the arrival of different people, especially from European countries as well as Japan, due, among other reasons, to the political instability of the period of war that the world had faced. The arrival of these migrants changed the Brazilian society in several aspects, with regard to the insertion of new cultures, traditions etc. Thus, the objective of this work is to analyze the socio-demographic profile of the Japanese migrants in Brazil by regions, including the Amazon, in terms of their date of arrival in the country, their occupation in rural or urban areas, and also of migrants who left the country. This paper is an attempt to understand possible changes in the aspirations of the younger Japanese generations with respect mainly to occupation, which traditionally has been widely recognized for their contributions in the Brazilian agricultural production. In order to do that, data from the Brazilian Demographic Census of 2010 will be used to create maps of spatial concentrations of the Japanese migrants with more long-standing in Brazil with those who arrived more recently to find out until what extent the younger generations are preferring other occupations and other housing locations instead the traditional ones and with this leaving aside their traditions and modifying their forms of integration in society.

**RC05-110.3**

**JAMES, MALCOLM** (City University London, malcolm.james.2@city.ac.uk)

**Autochthony, Whiteness and Loss in Outer East London: Tracing the Collective Memories of Diaspora Space**

This paper explores autochthony through the memory practices of in Newham, East London. It addresses how remembering East London as the home of white population is high, and so it makes no sense to study segregation by this variable. Thus, we finally know more about how we protect vital information, or how they are obtained or circumvented to keep the work process going. However, in each geographical unit (scale) used, the result of the analysis may be different. Then, no goal of this paper is to create a multi-scale analysis of the effects of segregation in terms of isolation of poverty and wealth indicators. Our assumption is that when we increase the scale of the segregation analysis, the inequalities also increase. And this is what we attempt to show with this paper, using data from census tracts of 2010 for the city of São Paulo, the most populated in Brazil.

**RC23-404.2**

**JANDA, VALENTIN** (Technical University of Berlin, valentin.janda@tu-berlin.de)

**Bugs and Future Usage = Design As Twofold Problem**

My ethnographic field is a design laboratory in which young German designers develop wearable textile-electronic interfaces. It can be observed here that the characteristics of the design-work are quite different compared to the work of scientists, as for example Karin Knorr Cetina or Harry Collins have put it in short, two types of practices can be found in the field of design: Designers talk about the use and the benefits of their conceptualized design objects systematically in meetings and informally on various other occasions. They ask themselves, what their design object is it good for and who will use it and when. In a less abstract level of their work, the designers are very concerned to create a functioning prototype. They have to arrange every material detail and technical problem of the prototype, as with the interfaces stitching, wiring, programming, de-bugging etc. According to Bruno Latour, objects are an indivisible compound of contextual meanings and materiality. My data shows that the designers work on both sides of this notion of object: They have to design both, an object’s meaning and material function. These two different kinds of goals require two different types of work practices. It shows that these practices interfere heavily with one another, although they are very different in character. Whereas the work on meaning and utility is anticipatory and therefore never concluded, functional and material problems pop up in the present progression of a designer’s work and have to be solved or circumvented to keep the work process going. For analyzing the creation of new technology, it is crucial to observe the designer’s anticipation of utility over the whole process. They may vary in substance and become less obvious for the ethnographer, but basically the interplay of anticipa-

**RC01-37.3**

**JANKOWSKI, BARBARA** (*IRESM France, barbarajanko@yahoo.fr)

**Sharing Information at the Operative Level**

The information is vital in the conduct of war and the whole field of information warfare focuses on how one can achieve superiority over the enemy. Thus we already know more about how we protect vital information, or how they are obtained or circumvented to keep the work process going. However, in each geographical unit (scale) used, the result of the analysis may be different. Then, no goal of this paper is to create a multi-scale analysis of the effects of segregation in terms of isolation of poverty and wealth indicators. Our assumption is that when we increase the scale of the segregation analysis, the inequalities also increase. And this is what we attempt to show with this paper, using data from census tracts of 2010 for the city of São Paulo, the most populated in Brazil.
thesis on the role of ‘the intellectual’ in times of social crises and social change. The discussion in the context of the paper, is integrated into the overarching and broader contextual theme (of the conference) on ‘facing an unequal world (and the) challenges for global sociology’.

WG01-893.3
JANSEN, ZANETTA L.* (University of South Africa, janzel@unisa.ac.za)
The Use of Online and Digital Technology to Address the Politics of Inequalities and Exclusion in Higher Education at the University of South Africa
This paper addresses the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in education and what has now commonly become referred to as ‘online education’ to critically evaluate the use of digital technologies in higher education at a South African university to bridge and overcome the gap of student access to and participation in learning. It relates the case of the University of South Africa (UNISA) in open access, distance and online e-learning (ODEL).

RC14-243.6
JANSSON, ANDRÉ* (Karlstad University, andre.jansson@kau.se)
Hospitality and Recognition in the Transmedia Age: Mediatization As Social Critique
Recent (trans)media innovations, such as the smartphone and social networking sites, have drastically altered the conditions of everyday life in affluent societies. Such developments have on the one hand contributed to potentially expanding lifeworlds and extended social affordances in terms of mobility and social connectivity. On the other hand, research from various disciplines has pointed to social disorders, or ‘pathologies’, related to the everyday dependency on such technologies, as well as to the socially segregating nature of these developments. Against this backdrop, the suggested paper engages with the ongoing academic debate around mediatization, generally understood as a meta-process of complex socio-cultural change, and focuses particularly on the critical potential of this concept. The argument is developed in three steps. Firstly, a general approach to social critique is presented, based primarily on the works of Axel Honneth and media theorist Roger Silverstone. Here, the concepts of hospitality (Silverstone) and recognition (Honneth) are singled out as key (mutually dependent) facets of a socially sustainable and egaliitarian (global) society. Secondly, the paper introduces a model of mediatization as a socio-spatial meta-process, based on Lefebvre’s triadic notion of social space. The combined social forces of mediatization are mediated through three regimes of dependency: “material indispensability and adaptation”, “premedication of experience” and “normalization of social practice”. These regimes are to be understood as analytical tools for advancing a critical approach to the mediatization meta-process. Finally, the paper provides an empirically grounded analysis of the current status of hospitality and recognition in mediated lifeworlds. The empirical analysis integrates qualitative interview data from two different field-work sites; (a) a small-town middle class neighborhood in Sweden and (b) an expatriate community of UN employed Scandinavians in Geneva, Switzerland. Altogether, the paper contributes to a situated and contextually sensitive critique of mediatization.

PRES-2.5
JARON, DOV* (ICSU Member of the Executive Board, djaron@coe.drexel.edu)
International Council for Science (ICSU): Structure and Programs - Building Bridges with Sociological Sciences

RC33-580.4
JAROSZ, EWA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, ewajarosz@yahoo.com)
Social Structure and Daily Behaviours: A Cross-Sectional Analysis of Time-Use Patterns in Poland and Armenia
Sociological and economic literature points to numerous differences across societies and social categories in their patterns of time allocation. For instance, studies of the labour force show that daily behaviours differ significantly between people of higher and lower occupational status (e.g. Kohn and Schooler, 1983), in the same time, behaviours of one social category, e.g. the unemployed, can be substantially different across different societies (e.g. Krueger, 2008). There are thus at least two dimensions that affect people’s daily time-use patterns: social norms and arrangements in a particular country, and individual place within the social structure. This study addresses both of them, analysing the influence of the macro-level setting (country) and basic social characteristics (gender, age, and employment status) on individual time-use patterns. This approach focuses on differences in the sequence structure and time allocation (e.g. unpaid work, socializing) analysed in a cross-sectional perspective. Since most of the existing reports on structural differences in behaviours come from developed Western countries, this study uses time-use data from the countries rarely included in context, no research carried out in the field. Daily time-use patterns of Poles and Armenians are compared in terms of how much they differ across social categories, as well as what are other lines of such differentiation in these societies. The additional benefit of the study is that it compares daily practices in the countries of Central Eastern Europe and the South Caucasian region.

RC28-481.4
JAROSZ, EWA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, ewajarosz@yahoo.com)
Stuck in the Moment? Time Perspective and Time Allocation Across Social Classes in Poland
Individual’s time perspective and everyday time-use patterns have major impact on all realms of human life. They influence the chances for upwards mobility and affect individual life trajectories. As put by Jeremy Rifkin, “those who are most present oriented are swept into the future that others have laid out for them” (Rifkin, 1987). However, time perspective is a multidimensional phenomenon and needs to be studied in relation to the actual time use patterns – in which it is supposed to be reflected. Only combining attitudinal and behavioural data can give deeper insights into socially differentiating role of temporal arrangements. This study analyses daily time allocation patterns in conjunction with temporal preferences and the possible drivers behind them – such as individual time perspective and time constraints. It focuses on the relationship between the perception of time or daily allocation of time and individual position in the social structure. Using quantitative data for Polish population aged 24-65 (n=780), it shows how temporal orientations and perception of time are related to individual social position and how they differ depending on the respondent’s genders, age, educational attainment or occupational category (ISCO-based). The study casts light on the much overlooked dimension of social inequality, including the effect of temporal perspective on status attainment, social determinants of the ability to plan long-term and delay gratification, as well as the life course-related choices and their consequences.

RC55-877.4
JASSO, GUILLERMINA* (New York University, gi1@nyu.edu)
Happiness in the New Unified Theory of Sociobehavioral Processes
This paper explores more deeply the part played by happiness in the recent attempt to unify justice, status, and power theories. Specifically, the paper does three things: First, it strengthens the foundation from Plato and Aristotle for the theory’s premise that different people seek happiness in different ways and by different means. Second, it connects those different ways and different means to the attributes and possessions that people care about, as well as to the basic outcome — justice, status, or power — that is activated. Third, the paper analyzes a new set of situations in justice theory, in which individuals may compare themselves to everyone who outranks them (on the salient attribute or possession), everyone whom they outrank, or everyone in general. These situations lead to different outcomes both for individuals and for societies. Further, the paper shows vividly the implied effects of inequality in the distributions of attributes and possessions on average happiness and inequality in happiness.

RC14-254.3
JAUREGUIBERRY, FRANCIS* (Université de Pau, francis.jaureguiberry@univ-pau.fr)
Technologies De Communication Et Inégalités D’Usage
Il est devenu quasi impossible de se déconnecter des technologies de l’information et de la communication. Parce qu’elles sont des facilitateurs du quotidien, synonymes d’immédiateté, de sécurité, d’ouverture et d’évasion. Se tenir informé, gérer son emploi du temps, faire ses réservations et achats, se sentir en sécurité et près des êtres chers malgré l’éloignement physique, autant de raisons nous portant vers une connexion permanente. Mais cette connexion est aussi source d’informations non désirées, d’appel intempestif, de surcharge de travail, de confusion entre urgence et importance, de nouvelles dépendances et de contrôles non autorisés.
Face à cela, des tactiques de réajustement visant à reprendre la main dans la gestion de son temps et de ses occupations apparaissent. Il s’agit de conduites de refus des technologies de l’information et de la communication. Elles sont, mais de certaines de leurs utilisations, en particulier celles qui conduisent à des excès, au Branchement continu et même à des formes de dépendance ou de contrôle. Or, il s’avère que cette capacité de maîtrise des flux informationnels à des excès, au branchement continu et même à des formes de dépendance ou de contrôle. La technologie est une force mais aussi une fonction. Elle sert à chaque individu de faire face à des défis, mais aussi d’en voter et des inégalités qui s’expriment. Dans les organisations, il y a ceux qui ont le pouvoir de se déconnecter et ceux qui ont le devoir de rester connecté, dans la vie privée ceux qui

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
voudraient se déconnecter de temps en temps mais n'y arrivent pas et ceux qui y parviennent, et de façon plus générale, ceux qui possèdent les capacités cognitives et le capital culturel leur permettant d'utiliser au mieux ces technologies en particulier dans les traces qu'ils laissent et ceux qui n'ont pas les moyens d'y parvenir et en subissent les conséquences, en particulier en matière de surcharge informationnelle et de contrôle.

RC30-510.2 JAWANDO, JUBLIR* (Lagos State University, Ojo Nigeria, jawando202@yahoo.com)
Growing Trends in Non-Standard Employment in Nigeria: Insight from the Food and Beverage Industry
In spite of the effort of the International Labour Organization (ILO), to promote social justice and recognition of human and labour rights, decent working conditions have continued to elude workers in developing countries. Job creation has gone hand in hand with the proliferation of non-standard work contracts in Nigeria such as temporary work and part-time employment. The World of Work Report 2008 showed that the incidence of part-time and temporary employment has increased over the past two decades globally. Workers joining the labour market to work among others things at will, engaged in poor quality of work, casualised, informalised, and are forced to workers in three selected organizations that have high incidence of non-standard employment as well as 20 interview sessions with some selected workers and union executives. The study found that this kind of employment have tremendous impact on the workers, who have continued to be voiceless at work, lay-off at will, engaged in poor quality of work, casualised, informalised, and are forced to work among others things.

RC48-782.3 JAWORSKY, BERNADETTE NADYA* (Masaryk University, jawsyra@fsf.muni.cz)
Mobilizing for Immigrants' Rights Online: Creating Symbols of Belonging to the “American” Nation
It's no secret that being an immigrant, especially an unauthorized immigrant, is a challenge these days in the United States. Discrimination, marginalization and deportation loom large, and comprehensive and fair immigration policy seems an elusive goal. In response, the immigrants' rights movement increasingly mobilizes online. Among these cyberactivists' primary tools are symbolic representations of immigrants' belonging to the “American” nation, more specifically its civil sphere, the moral universe where battles for inclusion take place. Concrete symbols of family, hard work and community coexist with more abstract representations of “American” national ideals such as equality, fairness and opportunity. Utilizing a cultural sociological perspective, I examine the ways in which the immigrants' rights movement uses such symbols to perform national identity online. In particular, I employ the tools of the Strong Program, as articulated by Jeffrey Alexander and Philip Smith, among others. The goal is to put meaning and the process of meaning making squarely at the center of analytical attention.

What are the ways in which the immigrants' rights movement creates and engages symbols to signal immigrants' belonging to the nation? How do such structures of meaning work to portray immigrants as part of the sacred social fabric of the civil sphere and to counter images of pollution? How does the deployment of symbols help translate claims of belonging for a particular group into a universal right of inclusion? To explore these questions, I apply a dual methodology. First, I perform a hermeneutical analysis of the website content of 15 national-level organizations – focusing on the visual but paying attention to important textual cues and discourse. I also interview their leaders and webmasters to explore their motivations, goals and strategies. The ultimate goal is to contribute to the understanding of the relationship between symbols, social movements and national identity.

RC32-555.6 JAYA, PERUVEMBA* (University of Ottawa, japeruvem@uottawa.ca)
Intergenerational Communication in Transnational Families: A Gendered Perspective
Examining multiculturalism, and combining a postcolonial feminist perspective with intergenerational communication, transnational migrant families are examined with a view to understanding the realities and negotiations between generations as well as how cultural values are transmitted across generations. In particular the communication: varied aspects such as verbal and nonverbal, that grandparents use in relation to their grandchildren will be examined. A nuanced analysis of gender intersecting with race, class, ethnicity and cultural diversity will be used in this study. The goal is to empirically uncover and shed light on the following questions: How do grandparents transmit cultural values to their grandchildren in the Canadian context?

More specifically, what negotiations do grandmothers make to effectively communicate with their grandchildren about the cultures of their countries of origin? Interviews, at least ten to twelve, using a semi structured interview protocol as well as focus groups if needed will be conducted in Ottawa among grandmothers and a group of respondents from varied cultures as possible representing varied nationalities and cultures will be selected to participate in the study.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Rebuilding Memories, Projecting Utopia in Lac-Mégantic Reconstruction

On July 6th 2013, a train carrying crude oil derailed in downtown Lac-Mégantic, a town of about 6,000 located in the Estrie region. The industrial accident caused a series of explosions, killing 47 people. The fire destroyed almost half of the main street and affected the surrounding residential areas. The disaster created an acute awareness of Quebec cities vulnerability to industrial risks. On one hand, it launched a debate among planners, business groups and other decision-makers on how to better regulate train tracks crossing densely populated areas. On the other hand, many questions remained on how to maintain sustainable local economies that rely very much on the presence of the railroad system. Reconstruction plans were laid out within weeks of the disaster, proposing to redevelop a new commercial area, and creating a memorial ground where once stood the destroyed buildings. The community seemed absent of the debate, seen rightfully as a victim of events, and yet not perceived as an actor of the reconstruction process. The destruction of the urban fabric of Lac-Mégantic raises issues of collaborative resilience and participatory planning: cities are spaces of the everyday, of belonging and state, establishing political rules due to religious norms, which leads to planning and policy can generate a stronger collective capacity in decision-making. The loss of space called for an affective response that traditional Canadian planning is sometimes overlooking. This communication proposes to discuss the use of cognitive maps as a methodological tool that can be used in understanding how people perceive their environment, the last one, the one that is being lived in and the one that will be built. It will analyse how they can highlight the construction of overlapping narratives that can contribute to the resilience process, and how it can potentially be used in the reconstruction process.

When Religion Influences Political Choices in the Context of Nation: the Case of Political Theology of Dietrich Bonhoeffer

In the times of Nazi regime every choice made was political, obviously. It made nearly every sphere of life political (as Hobbies and Schmitt would put it). Research on the history of churches – both catholic and evangelic – clearly shows how the national identity and ideology influenced their institutional form. Nowadays, religious identity, which influences the political choices, is connected with the religious extremism, unworthy lack of separation between church and state, establishing political rules due to religious norms, which leads to human rights violation. My aim is to describe opposite side of the idea of linking religion to politics and nationality. Moreover, the concept which I’ll present is intersubjectively considered to be morally right, possibly because of history. I’ll present the theological and religious concept by Dietrich Bonhoeffer, “protestant saint”, member of the anti-Nazi resistance. I will put the national context - strongly rooted in the German concept of the state and law, as well as Luther’s theology and German patriotism of Bonhoeffer on one hand, and the idea of the complete irrelevance of the national question on the other. According to the Author – the answer for the Christian man is obvious and the only one he could provide. Unconditional accompaniment the ‘weakest brothers’ (as Bonhoeffer called Jews) is both political (being in the opposition) and religious (directly resulting from the teaching of Christ) choice.

Bonhoeffer’s political theology is a concept created within the concrete political and historical reality and is a part of German philosophy heritage. However, answers given by Bonhoeffer, not disregarding the idea of nationality, make it completely irrelevant. I’ll present the relationship between religion, the concept of nation and political choices. Thus, I will show different from most of contemporary ideas interpretation of relationships among those categories.

Putting Care at the Center of the Global Agenda

The pervasive inequalities in the world limit the prospects of masses of people – persons as well as communities – of living full and satisfying lives. The deficit in wellbeing reflects a critical deficit in care, since the core of wellbeing is to be found in caring and receiving care.

All human beings have to be cared for; most human beings (notably women) are responsible for calling on others during long periods of their lives. Survival depends on being cared for. Social bonds depend on and express themselves through caring.

Since care has been usually provided in the domestic economy, in the “privacy” of families and households, the deficit was and still is to a large extent invisible. Contrary to current trends in the political economy of the world implying privatizing previously public or common goods and grounds, the shift is towards conceptualizing care as a public good and as part of the collective societal responsibility. This move implies a paradigmatic shift in the way social sciences have conceived social practices and understood social inequalities – between regions of the world, between income strata, between age groups and ethnic lines, between men and women and among women themselves. Therefore, an integrated consideration of the institutions (states, markets, families) and the belief systems that regulate gender regimes, global migratory regimes, age patterns, ethnic and racial categorizations, can provide the clues that could guide public action leading to reevaluate some of these global injustices.

At the intellectual and scholarly level, this paradigmatic shift calls for revising and renewing conceptions of the links between micro and macro levels, of the private/public divide, of needs and emotions.
For parents of intersex children, from the moment of birth, if not before, the announcement of sex is replaced with an announcement of a different kind: that of a medical and social emergency. A body that is not clearly male or female as a result of its chromosomal makeup, hormonal balance or external genitalia, is given the diagnosis of ‘indeterminate sex’ (ICD-9-CM code 752.7). But this diagnosis is not the primary diagnosis in children with intersex conditions; rather, a diagnosis is made about the medical necessity of determining the sex of the child. This is a distinction often not made outside of a medical context, but in the case of intersex, the social and medical necessity for making a diagnosis is exactly as important as the medical necessity itself. (The social and medical necessity for making a diagnosis means that the medical necessity for making a diagnosis is the primary diagnosis, rather than the diagnosis of ‘indeterminate sex’.)

In the case of intersex, medical professionals assess additional data to determine the intersex individual’s ‘true sex,’ in effect explicitly diagnosing intersex while implicitly diagnosing sex en route to treatment recommendations. In this paper, we examine the diagnosis of intersex as a site that renders visible the process of social diagnosis (Brown, Lyson, Jenkins 2011). As argued in the framework, diagnosis is social because of both the variety of social actors involved in diagnosis and because it diagnoses social structures that contribute to health and illness. In this very specific case (we outline how multiple social actors (e.g. parents, doctors, technology, legal and cultural institutions) contribute to diagnosing the individual’s ‘true sex,’ which, once determined, can be ‘restored’ medically. We then (2) set out to diagnosis the social structures that make intersex a medical and social problem. In line with other scholars (e.g. Fausto-Sterling), we view sex in a multi-dimensional space, with male and female representing only two points. It follows that a system that diagnoses intersex, in effect, also diagnoses sex. We argue that since most cases of intersex do not involve physical dysfunction, it is this social compulsion to categorize sex that makes intersex individuals ‘sick’ – not their chromosomes or organs.

JENKINS, TANIA* (Brown University, tania.jenkins@brown.edu)
The Myth of Meritocracy in the American Medical Curriculum

The United States currently graduates approximately 40% fewer physicians than are needed to fill postgraduate residency positions. The remaining positions are filled by American graduates of foreign universities, foreign medical graduates and osteopaths. The result is that US medical graduates (USMGs) are the most competitive candidates for residency, getting priority access to the most desirable positions. Last year, for example, over 90% of spots in plastic and orthopedic surgery were filled by USMGs. In contrast, non-USMGs fill lower-prestige residency positions in less desirable geographical locations and specialties (like internal medicine). In some cases, this has resulted in very polarized training environments, with so-called ‘friendly’ programs staffing only non-USMGs, and highly prestigious ‘traditional’ programs training only USMGs. Because of major differences in resources and medical service offerings, these programs have vastly different approaches to teaching which can affect residents’ opportunity structure post-residency, especially in subspecialty training.

This study is the first step as we explore the ways in which these programs differ, in spite of their implications for inequality. What are the social forces and beliefs that sustain this system of stratification among internal medicine residents? Drawing on two years of ethnographic observation and interviewing at one such ‘friendly’ hospital, this paper presents evidence for a ‘myth of meritocracy’ among residents. Doctors feel they are individually responsible for their own success, and conversely, that they are to be individually blamed for not reaching certain goals, such as getting into competitive residency and fellowship programs. They also deploy examples of non-USMGs successfully achieving these goals as evidence for this belief, rather than as salvable structural/material inequalities (e.g. variable reimbursement). By employing further methods to constrain opportunities for non-USMGs. By elaborating local understandings of social mobility and advantage among medical residents, this research reveals the power of this myth of meritocracy in obscuring, sustaining, and perpetuating the role of significant social and institutional constraint.

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Horizontal Knowledge Dynamics and the Initiation of Students in Expert Cultures: Investigations into Profession-Oriented Programs in Higher Education

The aim of this paper is to discuss relevant approaches for studying how students in profession-oriented higher education programs become initiated in their expert culture in a period in which such cultures undergo changes in several ways. Much is written about how modes of knowledge production and distribution are in transformation in today’s society (e.g. blurred relationships between knowledge production and application; new relationships between knowledge, education, and society; and the spatial expansion of such processes). Less is known, however, about how such developments influence educational programs and student learning. We present a conceptual framework for investigating these relations, highlighting the concepts of epistemic machineries, epistemic practices and epistemological identities as constitutive for expert cultures across education-work boundaries. Next, we present our empirical strategy for examining dynamics of knowledge and student learning in three educational programs. We use examples and tentative findings from our first phase of data collection in law education to discuss how students get introduced to their expert culture during an intensive, inquiry-orientated educational training course. We also introduces elements of the research process.

Ahlert of preliminary character, our analysis indicates that the introduction to and training in – methodological principles for defining, exploring and solving professional problems in a structured way constitute a key mechanism of induction. By examining and integrating different sources of knowledge while working systematically on a complex problem, the students get introduced to the wider machineries of knowledge construction that constitutes the field of law.

Together with other findings, the study contributes to the field of higher education by developing new insights in the way expert knowledge evolves across the transition to an expert role. By revealing the role epistemic practices and their methodological principles play in connecting different sites in the expert culture, this study may also inform current efforts to bridge education and knowledge policies.

JENSEN, PER H.* (Aalborg University, perh@dps.aau.dk)
Factors Conditioning Female Labor Force Participation

Studies of female labor force participation have so far primarily focused on socio-economic factors, i.e. factors that may support or impede women’s “free choice” to participate – or not. Factors supporting female labor force participation have been identified as e.g. women’s wages (relative to men), as it is expected that the higher the wages the higher the utility of paid employment. Factors impeding female labor force participation have been identified as lack of childcare institutions, the qualifications of women (calling for re-education and lifelong learning) etc.

What has been under researched is the impact of (1) demand side and (2) cultural factors on decision making of women. Demand side factors refer to the local production system; e.g. traditional male dominated manufacturing in a given locality may leave very little room for female employment opportunities. As to culture, it should be rather obvious that women are most probably not dispositioned to make use of public care institutions in as much as the cultural system inclines agents to support the idea that good mothers should take care of their children only noses.

The aim of this paper is to contribute to a better, more comprehensive understanding of the factors which explain variations in female labor force participation in different European localities. The major research question thus becomes: how has the interplay between supply side, demand side and cultural factors structured the level and character of female employment in different European localities?

The paper draws on comprehensive register data as well as survey data collected for the purpose of this study. Data are analyzed by means of quantitative methods.

JOELAS, LEILA* (Universidade Estadual de Londrina, leilajeolas@gmail.com)
KÖRDES, HAGEN (Münster Universität)
Juvenilising Cultures: Illegal and Legal Road Racing in Londrina, Brazil

This paper deals with masculinity and risk in the urban space of Brazil. The analysis seeks to comprehend sense and structure in the life-threatening manoeuvres of racing, beginning with the significations that the young racing enthusiasts attribute to their experiences of speed and thrill. Due to the illegal nature of road racing – racha – the research process for this study began in the virtual world of the internet community where young racers present and discuss their attraction (or even addiction) to acceleration and risk. Data was later collected in the ‘real’ field of roads (illegal) and autodromes (legal). The urban space of racha as a social practice is constituted by several groups whose members differentiate themselves through contrasting preferences in music and clothing. In this process of co-construction they deploy and modify their bodies, at the same time seeking prestige and social reputation. Racing exhibits the joint power of the male driver and the modulated machine. We see here a kind of humachine constituted in the risk and danger of the race. The young men are thrilled by the heavy sound and vibration. In the moment of the race, they modify their registers of perception, time is accelerated, and they are released from the normal constraints of gravity in urban space. By high-turning the engines the rachadors make themselves ready to transgress limits and norms of security and speed. The machine becomes an extension of the male body, a muscle car, a new sensory interpretation of the corporeal and the engine.
The main purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between the levels of Fairness-awareness and Forms of employment using data from 2009 Korea General Social Survey(KSG) survey. In the field of Sociology, only few works has been dealing with fairness-awareness itself as a unit of analysis, despite numerous attempts to consider inequality in connection with social status, class, resource allocation and distribution process etc. even that earlier researchers have limitations that many studies concentrated in which variable affect fairness-awareness of organization or they only concentrate positive influence of fairness-awareness affect to organization. Grounded on this, I analyze the data concentrating upon the Main Hypothesis which is “there are existing Fairness-awareness difference depending on Form of Employment (Permanent/Temporary)” and demographic variables as a Moderator. And the results are as in the following: (a) Temporary position have an positive effect on Fairness-awareness level of distribution. This direction is reinforced by younger age and (c) low level of education. There is no effect between Fairness-awareness level of procedural and Form of Employment.

**RC52-845.6**
JEON, HYEjin* (Yonsei University, jhj776@gmail.com)
Fairness-Awareness Difference Depending on Form of Employment: The Case of South Korea

The organizational evolution and innovation of Korean Anti-Base Movement – focusing on the multi-layered ABM network. It is a main feature of Korean Anti-Base Movement(KABM) that has been affected by the historical tradition and culture of democracy movement. First, KABM started in 1988, directly after the June democracy movement in 1987. Second, democracy movement organizations paid attention to local issues in the 1990s and built the local organizations of KABM as solidarity ones. Third, the activity networks of democracy movement was a main factor of the building of national solidarity network and massive nationwide mobilization. Some factors of successfull Maehyang-ri struggle can be explained by these.

But in the early 2000s, there came into existence new innovations of KABM organization. Pacifist activists belonged to small organizations and pacifist-activists made up by volunteer citizens played a critical role in the development of Pyeong-Taek struggle. Two organizational forms, centralized democracy movement and emerging pacifist peace movement sometimes have cooperated and sometimes competed with each other. And both were combined through the medium of residents’ organization.

KABM has developed multi-layered ABM organizations composed in scale of village, city, and nation. The anti-base committees of city and nation scale have been composed of local and national organizations which experienced democracy movement. On the other hand, residents and pacifist-activists lead village scale movement. The supplementation of three scale movements is important factor of the dynamics and extensive influence of KABM. But in case of Kangju village of Jeju Island, the influence of city and nation scale organizations is weak. It is mainly caused by the geographical isolation and cultural factors, that is developmentism and local conservatism. This implies that the objects of ABM has to be more than the mere change of aimed policy or institution.

**RC24-429.4**
JERONIMO, HELENA MATEUS* (University of Lisbon, jeronimo@iseg.utl.pt)
Normal Waste: Confronting This Unavoidable Matter in the Technoscientific and Consumer Society

If we think about the topic of waste today we have to be aware of its plastic and ambiguous nature, rejecting both the economic view, which sees it as lost and as a negative value, and the socio-cultural view, which associates it merely with fear and repugnance. “Normal waste” summarizes in a two-word formula the idea that waste is a normal condition of a society of widespread production and consumption, something both unavoidable and unavoidable that spawns social, cultural, economic and technical responses, which in turn shape our history. But because this is a problem which is widespread, permanent and global, with environmental and public health effects on current and future generations, intervention in this field has to be guided by a combination of responsible use of resources, sustainable patterns of production, consumption and development, and the involvement of citizen-consumers. From these foundations I seek to show, first, that waste as a “problem” is the product of an order of production and consumption increasingly shaped by industrialization and urbanization. This was accompanied by a cultural process of sensitivities, mentalities and philosophical and medical convictions, which encouraged the sanitizing of public spaces, greater individuality, the refinement of manners and of the sense of smell. Secondly, I see waste as an environmental issue and as a factor which encourages the search for ingenious technological developments, stimulates international political measures, and involves different networks and institutions. The belief that the “problem” of waste can be only fixed technically is pure fantasy. Facing up to the problem effectively will also depend on co-ordinated political approaches and patterns of development which achieve harmonious combinations of the social, the economic and the political. Finally, I analyse waste in the context of its commodification as waste management activities are also significant business opportunities.

**JS-56.3**
JEONG, YOUNG SIN* (SSK Research Team, freecity7@hanmail.net)
The Organizational Evolution and Innovation of Korean Anti-Base Movement

Studies of the rise of China and its interaction with the rest of the global South have quickly grown into an established research programme in recent years. Efforts have generally concentrated on investments in natural resources and agriculture, new aid relationships and questions of political non-interference and human rights. I begin from a broader world-historical perspective which analyses contemporary China-driven structural transformation in the global capitalist economy and its implications for states in the South. The scale and speed of Chinese growth in recent decades has led to a level of import demand for natural resources of sufficient global weight to have prompted the 2002-2008 commodity boom. Even today, with a stagnating global North, fuel and mineral prices remain well above pre-2000s levels. As China, and increasingly other large Southern economies, continue to develop and urbanise, high natural resource prices seem likely to sustain them for another decade or more. This provides the revenue which is freeing hard commodity exporting states from the neoliberalising discipline imposed by the IFIs and global capital markets, easing a key constraint on their policy trajectories and thus allowing for alternatives in political-economic direction of travel which would have appeared highly improbable prior to the commodity boom. I use Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) with a set of 30 Southern states as cases to demonstrate that a high export concentration in hard commodities demanded by China is a necessary but not sufficient condition for a break with neoliberalisation. I find that domestic class structure and (traditional) domestic dependence are also causally significant and that particular configurations of these conditions can be related to distinct types of post-neoliberal political-economic formation. In world-historical terms, these may tentatively point towards emerging regimes of accumulation centred around a new phase of material-based growth in the global capitalist economy.

**RC31-521.1**
JESSE, MORITZ* (Leiden University, m.jesse@law.leidenuniv.nl)
How Integration Took over the Immigration Agenda - from ‘bad Idea’ to ‘best Practice’

Over the last 20 years, European States have seen a drastic change in their approach to immigrant integration. From a rights based vision founded on the (legal) empowerment of the individual immigrant, with close-to equal rights as the best practice regarding integration; Europe has moved to a situation where integration is seen as a string of formal acts immigrants have to perform in order to obtain rights. Equal rights or naturalization is regarded as the final step of integration rather than its beginning. From an essential tool for integration, rights have developed to a reward for achieving formal integration requirements. This is problematic because legalistic, and formal integration requirements, such as passing a language or knowledge of host society exam, say nothing about real, i.e. social, integration of newcomers. Also, such formalistic approach to integration disregards that the host society also has a role in the integration of migrants. Nevertheless, the formalized approach to integration is regarded as best practice in many, there came into existence new innovations of KABM organization. Pacifist activists belonged to small organizations and pacifist-activists made up by volunteer citizens played a critical role in the development of Pyeong-Taek struggle. Two organizational forms, centralized democracy movement and emerging pacifist peace movement sometimes have cooperated and sometimes competed with each other. And both were combined through the medium of residents’ organization.

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**RC02-46.3**
JEPSON, NICHOLAS* (University of Bristol, nicholas.jepson@bristol.ac.uk)
The Rise of China and Post-Neoliberalism Among Southern Resource Exporters

This paper will (1) map the paradigm change from a rights based approach to integration to a reward driven formalistic approach to integration in Europe over the last 20 years; (2) display the detrimental effects of these changes on the integration to a reward driven formalistic approach to integration in Europe. Nevertheless, the formalized approach to integration is regarded as best practice in many, there came into existence new innovations of KABM organization. Pacifist activists belonged to small organizations and pacifist-activists made up by volunteer citizens played a critical role in the development of Pyeong-Taek struggle. Two organizational forms, centralized democracy movement and emerging pacifist peace movement sometimes have cooperated and sometimes competed with each other. And both were combined through the medium of residents’ organization.

KABM has developed multi-layered ABM organizations composed in scale of village, city, and nation. The anti-base committees of city and nation scale have been composed of local and national organizations which experienced democracy movement. On the other hand, residents and pacifist-activists lead village scale movement. The supplementation of three scale movements is important factor of the dynamics and extensive influence of KABM. But in case of Kangju village of Jeju Island, the influence of city and nation scale organizations is weak. It is mainly caused by the geographical isolation and cultural factors, that is developmentism and local conservatism. This implies that the objects of ABM has to be more than the mere change of aimed policy or institution.
Sociological Problems and Educational Divergence

OLSON, PAUL (Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada)

This research focuses on the relationship between education and social structure through applying Anthony Giddens's structuration theory to rural Tibetan society in China. In this, we analyse the dialectical relationship among local social structures and three forms of education in Tibetan society in China. The talk also looks at how myth and symbol have parallel and relationship to the social and cultural linkages in the construction of this identity and are reflected in stories, views of nature, the dialectical relationships of world and social beings.

The paper also examines how the use of myth and symbol have helped to reinforce the dialectical and practical understandings of culture and understanding in Tibetan rural society and specifically the evolutionary role of works like Gesar of Ling in the integration of the social order and the practical understanding in day to day life of what structuration means.

RC09-173.6

JIA, LUO* (University of Toronto, liji@mail.utoronto.ca)

Dualistic Production Regime and Dualistic Peripheral Workers - The Changing Labor Process and Power Relations In a Chinese State-Owned-Enterprise In The New Era Of Globalization

This article explores the changing labor process and power relations in Chinese State-Owned-Enterprise under the influence of the global economy recession and Chinese newly issued "Labor Contract Law". It depicts the everyday working life of two groups of workers and the dynamics of workplace conflict based on author's intensive fieldwork during 2010 - 2011 at an old machinery factory, which located in Guangzhou city.

The research finds that, after the contractor teams were invited into the workshop, a new model of labor control - the dualistic production regime - has emerged in a Chinese SOE. The structural positions of different workers were utilized by the managers under this regime. With relative high age and outdated skill, the formal contract workers were disadvantaged in the labor market, so the strategic alliance strategy was established for them. The contract workers were under heavy pressure of secure employment, basic benefit, but unsecure low wage. Without city Hukou and legal contract, the temporary workers from contractor teams were threatened by the second-class position in city, and the foreman control were imposed on them based on unsecure wage but unsecure employment. The disparity between core workers and peripheral workers were blurred, both groups of workers were in the similar disadvantage position, and the dualistic peripheral workers were generated in the workplace. Finally, different workers' expression and reflection were the important elements which reshaped the dualistic production regime. Resistance of the formal contract workers intensified managers' reliance on the contract teams, while the toleration of the temporary workers placed themselves in the more marginal position.

From this study, people can better understand the potential and limit of Chinese SOE workers and the likely role they may play in the evolution of labor relations under China's changing environment.

RC04-733.2

JIA, WENJUAN* (Shanghai University, jiwjenjuan19860119@126.com)

Social Formation of Geographic Proximity Effects: Understanding Unequal Access to Higher Education in China

We have created a new database by combining (1) school address data from official censuses of organizations in China, (2) provincial educational and labor market statistics from official published sources, and (3) individual-level data from the 2012 Chinese Labor Dynamic Survey (CLDS), which is the first wave of a nationally representative panel survey with over 16,000 respondents. CLDS provides detailed address on the place of residence for respondents when they were in primary or secondary schools. The new database allows us to directly address the research questions. Organizational censuses provide school addresses and founding dates that allow us to estimate the national spatial distribution of secondary schools and colleges over time. Provincial data facilitate the control for confounding variables.

RC28-485.3

JIA, YUNZHU* (Women's Studies Institute of China, jiyunzhu@wsic.ac.cn)

Widowhood, Intergenerational Family Support and Living Arrangement Among Older Adults in China: Based on Gender LENS

Widowhood becomes an extended experience for old adults in China because of increased life expectancy, particularly for older women. While intergenerational family support and living arrangement of older adults has changed greatly during the past decades in China because of huge population migration and life style transformed. Drawing on the Senior Citizens Survey date of the Third Wave Survey on the Social Status of Women in China, jointly launched and organized by China Women's University (CWU) and Peking University (PKU), which carried out on December 1, 2010, this paper explores the patterns, status and associates of widowed older adults' living arrangement and intergenerational support in China, using logistic model. Conclusion: Preliminary findings suggest that the widow older women have closer intergenerational support and higher probability of live together with children than widower. Controlled the age, health status, educational attainment, housing and income resource, whether older adults give a hand to their children on housework make sense on their living arrangement, give money to their children can great increase the probability of older widower live together with their children, while take care of grandchildren decrease the probability of living together with children for widow older women. The paper try to explain the gender difference based on gender lens.

RC24-431.4

JIA, YUNZHU* (Women's Studies Institute of China, jiyunzhu@wsic.ac.cn)

The Emergence of Precautionary Chemical Management As a Salient Environmental Policy Issue in China

The precautionary principle promotes preventive measures in face of scientific uncertainty. It has been integrated into a number of chemical regulations and agreements, including Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration, and the European Union's regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). China is the second largest producer of chemicals in the world. In recent years, health and environmental issues resulting from chemical pollution in China have frequently taken place, involving industries such as electronics and textiles. Environmentally sound management of chemicals is getting increased attention from the Chinese government. The development of China's chemical management policy may be observed from its policy amendments in recent years. In this context, what (combination of) principles guide China's chemical management policy becomes an interesting question. Drawing on interviews with key stakeholders, this paper analyzes the precautionary principle's application in China's chemical management policy, including consideration of risk assessment. It also reviews major Chinese chemical management laws, finding that government agencies are increasingly emphasizing chemicals' environmental hazards. The study finds elements of both the precautionary principle and risk assessment in China's chemical management policy today.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Preliminary results provide striking evidence for the critical role of proximity to secondary schools (the number of schools within commuting distance), viz., the gateway to college. Gateway proximity, not college proximity, enhances college attendance. This finding contrasts starkly with the focus on college proximity by the recent U.S. literature on the geography of access to higher education. To further identify the possible mechanisms underlying the gateway proximity effect, we will also conduct a detailed examination of alternative measures of proximity.

**RC04-90.1**

**JIAN, JIN** (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, jiangjin.gm@gmail.com)

**Temporal and Spatial Patterns of Secondary Education Expansion in China, 1980-2010**

China has experienced unprecedented educational expansion in secondary education since 1980s while there are substantial spatial disparities across provincial level divisions. This study does not only document the evolution of secondary education enrollment over the last three decades and across 31 provincial level divisions, but also examines how well the key factors of modernization theory—industrialization and economic development are associated with the temporal and spatial patterns of the expansion in lower secondary education and upper secondary education. Based on a pooled cross-sectional and time-series data for 31 provincial level divisions over a 30-year period, results show that the overall secondary education enrollment rate increased dramatically, while the spatial disparities are substantial. Additional analyses find that the expansion of secondary education corresponds closely to the economic development and industrialization. Within its provincial divisions, more than 60% temporal variation of lower secondary education is explained by the changes of economic development and industrialization. Across provincial divisions, around 70% variation in upper secondary education is explained by the changes of economic development and industrialization factors. This study provides greater precision in evidence for modernization theory by explicitly measuring industrialization, economic development, and educational expansion of secondary education. In addition, it differentiates spatial and temporal variations between expansion of lower secondary education and upper secondary education to determine whether and how industrialization and economic development correlates in these two patterns.

**RC02-46.4**

**JIBOKU, JOSEPH** (University of Fort Hare, jibokujoe@yahoo.com)

**AKPAN, WILSON** (University of Fort Hare)

**Sustaining Global Skills Inequality? Skills Transfer and Skills Protectionism in the Nigerian Multinational Corporate Sector**

While the vital role of skills in the socio-economic transformation of nations is well espoused in the literature, little scholarly attention has been paid to the international dichotomies in skills and the dynamics that underpin them. In many countries in the global South, there is a plethora of liberal policies that seek to attract industrial investments by corporations in the global North, the hope often being that the transfer of vital skills—and eventual national socio-economic transformation—will result from such investments. Yet, studies have shown that in many developing countries, years of active multinational involvement by multinational corporations in the local economy have not had the desired effects: anticipated socio-economic transformation in the developing countries have not occurred. It is against this backdrop that this paper examines the skills development programmes and strategies in Nigeria’s multinational corporate sector vis-à-vis the dominant national discourses on skills development in Nigeria. The key focus is on the extent to which multinational corporations operating in Nigeria have facilitated the acquisition, by Nigerians, of vital skills. From interviews conducted in key Nigerian national manpower policy agencies and two multinational companies, each with over half a century of active industrial operations in Nigeria, the paper argues that despite the long period of involvement, multinational companies operating in Nigeria still source vital skills from their home countries. Besides, the levels of investment in skills development in the local economy suggest a possibility of skills protectionism—an active or unwitting process of hoarding vital skills rather than transfer them to local employees. The paper thus highlights the challenges and contradictions of aligning the economic calculations and objectives of corporations to national human capital development imperatives, and one of the subtle ways in which global skills inequality is sustained.

**JS-67.3**

**JIMENEZ GUZMAN, JAIME** (IIMAS, UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO, jjimim@unam.mx)

**ESCALANTE-LEAL, JUAN CARLOS** (IIMAS, UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO)

**Are Science, Technology and Innovation Fulfilling the Needs of Society?**

For decades science was considered the major force for the advancement of humankind. Ironically, S&T has notoriously progressed either for the preparation or the realization of war. Likewise, the gigantic technological steps made by humanity during the race to the moon are also paramount. Science was regarded as the answer to the problems of humanity. However, many times science, rather the use that man makes of science is counterproductive to the human ideals. Based on scientific discoveries man has made, and used, weaponry for massive destruction. The potential for annihilation of the human race of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons currently stored—and recently used—by a number of countries is beyond limits. However, scientists as a whole don’t pay enough attention to the development of science for the benefit of humanity. Based on this inattention to social problems, UNESCO in an effort to catch the scientists organizations launched the campaign—“Science for the 21st Century”, in 1999. The objective was the formulation of a new relationship between science and society, that is, a new social contract with science based on the assumption that science is to be subjected to public scrutiny. The debate on the need for a democratic discussion of scientific priorities, the size of its budget, its institutional structure, and the use that is given to the results of scientific labor, was recuperated. It was asserted that such decisions cannot be left simply in the hands of scientists and government officials. However, fifteen years later, the results of this global effort seems to be null. This paper gives some insights and examples of the way society is responding to this topic and, how it could be more involved on the decision making of the scientific labor.

**JS-26.13**

**JIMENEZ HUERTA, EDITH R.** (Universidad de Guadalajara, ejimenez@cuceja.udg.mx)

**Renting and Sharing: Housing Options for the Poor**

The government of Mexico encouraged the construction industry and the financial sector through massive new housing projects, particularly from 2000 to 2012. Developers built houses and acquired land reserves where the price of the land was cheap: on the far away outskirts of the cities. An important impact of this policy is that cheap land where where and where unregular settlements would in the past have developed, has now become scarcer and more expensive. Over half of the population do not qualify for the new houses, anyway. Thus the financialization of housing on the periphery of Mexican cities is likely to have pushed the poor back into existing low-income settlements, or forced them to remain there, thus encouraging the already ongoing process of consolidation of irregular settlements. Old low-income settlements, founded more than 20 or even 50 years ago, have earned themselves a privileged location in the cities by now, as they can offer their inhabitants proximity to employment and infrastructure. In these areas, renting or sharing accommodation has become an important option for those with low incomes, either because, as is often the case, it is the only choice they have, or else because it suits their family or economic situation to rent instead of buying. Also, shared arrangements play a fundamental role in the lives of most vulnerable groups: single mothers, the sick, the handicapped, and people of an advanced age. However, we know very little about current conditions in these settlements, and the problems faced by owners, tenants and sharers. To shed light on these parts of the city, I use information obtained from questionnaires and in-depth interviews conducted in Mexico, as part of a major research project into 11 cities in 9 countries of Latin America (the Latin American Housing Network).

**RC44-729.5**

**JINNAH, ZAHEERA** (University of the Witwatersrand, zaheera.jinnah@wits.ac.za)

**Invisibility As Strategy? Understanding the Perceptions Toward Organising Amongst Foreign Farm Workers in Musina, South Africa**

In this paper I explore issues of self representation and mobilisation amongst foreign farm workers in Musina, Limpopo. Based on original empirical research on the commercial privately owned farms in Musina, this paper reveals a number of human rights violations against this group, and points to a lack of capacity and accountability of civil society organisations and the role of government departments to effectively address these problems. Drawing on this context, I make two interconnected arguments: first that the political economy of Musina has created and sustained an informal-formal system through which these conditions can be perpetuated; and second that farm workers adopt tactics of ‘invisibleness’ to operate within this system. By this I refer to the range of sustained strategies that workers- and second that farm workers adopt tactics of ‘invisibleness’ to operate within the informal-formal system through which these conditions can be perpetuated; and how it could be more involved on the decision making of the scientific labor.
This paper examines affiliation divestiture process of Korean business groups, chaebol, in 1989-2010. One of the characteristics of chaebol is that its head and his/her family members rule the structure, the whole group network, despite their little shares. It is possible because they are major shareholders of the group network’s holding company. Thereupon, the corporate network, composed of individual legal corporations, is the group owner family’s privately owned social structure and succession of ruling right is regarded as if it is a private property. Consequently, some Korean conglomerates have divided itself for succession from group owner to his family members. This affiliation divestiture process differs from a firm’s typical spin-off because it results separation and survival of the business group network. This research, hence, analyzes the process based on three points: how each structure is cohered; how major human agents locate within each structure; and what happens in the structure’s network across time. The result is as follows. First, group network’s cohesiveness is an important factor of making affiliation divestiture. Next, separation experience works as a path-dependency by becoming ‘a logic of succession.’ Third, business groups which have not concluded their way of transfer select joint succession as a temporary expedient. Last, group network forms plural cores before commencing gradual affiliate divestiture. By those processes, Korean chaebols get on different ways in succession due to how inner network of each structure is organized. In other words, cohesiveness of structure and composition of network show how a network of business group is divided, is transferred from previous owner to his descendants, and maintains its survival. This result provides a key to understand formulation and survival of derivative chaebol, which will continuously come into the world.

JO, HONG-JIN* (Seoul National University, zeronoveltz@naver.com)
Affiliation Divestiture As a Detour for Succession - in Case of Korean Business Groups, 1989-2010

This study aims to explain the employment relations in the changing circumstances of Korean labor market. This paper will focus on the emergence of temporary employment and its implications for employment relations. The study will be based on the analysis of data from various sources, including interviews with employees and employers, and quantitative analysis of labor market trends. The results will be discussed in the context of the changing labor market in Korea and the implications for employment relations.

JO, HYUNG JE* (University of Ulsan, hjio@ulsan.ac.kr)
The Employment Relations in the Changing Circumstances of Korean Labor Market

European schools are witnessing a growing range of violent behaviors, including bullying or gender violence. And especially strong violence is addressed towards ethnic and cultural groups. Research noted various factors that push to particular types of violence. In this paper we will focus on hegemonic masculinity that plays an important role on it. Thus, schools need preventive strategies like community involvement. Nevertheless very little research has pointed out women participation in their local schools. In this sense, the start point of the paper is to show how participation of minority males in schools contribute to promote diverse models of masculinity and in consequence reduce violence behaviors. The results presented on the paper, draw on data obtained on project INCLUD-ED (6th FP European Commission, 2006-2011). Researchers identify three specific types of masculinities (Flecha, Puigvert & Riós, 2013): Dominant Traditional Masculinity, Oppressed Traditional Masculinity and New Alternative Masculinity. As they point out, children and adolescents who do not follow the model of hegemonic masculinity are more often the victims. The New Alternative Masculinity, could become a reference for the adolescents to fight violence behaviors. It is through the involvement of role models in classrooms and in other learning spaces such as the playground, and also participating in decision-making that they help to create a safer atmosphere where violent behaviors are neither accepted nor tolerated.

JOANPERE, MAR* (University of Barcelona, mar.joanpere@gmail.com)
TRANSFORMING VIOLENCE ON SCHOOL THROUGH FAMILY MINORITY MALES

JOHANSSON, ANDREAS* (Lunds University, andreas.johansson@teol.lu.se)
“We Are All Sri Lankans”: Sri Lankan Muslim Organization’s Reaction Towards Islamophobia

The civil war in Sri Lanka between the Tamil Tigers and the Sri Lankan government ended in 2009. In this ethnic conflict there was a third group whose ‘own’ identity was strengthened by the war, this was the minority Muslim population. The war ended but Sri Lanka once again might face a conflict in the country. Clashes between Sinhala and Muslim groups are already a fact. Behind this is a Buddhist organization called Bodu Bala Sena (Buddhist power force), and the target this time is the Muslim community with Islamophobic rhetoric.

This paper focuses on how Muslim organizations in Sri Lanka try to face organizations like Bodu Bala Sena in their counter rhetoric’s. We are all Sri Lankan's is one of the most common slogans that is used by Muslim politicians and other actors in the way of facing Bodu Bala Sena, at the same time they want to safeguard the Muslim interest and the Muslim identity. This ‘dual-nationalism’ is not uncommon in post-colonial societies and in the case of Muslim organizations in Sri Lanka Islamofobia trigs this.

This paper is based on interviews with 45 members of Muslim political organizations in Sri Lanka and material from these organizations websites and social media.

GHOSSON, ROINE* (Mid Sweden University, roine.johansson@miun.se)
Disaster, Organization and Temporariness

One intersection between studies of organization and of disaster, that is seldom theoretically explored, is temporal delimitation. The well-known before–during–after trichotomisation of disaster studies is an indication of the inherent temporariness of disasters. Organization, on the other hand, is usually associated with stability and continuity. However, temporary aspects of organization have during recent decades attracted increased attention from researchers. In this paper, disaster management is regarded as a form of temporary organization. The aim of the paper is to provide a categorisation of different forms of temporary organization and which differed aspects of disaster management can be placed. In connection with a recent discussion in organizational sociology, “organization” is here regarded as a form of social order (comparable with other social orders, like institution and network) rather than as a formal social structure; a phenomenon
can be organized to different degrees, and some phenomena are only partially organized. The least common denominator of organization is that it is a decided order. Without a decision, no organization, not even a partial one. Here, a distinction is made between full organization and different forms of partial organization, the latter consisting of mixes of organization and other social orders; a phenomenon may be a mix of organization and institution (if, e.g., rests heavily on rules, norms and beliefs) or a mix of organization and network (if it lacks a clear formal hierarchy). Organization is a widespread form of social order. Many such phenomena are temporally delimited. Here a distinction is made, regarding the nature of temporariness, between known and unknown time-frames. The latter (when it is not known when a phenomenon will take place) is characterised by a higher degree of uncertainty. Disaster management belong to this category. Different aspects of disaster management are analysed with this theoretical framework.

RC20-349.4

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Change in Daily Eating Habits – Organization and Arrangement of Nutrition Patterns in the Context of Family and Public ComparedBetween Germany and Japan

Instead of looking at unknown social arrangements far away, comparative sociological research should investigate the alien within the known following suit the ethnographic research of modern industrial society. While comparing the development of western industrial states, sociology can get insights in the meaning of social problems, its circumstances and consequences. This perspective will be presented by an ongoing project comparing eating habits of everyday life between Japan and Germany. The stark contrast between European and Asian nutrition habits illustrated by the German-Japanese comparison is examined to discuss the correlation of malnutrition, change of family structures, gendered responsibilities, and daily eating habits in regard to cultural differences as well as to numerous similar characteristics of the current social change. Thereby, the focus is to be laid on specific and comparative analyses as to how the diagnose of “malnutrition” is made, which shape it assumes and which causes are being named. Ultimately, it has to be questioned what kind of regional country-specific solutions of the stated problem take root and which family-supported compensation functions can be taken by extra-familial agents of socialization in order to teach nutrition skills. Afterwards, different national approaches to a solution of the respective problems of how to arrange daily nutrition in the area of tension between private and public nutrition supply as well as their transnational learning potentials can be disclosed.

To compare developed countries with each other in regard to particular problems will not only result in new knowledge about the research objectives but will also help to evaluate and develop the theory of World Society, whether the world is differentiating into a multiplicity of societies or unifies in a way which takes a segmental, regional differentiation into account.

RC35-606.3

JOHN, RENÉ* (Institut für Sozialinnovation, rene.john@isinova.org)
Times of Innovation – Innovation of Times

Social relevant times are caused only by social events. However the variety of events rapidly increases by the density of possibilities rising the problem of synchronization of social time. Pre-modernity could refer to natural events for this purpose. More important was the reference to the idea of fixed temporal horizons – the past and the future though. These temporal fixations were broken by modernization, presenting the problem of synchronization anew and even exacerbate it by developments like sciences or the European expansion. Thus synchronization means the possibility of a joined temporal orientation by a fixed horizon rather than the alignment of times. At first modern synchronization could be ensured by well concept of progress. But once its singularity had dissipated into a manifold moving concept (Koselleck’s “Bewegungsbereich”) the problem occurred again. It could also not be solved by introducing mechanical time measurement or longitude. Nowadays innovations have been established as synchronizing mechanisms. The factual specific, recombination re-arranges particular social relationships in regard to their temporal conditions. Organizations shape innovations into plans, they appear as cycles for society. Innovations as plans and as cycles fix the temporal horizons. However innovations do not any more synchronize universal throughout all social different areas. Rather innovations synchronize in a particular way specific factual arrangements for specific social circumstances. In an evolutionistic perspective these social structures are addressed by selections and re-stabilizations. The success incident to innovation in a sense of social far reaching and enduring affiliations provokes ever anew de-synchronizing variations of social structure trying to surpass earlier attempts in regard to range and endurance. Therefore innovations as alternative synchronization attempts increase in frequency. Under the current conditions of functional differentiation this can never result in a universal synchronization of world society but results in a highly dynamic multiplicity of temporal regimes.

RC53-855.3

JOHN MEYNERT, MARIAM* (Lund University, meynert.mariam3@gmail.com)
Intersections Between Western and Indian Childhood Discourses

This paper presents one of the chapters in my Ph.D. dissertation on Conceptualising Childhood, Indian children as a social category are neither homogeneous nor monolithic. “Childhood” in Indian discourses represent “shifting set of ideas” developed over a period of time, and across different sub-cultures. In this paper I requirements that neo-liberalism places on critique, the disciplines and vocabulary and their tools of measurement. Furthermore I show that issues related to change, crisis, difference, diversity and fragmentation of identity, and of knowledge and power are important aspects of the emerging conceptualization within pedagogy. I try to describe some pedagogies such as the notion of “border pedagogy” etc. have emerged from critical pedagogues who locate themselves within the postmodern. Pedagogies that give students an opportunity to engage in multiple reference points that constitute different cultural codes. Finally I raise the problems that the radical critique of postmodernism pose for education that is central to post-Enlightenment, emancipatory, liberal humanist project of modernism.

RC04-88.2

JOHN MEYNERT, MARIAM* (Center for Education, meynert.mariam3@gmail.com)
Pedagogies and Practices in the Modern and Postmodern

There is a paradigmatic shift in how pedagogy is conceived and practiced in contemporary discourses. In this paper, I focus on the discourses that arise out of the fragmentation of the project of modernity. I attempt to make a distinction between modernist and postmodernist educational theory, their languages and vocabulary and their tools of measurement. Furthermore I show that issues related to change, crisis, difference, diversity and fragmentation of identity, and knowledge and power are important aspects of the emerging conceptualization within pedagogy. I try to describe some pedagogies such as the notion of “border pedagogy” etc. have emerged from critical pedagogues who locate themselves within the postmodern. Pedagogies that give students an opportunity to engage in multiple reference points that constitute different cultural codes. Finally I raise the problems that the radical critique of postmodernism pose for education that is central to post-Enlightenment, emancipatory, liberal humanist project of modernism.

RC16-294.2

JOHNSON, PAULINE* (Macquarie University, Pauline.Johnson@mq.edu.au)
Sociology and The Critique Of Neo-Liberalism

Sociology and the Critique of Neo-liberalism

On all sides we’re hearing that social critique is in trouble. Nancy Fraser’s remarks about a ‘crisis of critique’ confirm Axel Honneth’s account of critique’s ‘perplexing predicament’. Peter Wagner too observes that contemporary capitalism is ‘not only become to be an object of critique’. What is alarming everybody is the supposition that the project of immanent critique has been undermined by what Honneth calls the ‘neo-liberal revolution’. Immanent critique, Michael Walzer tells us, judges the present with reference to ideals that are purely internal to a particular socio-cultural context. Immanent critique is having a hard time because the normative principles and ideals internal to our social and institutional practices appear to have been resigned in capitalist friendly terms by a triumphant neo-liberalism. So neo-liberalism issues a peculiar challenge to social critique. The distortions and cultural costs of its strategy of appropriations and resignifications marks about a ‘crisis of critique’. I propose to excavate normative investments that are implicit in this programme that might be marshaled to a guide a critique that weighs up the cultural costs and damages in neo-liberalism’s re-working of our normative principles and ideals.
Organising the ‘Invisible’ Sector: A Case Study on Household Workers in Lima

This paper examines the organisation of household workers in Lima. Household services is one of the biggest employers of female workers in Peru, and roughly a half of all households workers live in the capital Lima. Among other informal workers, household workers are regarded as one of the most precarious and marginalised group of workers in the labour markets. The lack of recognition, and the fact that the work is done in private households, makes the household sector ‘invisible’ and thus the workers’ rights, including working hours, wages and access to social security, are poorly controlled. Lima provides an interesting case for studying household workers’ movement. In recent years, household workers have increasingly mobilised on local, national as well as international level and formed new networks to promote their rights as citizens but most importantly, as workers. In 2011, the international labour conference accepted a convention for domestic workers, setting labour standards for persons working in house- hold services. Peru has not yet ratified the convention, but especially the local household workers’ organisations have been actively campaigning for the ratification. This paper investigates the various forms of organising household workers in Lima. Special focus is given on household workers’ organisations and their networks, and the ways these promote decent work and job quality for workers in household services. Since informality in the sector is high and less than 1% of household workers in Peru are unionised, non-governmental organisations play a significant role in advancing the position of household workers in the labour markets and in the society.

Women Human Rights Defenders: Promoting Women’s (human) Rights in Honduras

This paper explores the recent developments in women’s human rights activism in Honduras. In the past years, political and economic instability, culminating in the coup d’etat in 2009, has led to extensive protests and mobilization among a variety of civil society actors, particularly among women’s groups. While promoting gender equality and organizing against militarism, neo-liberal practises and human rights violations, Honduran human rights defenders have simultaneously been embedded in the notion of human rights in their claims. Moreover, a wide variety of women’s groups including feminists, teachers, community leaders, lawyer union members and LGBT activists, among others, have met challenges collectively as ‘women human rights defenders’. I suggest that as a consequence, the discourse on women’s human rights has moved from academic spaces and a ‘feminist project’ to the everyday understandings of a large number of women’s groups and most importantly, a new framing of women’s agency. In doing so, activists have, moreover, enhanced their alliances with supportive women’s groups beyond national borders and entered new regional and international arenas of advocacy. Drawing mainly on social movement theories, this paper seeks to explore 1) the factors that have contributed to the shift in women’s rights framing among women activists in Honduras and 2) the possibilities and challenges arising from the strategic usage of human rights frames for the activists’ work and the women’s movement in Honduras generally.

Disaster Warnings on Remote Islands: From the Traditional to the Contemporary

Natural disasters such as tropical cyclones are commonplace in South Pacific island nations, including on remote islands within these remote countries. During a project on warning systems in a changing climate, warning signs and related tools to them in remote island communities in Fiji and Tonga were investigated. On remote islands, people are well connected with their land and environment, and local ecological warning signs have existed and been relied upon traditionally. Knowledge about such traditional warning signs is still alive today, but diminishing as technology takes hold. Traditional warning signs are being overtaken by a reliance on warnings from the meteorological service on the radio. Many of the older people who hold most of the traditional knowledge perceive a lack of interest from young people in learning about those signs, because of the radio. However the young people are using the radio and changing, which may make this form of warning message distribution less effective in the future. There are moves toward the use of mobile phone technology, especially in Tonga, for distribution of disaster warnings. In remote areas where mobile phone reception is less about being in the right general area than standing under the right tree, methods of locally spreading the news of any warning will remain vital. This presentation outlines knowledge of different types of warnings, their perceived reliability, how these are changing, and the responses to the warnings, on two remote island communities where sufficient warning is considered more important than the severity of an extreme weather event.

Sustainable Consumption and the Enactment of the Fairtrade-Market in Vienna

Since the current discussion about the extent and manifestation of a environmental crisis, norms and values as integral part of economic markets gain public attention. According to contemporary findings within economic and consumer research, a range of markets are currently undergoing a fundamental transformation. Whether moral values and commitments as new and emergent practices are considered as constitutive of economic operations. But whether this culturalisation of the economy might be understood as based on a moralisation of markets (Stehr) or rather is the result of an economic colonialisation of morals (Habermas) is neither theoretically nor empirically verified. My contribution is based on these considerations: on the basis of an exploratory research approach I ask how and in relation to which practices the so-called „fairtrade” market enacted and, in doing so, moves in a tension between a moralisation of markets and the economic colonialisation of morals. I consider these questions with reference to empirical research; starting in a fairtrade district in Vienna, the capital of Austria, I focus primarily on the constitutive practices and settings in which the fairtrade market is enacted. In doing so I address especially the questions how citizen consumers are able to learn about social and environmental risks and to what extent consumption of fair and sustainable products are driven by practices as well as respective sociomaterial orders.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
newed plans to mine extensively on what they thought was an area secure from future extraction.

How do older people react to the loss of their familiar environment? How does the necessity of resettlement affect their health, spiritual well-being, as well as their sense of security in old age? What strategies do they develop to face the impending physical and mental effects of the threatened displacement? The variety of responses to these questions—based on my research interviews carried out from 2010 in the region—is formulated in my presentation.

JS-20.4
JONES, BRYN* (University of Bath, hssbj@bath.ac.uk)
O’DONNELL, MIKE* (University of Westminster, odonnell18@btinternet.com)
2011 and 1968: Transnational Crisis - Transnational Social Movements?
2011 and 1968: Transnational Crisis - Transnational Social Movements?

The Arab Spring revolts, the Indignados and international Occupy! protests were presented as harbingers of an international, even transnational, movement capable of displacing political elites' neo-liberal agendas and politically and economically repressive regimes which. Clues for the feasibility of this transformative potential can be derived from comparisons with the protest movements closest in scale and character: those of the late 1960s. The two upsurges are similar in their lateral, non-hierarchical mobilisation and organisation, rejection of conventional 'system' politics, direct, deliberative democracy practices, and equality of participation through personal commitment, initiative and action. Yet sixties' protests failed to transform or even modify capitalist economic relationships, which assumed even more elemental market forms. Sixties' campaigners' radical alternatives were largely discredited or subverted. The reversal of their tantalising vision of substantive equality, into nineteenth-century levels of economic inequality, suggests that contemporary movements need transnational, radical alternatives to today's transnational economic crisis. What lessons do the failings of sixties radicalism in shared or similar perspectives and programmes only through a transnational, but ultimately unworkable ideological paradigms. Yet comparison, with the newer vehicles of global and social media and practices such as Occupy! Suggests these need, but lack, the meaningful and coherent discourse(s) to achieve the transnational force for political change.

RC24-424.1
JONES, ELLIS* (College of the Holy Cross, ejones@holycross.edu)
Measuring Corporate Social Responsibility for Consumers: Lessons Learned from Seven Years in the Field

Which company is more sustainable: Coca Cola or Pepsi? Apple or Microsoft? GE or LG? None of the above? While data clearly indicates that companies must significantly reduce our overall quantity of consumption, sustainable consumers face a wide range of obstacles when attempting to enhance the quality (responsibility) of their consumption. Reliable data is not readily available, and the practice of “greenwashing” — or deceptive marketing that makes corporations appear socially responsible — conceals legacies of unethical conduct. How can citizens consumers effectively navigate the muddy waters of corporate social responsibility?

Drawing from a seven-year public sociology research project that uses independent, third party data to evaluate corporate practices, this presentation examines the art and science of measuring corporate social responsibility. More specifically, it explores five tensions inherent in the development of a comprehensive and accessible system of measurement.

1. The Data Integrity Problem: Including all reliable data, on the one hand, while excluding overly-biased data (or data that is product of greening), on the other.
2. The Data Quantity Problem: Uncovering too little data on some companies and too much (potentially overlapping) data on others.
3. The Past/Present Problem: Weighing companies' legacy of positive or negative conduct against more recent indications of change.
4. The Multiproblem Problem: Determining the comparative value of different dimensions of social responsibility (e.g., human rights, the environment, political lobbying).
5. The Simplicity/Complexity Problem: Creating a system that is simple enough for consumers to use while being complex enough to accurately capture the many facets of corporate conduct.
The author offers working solutions to these tensions and explores the strengths and weaknesses of his methodology. More broadly, this inquiry underscores how, in order to be effective, more sustainable consumption requires increased corporate transparency and better public sources of data on corporate social responsibility.

JS-72.7

JONES, ELLIS* (College of the Holy Cross, ejones@holycross.edu)

Reclaiming Corporate Social Responsibility for Activists and Academics: An Analysis of International CSR Ranking Systems

Is it possible for activists and ethical consumers to reclaim corporate social responsibility (CSR) from its current, largely greenwashed, state that seems to merely strengthen much of the same neoliberal agenda it was meant to address? While CSR research in general is expanding rapidly, there is relatively little research being done on CSR measurement, and almost all of this sub-category of study focuses on corporate self-reporting rather than 3rd party tracking of corporate behavior. The solution may be found in nonprofit and academic efforts to develop valid measures of CSR for a public audience. This research project examines four CSR measurement systems created specifically for consumers in the US, UK and Australia in order to understand the current level of consensus/diversity in: 1) definitions, 2) methodologies, and 3) outcomes. Utilizing a combination of text analysis and standard statistical tools, these questions are answered with some surprising results. The rankings of 106 global corporations are compared across all four systems to reveal where consensus can be determined despite significant differences in methodology. CSR rankings results are re-assessed in light of some of the most recent publications from Transnational Institute ("State of Power 2013") and Asia Monitor Resource Center (The Reality of Corporate Social Responsibility) to determine where blind spots may be in each of the systems. Final recommendations include a call for increased research in the area of empirically measuring overall CSR behavior (with an emphasis on indicator validity) rather than generating additional research on CSR reporting, reputation indices, correlations with corporate profitability, or hyper-specific, non-comparable corporate efforts along particular lines of social or environmental responsibility. The argument presented includes a call for resistance movements to help transform capitalism rather than resting economic relations to neoliberal ideologies while focusing on social change efforts in other arenas.

RC34-591.3

JONES, HELEN* (University of Huddersfield, h.m.f.jones@hud.ac.uk)

Youth Work in England: An Uncertain Future?

It is easy to paint a pessimistic picture of how young people are affected by the current economic situation. In Britain, almost 20% of 16-24 year olds are ‘NEET’, the acronym for young people who are not in education, training or employment. The Education Maintenance Allowance, paid to 16-18 year olds to encourage them to stay in education by paying them a small weekly grant to help with fares and other overheads, was removed in 2011. It may be not surprising that UNICEF (2007) found the UK’s children and young people to be the unhappiest out of those living in 21 developed countries. Aspirations for the result included attitudes to education, personal well-being, home and family life and general satisfaction with their lives. The OECD (2013) has found that young people are most likely to suffer from governmental austerity packages; they suffer most from cuts.

Youth workers have always tended to look back to a golden age. Currently, the period when government funding was channelled into work with young people via local authorities and third sector / voluntary organizations provides the touchstone. In April 2013, the UK’s magazine Children and Young People Now published an article entitled, ‘Youth sector on a “knife-edge” as third of organisations at risk’. It presented a depressing overview of reductions in expenditure and a pessimistic prediction of the future. Youth services have been subject to swinging cuts accompanied by amalgamation with targeted and acute services.

This paper identifies the aspects of young people’s lives which have been affected by different cuts and other policy changes. Where possible, examples of innovative practice will be discussed. These present exciting ideas which have potential to be replicated if funds are found: although the future is uncertain, we owe the country’s young people a more optimistic future.

RC11-204.4

JONES, IAN REES* (Cardiff University, jonesir4@cardiff.ac.uk)

Class and Health Inequalities in Later Life

For over sixty years significant research activity has addressed the extent to which the effects of social class over the life-course have determined or contributed to an individual’s economic and social fate in old age. This has led to the elaboration and discussion of a whole host of conceptual and measurement issues among a growing body of epidemiological and social researchers. To these we must add, in light of the social changes and accompanying theoretical developments over the same period, questions about the viability of class as a means of understanding social relations and social inequality in contemporary society.

This paper will interrogate these issues as they relate to the role of class in later life, focusing on the prism of health inequalities. The paper identifies and makes plain the wider implications of the emergence of a relatively lengthy post-working life have not been fully incorporated into studies of class and health in old age. This is a major lacuna given that the generations entering retirement today in affluent countries are precisely those who have experienced the social changes that have seen both increased prosperity and the questioning of the salience of class in wider society.

We therefore need to address two questions. Firstly, how best to describe and explain patterns of social class inequalities in health over the life course? Secondly, what does class mean in later life and how can it be conceptualised in relation to a population that may have been out of the workforce for many decades?

RC11-201.3

JONES, IAN REES* (Cardiff University, jonesir4@cardiff.ac.uk)

Communities, Connectivities and Later Life

The rapid diffusion of forms of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), mobile technologies and social media have transformed many aspects of social relationships and enabled new forms of social connectivity. However, the impact of virtual connectivity on community and communication for those in later life is not well understood. Research suggests that older people internet use and its impacts are multifactorial and differ according to the nature of social relations. Research in this area has produced ambiguous results. Researchers have found that, where older people were previously socially isolated, by becoming internet users they were able to keep in touch with friends and family often across large geographical distances. Others have found cyber communities to have a negative impact in terms of withdrawal from the outside world leading to a contraction in the use of social and physical space. It is certainly the case that the expansion of social networks beyond the local neighbourhood that domestic ICT allows can lead to profound changes in the nature of community in later life. Research on the internet has tended to focus on a digital divide, on the impact on community and social capital and on political and cultural participation. While the most common uses of computers by older people appear to be related to communication and social support, leisure and entertainment, health information, educational interests, and productivity, this is not different to younger groups. The presentation will address; theoretical approaches to new technologies and social relations in later life, trends in internet use among older people, research addressing the digital divide, patterns of motivation and use, the impact on social relations and social networks and the consequences of technological change for older people in temporal and spatial terms.

JS-26.4

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JANSEN-JANSEN, LEONIE (University of Amsterdam)

Socio-Spatial Justice and Housing

While the relationship between justice and geography and spatiality is acknowledged and put central in research by several scholars, there is no consensus on the type of relationship. Space is often used as a contextual way and social justice writings are in many cases focused on power and struggles within society. Edward Soja has argued for putting spatiality more central in social justice research. Space is often used as a contextual way and social justice research is typically focused on power and struggles within society. Edward Soja has argued for putting spatiality more central in social justice research. Space is often used as a contextual way and social justice research is typically focused on power and struggles within society. Edward Soja has argued for putting spatiality more central in social justice research. Space is often used as a contextual way and social justice research is typically focused on power and struggles within society. Edward Soja has argued for putting spatiality more central in social justice research. Space is often used as a contextual way and social justice research is typically focused on power and struggles within society. Edward Soja has argued for putting spatiality more central in social justice research. Space is often used as a contextual way and social justice research is typically focused on power and struggles within society. Edward Soja has argued for putting spatiality more central in social justice research.
The Vulnerable Man-Machine: Human Actors As Productive Parts in Work-Networks

As parts of heterogeneous work-networks, human actors need to manage their vulnerability by finding ways of fitting neatly into the network and become reliable man-machines. This also means the possibilities for those who do not fit the network so that they remain in a position in it. From a posthuman- and ANT-based perspective, this presentation explores human vulnerability in a male dominated, internationally successful company. Vulnerability is understood as a consequence of various material-semiotic processes, where individuals are or are perceived as unable to extract certain tasks, relearn, commit and so on. Being or being seen as able can result in vulnerability as well, as this may propel the actor in unknown or even unwanted directions.

Working at “Techno”, human actors help form a work-network put together for increasing productivity and, in the end, profit. They are protected by laws, policies and health and safety regulations, but in this network they necessarily remain some of the softest parts with different (dis)abilities and utilities. The analysis of ethnographic data from “Techno” suggests that technology and vulnerability is closely linked. The white-collar domain of the network results in one set of human vulnerabilities and the blue-collar in, to some extent, another, but the real difference lies in the actor’s possibility to manipulate the network. Depending on your formal position, who you know, how you are categorized (in terms of age, education etc.), and how well you fit into the network, you will be able to tinker with work schedules and the ordering of new machinery or software to different degrees. Being able to manipulate the network partly depends on the ability to discern actors and their manipulation-strategies differ depending on what resources they possess and how closely they are monitored by management and co-workers.

Recruitment of Women and Persons Born Abroad to the Swedish All-Volunteer Force

This presentation examines the recruitment base to the Swedish all-volunteer force; the applicants for basic military training. So far the recruitment to the all-volunteer force has been satisfactory in respect of qualitative terms; both regarding psychological and physiological capabilities. The capabilities of those selected for basic military training have been as good or better in comparison to previous years with conscription. Despite good quality among the recruitment base there have been vacancies, and the future need of personnel will increase. To increase the recruitment base and even diversity among the personnel, the Swedish Armed Forces are working to promote and increase the proportion of women and employees with different ethnic background. Although the all-volunteer force provides a more heterogenic recruitment base in some aspects than the conscript based force, the all-volunteer force in Sweden mainly attracts young men that are born and raised in Sweden. The proportion of women has significantly increased, but not in a way that promises scaling back the roles of the state and capital, and permitted newly emergent civic actors to take much greater roles in the development projects, leading to unexpectedly successful outcomes. Additionally, the paper points out how the visible decline provided an opportunity to change the mindset of the society, which had been rather firmly embedded in development-oriented ideologies, and to seek alternative possibilities amid the shrinkage. Perhaps, with the arrival of more socially aware and inclusive development approaches and goals, shrinking cities may find new opportunities to build more resilient and livable cities.

The Locally Oriented Global City: From Iconic to Anti-Iconic Architecture

What does a global city look like? The desire to become a global city prompted many cities to undertake mega-projects that would increase their symbolic capital, such as the tallest or the largest buildings and cultural institutions bearing the prestigious names of world-renowned architects. However, although the allure of iconic buildings has not completely diminished, recently a new paradigm for the material reality of the global city emerged: the anti-iconic. The anti-iconic development, even when expensive and large-scale, advocates human scale projects that retain heritage and encourage embodied social interaction while shying away from flamboyant “global” architectural style with little connection to local communities. It appears paradoxical, then, that construction projects to help build a global city highlight preservation and augmentation of local particularities. I argue that the interpretation of the global city has taken a turn to local so that the picture of the contemporary global city consists of vibrant local communities and a robust and unequal urban identity. To illustrate this empirically, I analyze the discourses underpinning Seoul’s Cheonggyecheon and Toronto’s Distillery District projects, based on policy reports, official statements and interviews. In the former, the Seoul Metropolitan Government removed an inner-city overpass to uncover and restore the historic Cheonggyecheon Stream; in the latter, Cityscape Holdings, a private real estate development company repurposed abandoned distillery buildings into an arts and entertainment area. Both projects were completed in the early 2000s, when Seoul and Toronto engaged in active campaigns to establish their reputation in the global stage, and were believed to contribute to consolidating the global city status. Yet neither involves a new conspicuous building. I conclude the paper with a discussion on theorizing the global city as a cultural concept with fluid meanings, which contextualizes and underpins discourses of urban development and globalization.

Finding New Opportunities in Shrinking Cities: Local Citizens, Artists, and the State in Urban Revitalization Projects

South Korea is one of many countries now facing the problem of inter-urban inequality. While Seoul and the capital region have nearly 50% of the national population, many other cities, which developed as the country rapidly industrialized during the latter half of the 20th century, are quickly losing their industries to newly emerging economies, such as China and Southeast Asian countries. In short, a number of Korean cities, once noted for their speedy urban transformation and growth, now face reversed difficult challenges of shrinkage. A good example is Busan, which had been the center of the southeastern industrial core, but is now struggling, with a shrinking economy and population. This paper examines two urban revitalization projects that took place in Busan’s dilapidated old downtown. Unlike typical urban development projects of a developmentalist city, dependent on state-driven top-down approaches with a goal of supporting private capital accumulation, these two projects set themselves apart by relying on the active participation of local residents and artists to bring bottom-up changes that are strongly connected to the local history and social life. Through the two cases, I explore the changed circumstances necessitated scaling back the roles of the state and capital, and permitted newly emergent civic actors to take much greater roles in the development projects, leading to unexpectedly successful outcomes. Additionally, the paper points out how the visible decline provided an opportunity to change the mindset of the society, which had been rather firmly embedded in development-oriented ideologies, and to seek alternative possibilities amid the shrinkage. Perhaps, with the arrival of more socially aware and inclusive development approaches and goals, shrinking cities may find new opportunities to build more resilient and livable cities.
In spite of being half of the population of the world, having increased access to education and increased labour force participation, women continue to dominate traditional fields in education, health and welfare, social sciences, business and law, and humanities and arts (OECD 2011; UN, 2010) and are still severely underrepresented in science, engineering, technology and emergent industries, accounting for only slightly more than a quarter of all scientific researchers (Hawkins & Ronchi, 2008; OECD, 2011). There is loss of productivity and human capital, and monetary loss when women’s potential is fully harnessed. This paper is based on a pilot study looking on the intersectionality of culture, global networks and innovation, investigates the identity practices of a group of Malaysian women medical researchers. It examines the ways in which ethnicity, social relations and power dynamics within the medical research sector shapes this group of highly skilled Malaysian women’s identities working in this research sector and their access to resources and opportunities. The findings will contribute to an initial framework of trans-cultural identities and transnational learning in knowledge-intensive industries. The discussion also considers an initial framework for understanding socio-cultural and scientific dimensions of new industries, and higher level skills vital for women’s successful participation in the global economy.

RC34-589.7
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Studying Selected Youth Transition Studies Between the Global North and South: A Conceptual & Methodological Analysis

This paper examines selected youth transition statistics and studies between the Global North and South, and focuses at understanding how conceptually and methodologically these studies may be related and contextualized to researching “transition crisis” in the Philippines. It focuses at assessing unemployment and education performance indexes from selected countries, and identifies how these statistical variations reflect similarities and differences along work-education nexus across cultures. Methodologically, the paper evaluates empirical designs of selected studies to recognize what good measure of youth transition estimate may be applicable to Global South countries like the Philippines. In the end, the paper draws insights from youth statistics and content analysis of studies to form the design and texture of conducting local youth transition research in the Philippines.

RC42-715.3
JUAN, HSIAO-ME*I (Sun Yat-sen University, hsiaomeij@gmail.com)

Theoretical Consistence Between Goffman and Luhmann

At first glance, it could cause doubts when one tries to put Erving Goffman and Niklas Luhmann together. Their thoughts will probably be treated as two different, even opposing approaches. This article attempts to offer another perspective by pointing out the theoretical consistence between Goffman and Luhmann. Furthermore, it hopes to make Goffman and Luhmann more understandable by cross-referencing to each other. In a short journal article “Die Form Person” (The form person), Luhmann defined person as a form with two sides which through regulating the actions offers a solution to the problem of double contingency (Luhmann 1995: 152). After some explanation, Luhmann wrote: If you want to learn more, you have to read Goffman (Luhmann ebd.: 151). For a closer investigation of the theoretical consistence between these two sociologists, this article will develop its arguments according to the following guidelines:

1. Foreword
2. George Herbert Mead as a point of reflection: Both Goffman and Luhmann are unsatisfied with Meads’ explanation as to the process of self-formation.
3. Double contingency as a chance: Unlike Parsons, both Goffman and Luhmann do not treat double contingency as an communicative obstacle needed to be overcome through common culture normality, but as a chance or a pressure to set dynamic practices in motion.
4. Person/Non-Person: Both of them pay attention to the possible qualitatives and attributes of self-identity which are temporarily excluded from the side of non-person, but could potentially be ascribed as the self-identity. This may explain why one would behave so cautiously in the social interactions to maintain the civilian self.
5. Conclusion: Inspired by the above discussion about the theoretical consistence between Goffman and Luhmann, I would like to suggest, as the conclusion of this article, a practical perspective of a “self” that refusess the ontological existence of a pre-social self.

Overcoming Alienation: A Luhmannian Perspective

The concept of alienation can be found in micro- as well as macro-level socio-logical contexts. The present discussion seeks an understanding of alienation, and possible ways to overcome it, in relation to Niklas Luhmann’s theoretical perspective, which, given its non-hierarchical structure, may provide a possibility of conceptualizing alienation from “both sides”. In Luhmann’s theory of social systems, individuals (i.e. psychic systems) are seen as residing in the environment of social systems and thus not constituting a part of it. It is argued, on the one hand, that this results in an essential, and alienating, differentiation of psychic systems from social systems. On the other hand, the differentiation of systems from their environment (and other systems in it) provides systems with a particular “freedom” in terms of acting according to their own, non-alienating, system logic (i.e. functionally). Nevertheless, psychic systems want to participate in the communication of social systems and this is possible only through access to system-specific media of communication, which are defined by social systems. In relation to this, psychic systems appear to be condemned to act according to the logic of social systems, which consequently would emphasize the alienating process of social participation and reduce the “freedom” of psychic systems. However, media of communication may be defined in one way in social systems while, from the perspective of psychic systems, alternative ways to access system media through various creative and unexpected processes may be possible. The equal “freedom” of psychic systems in relation to social systems would seem to emphasize such a possibility. It is thus argued that Luhmann’s theoretical perspective provides a possibility for psychic systems of social participation according to their own logic, and that this possibility may provide a key for understanding how the alienation of social participation can be overcome.

RC38-646.1
JUKSCHAT, NADINE* (Criminological Research Institute, nadine.jukschat@kfn.de)

Addictive Gaming: Self-Addictions of Analysis and the Biographical Context. Life Story Interviews with Video Game Addicts

Since the 1990ties computer and video games are discussed as being addictive. In media and research the phenomenon has gained great attention and with the appearance of *internet gaming disorder* research diagnosis in the appendix of the recently published fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM V) addictive gaming made a further step towards official recognition. Looked at addictive gaming from a social science perspective one could say that it is considered a social problem. But how do affected gamers perceive and interpret their gaming behaviour themselves? This presentation tries to give an answer presenting biographical narrative interviews with german male and female gamers who are or were at some point defined as ‘addicted to video games’. According to a psychological screening instrument (CAS II) (Rehbein et al. 2010) and/or self-analysis. The main objective is to take the subjective perspectives of the video gamers seriously and to reconstruct their self-analysis within their complex interrelationship between everyday life and the game world. By presenting exemplary cases it will be shown, without idealising or pathologising from the outset, which everyday and lifestyle problems can be solved using the virtual practices and which dysfunctions follow-on problems this is potentially linked to.

The project follows Grounded Theory and in the analysis also uses the method of Objective Hermeneutics.

References:

RC47-776.7
JUNG, CHUNGSE* (Binghamton University, SUNY, chungse.jung@binghamton.edu)

From Protest Event to Protest Wave: A Theoretical Appraisal on the World-Historical Perspective

For a long time social movement studies are strongly influenced by the geographical and historical points of reference. Empirically, most social movement theories have been generated from case studies of short-term mobilization activity in the global North. Methodologically, the study of social movements is overwhelmingly characterized by case-oriented studies. However, one of the most fundamental characteristics about social movement is the ‘connectedness’, both temporally and spatially, of collective actions with each other. This leads us to draw on a theoretical approach that attempts to identify similar processes and dynamics that operate in diverse cases of contention. “Protest waves” as understood in this manner offer us the possibility of constructing a systemic analysis that could identify and then particularly explain contention processes in the...
global South as a whole. The strength and diversity of participating groups in a protest wave are apparently shaped by a country's specific characteristics and its location in the world-economy structure. These kinds of linkages allow us to pinpoint shared political-economic attributes and structures that are conducive to the outbreak of popular contention by large numbers of people in the global South. Examining contentious protests within the world-historical perspective offers a path to understanding the continuation of struggles and how periods of contention may be just the one wave in a larger sea of long-term resistance. What is particularly crucial to determine is how diverse social movements affect each other and interact with the structures that they are decomposing and transform- ing. This heuristic characteristic of collective action has an equally affinity with the concept of protest wave, which points out the connectedness of each protest cross over time and space in the global South.

RC01-38.1
JUNG, HERMANN* (Freelance, gobihe@a1.net)
Information Management, Collective Intelligence and Knowledge Management within the Context Of Crisis Resolution - Going Global

Information Management, Collective Intelligence and Knowledge Management within the context of Crisis Resolution - going global. Crisis Resolution from an international perspective is to be embedded into the problem of escalation and de-escalation of irregular war. Experts during many decades of Cold War had been focusing in research on interstate wars. But Civil war today is the most common form of armed conflict and "hotbeds of civil wars" are concurrently going global. Therefore it is more than normal to implement those procedures of collective intelligence and knowledge processing into the broader domain of security management and crisis resolution. The international community and the international alliances are affected by their enforced austerity programs, this gave birth to the idea of "collective "hotbeds of civil wars" as a new paradigm to overcome the called "hotbeds of war". It is useful to look at the cultural and psycho-sociological foundations of collective intelligence and knowledge management for to find incentives but also barriers for pooling and sharing in the military-civil security domain. Collective intelligence and knowledge Management is based on accepted values: - sharing - responsibility - respect

So Pooling and sharing of logistic resources may be successful in this respect, but what about the vast field of pooling and sharing of information, scientific ideas? The processing agencies very often are competitors in this field.

JS-79.3
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Saving the Environment? Environmental Policies of Japanese Firms and Their Effectiveness

In the past decade, a new framework has gained popularity that firms, which aim to make profits, should also address broader social issues, such as environmental protection, human rights, and labor standards. It is no coincidence that this framework of corporate social responsibility (CSR) has become popular under the anti-regulation logic of neoliberalism. Instead of bringing the state back in, the CSR framework grants corporations a way to pre-empt state regulations, by claiming that market mechanisms through corporate voluntarism is more effective in resolving social issues than state mechanisms through bureaucratic supervision. Thanks in part to the promotion by international organizations (e.g., the United Nations), various CSR policies have been widely adopted across advanced industrial societies. Their effectiveness, however, has been largely unknown, raising serious concerns about the adoption of such policies amounts to mere symbolism. In this paper, we examine environmental policies of major Japanese firms and their impact on the green performance of Japanese firms between 2006 and 2013. During the period, under the increased global institutional pressures for CSR, Japanese firms have adopted a broad range of environmental initiatives, such as environmental auditing and labeling. But there is little research on whether and under what conditions such initiatives lead to substantive changes. Our findings suggest that without other complementary mechanisms such as government regulations or other third party monitoring, corporate voluntarism alone is unlikely to achieve corporate environmental responsibility and may instead result in corporate carte-blanche.

JS-44.23
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KIM, SEOK KI* (Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, sekim@students.uni-mainz.de)
Transnationalism and Religion; A Study on Biographies of Immigrant Women in Germany

This study research into the biographies of South Korean nurses who left Korea in early adulthood and have remained in Germany until now. Between 1963 and 1978, around 11,000 Korean nurses left for Germany as working migrants. Korean nurses were hired under a restricted three-year time period for migration. After the expiration of the contract, many returned to South Korea or chose to immigrate to another country such as Canada and the U.S. But other nurses did not return to Korea but instead chose to remain in Germany. They have formed Korean Communities and organized various Korean immigrant associations in Germany. After deciding to remain in Germany, they established their life over more than 20 years in German society and culture. So the research is interested in the way of how they dealt with their life between a home they left behind and a new home. To this end, the data collection was conducted using Fritz Schütze's autobiographical narrative interview and collected data was analyzed according to his narrative analysis.

We are going to present a case study about immigrant women concerning transnationalism and religion. We will show in which complicated, intertwining and often conflicting ways transnationalism occurs if we consider not only the flows of people but also the flows of goods, especially when these goods are symbols, as in the case of red Ginseng. We were especially interested in how these objects are used and reinterpreted in the context of global diaspora. In this paper, we will discuss the case of South Korean women nurses and South Korean Immigrants who lived in Germany. We will analyze their biographies and their lives in Germany in order to find out about the interplay of religion and migration in the context of transnationalism.

RC16-300.4
JUNG, YOONJIN* (The Asia Institute, yoonjin@gmail.com)
Civil Awareness: A Comparison of the 2011 Occupy Wall Street Movement in the United States and the 2008 Mad Cow Disease Protests in Korea

The Occupy Wall Street protest that swept the United States in 2011 and the mad cow disease protests that embroiled Seoul in 2008 seemingly occurred in different political and cultural contexts concerning different issues. In fact, although the details of these two protests differ, the protests are similar in that the initial protest took on a larger symbolic significance that captured the imagination of other groups and encapsulated some essential truth about society. Both the Occupy Wall Street movement in the United States and mad cow disease protests in Korea demonstrated how spontaneous protests can strike a chord with the larger population and create a powerful dialectic between the protesters and the public wherein the protesters articulate a theme resonant for the larger population and have immense impact on groups at a distance from the original protest. The very successful performance of protests as intense fusion between protest- ers and the public display similarities in a broader sense symbolically, and these similarities emerge in the motives of individual actors and shared inner meanings of the respective protests. It is worthwhile examining the motivations of these two different protests, the ways the discourses were made up among protesters, and interpreted in the mass media, and how the general public responded. The comparison of the two cases offers insights into the process by which a small group can create movement that transfers to other groups that do not share the same interests, discussing how the themes were articulated and how meanings are created beyond a national level.

JS-49.2
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LORENZ, DANIEL F.* (Free University Berlin, daniel.lorenz@fu-berlin.de)
Airports As High Reliability Networks and The Inherent Emerging of Security and Safety Threats

The theory of High Reliability Organizations tries to explain why organizations or its units can achieve error-free results in complex and error prone environments. After the application in the fields of nuclear power plants, traffic control, etc. the theory was deployed to airport security screening procedures after 9/11 (Frederickson/LaPorte 2002). It is argued, that under the vital impression of 9/11 the security regime became enforced and prone to produce more false positives (error type I) rather than false negatives (error type II). Therefore, these false positives may become an argument to reduce security in favor of efficiency. To avoid cutbacks in security it is – according to the authors – essential, that airport screening organizations become high-reliability organizations.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
We will argue that the focus on high reliable screening organizations is too narrow – instead the whole airport needs to function as a high reliability network – instead the whole airport needs to function as a high reliability network.
chain from food producers to retail and consumers have access to this trans-
formative food chain management. In our paper, we discuss the transformative
food chains in climatic conditions of Finland. Our paper is based on a case study,
which was conducted in Finland in 2012. The primary data were collected through
thematic interviews with 16 different food chain stakeholders, from three regions
in Finland: Central Finland, Pirkanmaa and Southern Savo. The interviewed stake-
holders comprised mainly of food entrepreneurs, with additional representatives
consisting of farmers, trade unions and retail chains. Qualitative content analysis
was used for data analysis. Our preliminary results indicate that there is a need
for a more decentralized food system. Local food chains may act effectively as
adaptive strategy. Food enterprises are simultaneously facing other increased
challenges, such as increased bureaucracy and market competition which limits
their efforts in climate change adaptation.

RC51-826.2

JÖNHILL, JAN INGE* (Örebro University, jan.i.jonhill@oru.se)
The Paradox of Managing Diversity, Observations of a Personnel
Management Strategy in Mass Media Organizations from a
Systems Theoretical Perspective

On the background of “anti-racism” legislation, of ideas of cultural diversity and
incentives of the marked economy, the management strategy of diversity manage-
ment was developed in the early 1990s. It has since then made success globally as
a “new paradigm for management”. - The aim of this paper is to present some
results from a research project on diversity management in mass media organi-
zations in Sweden.

The project applies Luhmann’s systems theory as main approach for several
reasons. In this case (1) as it allows analyses from different observer perspectives,
(2) as the functional and structural conditions of society and its organizations and
(3) as well the complexity of the issue may be taken into account, and (4) as the
distinction between acting and performing becomes apparent in this communi-
cation-based theory.

Social changes in direction of (more) equal opportunity and inclusion chances
as to cultural diversity have occurred in the studied media organizations. In a
previous study one of my findings was that it is reasonable to assume that diversity
management is more adequate than other modes of managing issues of cultural
background of journalists, such as quota and also a high confidence as to legal
regulations.

Among my findings is that diversity management makes a difference due to a
recent professionalization of personnel managing in the media companies. Com-
petence-based assessment as a principle generates a prerequisite for journalists
with migrant background to achieve equality in opportunity, when e.g. applying
for a position or by team building. The study, thus, shows that focusing on the
matter of competence and not focusing on person’s cultural background (but being
aware of the social matter of disfavour), paradoxically, is likely to be a functioning
or even successful path of managing this issue.

RC19-338.6

JÖNSSON, INGRID* (Lund University, ingrid.jonnsson@soc.lu.se)
Ingrid Jönsson and Yuegen Xiong: Changing Intergenerational
Relationships in Contemporary China and Sweden: Consequences
for Eldercare

Changing intergenerational relationships in contemporary China and Sweden:
consequences for eldercare.

Although China and Sweden represent different stages of economic, social and
demographic development, currently eldercare is an important social policy issue
in both countries due to changing social and generational contracts. The paper
aims at analysing recent developments of eldercare with regard to marketisation
and de-refamiliarisation departing from the frame of analysis suggested by Daly
& Lewis (2000:287). Empirically it means that the division of responsibilities be-
tween the state, market, family or community at the macro level will be analysed
while at the micro level this will be identified by who performs the caring, who
receives benefits and available services, how does the relationship between care-
giver and receiver look like, under what economic, social and normative condi-
tions care is carried out and the rate of female labour market participation. This
frame of analysis enables us to identify recent changes and point to similarities
and differences of how social care for ageing populations is handled in differ-
ent economic, social and demographic contexts. China and Sweden are chosen
for the comparison as they traditionally represent a strong generational and a
strong social contract respectively. The paper starts with historical reviews of the
organisation of eldercare followed by a presentation of recent changes related to
economic, social, cultural and demographic circumstances (e.g. migration, chang-
ing filial piety, family structure, size etc.) with consequences for generational and
social contracts. Eldercare in everyday life will be discussed in relation to Daly
& Lewis’s frame of analysis as well as in relation to the concept ‘care packages’ (used
by Knijn, Jönsson, Klammer, 2005 compare income packaging used by Rainwater,
Rein and Schwartz, 1986), i.e. which resources are used when caring for elde-
ly and its impact on the relationship between caregivers and receivers (depend-
ence/interdependence) and women.

RC11-207.16

JÖNSSON, INGRID* (Lund University, ingrid.jonnsson@soc.lu.se)
Ingrid Jönsson: Eldercare and Elderly - Different Paths of
Development

Traditionally welfare in Sweden is publicly paid, publicly organised and access
is based on needs rather than means. Economic retrenchment, changes of gov-
ernance and legal frameworks in the 1990s have an impact on the organisation
of social welfare with implication for universalism, marketisation and refamiliar-
isation. The paper will discuss the different paths of developments for eldercare
and childcare and whether ideas of social investment currently being advocated
by international organisations have contributed to the different paths of develop-
ment. Although ideas of social investment in Sweden dates back to the late 1930s
(Morel et al 2012) recent emphasis on early childhood and care in the context of
limited economic resources and changes of governance and legal frameworks
have implications for eldercare. Discussing eldercare as social investment in a Eu-
ropean context means counteracting future costs related to ageing populations
while it for children means capacitating them for changing labour market and
family structures with the aim of improving employability and increased econom-
ic competition. Historical reviews of childcare and eldercare including changes
of governance, legal frameworks, etc. constitute the background for the analysis
of recent diverging paths within the two sectors in relation to universalism, marketi-
sation and refamiliarisation. The recent development is socially as well as gender
differentiated.
Despite remarkable progresses in many spheres, the Gender inequality still persists in India. Waged work is Segregated and Marginalized on the basis of Gender. Employed women in work place are horizontally and vertically segregated and there is a clear distinction between men's work and women's work. Women's work is characterized by lower wages, low status and lower rung on the skill ladder, involved in less interest, more repetitive, monotonous and low status activities. Such pattern of Gender Segregation is exhibited in Areca nut processing units.

Areca nut is a cash crop which has contributed more than Rs.250 crores towards the National income in India. It is largely cultivated in Malnadu region of Karnataka State. The process of cutting, de-husking and drying of nuts is entirely depending on hand labour. Women are employed in this process. The present paper discusses the Gender Inequality, Segregation and marginalization of women labourers working in an unorganized sector. The main objectives of the paper are (1) to examine the vertical Occupational Segregation of Women labourers in Areca nut processing units. (2) To study the factors influencing Gender inequality, and (3) to overview the implications of Inequality and Marginalization of women in areca nut processing units. The study is based on the primary data collected through interview technique. The study highlights that, there is Gender inequality and Marginalization in functioning and the payment of wages. There is job insecurity and violation of labour legislations. The study helps to identify the nature and structure of Gender inequalities, Segregation and Marginalization. Further, the paper tries to justify the need for empowering women to bring Gender equality and enhancing their status.

Gender Inequality and Occupational Segregation: A Study of Women Labourers in Areca Nut Processing Units in Karnataka, India

K B, CHANDRIKA* (Affiliation to research committees RC-41, chandrikakb@ediffmail.com)

Gender Inequality and Occupational Segregation: A Study of Women Labourers in Areca Nut Processing Units in Karnataka, India

K B, CHANDRIKA* (Affiliation to research committees RC-41, chandrikakb@ediffmail.com)

Global Social Governance As Inter- and Inner-Organisational Relations Between Actors

This paper is concerned with the conceptualisation of global social governance as a matter of inter- and inner-organisational relations between global policy actors. Global social governance is commonly characterised as a complex and multi-acted process, driven by more or less powerful and legitimate actors. There are significant overlaps in their agencies, as well as they are bound in various (sometimes) overlapping networks and alliances that cross-cut organisational borders. While global social policy actors differ in terms of types and functions, they do not unfold their respective power in isolation from each other. They relate to each other, part of what they do is driven by what others do.

The global social policy literature has discussed a number of examples how different global social policy actors, often international organisations, are involved in fighting over ideas; a process that happens both between and within organisations. This paper engages in a rather theoretical discussion about different ways of how the inter- and inner-organisational relationships can be conceptualised and how related interactions can be understood by drawing on a number of disciplines. The paper will reflect on some insight that can be drawn from sociological, organisational and psychological theory to better understand such relationships.

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KADAR-SATAT, GITIT* (Edinburgh University, s0947261@sms.ed.ac.uk)

Children’s Leisure Pursuits: A Test of the “Homology” Versus “Omnivore-Univore” Hypotheses Debate – CANCELLED

Recently in the UK academic milieu, there has been a debate as to whether the link between socio-economic status (SES) and adults’ participation in cultural activities conform to a “structural homology” rule (Bourdieu, 1984), or present a pattern best characterised as an “omnivore-univore” distinction (Peterson, 1992). The dispute surrounded the issue of whether in contemporary British society, cultural participation (and consumption) still signifies social-class, and in what ways. However, researchers have yet to analyse class-based patterns of cultural participation and leisure pursuits in children.

The present paper addresses this gap in knowledge by exploring the associations between SES (measured by parental education and occupation levels and by familial incomes) and children’s participation in three leisure domains: social-group activities, commercial-public activities, and home-centred activities. Within each of these domains, activities from across the “highbrow-lowbrow” cultural capital spectrum are examined.

The results are used to discuss the debate on the “homology” vs. “omnivore-univore” hypotheses in the context of cultural socialisation and cultural capital acquisition in the middle childhood years.

The paper relies on quantitative analyses of data drawn from the British “Millennium Cohort Study” (MCS), a survey of around 19,000 babies, all born between 2000-2002. The current analyses focus on data taken from the third and fourth sweeps of the MCS when the children were aged around 5 and 7 (respectively).

The findings indicate that children’s leisure pursuits are stratified by SES: children in high-SES groups are more likely than peers in low-SES groups to participate in a range of leisure activities across the highbrow-lowbrow spectrum. This pattern of leisure participation is consistent with the “omnivore-univore” hypothesis. Yet, the results also show that the associations between SES and children’s leisure pursuits are stronger for highbrow and midbrow activities than for lowbrow activities, a finding that lends support to the “homology” argument.

The Provision and Expansion of High School Education in Post-War Japan

This study aims to clarify the mechanisms of high school educational expansion and regional variations in postwar Japan regarding the kinds of opportunities that were provided. We focus on education providers and the programs offered by high schools. High school education expanded rapidly in the 1960s when the first baby boomers became high school students. To understand how this extraordinary expansion was made possible and how the opportunities for high school education were provided, we must consider the relationships between public and private institutions and the roles of the private ones. The proportion of students attending private high schools is now about 30%. This proportion became higher during the 1960s. This means it was impossible for high schools to expand if only public schools supplied education. Also, as Ichikawa (1991) points out, a distinctive feature of the Japanese educational system is a preference for general education under a single-track system. The same holds true for high schools. Although Japanese high schools offer both academic (general) and vocational/specialized programs, the ratio of students enrolled in academic programs continues to rise, accounting for more than 70% in 2010. These two features characterize high school education in Japan. At the same time, there have been regional variations in provision of high school education regarding above mentioned points. How and why was each prefecture different in providing high school education?

To answer these questions, we first classify prefectures into groups using cluster analysis then clarify determinants of regional variations. In conclusion, we discuss how these variations may affect provision of high school education in the near future, in depopulating society.

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The Classed Parental Attitudes Towards the School Choice and Equality of Opportunity in Finnish Comprehensive School

Recent international comparisons and rankings have highlighted the equality and quality of Finnish education system. Throughout the whole 2000s, PISA-test results have demonstrated that Finnish pupils score high; the percentage of pupils reaching only the lowest proficiency levels is small; the variation between schools is low; and, finally, the impact of pupils’ socio-economic background to learning outcomes is small.

Traditionally, Finnish comprehensive school system has been built on principle of equality, and the provision of basic education has been governed through school districts. Since the 1990s, reforms, based on principles of decentralisation and deregulation, have reduced direct state control. As a result, local education authorities have developed distinctive policies concerning local models of selection and admission with diverse possibilities to exercise parental choice.

Our aim is to discuss the ways in which social class interwines with parental values towards universal and selective features of comprehensive school within the political, social and cultural context of Finland. Based on our previous studies we are especially focusing on 1) the changing emphasis on equality of opportunities, and 2) the new cleavages within social classes, in relation to school choice. We describe classed educational strategies by combining our empirical
findings of school choice, attitudes towards comprehensive school system and social class (based on family survey, conducted in 5 Finnish cities, n=2617). Our interpretation is that the lower classes are relatively excluded from the Finnish version of school choice, which grounds on aptitude tests, and urge for more open enrolment in general. Whereas middle classes on one hand, more commonly exercise parental choice in practice, and, on the other hand, are more aware of the segregative effects of free parental choice. Nevertheless, new cleavages, based on occupational status within the middle class have emerged with different emphases on freedom to choose and universal education system.

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Employee Driven Innovation - an Organisational Challenge

Employee Driven Innovation - An organizational challenge

The Nordic countries are about to open there eyes for that employees in all sort of workplaces is an important untapped potential of resources for innovation. But many politicians, bureaucrats and top managers lacks the understanding of what it is and how to do it.

During the last decades the technological paradox has influenced industry and innovation policies. Succeeding innovation strategies seems to base the rather one sided notion that essential ideas occur in laboratories and research departments. However a paradigm shift is in the process of getting approval. Major social challenges, rather than more dispersed product priorities, have become evident, also in EU and OECD policies. The value of holistic approaches to innovation is emphasized, rather than a purely scientific and technological focus. And the importance of innovation in services, production and work processes is lifted up.

As part of employment in Nordic countries adopted the concept of “employee-driven innovation” in their policies. This implies a recognition that the vast majority can and should contribute to innovation. Individuals represent a significant source of insight and problem solving, whether they work in a development device or have operating tasks. Experience shows that broad involvement of local shop stewards and staff in innovation processes has positive economic effects, but also provides benefits in terms of improved job satisfaction, further education and reduced absenteism.

In this way this development has been promoted by the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions. A paper will address Norwegian EDI challenges and experiences based on the Nordic work life model.

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ZRINSCAK, SINISA (University of Zagreb)

Churches and Religious-Secular Interaction in Welfare in Croatia and Finland

The welfare state reforms have changed the position of actors and put cooperation between public and private stakeholders in Europe on the agenda. In this situation, the Churches are also taken more seriously as partners of welfare services and they have an opportunity to expand their activities on the secular sphere. At the same time, the question regarding the position of the religious in the interaction must be taken account. Growing religious-secular interaction serves to a different position than the religious institutions had during the modernization process. Thus, the situation differs also theoretically from the classical views of secularization: both differentiation and de differentiation are equally relevant viewpoints for the analysis. In the context of predominantly Lutheran and Catholic countries, which are analyzed in this paper, the interaction may also support the impact of the religious on the secular domain.

The paper focuses on the role of Churches in the welfare sector in Croatia and Finland. It presents results regarding the local-level interaction between secular and religious organizations in the field of the welfare sector. The data includes the interviews of secular public sector and the social work of the Churches gathered in 2013 in three regions in Finland and Croatia. On the basis of the empirical work and background analysis the paper demonstrates the multifaceted reality of interactions between religious and secular institutions and discusses theoretical consequences of changing ways of interaction in different social and religious contexts.

RC05-102.4

KALOGERAKI, STEFANIA* (UNIVERSITY OF CRETE, s.kalogeraki@gmail.com)

Disentangling Greek Xenophobia during Recession

In the recent recession, the most severe one since the Great Depression, Greece has been considered the Achilles heel of Eurozone’s economies. Since 2008 the country has experienced an economic turmoil as well as an unprecedented social and political collapse. Due to the devastating economic conditions, the Greek social fabric has grown more frayed generating a mixture of frustration, insecurity and anger among Greeks which has been directed against immigrants fuelling the upsurge of anti-immigration backlash. The acute augmentation of xenophobic stances has been expressed by the rise of the neo-fascist Golden Dawn which has grown from a fringe group into a nationwide political party propagating that immigrants are responsible for the socio-economic vows of the country. The study attempts to disentangle the complexities of Greek xenophobia during the recession using an amalgam of theoretical frameworks (i.e. realistic group conflict, social identity and scapegoating theory) as well as multiple secondary data sources, i.e. European Social Survey (ESS), European Value Survey (EVS) and Eurobarometer. The analyses unveil the ideologies of Greek xenophobic stances traced in the intense inter-group competition due to the scarcity in jobs and economic recourses but most importantly in the formation of a far right-wing populist identity that tends to displace the blame for personal hardships and misfortunes onto the relatively powerless immigrant group members. The study unearths one of the social facets of the Greek economic crisis in breeding hostility against migrants and highlights that such hostility has recently taken more violent forms of racist attacks and racial clashes. It is underlined that the call to transform the xenophobic climate into a xenophilic one in Greece becomes more urgent than ever; hence immediate policy responses are needed to curtail xenophobia and safeguard the fragile social cohesion and order of the country.

RC33-578.3

KALOGERAKI, STEFANIA* (UNIVERSITY OF CRETE, s.kalogeraki@gmail.com)

Unveiling Correlates of “Don’t Know” Responses in the Left-Right Scale

Europe’s current economic crisis has spread to the political sphere and escalated populist tendencies and nationalistic policies. Specifically in indebted member-states the political crisis is echoed in citizens’ skepticism about an uncorrupted political system and widespread perceptions that political parties are not on the same ideological oriented, but rather populist, personalistic and clientelistic. In a period of socio-political bewilderment, the division of traditional patterns of individual’s ideological orientation towards political parties has become more ambiguous. In empirical research a classical measure to operationalize political orientations (POL) responses in the specific scale are usually treated similarly with “Refusal” or “No Answer” and interpreted as individuals’ cognitive inability in the left-right self-placement; hence excluded from analysis. However, in the present study the DK responses in the
left-right scale become the core of investigation. During an era of economic and political crisis, DK responses may reflect individuals’ perceptions of weakening of democratic institutions, their distrust in political parties to revive the economic growth, their condemnation of the political system and their focus on alternative forms of governing to confront the socio-economic vows. Using data from the European Social Survey (ESS) in 18 European countries, the changes in DK responses in the left-right scale before and during the economic crisis. The analyses unearth specific patterns of DK responses whereas the greatest changes are detected in two countries severely affected by the recession, i.e. Greece and Spain. Multiple logistic regression analyses unveil the differential impacts of political and civic participation, trust in democratic institutions and political parties in elucidating DK responses in respondents’ left-right orientation during a period of economic downturn and political turmoil.

RC29-498.7
KAMADA, TAKUMA* (Tohoku University, takuma20@gmail.com)

Medical Marijuana Laws and Substance Induced Deaths: Evidence from the U.S

This paper explores the relationship between medical marijuana laws and substance induced deaths. The relationship between marijuana and alcohol empirically remains unclear; one strand of the literature shows the substitute relationship while another reveals the complementary relationship. In a similar vein, gateway drug hypothesis (i.e., marijuana consumption results in more harmful drug use) has been subject to empirical analyses, and yet proponents and opponents of the hypothesis have been often unclear about what policies it endorses. That is, it is argued that a policy aims to reduce the risk of exposure to marijuana in order to prevent the use of other illicit drugs. On the other hand, one would claim that the problem lies in the nature of the illicit drug market where marijuana and other illicit drugs are simultaneously provided and supplied. Using state level data, we center on the effect of medical marijuana laws on alcohol-induced deaths and cocaine-induced deaths. Empirical results show that medical marijuana laws result in an increase in alcohol-induced deaths, suggesting that there is a complementary relationship between marijuana and alcohol. In contrast, medical marijuana does not lead to a reduction in cocaine-induced deaths. The results shed light on understanding the complicated relationship between marijuana and substances in the sense that availability of substances plays a critical role in the gateway drug hypothesis. Alcohol is provided in a formal/legal market whereas cocaine can be only supplied in an informal/illicit market. It is therefore suggested that if such drug related policies change the way drug markets function and results in drug market separation, illicit drug induced deaths can be reduced.

RC32-544.7
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SUGANUMA, KATSUHIKO (Oita University)

Attitudes Toward Non-Normative Sexualities Among University Students in Japan: Quantitative Analysis (Part 2)

Following the presentation by Kazama, et al., we will present the results of a preliminary analysis of attitudes toward homosexuality, transgenderism and other non-normative sexualities among university students in Japan, focusing on the mechanisms through which gender, other attributes and personal experiences might shape their attitudes.

A definite and sizable body of literature on attitudes toward LGBT issues has been accumulated in the Euro-American context. Such studies are limited, however, in Asian countries. The present study is an exploratory ethnographic study on the theme of non-normative sexualities in several Asian societies, and yet, without the data based on large-scale surveys, it is difficult to comprehend the environment in which people live or to reveal how non-normative sexualities are situated. As the first step toward filling such a gap, we conducted a survey at three private universities in 2012 and 2013. The questionnaires include knowledge and awareness of, as well as attitudes toward sexual minorities (discomfort, judgment, perception of what is “normal”) and also experiences of contact, including personal, media, educational, of such people/issues.

A preliminary analysis of the data of more than 700 cases shows that in many of the attitudes, women students show more liberal attitudes compared to their male counterparts. Personally knowing someone who is homosexual and/or transgender also tends to make one more accepting of variance sexualities compared to students who do not have such connections. In the presentation, we will provide a comprehensive picture based on further analysis of the data, including how such attitudes relate to attitudes toward other issues, such as gender, family and nationalisms. We hope to draw implications on how heteronormativity, homophobia, sexism and binary thinking of men and women constitute the experiences of young generation in the Japanese context.

RC06-130.5
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Changes in Family Forms in Japan: Analyses of Subjective Definitions

In order to understand the changes in family pattern, it is crucial to look at how individuals understand and define the family subjectively. In this paper, I will examine the changes in the subjective boundary of the family among Japanese, namely, who among kin are normatively considered as members of the “family”.

The preliminary analyses of the 1st (1993) to the 4th (2008) National Family Survey of Japan conducted among married women by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research show that there is an expanding trend of the normative boundaries. In other words, more and more types of kin are considered to be one’s “family member”. For example, the proportion responding that a “married daughter” is generally considered as one’s family member regardless of whether or not they live together increased from 35% in 1993 to 66.2% in 2008. The analyses also show that the defined boundaries vary by age, education, employment status, household size and its composition, and geographic region.

In the paper, I will further examine how the subjective family boundaries relate to their attitudes toward various family forms and ways of living, such as attitudes toward taking care of aged parents, aged couples living with their children, marriage not having children, and mothers of young children who stay home. Finally, I will compare these results based on individual level data with the macro-level data on family structure to explore possible mutual relationships behind the changes in family pattern.

RC39-661.1
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OGAKI, MASAO (Keio University)

Effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake on Subjective Well-Being

We study changes in Japanese people’s subjective well-being (happiness) and feelings of altruism before and after the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 2011. We use a panel data set compiled by a group of researchers mainly from Keio University. Although the questionnaire is large, we focus on a question about people’s altruism. We are interested in altruism because, according to a Japanese Statistics Bureau report on expenditure by Japanese households, charitable donations increased by over 850 percent in March 2011 compared to one year earlier. Using this large panel survey consisting of responses from over 4000 households holds all over Japan, we found that many Japanese people reported more feelings of altruism following the earthquake, even in the most affected areas; this is consistent with the rise in charitable giving. We also found that a large number of people reported an increase in happiness after the earthquake, in fact, as the number who reported a drop in happiness. An interpretation of this finding is suggested by a recent experiment by Dunn et al., who find that spending money on others promotes happiness; according to this story, many Japanese people became more altruistic after the earthquake, inducing them to make charitable donations, which in turn made them happier.

We are interested in seeing how changes in altruism affect changes in happiness. However, both variables are subjective, so their measurement errors are likely to be correlated. Therefore, we use a two-step procedure, first identifying the effect of altruism on an objective variable, charitable giving, and then measuring the effect of charitable giving on happiness. In each step of the analysis, we run a two-stage logit regression, which controls for reverse causality. This analysis, which deals effectively with the aforementioned problem of correlated measurement errors, yields results that are consistent with our story.

RC50-815.6
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Social Contribution through Student’s Participation in Village Festival

Kanazawa University embarked on the new project on social contribution in 2010 through promoting students to participate in traditional festivals held in severely depopulated rural villages. This project aims to provide opportunities for
students to lean the everyday lives of rural Japan, and also to take a leadership role of university in revitalizing the rural communities. This paper explores the reason why Kanazawa University set up this project, and show to what extent this project goal has achieved its initial goal.

In 2004, central government enacted the low to reform the national universities to quality and human bodies. Thereafter, many national universities including Kanazawa University set up the charters. In Kanazawa University Charter, social contribution is declared as one of the principal missions of the university. Kanazawa University has established Center for Regional Collaboration in 2002. “Matsuri Project” started in 2010 as one of the University’s social contribution activities. Over one hundred of overseas and Japanese students joined the project every year.

During the summer, almost every village in Noto region held traditional summer festival, called “Kiriko festival”. Within the last decade, due to aging and depopulation, many villages are now faced with manpower shortage to maintain the villages and festivals. Young students are pleased to join the festival and walk around with shouldering heavy Kiriko with village people. Before the festival began, gorgeous dinner are sometimes served to students.

For the students, joining Kiriko tour is a good chance to go inside the village and to talk with local people. Planned and arranged by university staff, overseas students can experience the actual lives of rural villagers. So far “Matsuri Project” has weak relationship with student education and academic research by faculty members, local people well acknowledges the leadership of the university for revitalizing the rural communities.

KAMIYA, YASHUHIKO* (Nagasaki University, ykami@kte.at.tte.ne.jp)
Rethinking the Body through Its Disability

A person with physical disability has uncontrollable body. The body’s passive- ness and disability go beyond its activeness and capability. Disability studies associated with sociology of the body examine disability as a social, cultural, and political phenomenon in contrast to medical perspectives, focusing on how disability is defined and represented in society. Both of them have been positioned against medical science; they approach the body from the society and context while medical science from biology and diseases. They may be accomplish in the sense that they often ignore persons and their daily lives. Pluralism to which sociology of the body and disability studies owe much emphasizes diversity of human behavior and culture regarding health and illness based on binary comparison. However, the uniqueness weak links between plans and programs for recovery and the needs of impacted populations may impede the capacity of cities to adapt.

The approach is intended for application to other cases of urban recovery planning after disaster.

KAMERBAUER, MARK* (Technische Hochschule Nürnberg, info@transarchitecture.org)
Capacity for Urban Recovery in Southern Germany after the 2013 European Floods

This proposed contribution deals with the impact of natural disaster on the recovery of urban settlements. In the 2013 European floods, settlement space in the South and East of Germany was severely impacted, including the Bavarian city of Deggendorf situated along the Danube river. Reports point out that early damage appraisals in combination with environmental degradation may significantly affect individual, social, and political phenomena. Young students are pleased to join the festival and walk around with shouldering heavy Kiriko with village people. Before the festival began, gorgeous dinner are sometimes served to students. For the students, joining Kiriko tour is a good chance to go inside the village and to talk with local people. Planned and arranged by university staff, overseas students can experience the actual lives of rural villagers. So far “Matsuri Project” has weak relationship with student education and academic research by faculty members, local people well acknowledges the leadership of the university for revitalizing the rural communities.

RC45-745.2
KAMIYAMA, HIDEKI* (Tokyo University, rxg00156@nifty.ne.jp)
Stabilization of the World Due to the Expansion of a Western State System: Explanation Using Game Theory

Stabilization of the world due to the expansion of a Western state system: Explanation using game theory

Dr. David Strang explained the stabilization of modern global society from the perspective of the (sociological) new institutional theory while criticizing the explanations given by realists in highly original research (“Anomaly and Commonplace in European Realism: Realists from Sociology and Institutional Accounts.” International Organization, vol.45, 1991). He states that global society has been stabilized as a result of the expansion and the “institutionalization” of a Western state system that respects the sovereignty of each country, rather than as a result of the balance of power of countries that reasonably maximize their utility. However, his explanation is still insufficient when we ask questions such as: why and how such an expansion took place, and why such an expansion stabilizes global society.

The answer can be derived from the fact of historical conflicts between dependences and sovereignties. The form of the dynamic game between resisting/non-resisting dependencies and oppressing/non- oppressing sovereignties is analogous to that of the well-known chainstore game. This dynamic game has two Nash equilibriums. Based on the replicator dynamics of this game, we can interpret the historical changes in global society.

Initially, in a path-dependent manner, the world heads for an equilibrium that includes “dependencies that do not resist oppressive sovereignties.” During this period, empires vie for supremacy. Subsequently, global political discourse requires sovereignties to comply with a “commitment” to non-oppressiveness. The world then heads for a subgame perfect equilibrium in which “sovereignties do not oppose resistance from dependencies.” Thus, when the sovereign authority of many countries becomes established, “cooperation” will be selected in the repeated N-person dilemma game, resulting in a more stabilized global society. The term “institution” referred to by institutionalists can be understood as “commitment” or “equilibrium” in the game theory.

KAMO, YOSHINORI* (Louisiana State University, kamo@lsu.edu)
KAMESAKA, AKIKO (Aoyama Gakuin University)
Examining the Structure of Happiness and Life Satisfaction in Japan Utilizing a Large Scale National Survey

Using data from “The Study on the Quality of Life” collected by the Cabinet Office in March 2012, we examined the structures and factors affecting the happiness and general life satisfaction among Japanese.

Both measures are calculated with single questions, and the mean score for happiness (6.64 for the scale of 0-10) is higher than life satisfaction (5.98). Of all satisfactions with various aspects of our life (e.g. housing, childcare, healthcare, etc.), the satisfaction with family is most strongly related to happiness and life satisfaction except for the satisfaction with work to life satisfaction among males.

Multiple regression analyses indicate that the respondent’s age shows a U-shaped effect on the life satisfaction (lowest at age 40 through 50). The happiness is positively affected by the respondent’s education and being married, both of which seem to indicate more psychological, internal state of our life.

We also took an exploratory approach and regressed both variables on various psychological, attitudinal variables. We found that our happiness was more strongly related to the happiness of family members than any others including own life satisfaction. Other factors related to happiness but not life satisfaction include tolerance, peace of mind, tenderness, and feeling accomplishment often, which all indicate autonomous and psychological fulfillment, somewhat similar to the concept of Eudaimone in Greek philosophy.

On the other hand, factors related to satisfaction but not happiness include doing as well people around myself, feeling appreciated by others, feeling confident that I am as successful as others, and often thinking of myself first, which all indicate utilitarian and competitive drives.

The present study is based on one of the first and most comprehensive data sets on subjective well-being in Japan with a national sample. As such, it offers a contemporary and comprehensive overview of subjective well-being in Japan.
RC32-563.3  KAN, MAN YEE* (University of Oxford, man-yee.kan@sociology.ox.ac.uk)

Domestic Division of Labour and Marital Satisfaction in China

This paper analyses data of the Chinese Women's Status Survey 2000, a national survey in China, to examine the association between housework participation and marital satisfaction in urban and rural families. Married women's housework time is 2.8 times that of married men. Yet their level of marital satisfaction is on a par with men's. We hypothesize that this is partly due to gender difference in the preference about domestic roles versus work roles. We first test if housework time form a migration as a transition state, whose final objective is the return for men (i.e. Do women dislike housework less than men?). We also test if work time has a stronger negative relationship with women's level of satisfaction than men's (i.e. Do women dislike paid work more than men?). Furthermore, we test whether elderly parents' help in housework mainly alleviate women's domestic burden rather than men's. We find supportive findings for these hypotheses in our preliminary analyses. We will employ Structural Equation Modelling to investigate the patterns of associations among different forms of marital satisfaction (including satisfaction with the domestic division of labour, satisfaction with marital life, and satisfaction with the association), the domestic division of labour and co-residence living arrangement with elderly parents.

RC31-535.8  KANASIRO, ALVARO KATSUAKI* (University of Tsukuba, kanasiro.alvaro@gmail.com)

Transnationalism and Schooling: The Case Study of a Brazilian Ethnic School in Japan

This paper aims at analyzing the relation between migration and education through the case study of a Brazilian ethnic school in Japan. The hypothesis which underlies this work is that the conception of Brazilian schools is related to the logic which drives the migratory flow to Japan: many Brazilian migrants living in Japan experience in Brazil as a transitional state, whose final objective is the return to their country. The experience as a temporary high school teacher in a Brazilian school has shown that the ethnic school tends to reproduce this reasoning: the curriculum is the same as that studied in Brazil; the textbooks are imported from education companies, whose educational view are strictly utilitarian; classes are taught in Portuguese and the pedagogical objective is to prepare the students to their return, allowing them to continue their studies in Brazil later on.

The fieldwork highlighted three points to be analyzed: first, given that the curriculum focus solely on the study of Brazil, the daily life and the migratory experience in Japan is set aside - the content of the imported textbooks does not fit to the social reality lived by those children. Second, Brazilian schools are target of severe criticism and receive a suspicious look by the Brazilian community itself. Common criticisms denounce poor infrastructure, lack of skilled professionals, corporate mindset that disrupts the schooling and high tuition fees. Third, most of those ethnic schools are supported neither by the Brazilian government nor by the Japanese government. Arguably, all these factors together contribute to a poor quality of education, hindering the chances for upward mobility either in Japan or in Brazil. Although the ethnic schools face many obstacles, there is still a demand for them.

RC21-380.9  KANAZAWA, RYOTA* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, ryota_kanazawa@yahoo.co.jp)

Urban Cultural Strategy and Japanese Animation in Nerima

Culture is now implemented for urban economic development in many advanced countries. Urban cultural strategy, trying to attract investment and human capital, became popular in Western cities from 1980s. At that time, former industrial cities suffered from economic decline. In contrast, Japanese cities had enjoyed economic prosperity because of industrial growth, especially the R&D and Hi-tech industry. But from mid 1990s most Japanese cities including Tokyo began to gradually lose the industrial base because new international division of labor had deepened. So new plans for economic development were needed in Japanese cities around the end of the 1990s and culture became to be recognized as a resource for urban competitiveness. In this presentation, I will show detailed case of Hamuya Ward, Tokyo. Because many animation studios locate in Nerima ward, the local government is encouraging animation industries and trying to reconstruct Nerima’s image as Anime Town. It is based on a partnership with Nerima Animation Association, the trade association of anime companies in Nerima. In this paper, to explain how and why this partnership is formed and policy measures are implemented. Therefore, it is needed to focus on the flow of event that affects the recent situation. It is shown that a civil group that aims to construct a museum for Japanese animation and chamber of commerce played major role to prepare institutional base for recent policies from the mid-1990s. Although they cooperated to lobby for public supports for animation and achieve significant results, they dissolved their partnership. I point there is a tension between culture and commerce. It affects policy formation and inter-organizational relationship in Nerima.

RC45-742.4  KANAZAWA, YUSUKE* (Rikkyo University, kanazawa@rikkyo.ac.jp)

What Kind of Trust Do We Measure Using the Generalized Trust Question?: An Approach Based on Latent Class Model

Despite the importance in social capital research, empirical studies on generalized trust show inconsistent results. For example, trust studies have not shown clear results with respect to the relationship between group participation and respondents’ level of generalized trust (Nannestad 2008). This study shows that a part of inconsistency is due to the measurement of generalized trust. Generalized trust is measured by such questions as “Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can’t be too careful in dealing with people?” This kind of question is employed in major social surveys such as World Value Survey (WVS). This study hypothesizes that respondents think some different kinds of trust when they answer the generalized trust question. This study extracts heterogeneity of trust respondents think by latent class analysis (McCUTCHEON 1987), using Japanese dataset (Social Survey of Residents’ Networks and Health). As a result, this study extracts four types of trustors; (a) active trustors (27.6%), who show higher levels of generalized trust and participate all kinds of social groups, (b) inactive trustors (31.3%), who show higher levels of generalized trust but do not participate any kinds of social groups, (c) parochial trustors (19.6%), who show higher levels of generalized trust but participate local groups only, (d) distrustor (21.4%), who show lower levels of generalized trust and do not participate any kind of social group. This result shows that respondents think four different kinds of trust when they answer the generalized trust question. Inconsistent results in previous studies may be caused by the difference of group participation between high trustors.

RC49-796.3  KANBYASHI, HIROSHI* (Tohoku Gakuin University, kanba@izc.tohoku-gakuin.ac.jp)

Gender Difference in the Influence of Non-Regular Employment on Mental Health: The Case of Japan

1. Aim
Studies on the relationship between non-regular employment (NRE; such as temporary or precarious employment) and health have been increasing since the 2000s. Most of the studies reported that NRE has a negative effect on various health outcomes (including mental health). The purpose of this study is to investigate the gender difference in the relationship between NRE and mental health in Japan. The number of NRE workers in Japan has been increasing since the 1970s, when most of them were married women who worked to financially assist their household under the male-breadwinner model. However, male NRE workers have been increasing since the latter half of the 1990s. In the case of men, socioeconomic disadvantages of NRE cause a strong conflict between the male-breadwinner model and their socioeconomic status. Therefore, we can expect that the impact of NRE on mental health is more serious for men than for women.

2. Data
The “Japanese Study of Stratification, Health, Income, and Neighborhood” (J-SHINE) survey data is used. This is a computer-assisted personal interview survey that was administered in Tokyo and four suburban cities in 2010 (N=4381, age range of 25 to 50 years).

3. Findings and Discussion
In this study, I use three mental health outcomes as dependent variables: depression (K6), mental component summary score (SF8) and suicidal ideation. The results of preliminary analyses are summarized as follows. First, NRE has significant negative effects on three outcomes in the case of men. In contrast, NRE has no effects in the case of women. Second, after controlling for covariates, the effects of NRE are disappeared: marital status (married) and subjective SES have consistent positive effects on outcomes. These results suggest that lower SES of male NRE workers decrease the possibility of getting marriage and it influences on mental health.

JS-27.5  KANEKO, MASAHIKO* (National Defense Medical College, kaneko@ndmc.ac.jp)

Policies of Correcting the Physician's Geographical Uneven Distribution in Japan

Japan has adopted the universal health care insurance system since 1961. It means that the government has to guarantee the access to health resources to
the insured living everywhere in Japan. The other hand, Japanese physicians can practice medicine at their favorite place within Japan. This system has continued traditionally from the 19th century. Therefore, the government has not been able to adopt any policy to directly regulate the practice place of physicians. This presentation examines how the geographical distribution of physicians has changed in Japan under these circumstances. Concretely, it analyzes how the policies after the 1960s, namely the increase of medical schools in the 1970s, the regulation of hospital beds since the 1990s, the new clinical training system in the 2000s, have influenced the geographical distribution of physicians, and shows that the physician's geographical uneven distribution has decreased.

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Economic globalization caused the fast growth of market economy throughout the world. But it also caused the worsening of social differentiation and growth of social tension. The principle of free movement of capital maintained during the last three decades provoked a mass permutation of social-economic space.

National governments are in a permanent search for new models of economic growth, understanding that previous strategy of growth has lead to market's destabilization. International and regional organizations in this situation need to elaborate common rules, norms and values that can possibly lead the world or region out the the dangerous way of perpetual crisis. Many global actors, both national and international, agree that rules of the game must be changed, but this strategy faces a serious conservative opposition.

Current analysis is directed towards the reasons and consequences of the global social breakdown through the lens of three regions: European Union, Middle and Near East and Latin America. European Union, being the the most powerful international organization in the world, is not only the example of wrong fiscal policies. Founders of the EU considered that the creation of the free trade zone and common currency would bring an end to monetary imbalance. But, on the contrary, it resulted in social imbalance and growing split between the states. The social and political disruption on the Middle and Near East is also caused primarily by national and supranational financial and economic imbalance between the rich Gulf countries and the rest. It, in turn, influences and strengthens the ethnic, religious and geopolitical contradictions. Latin America is rightfully considered by many today as one of the grand social laboratories. Successfully cooperating through regional organizations, national governments have managed to propose innovative social-liberal policies throughout the continent, renewing but not repeating the continental European economic policies of the 1960-70-ies.

RC23-417.8
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SUN, QIAN (University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (UCAS))
Understanding Science Revolution By a Trinity Model

Paradigm change is an ex post summary of Scientific Revolution. How to make out a specific Scientific Revolution is still an unsolved mystery. Philosophy, mathematics and science are trinity, logic is the real core. Logic is mined from mathematics using the methodology of philosophy thinking. In other words, logic is refined from philosophy based on the mathematical framework. When philosophy and mathematics integrated, logic generated. While under the guidance of logic, new sciences are formulated. In order to achieve trinity, transforming from engineering, art and design language to the philosophical language system based on practice’s completely significant.

Why people all think that a solution is no doubt can be found for a problem? If the language system used when searching for the answer is the same with the language system used when formulating the problem, at no time the solution can be found. The only way to elminate the problem is to completely and totally switch the way of practice’s thinking, which means to change the language system. Here, we stress the in-turn transfer of engineering language, philosophy language and
Do Social Networks and SNS Function As Social Capital for Social Engagement?

This paper examines what types of social networks are facilitated by online networking activities and function as social capital for social engagement in South Korea. East Asian Social Survey (EASS) Module in 2012 Korean General Social Survey (KSS) provides measures for social networks and social engagement whereas KSS has a unique module for Internet/SNS activities. Analysis focuses on social eating/drinking and neighbors’ social support as social networks, local participation, voluntary activities, and political interests as social engagement, and the presence of internet and/or SNS activities as online networking. Analyses of 2012 KSSS and EASS Module observe that online networking activities facilitate social eating/drinking, but not neighbors’ social support. Correcting for possible bias by counterfactual analysis, and it is SNS activities, not internet activities per se, that facilitate social eating/drinking. It is also observed that both social eating/drinking and neighbors’ support function as social capital for both types of social engagements: local participation and voluntary activities. SNS activities do not directly affect those social engagements but promote political interests, whose effect is robust after counterfactual analysis. Concerning personality traits, more conscientious and open people engage in social matters more actively while less conscientious but more open people are more likely to use SNSs. In summary, this paper finds that (1) both neighborhood-based strong ties and socially outreach weak ties encourage social engagements for local and public interests; (2) SNS activities mainly helps social outreachs and promote political interests, but not actions yet; and (3) SNS activities have affinity with specific types of personality and exercise distinctive impacts on social networks and engagements beyond those of internet activities.

RC39-664.6

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YOON, D.K. (Ulsan Nat Inst Science & Technology)
Measuring Community Resilience to Natural Disasters: Implications for Disaster Management and Reduction in Korea

Building a resilient community to disasters has become one of the main goals of disaster management to absorb and mitigate negative disaster impacts. More disaster resilient community often experiences less disaster impact and reduces long recovery periods after a disaster. In this paper, we present the methodology that we constructed a set of indicators to measure community's disaster resilience (CDRI) in terms of human, social, economic, environmental, and physical factors. Moreover, this study develops a methodology to aggregate constructed disaster resilience index of local communities in Korea. 229 local municipalities are examined to measure the degree of community's resilience to natural disasters. Geographic Information System (GIS) is used to analyze and visualize spatial distribution of disaster resilience. Moreover, this study examined a relationship between the aggregated community disaster resilience index (CDRI) and disaster losses using a geographically weighted regression (GWR) method. Identifying the extent of community resilience to natural disasters would provide disaster management officials or decision-makers with strategic directions how to improve local communities' resilience to natural disasters and to reduce the negative disaster impacts.

RC23-410.3

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Revisiting the Digital Divide: Contributions from Older Internet Users

One among the most prominent current debates regarding digitalization and social inequality is the one pertaining to the “digital divide”. Research shows that this divide is a social rather than technologically driven phenomenon since socio-economic inequalities are the main determinants of it. Since the internet and new technologies are increasingly woven into the fabric of everyday lives the divide is a reality even in the most developed economies. The debate brings attention to particularly socially vulnerable groups such as older people. This paper draws from focus group data (n=30) and focuses on older people (60+) who are active internet users in Sweden, a country that tops the lists of the most developed countries where it comes to Network Readiness Index (NRI). The paper points to the various patterns of internet usage that structure older users’ everyday life pertaining to the access and skills necessary to obtain different forms of information and to the maintenance of their social networks. We argue that these usage patterns can be perceived as contributors to the reproduction of already existing inequalities based on socio-economic factors. Argued hereby is also that as long as one is capable to conform to the imperatives that digitalization builds upon then old age need not be perceived as an obstacle to participation in the increasingly digitalized society.

AUTH-982.1

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Kalpana Kannabiran: Tools of Justice: Non-Discrimination and the Indian Constitution

In the years since independence, the Indian subcontinent has witnessed an alarming rise in violence against marginalized communities, with an increasing number of groups pushed to (and outside) the margins of the democratic order. Against this background of violence, injustice and the abuse of rights, Tools of Justice: Non Discrimination and the Indian Constitution explores the critical, ‘insurgent’ possibilities of constitutionalism as a means of revitalising the concepts of non-discrimination against all forms of inequality based on classes, genders, and citizenship. What are the possibilities for a critical engagement with law in a context of perpetration of atrocities against communities and the flagrant denial of liberties to marginalized groups? Stressing the links between non-discrimination and the right to liberty, the book attempts to return history and politics to constitutional hermeneutics, suggesting that interpretation is not the exclusive preserve of constitutional courts but, importantly, may be crafted by people's movements in their exercise of a dispersed sovereignty. It attempts an intersectional approach to jurisprudence as a means of enabling the law to address the problem of discrimination along multiple intersecting axes. The argument is developed in the context of the various grounds of discrimination mentioned in the constitution — caste, tribe, religious minorities, women, sexual minorities, and disability. The book attempts to bring together an understanding of the social history of resistance to oppression in its specific forms, and the constitutional articulation of non-discrimination.

The book plots the possibilities of popular constitutionalism and constitutional morality, inside and outside courts in an attempt to project these as the other, the mirror, in which the existing constitution must validate itself. The constitution itself is not a fixed legal text, but a vision that shapes and is shaped by peoples through daily struggles and upheavals.


RC32-543.2

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Violence, Cumulative Discrimination and Gendered Struggles for Justice

The unabated violence against women, sexual minorities, Dalits, minorities and indigenous communities in India, it's resurgence even, resurrects older debates on subjugation, repression and resistance struggles. There are layers of new meanings and forms and articulations of suffering and harm that grow over these older debates on inequality and discrimination that signal shifts in economic realities and legal (im)possibilities -- spreading the sense of imminent crisis. The (mis)appropriations of ideas of justice, by the state, by non-state actors and “the people”, drive new vectors of change at the intersection of law, governance and public debate. The emergence of a new common sense on the (co)habitations of gender based discrimination and the interrogation of the very construction of crisis itself — “Is this the worst that has happened?” -- are at the centre of the renewed imagination of justice.

This paper will use the events and debates around the Report of the Committee on Amendments in Criminal Law headed by Justice Verma that recommended wide ranging changes in the law on sexual assault to open out the possibilities that a Bill of Rights for Women holds for a different imagination of justice -- looking at the specific situation of women, but also at the ways in which larger questions of modernity, impunity, targeted assault, the existing recognition of “atrocity” in the law and state practice inform and are shaped by these debates.

What are the multiple locations and articulations of the law (or is it justice in the era of modernity?) -- within which the shifts in the debate need to be mapped? What are the aggravations in targeted assault that are consequent on rapid and escalating shifts in economic policy? And therefrom how does state formation take place around the edifice of patriarchy?
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This Is a Man’s World? Changes in Disposable Income Predict Sex Ratio at Birth

The human sex ratio at birth (SRB) is long known to be relatively constant at around 105-107 boys born for every 100 girls. In recent studies evidence has been found that SRB might vary according to exposure to chemicals and socioeconomic conditions. SRB has also been declining after World War II in several industrial countries – a phenomenon that remains unexplained. Here we show that changes in disposable income are associated with a higher sex ratio at birth in OECD countries. Positive changes in disposable income are associated with higher proportion of male infants. We apply panel regressions to OECD data that spans the years 1971 to 2011 for 35 countries and UN fertility data in an unbalanced panel. Findings not only partly explain the rises and declines in the sex ratio in OECD countries, but also first time provides evidence of the influence of economic and social forces on SRB that can be seen in macro level analysis. This opens up radically new research directions in social sciences, where the emphasis on the biological factors has traditionally been on how biological determinants shape social life and in the interaction of the two, not on how social and economic determinants might affect biological facts such as the sex of an infant. This furthermore contributes to debates of gender equality. Our findings suggest that the equality of opportunity differs for genders as the sex ratio depends on the underlying economic conditions: men seem to be born into better economic conditions.

RC06-122.1

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Experiences of Fatherhood in Lithuania: Persistence and Changes

Men's studies is an emerging research area in many post-communist societies. There is a little evidence on the impact of the rapidly changing political and socio-economic context on the normative masculinity model and men's identity. The paper is directed towards a study of how men become fathers (their perception of a family and man's familial roles, motivations to have children, family planning practices) and what are the experiences of "being a father" (paternal involvement in childcare; communication and emotional ties with children; bread-winning and combining the professional and family roles). These issues are explored basing on the qualitative and quantitative Lithuanian data - the results of the questionnaire survey carried out at the end of 2011: beginning of 2012 (a sample - 2000 respondents, representing national population born respectively in 1950-1955, 1960-1965, 1970-1975 and 1980-1985) and the in-depth interviews with 23 fathers (representing of the same birth cohorts), conducted in summer of 2012 in the six regions of Lithuania. The investigations were accomplished in a frame of the four years research project „Trajectories of family models and social networks: intergenerational dimension“, financed by the European Social Fund (ESF).

One of research objectives is to follow the changes in men's family and paternal roles by comparing the experiences and attitudes of generations socialized in different historic periods – the soviet time and in the years of societal transformations after the collapse of communist regime.

RC24-421.5

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Anti-Nuclear Movement in Taiwan: Fukushima Disaster Prompts the Case for Citizen Participation in Democratization of Energy Policy

The anti-nuclear power movement in Taiwan has a history of more than two decades, where the conflict has never been just a question of science, but because of uncertainty and complicated interactions of socio-technical systems, has been about interconnected economic, environmental and social concerns. In the aftermath of the neighboring 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster, intensive media coverage and synergy among Taiwanese civil society groups and Japanese environmental activists in several national and local rallies resulted in greater public awareness of possible catastrophe from nuclear power disasters among both Taiwanese and Japanese citizens. Despite the strong civic questioning of current energy policy, the Taiwanese government, however, does not only retain its strong support of nuclear energy in guaranteeing the safety of the three current nuclear power plants, but also maintained that diminishing the fourth nuclear power plant would result in costly economic decline for Taiwan. Against that background, this paper aims to investigate how has the anti-nuclear movements in Taiwan been transformed during the past three years and to inquire reasons why it could draw varied constituencies to participate in this collectivism with unprecedented scale.

RC22-390.6

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In addition, this paper also analyzes how civil society through varied collective activities has challenged current energy policy and moved towards democratization of energy policy. Employing a qualitative approach along with discourse analysis and interviewing actors from the various social movement groups, the author attempts to answer questions above in five arguments – a feeling of close cultural and geographical proximity to the Japanese, increasing distrust in safety of the controversial fourth nuclear power plant, cyber communities as mobilization networks, advocacy of elite and celebrity, activism alliances across varied social movement organizations. Finally, deriving from these empirical findings, the author discusses how democratization of energy policy could take place in also recognizing key barriers.
New Age, New Economy, New Middle Class: The Case of Jewish New Age in Israel

Albeit the extreme individualization of late modernity, social class still is important in all aspects of our life. Yet, class, as a social category, remains largely ignored in the field of modern religious studies. Based on ethnographic data, this paper sets out to explore the central yet under-researched ways in which class sustains social, cultural, and religious distinctions. In particular, by focusing on New Religious Movements and on New Age spirituality, it aims to explicate how class is determining religious affiliations and practices.

Sociologists of religion have recently pointed to the fact that New Age has become part of the cultural repertoire of the new middle class. However, only rarely have they explored New Age as a leisure practice manifesting class-based tastes. Our paper examines the emergence of a New Ageoption in the Jewish cultural-religious field in Israel, asking why has New Age Judaism become so appealing particularly to the burgeoning cosmopolitan post-materialist, secular new middle class.

Drawing on post-Bourdieuian cultural sociology, we start by describing the theological and experiential hybrid nature of Jewish New Age, and show how these elements were enthusiastically embraced by new middle class followers. We argue that by partaking in Jewish New Age communities, middle class new agers express and further accumulate high levels of omnivorous cultural capital. In line with recent work on cultural cosmopolitanization and class privilege, we conclude by claiming that in the Israeli context, high cultural capital is manifested, inter alia and rather surprisingly, in the ability to re-appropriate local religious forms, and to cosmopolitansize them via New Age culture.

RC42-712.5

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Well-Being of Bosnian Refugees

The estimated 70,000 Bosnian refugees in St. Louis suffered trauma, often including torture, during the 1992-1995 Bosnian war, with serious consequences for their well-being. The link between refugee status and poor mental health is well documented and many studies have addressed how post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is related to variables such as unemployment, welfare dependency, disability, social isolation and daily activity level. This paper extends the past research by exploring the relationship among mental health and several other variables that have been shown to be important in the literature looking at refugee resettlement and adaptation to a host country. Specifically, this paper examines the relationship among psychological symptom dimensions (somatization, phobic anxiety, depression, anxiety and paranoia), self-esteem, host language competency, and ethnic and host culture identity.

The study used data (n=305) from a mental health needs assessment conducted to identify and quantify the needs of the Bosnian refugee community in St. Louis, MO, USA. To examine the relationship among the above variables, Pearson correlation analyses were run. Results showed a significant negative relationship among all symptom dimensions and self-esteem and host language competency. No relationship was found however, among the four symptom dimensions and ethnic and host culture identity. Results suggest that self-esteem and host language competency may play a particularly important role in refugees' mental well-being.

The results have implications for those interested in improving the well-being of refugees during their resettlement in a new homeland, mental health providers serving Bosnian and other refugee groups, and those who teach English as Second Language.

TG04-947.7

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Normalcy after Stroke: Spousal Caregiving and Management of Uncertainties

Stroke is usually characterised by sudden onset, and what follows may be a fluctuating and long-term recovery trajectory marked by uncertainties. In particular, which is commonly considered a disease of old age, may pose various risks and uncertainties in the life course and biography of working age patients and their carers, who are often spouses. While chronic illnesses such as stroke have been widely conceptualised as ‘biographical disruption’ (Bury, 1982) for both patients and carers, this notion has also been contested on the basis that not all chronic illness can be seen exclusively as ‘disruption’. In this paper, I explore experiences of spousal carers of people who have had a stroke whilst in their working age (25-55). Drawing on qualitative data collected through 17 ethnographic in-depth interviews with spousal carers in Victoria, Australia, this paper demonstrates that their responses to stroke and the caregiving role vary across different social positions and contexts. Some participants were striving to regain a sense of normalcy, others somewhat reluctantly accepted the ‘new normal’, while yet others embraced the ‘new normal’. Departing from conceptualising carers as agentively mobilising resources and navigating a biographically uncertain trajectory in an attempt to regain normalcy, I argue that their responses are better understood as a course of action enacted by a network of individual, medical and healthcare, social, and political actors. In this respect, I suggest that responsibility as necessarily distributed, and challenge the increasingly common construction in policy and healthcare settings of informal carers as choice-making service users. By doing so, this paper aims to generate a basis on which service providers, healthcare practitioners, policy makers and members of the wider society can engage in a constructive and critical discussion towards creating a ‘caring society’.

WG02-902.3

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Financialization, Crises and the Changes in the Global Income Inequality, 1820-2010

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
This paper discusses the global income inequality and stratification of the world economy from 1820 to 2012 with a focus on the transformations that take place during periods of financialization and hegemonic transitions. We argue that in periods of financial expansion and hegemonic transitions, intensification of economic crises, inter-state competition and emergence of new developmental strategies transform existing structures of world-income hierarchy. Hence, historical development of world income hierarchy and between-income inequalities cannot be explained merely by the orthodox interpretations of the modernization, dependency and world-systems theories. Through a combination of quantitative and historically-comparative analysis, we discuss the continuities and ruptures observed in patterns of global income inequality in reference to existing theoretical frameworks provided by modernization, dependency and world-systems theories. Our analysis suggests that (1) global income inequality moved from a bimodal to trimodal distribution during the British-led financial expansion period and (2) this transformation has been going through another transformation in the contemporary era of financialization. By analyzing the transformation of the global income inequality from 1820 to 2012, changes in the position of individual states/regions within global income hierarchy across time, and conducting a historical-comparative analysis of both periods of financialization, we discuss the prospects and limits of the existing theoretical-conceptual frameworks. Our analysis (1) highlights the transformative role of systemic crises, inter-state rivalries and emergence of alternative “developmental” patterns during periods of financialization and hegemonic crisis, and (2) calls for a new conceptual theoretical framework for explaining dynamics of global income inequality which pays equal attention to continuities and ruptures.

RC48-780.3
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Gezi Uprising in a Macro-Comparative Perspective

This paper examines the class structure of the 2013 Gezi uprising in Turkey in comparison with the 2011 wave of global social unrest. Although the Occupy-type movements that took place primarily in North America and Europe were important segments of the movements which created the 2011 wave of social unrest, they were not the only forms of contention. For instance, the cluster of movements known as the “Arab Spring”, or worker struggles in new zones of global production in South, Southeast and East Asia were also parts of the 2011 wave of unrest. Many studies which discuss the class composition of the 2011 revolutions, however, often rely on single-case or singular sociological or economical models mostly constructed upon the experiences of North American and European protests. Arguing that single analytical models will fail to address the complexity of the contemporary wave of social unrest, in this paper we discuss the class composition and social base of the 2013 Gezi uprising in Turkey in comparison with different segments of the 2011 wave of global social protest. In the first half of this paper, based on a database of newspaper reports on social protests from 1990 to 2012, we provide a global survey of the class structures of movements which constituted the 2011 wave of social unrest. In the second part of the paper, we discuss the class structure of 2013 Gezi uprising in respect to discussion of diverse class compositions of social protests across the world. Here, by using the “centripetal” and “centrifugal” measure, we analyse the class composition of Gezi uprising, and find that it was a heterogeneous movement where middle-class students, lower-middle-class activists, workers, and retailers participated.

RC31-530.1
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Conceptualising Re-Migration: The Case of Post-Soviet Nanoscience Émigrés

This paper examines patterns of the outward migration of nanoscientists from the countries of the former Soviet Union during the period 1989-1994 yrs. This period of scientific migration is characterised by its mass character, very limited return rates, and peculiar patterns of diaspora distribution. The paper will focus on the latter.

It is argued that the numbers of emigrating scientists reached as much as 10 000 people leaving in 1993. (Gokhberg and Nekipelova, 2002) And whereas the primary destinations for emigration included Germany, Israel, the USA and Greece (top-4 in 1992-93), the final destinations featured the USA, Germany, France and the UK (ibid.). I argue that the conventional approaches to studying scientific migration do not capture the pivotal features of the process that allow to explain the discrepancy between the first and the final destinations for the scientific migration. I tackle this problem by, first, identifying the (latent) diaspora by the method of surname disambiguation from a nanotechnology publication database, and mapping the general distribution. Second, I explore career trajectories of the migrant scientists and the reasons behind their decisions to stay or move on, by conducting a series of semi-structured interviews during a multi-sited fieldwork in the US, UK and EU.

The main contribution of this paper is theorising migration in terms of a dynamic process, where destinations have organisational, regional and national capacity to attract, extrude, or retain the inherently mobile scientists: there are ‘transit’ destinations, the destinations that ‘capture’ migrant scientists once they come there. A bias towards one discipline can be avoided, as nanoscience stretches over most of the natural sciences disciplines, to which more than 80% of the post-Soviet émigrés belong (Graham and Dezhina, 2008). I also revisit the issue of the reasons for scientific migration, which appears to have mostly been studied using surveys.

RC25-446.3
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The Discursive Competition Between Very Different Counter-Hegemonies: Neo-Nationalism Vs. Subaltern Counterpublics

This paper draws on a decade of research on the politics of national identity and ethnicity in contemporary Austria. Employing a critical discourse analytical approach, it argues that in our current phase of globalisation and in the context of the EU as the “quintessential network state” (Castells, 2000), the dimensions and meanings of counter-hegemony vary according to the political context and geographical scale being considered. Based on an analysis of diverse media materials, public debates and civil society organisations in Austria today, two very different forms of counter-hegemony are discerned: First, neo-nationalism as self-defining resistance against “transnational flows” and external influences; second, the “identities, interests and needs” articulated by groups of migrants and other subordinated groups in what Nancy Fraser (1993) terms “subaltern counterpublics”.

The discourse analysis of relevant data offered here revolves around the key-concepts of the topos – or “structure of argument” (Reisigl and Wodak 2001) – and deixis, or “rhetorical pointing” (Billig 1995) effecting the (re)production of social boundaries. The central argument being developed is as follows: Key to conceptualizing the defining differences between neo-nationalism and subaltern counterpublics is Michel de Certeau’s distinction (1984) between “strategies” and “tactics”, while the former define neo-nationalist discourses being articulated from an “institutional power base”, “tactics” are typically encountered among the subaltern who do not control such spaces of power and nonetheless manage to temporarily and discursively slip through the “webs of power” that surround and constrain them.

WG03-910.3
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Poetics, Politics, and Possibilities: Visualizing Our Humanity

At the turn of the 21st century, sociologist Robert Putnam warned that bedrock of community—our social connections to each other were disintegrating and leaving our lives and communities impoverished. He found that we were losing touch with our humanity, our sense of belonging, and our ability to care about, and be cared for, by others. Since this alarm was sounded there has been an explosion of research into the neurological basis of social connections. In this quest, scientists have focused on the role of emotions, especially empathy, in moral thought and action. This research into the workings of oxytocin, mirror neurons, and social cognition may also offer a means to understand the enduring power of photography to evoke an emotional response. Moreover, it offers interesting interpretations as to why viewers respond strongly to some images and not to others. As visual scholars, these findings can also point to possibilities for more self aware image making in our visual methods. Photography can be a transformative act for the image maker, the viewer and the community. As a medium of communication and connection, images rely on empathic impulses to go beyond social differences and engender understanding. Empathy may be in the eye of the beholder but it can also be at the heart of the photographic act. The camera, like Janus, looks both ways offering a glimpse of the maker as well as the subject. In this way, every image can be seen as a self portrait, reflecting the values and vanities of the photographer. If the neurological research is sound, empathic photographers will create images more likely to resonate strongly with others, thus re-engage those lost social connections -- one compelling image at a time.

WG03-912.4
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The Facebook Gaze: Disciplining Action in Online Interpersonal Space
Facebook as the most widely used social media site in the world has lead the way in using interface technologies to shape user behavior by turning online interaction into algorithms that engineer specific kinds of performances and render others invisible. Like Foucault’s Panopticon, the Facebook Gaze is deployed through the architecture of the site itself. Facebook has created an online space that allows users to enter their information into generic templates which make managing and mining large amounts of data easier but constrains the users’ participation to those things allowed by the template. Creating a uniform normativity through the technical structuring of a way of being, users must adjust their behavior accordingly in order to participate. Edgelank, Facebook’s algorithm for structuring the flow and visibility of information and communication, further disciplines user behavior by through the threat of invisibility (Bucher 2012). Photography plays a key role in social media identity staging and interaction as images are a prime means of increasing your Edgelfrank score. Similar to the hermeneutic circle (Lury 1990) which disciplines performative travel photography, this same dynamic is at work on Facebook as users learn to construct images that echo those shared and positively received by others. Images that generate a large number of responses provide a model for expected and accepted contributions. Neuroscientists have also found that receiving ‘likes’ activates the reward center in the brain and these approval responses predict future Facebook use (Mehri et al. 2013). This informal, but immediate, feedback lets the individual know how well their performances are being received and assists them perfecting and refining their presentation to remain visible and included in this new form of society.

RC31-538.11

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Job Is Not Everything; the Case of Return Migration from the UK to Poland in the Wake of the 2008 Economic Crisis

The human capital approach, which is dominant in the EU migration policy, suggests that migratory experience and resources are likely to improve returnee’s competitiveness and foster their successful adaptation on the home country labour market. Based on the analysis of the return migration from the UK to Poland in the context of the economic crisis in 2008, this paper critically examines this assumption.

It is estimated that within 8 years after the EU enlargement in 2004 about 0.7 million Poles went to work in the United Kingdom. At the same time it is suggested that about 250 thousand Polish immigrants in Britain decided to come back to their home country. The financial crisis did not significantly influence the number of return migrants. It rather slowed down the new emigration and those who stayed in the UK employed wait-and-see strategy (Barcevičius et al.). The quantitative data on Polish returnees (Bieńkowska et al.) suggest that return migrants are more likely than the non-migrants to be unemployed (especially women). Simultaneously, they are much more likely to run their own business and work as a self-employed.

Addressing this apparent contradiction, this paper makes use of qualitative research to understand the conditions and process of successful and unsuccessful reintegration on the home country labour market. Based on the analysis of biographies of return migrants who live in the Polish return migrants from the UK to the Lower Silesia region in Poland, we examine the process of labour market reintegration as a result of the interplay of subjective and structural factors mediated by earlier biographical experiences. In the paper, the tentative results of an ongoing empirical study will be presented along with a theoretical discussion on the limits of human capital approach in understanding return migration.

RC45-747.3

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Cooperation Between Strangers of Unequal Status

Recent studies of trust and cooperation in social dilemma situations focus on explaining how social identity processes - triggered by differentiation based on a nominal characteristic - affect cooperative behaviors among strangers. Few studies, however, predict and explain whether and how much cooperation occurs among strangers who vary by characteristics that have status value attached - i.e. characteristics that cause actors possessing one state of a given characteristic to be perceived as more worthy than actors possessing another state of that same characteristic. Even studies that incorporate the status hierarchies’ effects into social dilemma models focus on groups’ effectiveness in producing collective goods, rather than on the simplest trust-game type interactions. This might be defensible insofar as game theory predicts that status differences will have no effect on cooperation among strangers. Our paper takes a different approach: Using status characteristics theory, we predict that in a prisoner’s dilemma (PD) where actors are differentiated by salient status characteristics, the rate of cooperation will vary by the partner’s status relative to that of the focal actor, as well as by whether it is a simultaneous or sequential game. We report experimental results from a one-shot, two-person PD, before which subject pairs worked on tasks intended to manipulate the status of subject and partner. We test the following hypotheses:

1. In a sequential PD, if actors are differentiated by salient status, the rate of cooperation is higher when the low-status actor initiates the game than when the high-status actor does so;
2. Regardless of the nature of the game, the cooperation rate among high-status actors is higher than that among low-status actors; and
3. In simultaneous PDs, the level of cooperation among status differentiated actors is as the same level as it would were they both high-status partners.

RC14-245.3

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Contemporary Capitalism As an Economics of Seduction: Ethics and Justice Defined By an Aesthetic Principle of Pleasure

In neoliberal society, aesthetic seduction has become an important operator in economics. Commodities are successful only if they lure consumers. From an economics oriented towards practical and functional needs, there’s a shift to multiplied fields of aesthetic productions. Aesthetic refinement has become the inner rationality and power element of neoliberal or post-neoliberal society.

Are we searching for the cultural logics of neoliberalism - we must take seduction, the aesthetic powers of attraction, seriously. In this paper I will argue that the long-term commodification process has not only written the aesthetic principle of pleasure under producers’ and consumers’ skin but it might also be seen in ethical standards or even in legal proceedings. What it means to human culture and basic question of equality if ethics and justice are understood under market-based terms and values?

Gerhard Schulze has discussed of "the experience society", and Pine and Gilmore in their business theory of "the experience economy". Consumers are known to find experiences and emotions through services and commodities, but this theory could be developed forwards, by activating mental concepts, like experience or emotion, with more primal bodily connections and conceptualizations. Zygmunt Bauman has moved into this direction, by speaking of "the aesthetic of consumption", and of consumers as divided into the seduced and the repressed. Are we searching for any space for controversial or critical voices under the hegemony of seduction markets? The question is analyzed by taking a recent art censorship case, in which the court sentenced different terms for market and art referring it; business actions in porn industry were taken as legal, while art criticizing the same field was understood as a crime. Does the neoliberal ethics already demand that acts of anti-seduction – like market-critical art – can be interpreted as crimes?

RC03-75.3

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Development Interventions, Livelihoods Security and Sustainability of Resources Among Tribal Communities of the South: A Case of Sugali Tribe

There is a direct link between livelihoods security and development interventions by different agencies and sustainability of the resources among the tribal communities of the global South in general and India in particular. The link between them is crucial to achieve the desired results of both sustainability of resources and livelihoods. It reduces the risks and paves the way for poverty reduction among the marginal communities of the South. To achieve the livelihood security, the donor agencies and also the State must take cognizance of and balance the existing local resources. This paper tries to address the interface between the poverty reduction strategies and to attain the goal of sustainable development by managing the natural resource base among the tribal communities of Andhra Pradesh, South India. Further, it also tries to address the role of international donor agencies in bridging the gap between the haves and have nots, which is drastically increasing year by year without any change.

Objectives:
1. To examine the livelihood security and natural resource base
2. To understand the link between livelihoods security and poverty reduction
3. To assess the impact of developmental interventions in the tribal communities
4. To address the donor agencies or NGO’s role in sustainable development of tribal communities

Sources of Data:
Paper largely depends on the primary data collected from the field site among the Sugali tribe of Andhra Pradesh, south India. It also bases its inferences based on the data gathered from official reports and records, Census records, published as well as unpublished research reports, papers, etc., with reference to India. Besides, it also draws its inferences from the studies made by the authors and other scholars in Andhra Pradesh, India. It also takes into account the studies made in other parts of South Asia.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The government initiatives to enhance the situation of the rural mass, especially rural women, have paved the way to Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP) in India. As part of the IRDP, the Government initiated the formation of groups in the villages of rural India with the name as DWCRA or Self Help Groups (SHGs). With the help of the Government as well as donor agencies, the programme became successful in some parts of rural India and here are the cases where these groups become the symbol of success to neighbouring areas in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh.

The present cases are situated in three backward areas of the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh, India. These three cases are different from each other but the ultimate goal of the three cases is the same as enhancement of lives and livelihoods of rural masses. The present paper tries to explain how the members of these groups have emerged as leaders in their respective areas and enhanced the lives and livelihoods of the people in general and women in particular in Andhra Pradesh. Three cases are Rythu Sangam (Farmers Club, Chittoor), Beras in the village of Venkatagiri (Adilapur), and Village Organization (Anantapur) which have studied and regarded as the backbone of rural masses in the two districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The Three initiatives have shown that people, rural women, have improved their awareness and enhanced their lifestyle. Further, it also explains how they have encouraged other groups by acting as an active group and are working, which is benefitted them to a large extent. To conclude, the paper has shown the importance of emerging leaders, rural women, in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh.

**KASI, ESWARAPPA** (National Institute of Rural Development, kasiswar@gmail.com)

**People's Politics and Governance in the Countryside an Etnographic Profile of Emerging Leaders from the Countryside of South India**

The Polemic of Sea Level Rise: Unlocking the Potential of Social Learning for Improved Climate Risk Governance in Local Governments of Australia

Sea level rise is one of the most critical climate change impacts that could exacerbate shoreline erosion, storm surge and flooding. As it represents complex, uncertain and significant environmental, financial, social and legal risks to coastal populations, it demands a rethink of institutional arrangements for risk governance in the whole system of Australian coastline (Abel et al., 2011; Ryan et al., 2012; Leitch and Robinson, 2012). However there are challenges like conflicting expectations and normative judgements of values, contradictory perspectives of evidences and knowledge to deal with (Leitch and Robinson, 2012). Accordingly, the government will need to balance the aspiration, expectations and values of coastal communities by taking into account the social interactions of uncertainty which hold a vital role in the ability of local authorities to shift to new governance and practices (Leitch and Robinson, 2012; Taylor et al., 2012; Susskind, 2013). Failure to realize this may jeopardize the objectives of building trust, legitimacy and cooperation in risk management and impair the ideas of deliberation and inclusion. Therefore, it is essential to incorporate social learning and how to practically implement it as paramount. This study aims to explore sociologically-informed approaches to risk governance through deep investigation and understanding of how social learning underpins risk perception, communication and decision making through negotiation and compromises and that it holds potentials to improve risk governance. Theories orientations for the research derived from Luhmann's System Theory and Social Amplification of Risk Framework (SARF). This study embarks on interpretive case study involving local governments in Australia with local government officers and local communities as unit of analysis. The findings that revealed the implications and explicit attention of social learning in risk decision making will be the basis of practical intervention for future risk policy making as well as extending the current sociological theories of risk.

**KATAGIRI, SHIZUKO** (Kagoshima University, katagiri@leh.kagoshima-u.ac.jp)

**The Meaning and the Role of Clothing for Elderly Women**

The aim of this research is to explore the meaning and the role of clothing for old women by analyzing their life stories. This means to investigate not only psychological but also sociological effects.

In general almost all elderly women have plural diseases in various levels. For example some old women need to be cared in nursing home or hospital, and the others don’t need but often go to hospitals from their own houses. We call the former type “dependent elders” because of needing professional care and cure, conversely the latter one “independent elders” because of ability of social contribution as the volunteers in many kinds of fields.

But even if which type they are categorized, it would be desirable to wear their favorite clothing. The reason is that it would be helpful for them to maintain their Quality of Life (QOL) as a result of thinking positive and continuing to engage their enjoyable activities. To investigate this issue, this research would emphasize the subjective recognition and experiences of their own clothing, and not the objective beauty of appearance and fashion trends.

Intensive data were collected as life stories of 7 elderly women including both types, “dependent elderly women” in nursing home and “independent” who had engaged the volunteer at medical agency. The interviewer asked all the interviewees to arrange some favorite pictures during their lives. These pictures helped to remember their clothing including some episodes and memories in their youth.

As a result of content analysis, it is clear that “the meanings of clothing” and “the role of clothing,” for dependent and independent elderly women, are “Self-expression” and “the switch of identity”. It appears that the satisfied and favorite clothing as social body assist their lives when they confront some hardships.

**KASSIM, ASIYA** (Agricultural University of Athens, Asiyah.Kassim@aua.gr)

The Polemic of Sea Level Rise: Unlocking the Potential of Social Learning for Improved Climate Risk Governance in Local Governments of Australia

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Adorno’s Style of Cliticale Theory and Sociology as Chimera

According to T.W. Adorno, this society is full of contradictions, so the concepts of sociology cannot but be flawed and fractured. But he evaluates such a crack in character in sociology affirmatively because it enables sociology to grasp the essence of “non-identifiable” thing. If the concepts of sociology become too static and too systematic, sociology views society as the “identical” object and can’t face social contradictions. So Adorno intends to make a new style of sociology for the critical “non-identity” thinking. And his narrative style is formed after art works, especially after avant-garde art. The purpose of this presentation is to consider Adorno’s unique style of critical thinking. Adorno emphasizes the hybrid character in sociology. He says that sociology has both philosophical and scientific characteristics. From Adorno’s view, sociology is a mixture of the European philosophical tradition and the American empirical science. This view is probably derived from his experience of exile. In other words, Adorno’s sociology has hybrid characteristics between opposing things. For example, the study of The Authoritarian Personality used both quantitative researches and qualitative researches. By having multiple elements in it, sociology can comprehend a complex structure of social phenomenon. For Adorno, sociology is a jumble of various academic disciplines or methods of study. In

**KASIESWAR**

People’s Politics and Governance in the Countryside an Etnographic Profile of Emerging Leaders from the Countryside of South India

**KATAKAMI, HEIJIRO** (Rikkyo University, hgl02hgl0@vbb.ne.jp)

Adorno’s Style of Cliticate Theory and Sociology as Chimera

The Polemic of Sea Level Rise: Unlocking the Potential of Social Learning for Improved Climate Risk Governance in Local Governments of Australia

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the lecture, Adorno says that sociology needs Chimérisme and Quixotic attempts. Culture critique is as important work as social critical theory in Adorno’s thought, and these two aspecs in his works are related. Adorno makes methods of modern art or modern music references for creating his style of thought, for instance, collage, dodecaphony, etc. And art works are regarded ideal model for social relation because they have multiple elements with reconciliation. In this presentation, I consider relationship between modernity and critique by analyzing Adorno’s singular style of critical social thought.

RC16-278.4
KATAKAMI, HEIJIRO* (Rikkyo University, hgl02hgl0@ybb.ne.jp)
Between “Munesuke Mita” and “Yusuke Maki” -on the Possibilities of Fictional Construction By Sociology-

“Yusuke Maki” is the pseudonym of the Japanese sociologist Munesuke Mita. Mita uses the name “Maki” for creating a new style of sociology. Mita says that the name of “Mita” is used for works within the modern society and the name of “Maki” is used for works beyond the modern rationality. It is remarkable that one person has two names as sociologist, and he uses them for different purposes. Mita uses the fictional sociologist “Maki” for alternative images of sociology. The purpose of this presentation is to consider the possibilities of fictional construction by sociology from Mita’s project “Maki.” Maki often uses the word “clarity” affirmatively, and there are two aspects of this word in his works. The first connotation is the clarity and the thoroughness of a theoretical structure. Generally speaking, the social figure of sociological theory is different from that in real society, as in the example of Max Weber’s “ideal types.” But such a fictional character in sociological theory enables us to have a theoretical “clarity.” The second connotation of “clarity” is unmediated interaction between people in society. Maki’s definition of “Gemeinschaft” uses this aspect of “clarity.” The fictional sociologist “Maki” creates the image of a not yet existent utopia by combining these two aspects of “clarity.” Here is a fictional possibility of sociology. Maki’s social theory intends to create a sociology beyond the modern rationality. But it doesn’t ignore or deny the potential of modernity. He seeks to change the direction of the modern rationality. The early works of Mita and Maki largely depend on modern Western social theories, and in the later works Maki creates his original perspective of “comparative sociology” which relativizes the western modernity. A consideration of Maki’s social theory probably links to a consideration of social theories in a non-western world.

RC06-118.3
KATO, AKIHKO* (Meiji University, katoaki@meiji.ac.jp)
Strong Family Ties and Demographic Behavior in Japan

This study investigates the effects of intergenerational family ties on demographic behavior such as marriage, divorce, marital fertility, and women’s labor force participation during the child rearing period, using retrospective life history data from a nationally representative survey in Japan.

Although Japan is still one of the strongest family countries, intergenerational ties have gradually weaken relative to the past in terms of living arrangements: the shift from intergenerational co-residence upon marriage to delayed co-residence and co-residence with children. The proportion of couples co-residing with the husband’s parent(s) or with the wife’s parent(s) at the time of marriage decreases from about 35% for those born in the 1930s to 20% for those born in the 1960s. However, the latter cohort starts living with their parent(s) soon after marriage, and then over 30% of them co-reside 10-15 years after marriage, showing a delayed co-residence tendency. In addition, for the 1960s cohort, the proportion of couples living nearby (within a walkable distance) the husband’s parent(s) or the wife’s parent(s) is over 20%, higher than other cohorts, from the time of marriage onward.

A series of event history analyses shows interesting results: Intergenerational co-residency and/or proximity have strong positive effects on marital stability, marital fertility, and the labor force participation of married women. It suggests that weakening intergenerational ties can be a key cause of current demographic problems such as later and less marriage, rising divorce rate, very low fertility, and women’s labor force exit upon family formation.

In the past decade, much has been written and discussed about the relationship between strong family and low fertility. However, little literature has presented the whole picture of the relationships between strong family and demographic behavior. This paper will try to fill the gap.

RC24-438.8
KATO, KUMI* (Wakayama University, kumikato@center.wakayama-u.ac.jp)
Wolf, Extinction and Fukushima

Itate, Fukushima is a village designated as whole village evacuation since April, 2011 despite being located over 30km from the Fukushima Daiichi Plant. The village had maintained its traditional rural landscape as one of the “The most beautiful villages in Japan”, and was renowned for its high quality beef and dairy products. The farming community’s spiritual wellbeing is deeply ingrained in their land, both of which are under threat of being lost in the serious contamination and the prolonged evacuation.

In Iitate, there is a shrine devoted to the local community of Sasu called Yamatsumi-ji. The shrine’s guardian or holy messenger is a wolf considered to protect farming villages from pest animals such as deer, boar and monkeys. The wolf’s mighty power is also considered to deter disasters, illness, fire and theft, and there is a record that at the end of Edo in Ansei period, wolf worship flourished as a series of disasters and unsettling events overwhelmed Japan. Yamatsumi-ji, known for its 237 ceiling paintings depicting the wolf as its holy messenger, kept its door open to the evacuated community in much the same way as the wolf worship supported the community in Edo. Tragically however the shrine burnt down in April this year.

This paper reports on an ongoing project that attempts to record the significance of local beliefs interwoven in the natural environment and restore the legacy of one significant belief of the village people, namely the wolf paintings. It is argued that attending to the spiritual wellbeing of the community deeply ingrained in the ‘spirit of the place’ is critical in the reconstruction process, even if the community may not return to the village fully in near future. Clearly the project has an anti-nuclear message though it does not take an overt ‘anti-nuclear’ action.

RC06-121.10
KATO, KUNIKO* (Utsunomiya Kyowa University, kato925@ca2.so-net.ne.jp)
Intergenerational Relationships Between Adolescents and Their Grandparents in Japan

Intergenerational bonds among family members may be more important today than in earlier decades, because the individuals today live longer and share more years and experiences with members of other generations (Bengston, 2002). Relationships in child care and education have gained importance. The data include 198 Japanese college students aged 20 to 21. The questionnaire included questions concerning their perceptions of the relationships with their grandparents and ICT communication with their parents, grandparents, friends along with demographic information. A multiple regression analysis was used.

The adolescents are likely to have greater satisfaction of the perception of relationships with their grandparents. In addition, having overly burden of the relationships with their grandparents are associated with little conversation between the adolescents and their fathers. Their higher commitment to their grandparents is related to their increasing the communication with older persons by e-mail and face-to-face communication.

Based on my findings, I suggest that Japanese society needs to consider the ways to facilitate communication between adolescents and their grandparents in order to build intergenerational relationships. It is also important to promote the adolescents’ perception of the relationships between adolescents and their grandparents on influence processes within the grandparent-parent-grandchild triad in Japan.

RC11-199.6
KATTAKAYAM, JACOB JOHN* (University of Kerala, jikkatkayam@yahoo.com)
Abuse Among Older People: An Invisible Discrimination

The forces of globalisation, modernisation and technological change, and the rapid transmission of knowledge have resulted in lifestyle changes and corresponding adjustments in cultural values. Improved healthcare, lifestyle changes and the subsequent increase in life expectancy have challenged traditional imagines of old age. Today, one-eighth of the world’s elderly population live in India. The increased life expectancy in India is also leading to four-generation families. Kerala itself facing a huge human development challenge in the form of its elderly population that is burgeoning faster than other Indian states. Despite glowing accounts praising the Kerala economy’s improved performances in recent years, marginalised groups like the elderly have remained discriminated and neglected.

In many countries, older people are being treated unfairly by stereotyping and discriminating against them. Deprived of work, dependent on charity or old-age pension, they suffer from all types of physical ailments and are regular victims of robbery, assault and other crimes. Elder abuse constitutes different forms of abuse like neglect, disrespect, verbal abuse, physical abuse, financial abuse, psychological and emotional abuse or even sexual abuse. The discrimination that
older people face is also complex; often based on two or more factors, such as age and gender, ethnic origin, where they live, disability, poverty, sexuality, HIV status or literacy levels. Older people without any source of income are particularly vulnerable to discrimination based on both age and dependency. This article focuses on the sociological conditions responsible for elderly vulnerability in Kerala. It also seeks to identify primary abusers within families besides the elders’ perception of abuse. This paper focuses on the extent to which the elders depend on family members for care, as well as the type and level of care they need. An empirical study comprising 300 elderly people were made in the state of Kerala.

KATTAKAYAM, JACOB JOHN* (University of Kerala, jkattakayam@yahoo.com)  

Effectiveness of Social Welfare Schemes for the Elderly in RURAL Kerala, India

By 2050, India will be home to one out of every six elderly persons in the world. While life expectancy has improved, the changed socio-economic conditions have drastically altered the living conditions of the elderly in India. In this changed socio-set-up, old people face increasing incidence of age-related discrimination, ageism, elder abuse, and mistreatment, which militates against the norms of a civilized society. The least noticed of the destitute in India are the elderly. Most elderly struggle with low incomes and poor health. As income inequalities increase, it is noticed that senior citizens are getting poorer and poorer. Social security thus becomes necessary. Further, inadequate public healthcare facilities and expensive private healthcare heighten the relevance of social security. In recent years, the personal and economic policies of developed and developing countries are attempting to address social security needs. This paper discusses what is meant by social security during old age quite early. The Indian Constitution guarantees social security in old age under its Article 41. But ideals have rarely translated into reality at the grassroots level.

Kerala has the most comprehensive safety net among Indian states for vulnerable sections in society. The Kerala Government’s social security schemes primarily target poor families. The elderly in Kerala suffer either by not receiving sufficient economic and/or physical support. The rising cost of living, minimal or no reliable employment opportunities and nuclear families are the culprits. Age-based provisions for old age care are now firmly recognized. There are more than 35 social security and assistance schemes that have been implemented in India. Therefore impact and effectiveness of social welfare programmes on senior citizens is assessed to sensitize the government and the policy planners for their mid-term corrections. This data was collected from 320 elderly persons in Trivandrum district in Kerala.

KATZ, JEANNE* (The Open University, UK)  

RC11-211.8  

If I Had Cancer I Would Get Loads of Sympathy, ’Cos It’s HIV, I Can’t Even Tell Anyone: Young People’s Understanding of the Stigma of HIV

There is little research which has documented how the stigma of HIV is understood by young people who have grown up with the virus. This paper presents the experiences of twenty-eight participants living with perinatally acquired HIV in the UK. At the same time as being formally told their diagnosis participants recalled being alerted to the stigma of HIV. They are advised to keep their status secret to avoid discrimination or rejection. The fear and experience of stigma was reported as central to their experiences of growing up with HIV. Participants observed that HIV is viewed differently to other illnesses, and believed that, unlike other health conditions, HIV did not evoke a sympathetic or supportive response. The young people identified the negative and derogatory talk around HIV in wider society as affecting their self image. Through their observations of the negative media representation of HIV coupled with the lack of positive role models, they learn that it could be counterproductive to be open about their status.

This paper presents the strategies participants devised to avoid stigmatisation. This paper presents the strategies participants devised to avoid stigmatisation. This offers an alternative biography to explain hospitalisations and illnesses, conceal medication in the home, hide the taking of medication at school and with peers, deny knowledge and awareness of HIV and learn the code of silence and to ‘keep their heads down’. The external negative representation of HIV IFHIV-reinforces the stigmatised nature of their condition and young people in turn feel ashamed. Young people’s descriptions of the stigma of HIV identify the link with sex, promiscuity, racial stigmatisation, fear of infection and association with homosexuality and intra-venous drug use. Participants themselves construct a hierarchy of blame: those perinatally infected are ‘innocent’ whilst those infected through sexual contact or intra-venous drug use are seen as responsible for their own infection.

KAVALIAUSKAITE, JURATE* (VILNIUS UNIVERSITY, jurate.kavaliauskaite@tspmi.vu.lt)

This Ain’t Mere Eco-Nationalism: Undervalued Cultural Roots of the Lithuanian Green Movement

A nation state embodies the political order of the modernity in contrast to contemporary Green movements foreshadowing its end (Hurrell, 1994; Lash et al, 1996). Consequently, nationalism and environmentalism are considered to be hardly compatible companions (Hamilton, 2002). Therefore a puzzle of the Greens, found at the vanguard of independence movements of Central and Eastern Europe in late 1980s, is often resolved with a simplistic disavowal of their “green” identity. In words of American scholar Jane I. Dawson, here Green movements were no more than a manifestation of eco-nationalism, a mere surrogate for a hidden nationalist strife (Dawson, 1996, 2000). The paper aims to challenge the nationalist thesis, a reductive and homogenizing reading of ecomobilization of 1980s in the region, bringing to the fore a deeper empirical look into complex and diverse cultural origins of pioneer organisations of the Green Movement (Lietuvos Zailej) in Lithuania. Archival analysis and in-depth interviews with surviving fathers and active members of the Movement reveal tangible distinctions in the collective identities (Melucci, 1995) of three earliest voluntary environmental associations, Zemyna, Aukuras and Atgaja, in Lithuania. The identity work and differences among the early Greens are poorly explained by eco-nationalist argument, however, their mutual tensions are well represented by the classical distinction between anthropocentric and eco-centric worldviews (Nasib, 1973; Eckersley, 1992), embedded in peculiar local cultural meanings of ‘nature’ and conflicting logics of Soviet environmental modernization, (neo)traditionalist apotheosis of indigenous ‘Ethnoscape’ (Smith, 1999) and lively postmodernist celebration of the ecology of countercultural lifeworlds. These findings urge for a more rigorous and subtle approach to the play of cultural fields and cultural notions of ‘nature’ in environmental/ ecology movements not only in Europe but also worldwide, including Asia (Thomas, 2002).

KAWABATA, KENJI* (The University of Tokyo, kawaki@gmail.com)  

How to Conceptualize Social Inequality afterRisk Concept?

How to conceptualize social inequality after risk concept?

Risk concept has been in sociology with the publication of Ulrich Beck’s Risk Society (Beck 1986). One of the most important thesis of Risk Society is the “paradigm” shift of social inequality. Beck claimed the “change from the
logic of wealth distribution in a society of scarcity to the logic of risk distribution in late modernity". Thus he pointed out the appearance of risk society “in contrast to class society”.

However, Beck’s thesis has been criticized in several researches by showing the continuity of class relevance. Such as Hans-Peter Müller (Müller 1992) or Rainer Geißler (Board et al. 1996). J.H. Goldthorpe, (Goldthorpe 2002). etc. Then how can we understand social inequality covering the relevance of risk and class. The issue is to integrate the relevance of risk and class to understand contemporary social inequality. And we need a concept which integrates class elements and risk elements.

This presentation attempts to figure out the issue to integrate class and risk concept focusing on 1980’s individualization debate in Germany.

JS-12.3

KAWAGUCHI, YOSICHIIKA* (University Occupational & Environmental, kawaguchi@health.uoeh-u.ac.jp)

Acceptance of Foreign Nurses Based on the EPA in Japan and Future Challenges

Objectives: The acceptance of foreign nurses started in Japan from 2008 under the Economic Partnership Agreements. Over 400 nurses have come to Japan from Indonesia and the Philippines thus far. If they do not pass the exam within 3 years, they basically have to return to their countries. They can work in Japan as nurses if they pass the Japanese national board exam for nurses within 3 years after coming to Japan and they will be paid the same or more as Japanese nurses. Passing the national board exam for nurses is the main issue for the foreign nurse candidates. So far, the rates of foreign candidate nurses passing the national board exam were 0% in 2009, 1.2% in 2010, 4.0% in 2011, 11.3% in 2012 and 9.6% in 2013. Though the pass rate is gradually increasing, realistically, passing the exam is very challenging for them considering the fact that the overall pass rate for Japanese applicants is approximately 90%.

Methods: We conducted a study on the practice national board exam targeting Filipino nurse candidates in Japan and Indonesian nursing students in Indonesia. We requested them to take the Japanese national board exam translated into English and Indonesian and analyzed the exam results.

Results: The percentage of correct answers was low even though the practice national board exam for nurses was written in English or Indonesian.

Conclusions: Because the percentage of correct answers was low even in the study on the practice national board exam for nurses, we believe that there is a difference in the nursing training curriculums and nursing itself in each country. It is necessary to compare and study the differences in nursing training curriculums in each country as soon as possible.

RC24-424.6

KAWAI, AYAKO* (Australian National University, ayako.simpsonaye@gmail.com)

Environmental and Ethical Implications of Food Consumption Affecting Distant Countries: How Aware Canberra and Tokyo Community Gardeners of These Issues

Global food system has developed with the increased power of agri-food corporations. Under the current structure, wealthy people tend to over-consume food, while poorer people are experiencing social inequality and degradation of their environment. Recent studies around ‘alternative’ food systems have highlighted grass roots movements, especially in industrialized countries, for democratic and environmentally sustainable food systems, which often focus on local food production. However, it is still necessary to discuss environmental and ethical soundness of global food production and consumption, because it is unrealistic to expect that local food systems can immediately become the dominant structure of the food system. To begin to transform the current dominant system, it is important to explore whether people who are engaged in ‘alternative’ food systems understand and care about the ethical and environmental issues around global food systems, from consumer point of view. Consumption attitude of imported food is a key, as citizens in wealthy countries are the major actors of global food consumption. However, it is difficult to choose what to buy, and they cannot create demand, even though this power is restricted. This study may then point to the possibility of these people engaging in ‘alternative’ food system becoming agents for global change.

This study examines whether community gardeners in industrialized countries have an understanding of, and interest in, the ethical and environmental implications of the current global food supply chain. This study compares Canberra (Australia) and Tokyo (Japan) as case studies. Initial analysis of interview data suggests that participants from Australia expressed a stronger understanding and awareness of ethical and environmental issues occurring outside the country than Japanese participants. The cultural, political and economic differences, including different position in the global food system (Australia as a net-exporter and Japan as a net-importer), underlying these results will be considered.

RC08-165.2

KAWAI, KYOHII* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, k-kawai@cablenet.ne.jp)

On Hannah Arendt’s Understanding of Society or the Social: Resisting Unprecedented Crises

Hannah Arendt stated in The Human Condition her intention to understand society or the social as well as provide criticism on society and salvage the political to promote appreciation of and resistance against unprecedented crises. In her pursuing an understanding of society, she has adapted a unique method tracing back to the distinction between the public and the private in ancient Greece as the origin of society, and then referring to the history of theories on society presented by John Locke, Adam Smith, Karl Marx, and sociologists Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer.

In this paper, I will interpret her understanding of society based on the above method and argue that society is fundamentally ruled by the biological life process. Therefore, human life and activities in society are regulated based on whether each person contributes to the sustenance of the life process and multiplication of lives. This interpretation can link Arendt’s understanding of society in The Human Condition with her descriptions on unprecedented crises in her other writings, especially The Origins of Totalitarianism. Arendt has stated that when people are extremely forced to contribute to a function of the life process, an ideology forms out of ideas of race, body, and other biological things contributable to such a function. By rise of such an ideology, People not contributable to the function have been removed to a condition of complete rightlessness in imperialism and concentration camps in totalitarianism. Moreover, to accelerate the function of the life process, humans apply nuclear fission to harness nuclear power at the risk of irreversible danger, “to act into nature”.

In addition, this paper outlines my attempt to search for a normative theory in her arguments on resisting unprecedented crises by focusing on her concepts of forgiveness and promise.

RC11-207.10

KAWAKAMI, ATSUKO* (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, kawakama@uwosh.edu)
SON, JUYEON (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh)

“I Don’t Want to be a Burden”: Japanese Immigrant Acculturation and Their Attitudes Toward Non-Family-Based Elder Care

Elder care remains in the family sphere in Japan while elderly Japanese immigrants in the U.S. are actively planning to utilize formal care services. Although social structural conditions may explain these differences, they do not fully explain “how” Japanese immigrants have developed norms of independent living and utilization of formal care services. This paper will focus on how Japanese immigrant women’s value acculturation leads to their cultural preference for non-family-based care. They seem to accept the U.S. norms of the independent parent-child relationship and see their children as “other” individuals rather than “inseparable” family members who are obligated to fulfill their filial duty. This value acculturation may manifest in their preference for independent living, friend-based support, and utilization of formal care services. This ensures their middle aged children’s freedom from filial care duty by showing no expectation of it at all.

RC54-870.2

KAWAMOTO, AYAKA* (Kyoto University, ayaka-usag5@mbm.nifty.com)

The Reception of “Art for Art’s Sake” in Japan: Case Study of a Classical Music Festival Audience

The purpose of this paper is to examine how the idea of “Art for art’s sake” is received in contemporary Japan from the perspective of music and the human body. The concepts art and artist are typically described as relatively new conceptualizations that originated from modern European societies. In pre-modern societies, musicians were usually not regarded as artists, but rather as artisans who produced their work based on orders received from patrons. Therefore, their work was not regarded as art but as extensions of rituals or worship practices. However, during the modern period, a movement started that viewed these activities as art. It appears that the ideal of Art for art’s sake provided impetus to this movement. In this study, we therefore attempted to determine the reception of Art for art’s sake in contemporary Japan. Research data were collected using a survey of the Saito Kenen Festival Matsumoto, which is one of the most famous music festivals in Japan.

The analysis focused on factors that oriented people toward the ideal of Art for art’s sake, and the results demonstrated the following major findings. First, people who attended the festival because of their relationships rather music interest tended to demonstrate an orientation toward Art for art’s sake. Second, participants who were closely involved with classical music indicated a strong orientation toward Art for art’s sake. Third, people who were introduced to classical
music by listening to it with media, such as televisions or radios also indicated a strong orientation toward Art for art’s sake. The results indicate that as people consume music through media rather than their bodies (e.g. playing musical instruments or attending music concerts), their musical consumption become individualized and their perspective on the ideals of art more purified.

RC01-41.6

KAWAMURA, KEN* (Japan Society Promotion of Science, kawamura0823@gmail.com)

From Clinton's Anti-“New Terrorism” Policy to Bush's “War on Terror”: Presidential Transition in the Anti-Terrorism Policy of the United States

This paper aims to tackle the question of why the United States came to launch the war against Afghanistan and Iraq under the name of “Global War on Terror.” To clarify this problem, I examine the historical usage of the concept of “terrorism” by the two U.S. administrations surrounding the 9/11 attacks in 2001. It is notable that some terrorist scholars were able to “predict” the emerging threat of the religiously motivated terrorism as “New Terrorism” shortly before the 9/11th attack on the World Trade Center. Scholars such as Daniel Benjamin and Steve Simon argued in the paper published in *Survival* that more lethal and dangerous threat of the religious terrorism was increasing. This poses a serious puzzle; because even those scholars themselves admitted that there were no dramatic statistics or方面的 evidence before the 9/11 attacks. To answer this question, I focus on the concept of the “religious motivation” in those scholar’s arguments, and perform a conceptual analysis. By doing so, I argue that the advocates of the “new terrorism” did not insist the newness of the “new terrorism” based on the empirical data of the lethality of terrorist attacks at the time, but in fact they redefine the conceptual dichotomy of “religious / secular” based on the standard of negotiability, by which the “new terrorists” were characterized as non-negotiable and irrational jihadists. This new concept of “religious motivated terrorists” made possible the policy prescription of “war on terror” of the Bush Doctrine, which Justifies the preemptive attack to those new terrorists and the “rogue states” which were supposed to harbor those terrorists.

RC01-45.2

KAWANO, HITOSHI* (Japan National Defense Academy, hkawano@nda.ac.jp)

Family Support and Mental Health Care for the Japan Self-Defense Force Personnel

Since 1992, Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) has engaged in various types of new missions overseas, stretching globally from Haiti to Golan Heights, Iraq, Sudan and Gulf of Aden. The 3.11 East Japan Great Earthquake in 2011, subsequent tsunami, and nuclear power plant disaster in Fukushima, resulted in the largest-ever domestic disaster relief operation in the JSDF history, mobilizing more than 190,000 personnel. Given the increased operational tempo, JSDF have tried to improve institutional family support and mental health care programs. This paper describes how the social-psychological support programs have developed, focusing on the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF). In particular, I examine the institutional programs of the Family Support Center, Mental Support Center, and a “Mobile Counseling”, or outreach program, to provide mental health care to JGSDF personnel and their families in the Hokkaido area. Also, the effectiveness of the institutional programs from the soldiers and their families’ perspective will be examined, based on both quantitative and qualitative data, including interviews of military families. In conclusion, relevance of “community capacity” model will be discussed in terms of enhancement of social support networks for the JSDF families.

RC09-177.4

KAWASAKI, KENICHI* (Komazawa University, kken@komazawa-u.ac.jp)

New Middle Class in Singapore As a Global Creative City

I would like to present a new middle class and cultural development in Singapore as a global creative city, particularly focused in the following two points. One is taken in Singapore case and I would deal with the detail content developed during these 20 years. It is very interesting case, because Singapore government has successfully accomplished the cultural institutions. As a result, there have occurred some intentions or class discrepancy among Singaporean people themselves, additionally a famous conflict between foreign workers and Singaporean workers. I introduce the concrete cases and analyze them. During 20 years Singapore government considerably planned and systematically managed some artistic areas including artistic participation, art education, and artistic outreach activities. And it will be included a famous ethnic public policy in Singapore. I would trace the historical transformation and analyze the sociological meanings. Singapore would compare with particular Asian cases. Particularly, I would take both Shanghai and Tokyo. Both cities are also global creative cities just the same as Singapore. Of course each city has had its original history and has making its unique type by itself. But there exists Asian Share-nmess among the three cases. Mainly I would point out the relationship between national/city government and people. Particularly I would discuss the future of the new class conflict in Singapore and the sociological meanings compared with the two cities. (227 words)

RC22-384.1

KAWANAMI, HIROKO* (Lancaster University, h.kawanami@lancaster.ac.uk)

Buddhism, Collective Memories, and Political Process in Myanmar (Burma)

Buddhism as a majority religion in Myanmar (Burma) has been a powerful symbol for the Burmese population so long affected the socio-political dynamics in a traditional country. Despite the romantic reading of Buddhism prevalent in the West and among neo-liberal commentators, Buddhism has manifested the potential to become a contentious public symbol when appropriated to oppress the ‘enemy’, while simultaneously justifying its position and winning public support.

The sangha historically maintained a close relationship with the Buddhist kingship and a symbiotic relationship between them underpinned the stability of the country until the last king was dethroned in 1885. The desacralization of Buddhism by Europeans and the violation of its symbols remain deep in the collective memories of the people. I discuss the political activism of Buddhist monks that started during the British colonial rule and highlight the patterns in which monks respond to different crisis points in modern history, deriving from a deep sense of anxiety that their Buddhist tradition is threatened.

Myanmar (Burma) witnessed intense communal violence during the democratisation process after independence in 1948. Prime Minister U Nu was hampered by monks making incessant demands to give preferential treatment to Buddhism and eventually succumbed to make Buddhism the state religion. Buddhist monks today comprise almost half a million of the population and profess themselves to be the custodians of the sāsana (the Buddha’s dispensation). They are increasingly asserting authority to protect the sāsana in the age of moral decline, which they see as coming from Islam. This paper attempts to unravel the collective trauma that prompts monks to manifest a similar pattern of both self-defense and aggression, and understand the cultural and religious undercurrent that continues to influence people’s aspirations and worldview.

RC37-634.3

KAWAMURA, YUNIYA* (State University of NY, Yuniya.kawamura@fitnyc.edu)

Power Transition in the Legitimation Mechanism of Fashion Designers

Prior to the advent of the Internet and social media, fashion designers’ reputations were legitimated by industry professionals who attended biannual fashion show events that took place in the major fashion cities, such as Paris, New York and Milan. It was their prerogative and privilege to be part of the by-invitation-only circle. Consumers and the general public eagerly awaited for the press coverage in newspapers and magazines to see what is going to be in trend the next season. It was an exclusive status to be a member of the industry because they were the “gatekeepers” of fashion who consecrated the designers. This mechanism of hierarchy has been completely overthrown by the invention of twitter, Facebook and other social networking media. The younger designers are no longer interested in having a fashion show, and they communicate with their followers directly via social media. Their fans wear their favorite labels, take pictures with their smartphones and instantaneously post them on blogs, twitters, and instantgames. This communication occurs on a minute-by-minute basis. The fans are making an invaluable contribution to the publicity and the promotion. Amateur bloggers with insatiable appetite for fashion are just as powerful as professional magazine editors. Luxury brands that were reluctant to rely on the social media since they reach too wide an audience are finally following suit as well. My paper attempts to explain the mechanism of the mainstream fashion system has transformed in the past decade and investigates how the legitimation process of designers and the power structure of the industry have changed.

RC39-671.4

KAWAZOE, SAORI* (Waseda University, saori97@gmail.com)

Social Friction in the Community Hosting Evacuees of Nuclear-Disaster in Fukushima: A Case Study of Iwaki City

The Fukushima Nuclear disaster has brought various and complex social division, not only to those communities forced to evacuate but also to the communities hosing evacuees. Iwaki-City, Fukushima Pref. is currently hosting about 24,000 evacuees from several municipalities, which is the largest evacuee-hosting...
municipality in Japan. One of the issues in the aftermath of disaster in Iwaki-City is the frustration of its residents to host evacuees and the social friction between evacuees and residents.

The aim of this research is to examine the structural problem of the social friction, based on the data taken by the interviews to the evacuees and the hosting residents and supporters in Iwaki City. The cause of friction can be categorized as (1) the drastic social change and inconvenience of daily life due to the rapid population growth, (2) the relative deprivation constructed by the compensation for mental damage and the sense of risk to radiation and (3) the structural issues of disaster relief assistance for evacuees and to create an environment for the evacuees and residents to interact.

Especially regarding the third issue, as evacuees are widely dispersed, the formal assistance for disaster relief, which differ according to municipalities, have not necessarily fulfilled the needs of their current daily life, and informal self-help groups of evacuees have emerged to reconstruct their existing social network in order to obtain an access to social resources. However, in this situation, the sense and need of belonging to each municipality is emphasized and these differences eventually seem to function as ethnic differences and deepen the gap between them. This issue illustrates the social and economic gap constructed in the process of disaster, the difficulties to organize a disaster relief assistance for evacuees in this nuclear disaster and the need of coordination assistance between evacuees and residents.

RC32-558.3

KAYA, NILAY CAYBUK* (Ankara University, cabukkaya@gmail.com) URAL, HAKTAN (Ankara University) CAN, ESRA (Middle East Technical University)

Negotiating the Risk of Being Murdered in Turkey: Femicide in Everyday Life

Existing literature on femicide frequently focuses on certain patterns of femicide, characteristics of perpetrators and/or victims as well as some other institutional aspects such as policy orientations to reduce incidence and social changes (like globalization, migration and transformation of family structures and gender order) that would possibly have an influence. However, very little study sheds light on how femicide is perceived in the everyday life. This study brings forward women's perceptions, and their negotiations with rising phenomenon of femicide in Turkey. For this purpose, this study reveals different aspects of femicide in Turkey at two levels. At a macro level, we aim to figure out violence against women, and femicide as an extreme practice of violence through interrelatedness with social and economic changes in Turkey. On the other hand, at a micro level, based on interviews with women of risk groups defined through some demographic factors like marital status, belonging to migrant communities and class positioning, this study analyses women's emotional attachments to femicide and their strategies to challenge risk of being murdered. Accordingly, we aim to reveal how public visibility of femicide shape women's practices in everyday life and re-constitute social and cultural demarcations between appropriate and inappropriate gender performativities. Moreover, this study would give us an opportunity to understand potentials and/or limitations of women's agency across increasing phenomenon of femicide and how it is differentiated in terms of class, cultural and regional differences.

RC08-157.4

KAYA, TÜLAY* (Istanbul University, tulay.kaya@istanbul.edu.tr)

Turkish Sociology's Footprint in the History of Sociology

A simple glance at the classical or contemporary sociological theory books is enough to recognize the general tendency of limiting the history of sociology to the West in general without even mentioning the existence of other sociological traditions. The said situation has also a strong relation with the tendency of considering Western history as the main and only source of sociology. The purpose of this paper is to show that the history of sociology cannot be limited to Western traditions only. In that term emergence of sociology in Turkey and its establishment as an academic discipline at higher education institutions is a good example.

As the need for knowledge and practice of sociology in Turkey was different from the countries the West was facing, development of sociology had its own unique way in Turkey. Sociology as an academic discipline was first taught in Darfül-Funun (House of Sciences) which was a higher education institution in the Ottoman Empire period. After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and with the emergence of the new Turkish Republic, new reforms took place in higher education. In 1928, the Darfül-Funun was reorganized and renamed Istanbul University and then up until now lots of sociology departments have been established at various Turkish universities.

One of the assertions of this paper is that while sociology is considered as a mere Western heritage, the history of sociology's emergence and involvement in higher education in Turkey also show that particular social and historical contexts of Turkey have created different needs for and relations with it as a science resulting in different approaches and traditions which are also scientific and historical contributions and which should not be overlooked.

RC32-544.6

KAZAMA, TAKASHI* (Chukyo University, takazama@gmail.com) KAWAGUCHI, KAZUYA (Hirosima Shudo University) ISHIDA, HITOSHI (Meiji Gakuin University) YOSHINAKA, TAKASHI (Yokohama City University) SUGANUMA, KATSUHIKO (Oita University)

Attitudes Toward Non-Normative Sexualities Among University Students in Japan: Quantitative Analysis (Part1)

Purpose: Although there is a sizeable body of social research on gender inequality in Japan, biases against sexual minority groups have remained largely uninvestigated. Through surveying university students, we examined the feelings of heterosexual people towards sexual minorities.

Method: We conducted questionnaire surveys at three universities (n=724). Members of sexual minority groups in the sample were excluded from the analysis. We used t-test to compare the negative emotions towards different sexual minorities.

Results: We compared feelings towards female homosexuality, male homosexuality, bisexuality, having ambiguous (neither male nor female) gender identity, and undergoing sex reassignment surgery (SRS). Firstly, among five items, feeling towards ambiguous gender identity is the most negative and SRS is the most positive. Among three sexual orientations, male homosexuality is the most negative, and female homosexuality is the most positive. Then we compared the averages among feelings towards sexual activity between women, becoming friends with lesbians, having romantic feelings between women, and holding hands between women. The feeling towards sexual activity is the most negative. Finally, we compared the averages among feelings towards sexual activity between men, becoming friends with gay men, having romantic feeling between men, and holding hands between men. The analysis shows that the feelings towards sexual activity and holding hands are the most negative, and romantic feeling the most positive.

Discussion: The findings that feeling towards ambiguous gender identity is the most negative and SRS is the most positive suggest that transgender people that had SRS are accepted due to their fitting into the gender binary, whereas people who have ambiguous gender identity aren't accepted due to their failing to fit into the binary. Although the feeling of rejection towards male homosexuality is stronger than that towards female homosexuality, it also suggests that gay men tend to be associated more with sexual matters than lesbians.

RC46-755.4

KAZIBONI, ANTHONY* (University of Johannesburg, tonykaziboni@yahoo.co.uk)

Social Security and Orphans in Foster Care: The Experiences of Social Workers and Home Based Care Workers in the South African State’s Provision of the Foster Care Grant

South Africa’s HIV epidemic remains the largest in the world. It is estimated that there were 5.6 million people living with HIV in 2009 (WHO, 2011: 24). South Africa had an estimated 1.9 million children who had been orphaned by AIDS by 2009 (SAHRC, 2011: 57) and this figure is expected to increase to an estimated 4 million children (approximately 10% of the entire population) by 2015 (Whitehead and Sunser in Madhavan, 2004: 1443). The South African state has a well-developed system of social security. The state introduced a foster care grant, which is unique to it, in response to the HIV and AIDS pandemic (Hearle and Ruwanpura, 2009: 427). For the state to get the foster care grant to the orphans there are four criteria that need to be met. The first is that the foster care grant be a national poverty node (Berman and Allen, 2012: 81). Data were collected from seven purposively sampled social workers and home based care workers who were interviewed in May 2013. It was found that the application of the foster care grant was dependent on the role played by the home based care workers as they were the “eyes in the community” and also they, according to the social workers, “liased” with them. This paper also illuminates the functionality of other social institutions. These social institutions include the family, the legal system and the social services.

JS-89.1

KEELING, SALLY* (University of Otago, Christchurch, sally.keeling@otago.ac.nz) ALPASS, FIONA (Massey University) STEPHENS, CHRISTINE (Massey University)
Detecting ‘Ripple Effects’ Of The Canterbury Earthquakes in a National Longitudinal Study Of Aging

The timing of the 2010 and 2012 surveys conducted by the New Zealand Longitudinal Study of Aging provides a clear “before and after” dimension to the exploration of the impacts of the Canterbury earthquakes, on the study population of older people. Our data shows some effects (after controlling for baseline differences) on psychological and physical health, according to location, and degrees of recorded direct and indirect exposure to the Canterbury earthquakes. In particular, the aspects of control and self-realisation within the quality of life measure show different trends based on location and exposure to earthquake effects. Other psychosocial measures of loneliness and depression also show regional differences. These differences are not unidirectional or consistently negative, to the extent that some exposure suggests positive outcomes on some measures. The relevance and value of these findings in terms of policy will be further enhanced by our future ability to continue to track such effects over the longer term, in light of the scale and duration of the Canterbury recovery process, and of other emerging phases of this country’s exposure to a potentially hazardous seismic environment.

Health, Work, Caregiving and Retirement in the New Zealand Context

Several features of the New Zealand policy context provide an interesting comparative perspective on the relationships between caregiving, paid work and health status in the fifth wave survey of a national sample of participants aged over 55 years, drawn initially in 2006 from both the general and the Maori electoral roll. Relatively high workforce participation rates for those aged over 65 years, followed the final removal of mandatory retirement in 1999, and a universal national superannuation system has been retained alongside the development of a voluntary contributory fund, known as Kiwisaver (introduced in 2007). Legislation (ISPA) to provide a ‘default’ option to receive financial arrangements was reviewed five years later in 2013, with a recommendation that this right be available to any employee, irrespective of needs relating to family caregiving. In this context of arguably mixed policy messages, survey data provided by the participants in the 2013 Independence, Contributions and Connections study will be presented. As well as considering trends over the five waves from 2006, the 2013 survey offered a supplementary opportunity for caregivers to describe their caregiving roles, their sources of additional support, their views on workplace and caregiving interactions, and plans for the future.

The Question of Internet Filtering: Negotiating Discourses of ‘moral Panic’ and ‘risk’ in the Australian and British Policy Debates

The implementation of internet filtering systems is becoming an increasingly established means of regulating the internet in many countries. The availability of pornography involving child sexual abuse is understandably an emotive concern, which makes public opinion in liberal democratic countries more accepting of internet filtering of such content. However, the exposure of children to inappropriate online content and their increasingly autonomous activities online produce further societal anxieties. In the cases of Australia and the United Kingdom, the objectives of child protection and crime prevention inspired proposals for online filtering, but these schemes proved controversial because of concerns about their potential to stifle freedom of expression or to restrict access to restricted material. The implementation of internet filtering systems in Australia has been a substantial preoccupation for researchers. There have been increasing demands on internet service providers to filter out ‘inappropriate’ content, but the ability of the Australian government to mandate filtering has been limited. In the UK, the government has made calls for Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to provide a ‘default’ option to filter content, which has led to a debate about the extent to which this would be effective and whether it would respect individual freedom of expression. The debates have involved multiple stakeholders, including ISPs, researchers, advocacy groups, and civil society organisations. The use of filtering technologies has been subject to critiques, including concerns about their effectiveness and their potential to stifle freedom of expression. The debate has been ongoing, with proposals for filtering systems continuing to be a point of contention among stakeholders.
African American women. Family support and economic strain mediated this relationship for Afro-Caribbean women, while discrimination, economic strain, friends, family, and group evaluation did so for African American women. Our findings speak to the paradox of inclusion. Although the experience of subjective social status is similar for both African American and Afro-Caribbean women, the different effects of education, perceived discrimination and group evaluation suggest the need to avoid homogenization of the life experiences of women of color when examining disparities in mental health.

RC06-122.24
KEIZER, RENSK* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, keizer@fsw.eur.nl)
Father-Child Relationship Quality in Living Arrangements after Divorce

Based on multi-actor data from the Divorce In Flanders survey conducted in 2010, this study examines to what extent the quality of father-child relationships is higher for children in families with joint physical custody arrangements compared to children who live solely or mainly with their mother. We focus on two mechanisms that may explain the association between living arrangements and the quality of the father-child relationship: (1) the level of father involvement and (2) the quality of the co-parental relationship. In addition, we examine whether gender differences in the association between the ex-spouses moderate the association between living arrangements and the quality of the father-child relationship. Our results reveal that children who live in families with joint physical custody have indeed higher quality relationships with their fathers, compared to children who live solely with their mothers, but not compared to children who live mainly with their mother. In addition, our findings reveal that children in joint physical custody report higher quality relationships with their father compared to children who live solely with their mother because in the former families fathers are more actively involved with their children and the ex-spouses have better co-parental relationships. No significant moderating effects from child’s gender or conflicts between the ex-spouses were found. Contrary to what is often thought, our results suggest that it is the fact whether or not children live with their father, and not so much the amount of time they live with them that is important for the quality of the father-child relationship.

RC06-122.16
KEIZER, RENSK* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, keizer@fsw.eur.nl)
The Impact of Gender Role Ideology on Direct and Indirect Paternal Involvement: A Focus on Men Who Make the Transition to Parenthood

Using data from the first two waves of the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study, I examine to what extent men’s gender role attitudes explain men’s paternal involvement after the transition into parenthood. I extend previous work in two ways. First, I incorporate multiple dimensions of paternal involvement. Although father’s role of providing is highly important, there is scant research that directly addresses providing as a form of paternal involvement. Second, I aim to unravel issues of gender by focusing on men’s gender role attitudes as predictors of paternal involvement before these men enter parenthood. In most studies, scholars use the simultaneous measurement of father’s views on parental roles and parental involvement. As such, father’s experiences with paternal involvement may well have shaped their attitudes concerning parental roles rather than the other way around.

My results show that men with more modern gender role attitudes indeed spend more time on childcare tasks, also when controlled for relevant background characteristics such as educational attainment, work hours, religiosity, age, partner status, age and gender of the child. In contrast, gender role attitudes have no impact on changes in men’s work hours across the transition to parenthood nor on their level of income. This latter finding shows that men’s work schedule and impact on changes in men’s work hours across the transition to parenthood nor

RC11-205.4
KELFVE, SUSANNE* (Stockholm University, susanne.kelfve@ki.se)
Getting Better All the Time? Selective Mortality, Attrition, and Compositional Changes in Longitudinal Studies on Ageing

By default, life-course studies on ageing include selection processes. Selective mortality changes the composition of samples as people age. In addition, in longitudinal studies, this selection process may be compounded by selective attrition. Conventionally, the distribution of important social attributes, such as education and social class, is likely to change over time in any given study cohort. The aim of this study is to explore changes in the distribution of baseline sample characteristics due to i) selective mortality and ii) attrition in an ageing panel sample (born 1914–1934) throughout different follow-up waves (1968, 1974, 1981, 1986, 1992, 2000/2002, 2011). The study is based on nationally representa-
tive longitudinal survey data from Sweden (Swedish level of living survey – LNU and The Swedish panel study of living conditions of the oldest old – SWEOLD). After 43 years of follow-up, 67% of the total sample (N=2335) had died, and an additional 16% had been excluded because of non-response in at least one follow-up wave. The proportion women in the sample increased from 50% to 60% because of selective mortality. The mean level of education increased among both men and women. Similarly, changes in class structure were observed for both sexes. In particular, the proportion of manual workers decreased and the proportion of non-manual workers in the sample increased over time. In both women and men, the changes in class structure were compounded by attrition. In men but not women, selective attrition also compounded changes in education. * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Finally, the proportion of the sample that experienced poor childhood conditions, financial hardship, or had received social benefits at baseline was successively reduced during follow-up.

The impact of selection processes throughout the life course is commonly discussed in ageing research. However, few studies have explored how these processes change the social composition of longitudinal samples over time.

**RC20-345.1**

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EVANS, M. D. R. (University of Nevada, Reno)
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**Eat the Rich, Ignore the Poor: The Welfare State and Income Inequality in 46 Societies**

The emergence of the welfare state provided a countervailing force against the social ills of industrial production and capital markets, namely economic inequality. However, issues of legitimate pay and income inequality regularly spark bitter polarizations, debates and protests. In this paper, we investigate the possibility that these attitudinal phenomena are shaped by the welfare state. We test hypotheses that push beyond material self-interest or country-level development in explaining individual attitudes. Namely we use the breadth of welfare state institutions (welfarism) as a way to cross-nationally identify what leads individuals to endorse redistribution and legitimate earnings for low and high status occupations. Despite ideological and institutional theoretical perspectives, we find that individual attitudes are attached to the material returns of the welfare state and envy of those who have high incomes. Using ISSP data, this finding is true in the broadest range of countries investigated to date in either of the legitimate pay and welfare state research traditions (45 countries; 113 country-time points; 102 individuals). We conclude that resource acquisition as opposed to equality or social cohesion drives the impact of welfare state institutions on individual attitudes.

**JS-80.3**

**KEMP, ADRIANA***(Tel Aviv University, akemp@post.tau.ac.il)
**Between State Bio-Power and Social Bio-Politics Documented and Undocumented Migrant Care-Workers in Israel**

The paper deals with tensions emerging between high demand for migrant care-workers in affluent economies and their simultaneous construction as a demographic threat to the nation’s political body. Drawing on the empirical analysis of the Israeli case, an ethnically defined nation state and a major ‘insouciant of labor migration, the article examines how these tensions are put in display in the topical realm of migrants’ family formation and unity within host countries. It argues that while contradictions between the reproductive labor of migrant care-workers and their reproducing bodies are closely connected to gendered state policies and migration, they manifest differently along the legal/illegal continuum of migration status. Thus whereas documented care-workers are subjected to the regulation of their employment conditions and protected by labor laws, they are also directly exposed to state and employers’ control on family formation. Periodically, undocumented domestic migrants who are for-saken to unfettered dynamics of informality and risk of deportation, gain space for greater maneuver over the creation and maintenance of family life in host countries. Moreover, difference in the management of the reproductive-reproductive dyad around care workers according to their legal status, shape the repertoires of contention available to civil society organizations and networks as they try to assert migrants’ rights to family life in the context of global feminization of migration and stringent control policies.

**RC11-200.5**

**KENDIG, HAL***(Australian National University, hal.kendig@anu.edu.au)
LOH, VANESSA (University of Sydney & ARC CEPAR)
O’LOUGHLIN, KATE (University of Sydney)

**Socioeconomic Influences on Inequalities of Wellbeing in Later Life: A Study of Australian Baby Boomers**

Promoting health and wellbeing in individuals across the life course has become a priority for many governments and policy makers around the world. There is increasing recognition of the value of subjective measures of wellbeing as a complement to the more traditional, objective measures of health and wealth. In Australia there is a widespread view that the early post WWII birth cohort has been advantaged relative to later cohorts but there has been little attention to the origins of inequalities arising from earlier life experiences within the cohort.

This paper begins to address this gap by examining the influence of earlier life course exposures on subjective wellbeing among a sample of Australian baby boomers aged 60 to 64 years from the 2011-12 Life Histories and Health (LHH) survey (a sub-study of the NSW 45 and Up Study). Inequalities in childhood social position – notably parental social class and education – were found to have small but significant effects on later life wellbeing. The childhood influences operated mainly through their relationships to adult attainment of socioeconomic position such as highest education, occupational class and household income. Differences in childhood health also impacted on later life wellbeing through associations with adult health and physical capacities. Overall, there was evidence that advantages or disadvantages experienced in both childhood and adulthood had a cumulative effect on wellbeing on entry to later life. These findings underscore the value of earlier life exposure, not only proximal, but also earlier, distal life course determinants of wellbeing and the importance of reducing inequalities in health and wellbeing across all stages of life. Comparisons to English Longitudinal Survey on Ageing will indicate the influence of societal differences in socioeconomic development and public policies on wellbeing outcome.

**RC39-669.1**

**KENDRA, JAMES***(University of Delaware, jmkendra@udel.edu)
**KNOWLES, SCOTT** (Drexel University)

**Insights from the Past: Disaster Research and the Second Environmental Crisis**

We are living in a time of accumulating hazards that form a universal risk milieu: a concentration of potential dangers across natural, technical, and social systems. Intensifying urbanization, climate change, aging infrastructure, and global economic difficulties combine to create a complex of perplexing hazards for which scientific discovery and policy guidance are both needed and elusive. Yet a different environmental crisis occurred in the United States in the 1960s: a realization of threats to the natural environment that were publicized in iconic works such as Silent Spring and that inaugurated a movement of activists, musicians, actors, public officials, and legislators to enact wideranging laws and regulations to lessen environmental pollution. In less than a decade, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Endangered Species Protection Agency were created to tackle toxic challenges to health and wellbeing. This was a time of both rapid policy innovation and moral transformation regarding human interaction with the environment. In this paper, we consider how the experiences of that earlier era can inform needed change now.

**RC02-65.3**

**KENNETT-HENSEL, PAMELA** (University of New Orleans, pkennett@uno.edu)

**Consumption Behavior and Disaster Recovery: Insights From Eight Years In a Living Laboratory**

On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina came ashore along the United States Gulf Coast resulting in unprecedented damage and presenting long-term struggles for residents. Since that date, the region has been impacted by other natural disasters, most notably Hurricanes Rita and Isaac, resulting in a rich laboratory for investigating the impact of these large-scale, shared life events on various behaviors. Utilizing data collected over 8 years by several research teams and drawing on extant research in marketing, sociology and psychology, this body of work investigates the short- and long-term effects of these natural disasters on consumers’ consumption behaviors and how these behaviors aid in the individual and community recovery process. Several themes are explored in this research. In addition to discussing methodological challenges and best practices when collecting timely information pre- and post-natural disaster, the role of consumer behavior as it relates to the various stages in the disaster recovery model is examined. Using data collected from 318 individuals, the role of consumption as a tool to regulate emotions is explored as a means to cope with an impending threat. Further, depth interviews and online surveying (n=448) conducted in the weeks and months after impact shed light on the collective stress and resulting positive and negative consumption behaviors and attitudes (i.e., impulsive and compulsive buying and evoking views of possession). Follow-up surveying (n=176) four years after a natural disaster illuminates the role of consumption behaviors in restoration, reconstruction and recovery. The ethical and social responsibility implications for public policy makers are discussed along with future opportunities for social science researchers.

*(1) Dr. Julie Sneath (University of South Alabama), Dr. Russell Lacey (Xavier University), and Drs. Elyria Kemp and Kim Williams (both of the University of New Orleans).*

**RC44-735.5**

**KENNY, BRIDGET***(University of the Witwatersrand, Bridget.Kenny@wits.ac.za)

**Contract and Cruelty: Wal-Mart and Labour Conditions in South Africa**

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
This paper presents findings from research in six branches of a Wal-Mart owned food chain in Johannesburg, South Africa. Wal-Mart entered South Africa in a newsmaking majority share owner buy-out of South African listed Massmart, Holdings in 2012. This paper explores the results of research with shop floor workers. It details labour conditions and worker frustration with company and unions, alike. It examines worker politics in these stores as they struggle to combat the erosion of existing conditions, and as they struggle to be heard by their union. It discusses union efforts to support this workforce and to build an All-Africa Alliance of Wal-Mart workers. It grapples with the gap between worker experiences of precariousness in their jobs and union battles to confront this multinational on its home turf.

RC44-726.5

KENNY, BRIDGET* (University of the Witwatersrand, Bridget.Kenny@wits.ac.za)

Precarity and the Law: Regulating Casual and Contract Labour in the South Africa Retail Sector

This paper explores the history of legislation around forms of casual, part-time and contract labour in South Africa since the 1930s. Building on my previous work on casual and part-time labour regulation in the retail sector (Kenny 2009), this paper expands the discussion to explore the legal lineages which helped to define the construction of these forms of labour within the retail and distributive sector. It seeks to examine the relationship between the law as disciplinary apparatus, transnational importation of law and norm, and socio-political contexts and worker and union politics in explaining changing legal provisions over time. In so doing, I hope to also examine the boundary between these forms of employment law and the influences of Masters and Servants legislation as limit for black workers in South Africa in relation to the sector.

RC09-181.2

KENTOR, JEFFREY* (Eastern Michigan University, jkentor@emich.edu)

Shifting Power Relationships in the World Economy: A Long Term Perspective

It is argued by many that position in the world economy is, for the most part, highly stable and resistant to change, at least across the macro-level “zones” that form a key element of world-systems theory. I suggest that this apparent static actually masks a considerable amount of change and discontinuity within the global economy. This paper takes a different perspective, focusing on power rather than position, to explore the extent to which shifting relationships between military and economic power, both within and across countries, reflects a changing dynamic with significant implications for the global economy. Following Kentor (2013), the balance of economic and military power within countries is charted at 10 year intervals from 1850 to the present. I then explore the impact of this changing balance of power on movement in the world economy.

RC02-58.1

KENTOR, JEFFREY* (Eastern Michigan University, jkentor@emich.edu)

The Structure of the Global Economy 1850-2000

This research develops a new typology of the structure of the world economy, based upon Charles Tilly’s (1994) theorization of the emergence of the modern nation-state system.

Following Tilly, this research conceptualizes the world economy as a four dimensional space of economic and military power. These dimensions include 1) size of the economy 2) capital intensiveness of the economy 3) size of the military and 4) capital intensiveness of the military. A typology is constructed that locates countries within this multidimensional space from 1850 to the present, utilizing fuzzy set methodology.

This typology allows us to better understand the shifting relationships among countries at any given point in time as well as changes over time, and provides new insights into the dynamics of the world economy such as economic development, inequality, and hegemony.

RC02-54.6

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Insert Coin for the Next Level! Digital Games and the Idea of Regional Development for Less Developed Regions: The Case of Ankara Gaming Cluster

Digital Gaming sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in the world. It is estimated that the growth of the gaming market will reach to 85 billion USD which doubles the cinema and music. In Turkey, Gaming sector has boosted in Turkey with the beginning of new millennium. It looks very new and baby born sector. But, its development pace has been incredible.

The idea of regional development is now crucial concept for the developing countries in highly globalized world in which the competition has increased day by day. Obviously, the developing countries cannot catch the big ones in every field of development. Somehow, they have to develop their production capacities, productivity and knowledge level in specific fields.

Even if economic development processes are highly localised not all ‘locations’ are equally able to succeed in the global competitive environment. In fact, regardless the sector, the success of innovative activities requires a convenient environment which comprise of local social, political and institutional actors.

In the case of digital gaming sector, the only cluster is founded in ODTU Teknopark which is the biggest science park of Turkey. More than 15 enterprises are located in the same region. Besides almost all the stakeholders are located in the same region such as two big universities having M.S: Programme on Gaming and also public institutions funding gaming projects.

In this paper, the digital games sector will be discussed specifically. One of the main questions is that: Can digital games can be a proper factor which contributes to both regional and national development in developing countries like Turkey? Or in what sense such a growing sector can increase the socio-economic level of the country? The gaming cluster of Ankara is used as a case.

PLEN-4.2

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Globalization, Uneven Economic Development, Inequality, and Poverty: The Interactive Affects between Position in the Modern World System and Domestic Stratification Systems

Various data sources indicate that in the last decade(s) world poverty has decreased and global inequality between nations has diminished. However, within most advanced and developing countries and even among some of developing countries, primarily in the USA, inequality has increased dramatically while poverty has not gone down, or at times increased. From the 1970s, research focused on less developed nations, following the modern world system perspective, has shown that globalization has mostly led to increasing inequality and less long term economic development for most nations, and in some cases even higher poverty. There is increasing evidence that a large part of the increasing inequality in the USA, in contrast to many EU countries, is related to economic globalization.

Recent evidence has suggested that the impact of economic globalization has been different effects through less and less developed countries. Other data’s show that less developed countries in Asia, in contrast to African and Latin America, are more likely to have more economic development, less poverty, and less growth in inequality from increasing ties to the global economy.

The paper summarizes some differences between the USA and EU nations that have led to the different outcomes of globalization. It focuses on data and several years of fieldwork in four Buddhist countries in Southeast Asia (Thailand, Vietnam, Lao, Cambodia) to identify some of the causes of the impact of ties to the global economy which vary even within Asian countries, showing some Southeast Asian countries (such as Cambodia) share more characteristics with African or Latin American countries that are related to very uneven economic development, rapidly increasing inequality, and no poverty reduction.

This paper suggests how different in domestic stratification systems are the key to understanding the varied impacts of economic globalization in both rich and less developed nations around the world.

TG06-964.3

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Literacy Leadership and Accountability Practices: Holding Onto Ethics in Ways That Count

Despite the rhetoric of schools serving the needs of specific communities, it is evident that the work of teachers and principals is shaped by government imperatives to demonstrate success according to a set of standard ‘benchmarks’. In this paper, we draw from our current study of new forms of educational leadership that are emerging in some South Australian public primary schools to explore the ways in which mandated accountability requirements are being mediated by principals in schools that serve high poverty communities.

Taking an institutional ethnography approach, we focus on the intersection of trans-local policy and the everyday work of one principal to show the nature of the impact that standards-based reforms are having on practices of literacy leadership, and how principals’ work is increasingly constrained by attempts to classify and measure their professional responsibilities. Institutional ethnography explores the complexity of such coordination in its emphasis on actions of people as they engage with the ordinary, usually textually organised, routines of their local work organisation. School reviews in the form of ‘validation days’, and ‘liter...
acy chats’ between a literacy leader and classroom teacher, are examples of such textually organised actions. We elaborate on these inescapable textual framings and tasks faced by the principal and literacy leader, and those that they create and modify in order to ‘hold on to ethics.’

We argue that while leaders’ and teachers’ everyday work is regulated by ‘ruling relations’ (Smith, 1999), it is also organic and responsive to the local context. We conclude with a reflection on the important situated work that school leaders do in mediating trans-local policies that might otherwise close down possibilities for engaging ethically with students and their learning in a particular school.

In Australia, as in many western education systems over the last two decades, discourses of accountability, transparency and performative have reshaped education policy that in turn has reorganized the work of school leaders and teachers. Increasing attention to the production, analysis and display of student achievement data has been one of the effects of this reorganization. This paper presents some of the work undertaken by school leaders and teachers in a small religious school whose NAPLAN results suggest that it is succeeding in mediating trans-local policies that might otherwise close down possibilities for opening and closure between electric power companies.

In Germany how the mobilization of the environmental movement affected the social structures. In the third part, I will show on the case of the energy market the practices of NHS managers, drawing on preliminary data from exploratory discussions and observations with NHS managers working in a large soon to be Foundation Trust Hospital in the North of England. We include the role of the Albanian government because it has been advertising itself as a facilitator and accommodator for their smooth adaption.
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Policing of Minorities and Police Accountability

In the European Union organizational structures, traditions and citizens’ trust in police differ substantially among the member states. While numbers of police per 100,000 population fluctuate between less than 150 to nearly 500, trust in police indicates an opposed relationship: the lower the numbers and the less money spend on police/ security the higher is trust in police (Kääriäinen 2013). Despite of all the variety there is a common challenge to police in Europe which is the relationship between police and minorities. Whether working migrants and their descendants (e.g. Turks in Germany), traditional resident minorities (e.g. Roma in Hungary) or asylum seekers/ refugees from civil war regions (e.g. Sub-Saharan Africans in Austria), survey results indicate that minority men and women are more frequently subjected to police controls than majority citizens. More often than majority citizens, persons from a minority background feel treated unfairly by officers during encounters with police. At the same time, the victimization rates of minorities are significantly higher while their levels of reporting to police is lower, and this includes instances when they become victims of hate crimes (Goodey 2013).

The European Union has commissioned research aimed at an assessment and an improvement of police-minority relations in the EU member states. The presentation will report findings of such a project (www.corepol.eu). This research project investigates police minority problems and best practice conflict resolution in a wider perspective of restorative justice approaches in Germany, Austria and Hungary.

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‘Crisis of Multiculturalism’, Neoliberalism and Possibilities for Creating Alternative Narratives in Activism

During the last decade the ‘crisis of multiculturalism’ discourse has characterized media and political discussions in many European countries. Especially Muslims and non-western minorities have been framed as problematic outsiders who endanger the liberal cultures, followed by demands on stronger integration and assimilative measures. Notions of gender equality and sexual freedom have played a significant role in such debates not the least in the Nordic countries that build their national identities on being world-champions in achievements in gender equality. Building on interview and media data gathered in Denmark, this presentation focuses on how activists who belong (or are categorized as belonging) to racialised groups (Muslims, non-western minorities) seek to provide alternative narratives and question these hegemonic discourses about migrant/minority families and communities. Public debates on gendered violence in Muslim families, especially forced marriages and honour-related violence, have been on the agenda in Danish media and politics since the 1990s. The othering images of the subordinated, victimized Muslim woman and the threatening, patriarchal Muslim man have circulated in the media for more than a decade, with consequences also for the everyday lives of the racialized subjects. My paper will analyze how activists create spaces to challenge such images and discourses, as well as to produce alternative narratives and imaginaries. Moreover, it will be discussed how such spaces are shaped by neoliberal rationality that emphasizes individualization and entrepreneurialism. It will be analyzed how governmental ‘role model’ projects, mentor networks for ethnic minority women and media interest in the voice of ethnic minority women shape the spaces from which the studied activists publicly speak from – spaces embedded in, but not totally restricted by multiple power relations.

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The Transform of Finnish Educational Policy - the Viewpoint of Special Education

Educational policy in Finland is based on internationally ratified treaties, such as: UN declaration 1993; Salamanca 1994; Dacar 2000, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 2007. Since year 1998, educational legislation has been on change toward inclusive principles and values, such as emphasizing equality, participation and shared services. Education is guaranteed for all, regardless of one’s background, wealth or origin. According to the official statistics the amount of students who get special education has increased significantly from the year 2005 to 2010. The study examines educational policy in Finland and its implementation in our primary schools. The data of this study contains two educational policy documents: (Education and Research 1999-2004. A development plan and Education and Research 2011-2016. A development plan) What are the essential similarities and differences of these documents concerning special education?
The present paper would like to focus on 1) to assess life satisfaction within low, middle and high socio-economic status. 2) to compare life satisfaction of elderly people living in old age home and in family 3) to assess adjustment of elderly people within low, middle and high socio-economic status. 4) to compare the adjustment of elderly people living in old age home and in family. 5) to compare leisure and life satisfaction of elderly people living in old age home and in family. 6) to compare leisure and adjustment of elderly people living in old age home and in family.

Key words: Leisure, life satisfaction, adjustment, support system

TG03-940.3

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Use of Facebook As a Source of Political Participation Among University Students of Pakistan

Use of Facebook as a Source of Political Participation among University Students of Pakistan.

The Internet has brought about remarkable changes in contemporary societies by increasing access to the information and allowing users to freely express their views to others. Various scholars consider the Internet as a new source of political socialization and a way to bring young people closer to the political process. The Internet facilitates this process in various forms. The use of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) is viewed significant in this regard. SNSs have stimulated the political debate among less democratized societies particularly after the event of Arab Spring. However, there is dearth of scientific evidence that how SNSs are linked with democratic and political participation among the users of developing countries. The following study intends to see that how Facebook, most accessed social networking site in the world, is being utilized by its users in Pakistan for political purposes and influenced its young users to participate in political process. For this purpose, an online survey has been conducted with students of various universities in Pakistan to find out the relationship, if any, between Facebook use and their civic and political participation. The preliminary analysis shows that there is an association between Facebook use and online and offline political participation. However, further inquiry is in process to see the effect of intervening variables to validate this relationship. The study will provide deep insights regarding the political use of Facebook and its influence on civic and political participation.

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RC06-118.20

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Islam and the Arab Muslim Refugees in United States

The studies of Arab Muslim refugees in the United States are just in the beginning; research is needed on wellbeing of families. Refugees have more challenges than many other immigrants because of what they have experienced before and after they arrive to United States. Politics, religion, and culture overlap to shape these refugees’ lives. Islam is one of the main factors that influence refugees’ resettlement and adaptation in their new home. New opportunities challenge traditional ways of living. The paper will draw on some of the findings of an on-going research study exploring refugees’ religion continuity and change: fate, rituals, and practices, the role of religion in refugees’ resettlement, adaptation, and emotional support, types of challenges faced for being Muslim, and the role of Muslim communities in refugees’ resettlement. A qualitative approach was used to investigate the perceptions and experiences of female Arab refugees. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with refugees in the Middle Atlantic area. Grounded theory was used to build useful theory about Arab Muslim refugees’ religion continuity. Findings emphasize the importance of taking a holistic approach in understanding Arab Muslim refugees’ needs which can lead to successful integration into the American society. Islam is more than religion; it represents a strong emotional support that ties the family together and helps them to assimilate to the new culture, and passing their religious values to their children is one of their priorities. In addition, it appears important for the well-being of refugees that they maintain their religious rituals while encouraged to integrate to the new culture. Social ties play an important role in family’s well-being and emotional support represented on other refugee friends, relatives, and American friends.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Participatory Water Governance through Gender Sensitisation in the Indian Context

Equity in water, through gender-sensitization of developmental projects in the sector, is now recognised as an international agenda, owing to the commitments made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and declaration of ‘Water for Health’ as a human right. However, governments in developing countries have been found to be limited by social fabric existing at the community level, strongly held together by long standing traditions and social structures. The study discusses issues and concerns with respect to effective participation of women in governance of water projects, and provides case studies/examples to illustrate the practical implications of successes and failures to engage women for decision-making.

The study concludes that efforts that penetrate into the existing social structures to build opportunities for a re-allocation of power amongst different groups of people are required. Participatory appraisal of projects, inclusive of women, is a key for identification of appropriate entry points for achieving the above objective in water sector. Several intra-gender differences however, impede success of programmes that consider women as a homogenous group.

The Peace processes could do no better. There has been a continuous ‘flawed’ peace process in the region providing no solution but encouraging more cycles of violence. The focus of the paper is to explore the dynamics of ethnic conflicts in the region, to examine the engagement of peace process by the Indian state with different communities and to conceptualize ‘Peace’ as a trouble more than a solution.

Key words: External powers, India’s Northeast, Ethnicity, Ethnocism, Peace

Inclusion in Continuing Education and Its Unequal Accessibility: An Empirical Analysis for Able to Work Young People in Siberian Region

The data of two surveys conducted by us in Novosibirsk Oblast (in 2012 the economically active inhabitants of semi-urban settlements from 16 to 45 years old were estimated at 733,535; in 2008-2009 it concerned young workers of urban, semi-urban and rural settlements, N=778) demonstrate that in whole a mass demand for further education among the adults has been observed. There is a special need in higher and second higher education, as well as in the courses/programs of supplementary professional education (SPE). The largest need in additional education, professional training and retraining were revealed among those employees whose work is connected with information use or innovative activities (as well as interest in them).

Anyway among all young workers educational activity of different kinds (real or projected) is realized as the most productive means for achievement of fuller self-realization in work. So, for this purpose they prefer increasing of their educational and qualification level in the major profession (41% of answered), also increasing of the general educational level and mental outlook (28,7%), than change of a place of work (8,8%), change of profession or kind of activity (9,8%) or even widening of an area of independent decision-making (15,6%). However the discovered educational needs essentially surpass real involvement of the adult population in the continuing education. It was revealed the unequal accessibility to SPE services. Thus there is a noticeable part of employees (42,2%) and the unemployed (69%) who never passed before through professional training or retraining. The employees who are available to use a branch system of SPE often have experience of numerous cases of professional development. While the employees of the enterprises without corporate SPE system, become only casual participants of such programs. So it leads to unequal "accumulation" of knowledge among different groups of able to work people.

Promotion in Petersburg Market of Contemporary Art

This paper considers the strategies and tactics that young Petersburg artists use to promote their artworks and provide communicative resonance around them. It presents the results of a research project conducted in accordance with the strategy of multiple case-studies: four artistic communities of different scale, structure, integration grounds, ideological orientation, professional background, forms of spatial embeddedness and artistic style were selected for analysis. In the course of data collection, a wide range of field research techniques such as

In this abstract, the keywords are: sociology, social indicators, Ukraine, right-wing party, far-right ideology, state Islamic rules, state pressures, people's participation in rituals.
in-depth interviews, participant observation and qualitative analysis of texts was applied.

The empirical data show that under the conditions of deficient sponsorship and information support, artistic success in Petersburg largely depends on the artists’ constant self-promotion efforts (participation in competitions and collective projects, applications submission, dissemination in Internet). By accumulating material, informational and reputational resources of their members, art-communities make convenient platforms for artistic self-presentation and development both in and beyond the local market. Responding to the specific noneconomic logic of the market, where symbolic recognition precedes commercial success, communities produce unique strategies of defining target audiences, embedding creative process in urban contexts, choosing legitimate exhibition sites, opposing themselves to other artists and art-groups. Community membership helps artists cope with the risks of disintegration, isolation and insufficient information exchange eligible for the small and highly competitive market of contemporary art in St. Petersburg and balance between the margins of creative products unoriginality and unrecognized skill. Thus, artistic communities can increase symbolic capitals of individual artists serving as a peculiar kind of social lift and constituting one of the major forces of the social construction of artistic reputations.

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Social Effects of Neoliberal Policy in a Post-Soviet City: Urban Space Contestation Revisited

With the transition from Soviet state-planned economy to post-Soviet market economy, neoliberal city policy has become central for urban planning and (re)development in Russia. Subject to this policy, contemporary St. Petersburg experiences impetuous commodification and aestheticization of urban space and, consequently, its rapid gentrification. Alternative views on how urban space should be organized make citizens consolidate and buck against the decisions of elites. This paper considers the processes of urban space contestation by strong and weak advocacy groups in a neoliberal post-Soviet city. It focuses on six research cases embracing struggles of local communities against aggressive urban (re)development in St. Petersburg (spot construction, demolition, renovation of historical areas). To analyze the decisions on urban futures taken by city administrations and developers, we use the theories of urban political regimes (Stone, Molotch, Logan). To describe the resistance of citizens to imposed urban transformations, we apply theoretical frames developed by Levebvre, Scott and de Certeau.

However, our empirical data show that the abovementioned theoretical backgrounds have to be adapted to the local context of St. Petersburg where struggles over urban space unfold under the conditions of total uncertainty: coexistence of multiple property regimes, constant adjustment of legislative frameworks, insufficiency of judicial decisions and actions performed by courts, authorities and investors. For instance, pursuant to growth machines theory, coalitions of authorities and developer companies are fashioned in Petersburg, but it is only true for big businesses whereas smaller enterprises often suffer damage from inconsistent authoritative decisions. Meanwhile, local communities always suspect developer exchange in a desirable urban agenda transformed by city authorities and investors. For instance, pursuant to growth machines theory, coalitions of authorities and developer companies are fashioned in Petersburg, but it is only true for big businesses whereas smaller enterprises often suffer damage from inconsistent authoritative decisions. Meanwhile, local communities always suspect developer exchange in a desirable urban agenda transformed by city authorities and investors.

RC15-272.1

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Protecting The Health Consumer – Health Capabilities and Collective Voice Versus Patient Choice

‘Patients’ are increasingly seen through the lens of the ‘health consumer’. Non-communicable diseases and injuries are increasingly predominant, while a rejuvenated interest in the ‘social determinants of health’ and health inequalities re-locates individual biology and agency within a larger context of physical exposure and social conditions, highlighting longer chains of biomedical and social causal factors (Venkatapuram, 2011, 33, CDSH 2008). This contrasts against discussions which view patients as individual health consumers, leveraging self-efficacy to achieve societal health outcomes. The health capability paradigm offers an alternative perspective on individual health agency, scientific and professional judgement, and collectivist health norms (eg Ruger 2010, 141–142). This paper advances a health capability approach on system and health protection and argues for capability-oriented health system reforms (eg Thai Health 2013) which support and vindicate the principle of health protection. The discussion is illustrated with respect to well-known occupational and environmental health hazards such as asbestos that are beyond the health agency of individual ‘patients’ (Kho and Kulsomboon, in progress). The goals are twofold – to prevent and decrease risk of exposure and to increase provision for those who have, or may in the future, become ill or disabled through exposure. The discussion points to the importance of protection as a systemic attribute in health governance. It focuses particularly on collectivist and solidaristic consumer action and its role in participatory deliberation through organized civil society channels. The theoretical discussion integrates reflexive health governance and the capabilities approach, linking normative, substantive and procedural claims for health justice and rights with theories of health governance. A ‘joint scientific and deliberative approach’ can provide a means to guide decisions and bring together normative substance, scientific evidence and procedural decision-making to achieve broader health system development and reform towards more legitimate and just forms of shared health governance (Ruger 2010, 153).

PLEN-4.3

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Challenges of Poverty and Inequality in the Arab World

Challenges of Poverty and Inequality in the Arab World Despite spectacular economic rise of some of the Arab Gulf countries, poverty remains a persistent challenge in the Arab World. Social inequalities persist as new inequalities overlay old structured ones in a number of Arab countries. De- pending on mutable entitlements, and the present condition of the social safety net, social inequality is often deepened by the rapid social transformations. Historically formed structured inequality often combines with new poverty to produce social turmoil. Social inequality and poverty played a critical role in the waves of social uprisings popularly known as the “Arab Springs”. There are intra and inter-regional variations in poverty in the region which help shape not only internal political outcomes, it also impacts external relationships. Some of the poor countries in the region depend on their rich neighbors to meet ends meet, while others look beyond the region for facing the challenges of entitlements. Such external relations play an important role in shaping the geo-political alignments in the region. Intra-Arab regional migration too plays an important role. Remittance earnings play a critical role in meeting the challenges of poverty in some of the countries. However, social upheavals tend to disrupt the social norms and political implications of structured inequality and poverty in the region.

RC04-78.1

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Gender Research in Japanese Sociology: Complicit or Critical?

Gender Research in Japanese Sociology: Complicit or Critical? The impact of feminism in sociology has been examined quite thoroughly in the US and Britain but comparable analysis has not been undertaken in Japanese sociology. The present paper endeavors to fill this gap, but less to assess the Japanese gender research to which feminist research has contributed. To examine the type of gender research published in a mainstream sociology journal, to obtain a picture of the nature of gender knowledge that is produced in sociology, and specifically, whether gender research in sociology raises questions about the way sociology is practiced. I analyzed all four issues per year from Volume 40 (1989-1990) to Volume 61 (2010) of the official general sociological journal published by the Japan Sociological Society, Japanese Sociological Review (Shakai-kyoku Hyoron), with a total of 558 theoretical and empirical articles. All articles were coded for topic/subarea, geographic focus, if relevant, methodology, and also gender, affiliation, and professional status of the author(s). In addition, the text of the gender-related articles were read and coded for major claims or findings and reference sources. Preliminary, the analysis shows that most gender-related articles are on the topic of family and marriage, body and norms, intimacy and sexuality, and social stratification. The next popular topics are labor, employment and organization, and social network. Only two such topics are central to sociology represented by this journal and indicated by the number of publications. While 59 articles out of 558 articles may represent a fair number from any subfield in sociology represented by this journal and indicated by the number of publications.
FATTahi, Naser (Noor Azad University)

Effects of Women Employment on Family Integrity (Case study: Comparative Teachers with Housewife in North of Iran)

Identifying the effects of women's employment has contributed to the strength and health of the family, and the research in the effects of women's employment has high scientific and social importance and necessity. The purpose of this study is to identify the effect of women's employment in Integrity of the families. The research method in this study is survey. Population includes of 400 people of employees (teachers) from 25 to 49 years as a test group, as compared with the same number of housewives as control group. Sample size which were determined by using Cochran formula is 200 that includes 100 of the employed women and 100 of similar housewives women. Samples selection is down, using random sampling method and stratified way in employed group and stratified method appropriate to unemployed groups. The tools of data collection was questionnaire and its validity was using a content validity of face validity, using and reliability using Cronbach's alpha coefficient (0/84) has been approved. For data processing spss software and for data analyzing statistical analysis appropriate in level of variables measurement such as Pearson, Spearman, the mean comparison (t-test) and analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used. The results of the research showed that the Integrity of family among housewives women is higher than the employment groups. More results show that whereas the income has positive relationship to the Integrity of Family; the education have negative effect on Family Integrity. Discuss show that the result of this study have been protect with the result of Alaeddini (1993), and André Michael (2003).

RC09-173.2

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Sociocultural Interaction in the North Caucasus: Globalization and Identification

The North Caucasus is experiencing globalization challenges. New information technologies generate frequently the cultural shock, threatening ethnic cultures in the region. Interaction of the global and local in modern conditions strengthens intensity in traditional cultures. Therefore globality becomes time imperative. Globalization influences greatly the identity, opening a way to set of identities in the global world. Of principal value is conscious familiarization with cultural wealth of other people. We should take such values which do not break internal development of our own culture and do not tear it off from the historical roots, the best achievements and traditions. The ethnic culture can develop and rise to the universal importance only in dialogue with cultures of other ethnicities. One of the findings of modern public consciousness is that it is impossible to imagine any civilized country out of communication with other world, with other cultures. The need of Integrity of Family; the education understand and aspiration to learn an inner world of each other lead to expansion of spiritual bonds and contacts. Ideas of preservation and further development of a human civilization are connected with the need of cultural mutual communication. Efficiency of cultural inheritance depends, first, on ability of a community to claim the master and use values of other people in own ethnic environment; secondly, on aspiration of a community to take unavailable valuable elements; and thirdly, on readiness of a community to see in loan an opportunity to open the best qualitative lines and properties.

It becomes obvious that the new acquired does not lose ethnic coloring and originality, but on the contrary, it becomes more profound ethnically and at the same time integrated. This statement is especially topical for a modern sociocultural situation in the North Caucasus and in Russia as a whole.

PLEN-8.1

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Inequitable Access to Citizenship: Gendered Social Policies and Unattainable Democratic Ideals

Although gender equality is central to the attainment of democracy, its realisation in conceptions of citizenship in democratic states has been marred with complications. Access to citizenship rights is most often unequally experienced due to unequal power dynamics emanating from racial, gendered and socio-economic factors. As a result of these factors women and men's experiences of democratic citizenship is a site of struggle and constant negotiation. This paper seeks to interrogate whether and men's ability to access the fundamentally rights guaranteed in democratic countries. This examination is undertaken through an analysis of social policies in Southern Africa. The paper argues that gendered, racial and class factors hinders equitable access to citizenship rights, so does the inequitable valuing of social, economic and political rights in defining citizenship. In conclusion the paper presents that the inequalities limit the attainment of full democratic citizenship for most of those who have been historically excluded in terms of gender, race and class.

RC07-136.5

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Efficient Participatory Democracy: Real Utopia Model

In many societies of semiperiphery and periphery ordinary citizens face unsatisfactory conditions of work, low salaries, generated by exploitation processes

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Micro-Credit (Self Help group), Dalit Women Inclusive Growth and Development

Micro-credit (Self-Help group), Dalit women Inclusive growth and Development

In last three decades, the gospel of micro credit through Gramin Bank model have become part of global legends of development in South Asian countries including India for poverty alleviation, especially for dalit. Historically, the main basis of dalits' backwardness is effect of capital deficiency. In India’s eleven five-year plan, an agenda of inclusive growth is prioritized through household saving and productive investment for capital formation and economic development. Homogenous women group formation following approach of equity, consensus, democratic culture and voluntary spirit in line of Bangladesh model of Self-Help Group(SHG) is encouraged as an ideal, to promote financial self sufficiency, poverty alleviation, social, economic and political empowerment. SHG is linked to Government, NGO, Commercial Bank and private Microfinance agency for financial support, entrepreneurs, subsidies, training for capacity building etc., for creating the culture of an alternative sustainable development of the poor. An in depth study is conducted on most vulnerable Dalit women' SHGs members in eight talukas of Nanded district located in backward Marathwada region of Maharashtra. The objectives proposed to understand the extent of financial inclusion in generation of employment, income, improvement quality of life, solution of own value and demographic etc. Karl Marx and Max Weber's methodological perspectives of capital accumulation and protestant-ethics of capitalism used in comprehending ethics of saving and credit of SHG phenomenon in context of development of Dalits. Ground reality of SHGs outcome reveals alarming; almost negating the goals it set, like over mental stress, raising under debt trap, pressure for over work, even less wages at cost of own freedom. The consolation is liberation from family restriction and opportunity of involvement in different social issues having no financial implications in improving living standard.

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RC32-564.28

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Microfinance (Self Help Group) and Tribal Women Empowerment: A Study in Nanded District of Maharashtra

Microfinance (Self Help Group) and Tribal Women Empowerment: A Study in Nanded District of Maharashtra

Since the early fifties, many developing countries are making concerted efforts to eliminate the colonial legacy of underdevelopment and social backwardness. Various measures have been undertaken to reshape the economy, social structure and cultural life of the masses. For this purpose, since independence, India has implemented various developmental programs through five-year plans to bring socio-economic transformation of the society. The induction of commercial bank, co-operative bank, regional gramin bank and others since late sixties, is one among many developmental programs operating in augmenting the living standard of poor, eliminating poverty, inequality and unemployment of the rural segments including tribes. In fact, over the years, experience shows that due to rigid formal procedure, rural poor and tribal are not able to avail many benefits from these credit institutions. Large numbers of them are still under the trap of local money lenders and other formal and informal credit agencies. These are growing concern that the banking system is not catering enough to the needs of disadvantaged groups, especially tribal and more particularly women. This study was carried out on then SHGs comprising 20 members each belonging to Kolam, Dhangar, Wangani and Golla tribal communities in Kinwat block of Nanded. The following objectives are addressed in the study. (1) To examine the effectiveness of SHG in promoting thrift and saving among tribal women (2) To understand the dynamics of SHGs in the process of improving quality of life of tribal women (3) To assess the implication of women participation in SHGs on their overall socio-economic status. So far, SHG programs are perceived as set oral in approach and not encompass the entire fabric of human development system within which they live and survive.

Prof.Suprava Khuntia

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
in the capitalist world-system. No wonder, many people distrust authorities and rarely participate in civil actions. Thus, there is a huge gap between awareness of unbearable situation and passive approach. Yet, people should know that there is an alternative: an emancipatory social science, which calls on active participation for implementation of desired change. In the real utopias approach of E.O. Wright that real alternatives should be desirable, viable, and achievable. And civil activists who plan changes actually need and lack knowledge about possible models of empowered democracy and techniques of implementation, which proved to be efficient in real utopia cases around the world. And this study is aimed to provide such knowledge. As far as democratic initiatives implemented by authorities have a profound influence on society as a whole, it is reasonable to give priority to civil activism in political realm through symbiotic transformations using the state. Therefore, the research question is the following: what would be a comprehensive real utopia model of desirable, viable, and achievable participatory democracy? To answer this question, and qualitative expert interviews, provide grounds for an integral real utopia model of efficient participatory democracy, relevant for communities and even larger societies. So far, the perspective change in democratic governance should include local community initiatives, participatory budgeting, referenda, free and fair elections, citizen assemblies, electronic democracy, and efficient control of work of authorities. For implementation civil activists should be guided by their emancipatory values and objectives, take into account theoretical implications, consider experience of the existing real utopias, mechanisms of implementation, effects of contexts, collateral institutions, unintended consequences, positive and negative feedback processes, and mediate reforms. The findings are applicable to semiperipheral, peripheral, and even core societies.

RC07-145.3
KHUTKYY, DMYTRO* (Kiev International Inst Sociology, khutkyy@gmail.com)
World-Systems Approach to Global Inequalities in Effects of Proactive Individual Activism on Subjective Well-Being

The world is experiencing global crisis, yet proactive individuals can promote social change. Still, opportunities for activism and its impact are unequal in the modern stratified world-system. Therefore the following research question arises: what are the differences in degrees of causal influences among proactive orientation, individual activism, personal achievement, and subjective well-being between countries of core, semiperiphery, and periphery? The preceding theoretical implications and empirical findings by M. Kohn, S.K. Parker and C.G. Collins, M. Sekigum, M. Argye, C. Welzel and R. Inglehart, L. Beer and T. Boswell, M. Weaver and L. Inglehart were considered. The posed hypothesis is the following: degrees of causal influences among proactive orientation, individual activism, personal achievement and subjective well-being are higher in core societies than in semi-peripheral societies, and in semi-peripheral societies are higher than in peripheral societies. The data to test this hypothesis was taken from World Values Survey 5th wave (2005-2008) with the sample of 49 countries with up to 69,381 respondents were used. Structural equation modeling and multiple group analysis in MPLus has been performed. In fact, the hypothesis was confirmed partially. It was proven that positive influence of person’s individual activism on subjective well-being is the strongest in the core, is weaker in the semiperiphery, and is even negative in the periphery. However, it was found that there are relatively small differences between degrees of influence of individual activism on personal achievement. This finding signifies that overall human actions do lead to accomplishments, regardless of structural conditions. Moreover, it was revealed that the degrees of influence of all other constructs are surprisingly low; reverse: they are stronger either in the semiperiphery or the periphery and are the weakest in the core. The highest degree of influence of proactive orientation on individual activism and personal achievement in the semiperiphery testifies that people with proactive orientation do bring change there.

RC34-588.7
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MINAMIDE, KISSHOU* (Gifu University, kishshou@gifu-u.ac.jp)
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The Variant Actuality of Young People in Precarious Transitions in Late Modern Japan—Based on the Interviews with 51 Young People

In recent Japan, young people have experienced prolonged and complex transitions from school to work, have been forced to work in precarious jobs, or faced the risk of unemployment, poverty, and social exclusion. The Youth Cohort Study Japan (YCSJ) conducted by The Japanese Educational Research Association is a five-year panel survey that contains 1687 samples aged 20 (first wave in 2007) and 891 aged 24 (fifth wave in 2011). Our analyses of YCSJ data have indicated the characteristics of the transition from school to work in recent years, especially its precarious processes and the factors (familial and educational background, social capitals, gender bias, etc.) which have influence on the differentiation of transitional trajectories. Then we have tried to describe the actuality of youth in precarity based on qualitative analyses of interviews with those young people who have participated in our five all waves and assent to be our interviewees (we interviewed with fifty one cases). Through these analyses, we aim to show some variant types of precarious transitions. And we also suggest how young people overcome or negotiate their difficulties.

RC42-707.2
KIECOLT, K JILL* (Virginia Tech, kiecolt@vt.edu)
HUGHES, MICHAEL (Virginia Tech)
Racial Identity and Psychological Well-Being Among African Americans and Whites

Research over the past few decades finds that African Americans have persistently poorer psychological well-being than whites. African Americans score lower than whites on happiness, life satisfaction, and trust in people. In contrast, African Americans’ mental health (e.g., as measured by depressive symptoms) is comparable to or better than whites, despite African Americans’ lower socioeconomic status and greater exposure to stressors. Scholars have speculated that a strong, positive racial identity may help explain African Americans’ good mental health, based on findings that the two are associated. If so, it means that racial identity may be more beneficial for African Americans than whites. We addressed these questions using data on African Americans and whites from the 1996-2012 General Social Surveys. We investigated how racial identity is related to psychological well-being (happiness, life satisfaction, and trust in people). Based on social identity theory, we examined two identity dimensions—identification with (closeness to) one’s racial group and ingroup biases (negative evaluations of ingroup versus outgroup members). On average, African Americans identified with their group more than whites did, but whites evaluated their group as relatively more intelligent and hardworking than African Americans did. Stronger racial identification was associated with greater happiness, life satisfaction, and trust in people, equally for African Americans and whites. Contrary to predictions by social identity theory, favorable ingroup evaluations at an outgroup’s expense were sometimes associated with poorer psychological well-being. These effects of ingroup bias did not differ by race. We discuss what these findings imply for social identity theory and for how racial inequality influences psychological well-being.

RC19-328.1
KIELLAND, ANNE* (Inst Applied International Studies, oki@fajomal.nl)
The Role Of Risk In Child Mobility Decisions -- Empirical Evidence From Benin

Child mobility is still common throughout the West African region. This has been academically approached under the headings of child fostering, child migration, child labor and trafficking. Poverty is considered a main driver, alongside social networking and skills matching. Recent empirical work looks at the role of shocks to child mobility. Yet, it has been hypothesized that vulnerable families do not necessarily wait for a shock to occur, but might relocate children as an ex-ante strategy. The proposed paper looks at the role of risk in the child mobility decision with data from a fertility based survey of 3000 rural households in Benin, a country known for high child mobility rates. The survey allows for registering children living away from parents, their schooling status and purpose of leaving. The 2012-survey covers three important areas: poverty, exposure to the massive floods of 2010 (shock), and the household head’s level of worry about not being able to provide for his family the next 12 months (risk). The regressions show (controlling for social and demographic factors), that perceived risk correlates substantially and systematically with child mobility. Poverty and shock, on the other hand, do not correlate at a statistically significant level. This interestingly contrasts with the correlates of the schooling decision. While poverty, as previously established, correlates negatively with schooling, risk and shock do not. Focusing only on children who have left and are not in school, both risk and poverty correlate with the mobility outcome. The results support the notion that child mobility forms part of an ex-ante risk management strategy for families at risk. At the policy level this supports cash-transfer type social policy interventions, supporting findings from South-Africa where even small - but predictable incomes - like pensions and child benefits - have produced positive effects on child outcomes.

RC34-594.4
KIERSZTYN, ANNA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, chaber@is.uw.edu.pl)

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Normalizing Precarity? Youth Unemployment and Employment Instability in Poland

In the last decades, there has been a heated debate concerning the consequences of employment flexibility in many European countries. Concerns have been raised that youth may suffer as a result of the labor market, where highly protected insider jobs coexist with unstable employment, offering inferior working conditions. Substandard employment is concentrated among young school leavers. In this context, Poland is an interesting case: although the Polish economy has done quite well throughout the current economic crisis, the rates of youth unemployment and temporary employment remain disturbingly high. Precarity for young workers appears to have become the norm, with more than 25% of economically active 15-24-year-olds in unemployment, and 66% of employees working fixed-term (EUROSTAT, 2012). This paper presents the results of an analysis of the distribution of various aspects of labour market precarity for the Polish youth: not only precarious temporary employment, but also unstable employment histories signifying a weak attachment to the job market. The quantitative analyses are conducted on subsamples of the youngest cohorts of respondents (aged 21-25) from two most recent waves of the Polish Panel Survey (POLPAN), 2008 and 2013. POLPAN data include detailed information on the respondents’ employment history, enabling a dynamic analysis of young peoples’ early labour market trajectories. The quantitative results are supplemented by a qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews, reconstructing the ways in which the young define their own experiences of unemployment and precarity. Paradoxically, it appears that even young people in precarious positions regard their situation as satisfactory, psychological coping mechanisms lead them to legitimize existing labour-market inequalities.

RC25-440.3
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What Does the Word of "Joshi-Ryoku" Mean in Terms of Gender in Japan?

Recently the word "joshi-ryoku" has become very popular on the mass media and daily life in Japan. It seems a counterpart of the word “girls’ power” in the English speaking world, which means girls’ empowerment, ambition, or strength. But Joshi-ryoku is a more restrictive sense. The meaning of this word “joshi-ryoku” is so complicated, and therefore, examining the usage of the word helps us to find the complexity of the modern Japanese culture and society, especially from the viewpoint of gender.

In the 1970s and 80s, the Japanese society has experienced the changes in many points: The economy went into recession and improved: a regime change occurred: social unrest never ceased. The movements by the sexual minority people were rising, while women’s movements are stagnant and cannot achieve a social change of generations.

The word “joshi-ryoku” came into use in this social situation. It means the ability that women must learn in any age. The specific meaning changes in context, it varies, for example, from the ability as a housewife to do the housework efficiently to the ability as a working woman to manage business tasks with acumen. So it depends on the context where and by whom it is used, conservative or liberal.

This presentation examines the variable meaning of this word depending on different contexts and, by doing so, determines the gender regime that the word implies in the present Japanese society.

RC06-126.7
KIKUZAWA, SAEKO* (Hosei University, skikuzawa@hosei.ac.jp)

Family Caregiving and Stress Processes: Son and Daughter Caregivers in Japan

In Japan, caregiving of elderly parents has been traditionally the responsibility of the family; the wives of eldest sons, or daughters-in-law of the elderly, typically provided care for elderly parents. However, the profile of family caregivers has been changing in the past few decades. One of the major changes is the increase in male caregivers. Presently, about 30% of primary caregivers are sons or husbands of the impaired elderly. A growing concern is that these male caregivers may have different types of difficulties or stress from caregiving, compared with their female counterparts. For instance, a recent national survey on elderly abuse reported that more than a half of the abusers are male caregivers. Evidence suggests the possibility of gender differences in stress processes. However, most previous studies are on female caregivers, and research on gender differences in stress processes is very limited in Japan. Are there gender differences in the stress processes of family caregiving? This study seeks to address this question by drawing on stress process theory (Pearlin et al. 1990). I analyzed data from a survey conducted in 2011 on son and daughter caregivers aged 40 to 64 years old, who take care of their elderly parents at home as primary caregivers. The analysis results show that the stress proliferation processes of son and daughter caregivers share many similarities in terms of pattern, whereas certain differences appear to reflect the gendered nature of Japanese society.

RC49-802.2
KILIAS, JAROSLAW* (Warsaw University, kilias@chello.pl)

The Sociology of Work and Factory Sociologists in Communist Poland

In Communist Poland the sociology of work was one of the most prosperous social science branches. It was perceived as particularly important due to the Marxist emphasis on the category of work, as well as its supposed significance for national economy. It might have been even perceived as a dream come true by those who imagined social science as a scientific guidance for the practice. Besides academic field, in which the branch was hindered by imprecise definition of the very subject of its studies, normative bias, censorship and, mostly, self-censorship, the sociology of work spread to big socialist enterprises which employed professional sociologists in 1960s and 1970s. Their role was significant also due to the role of the workplace as the backbone of Socialist civil society. As a result, new occupation and potentially interesting field of intellectual activity opened for young sociologists.

The paper will base on period literature dealing with factory sociologists - limited yet existing - as well as on archive resources and interviews with ex-factory sociologists. Due to fragmentary data it will not probably be possible to describe typical social profile or career paths of factory sociologists, so the paper will concentrate on those cases in which some more detailed biographical data is available. The study will aim at describing their professional role which was by no means clearly defined, position in the factory structure/hierarchy - somewhere in between the management, Party secretary and labor unions - as well as their motivations and factors which influence their work. It will also refer to their professional aspirations and career paths. A special concern of the paper will be intellectual ambitions of factory sociologists and their relations with the academic field from which they were rather isolated, what in turn caused their constant dissatisfaction.

RC15-269.3
KILICASLAN, ALAZ* (Boston University, alazkicaslan@yahoo.com)

Medicalization in Turkey in the Context of the “Health Transformation Programme”

There has recently been a growing interest on the effects of health care systems on medicalization in particular national contexts. This paper contributes to this literature by focusing on the case of Turkey, where medicalization in the form of increasing consumption of medications, use of health care services and diagnosis of a number of diseases goes in parallel with the health reform process that started a decade ago aiming to radically transform the provision and financing of healthcare services. Special emphasis is given on how policy measures such as separating purchasers from providers, encouraging competition among public providers, implementing performance-based payments, and combining public and private health care services affect medicalization by creating financial and professional incentives for physicians to alter their diagnostic and treatment behaviors. Additionally, the arguably positive and negative impacts of medicalization are discussed with reference to recent statistical data including population health indicators, patient satisfaction, outpatient/inpatient ratio, consumption of pharmaceuticals, the number of screening tests performed and the number of doctor visits with a particular focus on indications of overdiagnosis/overtreatment.
This paper explores the changes that have occurred for women in the legal professions in Korea since women first became lawyers to the present day. This paper seeks to delineate these changes and to offer a socio-historical analysis of how this took place as well as where it might lead.

RC49-800.8

KIM, HARRIS* (Ewha Womans University, harrishkim@ewha.ac.kr)
CHANG, PAUL (Harvard University)
Social Capital, Social Integration, and Suicidal Thoughts Among Korean Youths
Social Capital, Social Integration and Suicidal Thoughts among Korean Youths
Abstract
The focus of this research is to examine some of the key factors that influence suicidal tendencies among youths in Korea. The teenage suicide rate in Korea has been one of the highest among all OECD nations, attracting the attention of scholars and policy makers alike. In this study, we examine in particular and to what extent measures of social capital are associated with having suicidal thoughts, ceteris paribus. In a Durkheimian tradition, medical sociologists and social epidemiologists have increasingly relied on the concept of social capital in explaining individual and cross-national health inequality. Much of the extant scholarship focuses on adult populations in the context of Western developed economies. However, based on the analysis of the Korean Youth Panel Study, a government-funded multi-year research project, we shift the analytical angle toward a vulnerable population that has not received much academic attention. A number of social capital indicators are conceptualized and measured in analyzing the roots of suicidal tendencies among Korean youths, specifically participation in voluntary organizations, frequency of interaction with close friends and family, quality of network members (number of “delinquent” friends), degree of intimacy with parents, and neighborhood trust/fear. Hierarchical linear modeling is used to examine the psychological health effects of social capital simultaneously at individual and contextual (neighborhood) levels. While controlling for a host of socioeconomic and demographic variables, we find that voluntary organizational membership, intimacy with parents (in terms of time spent together), frequency of interaction with close friends, and neighborhood fear are significantly related to having suicidal thoughts. We offer broad theoretical discussions and implications for the social capital literature based on our findings.

RC18-325.14

KIM, HARRIS* (Ewha Womans University, harrishkim@ewha.ac.kr)
Understanding Civic Engagement in Asia: The Role of Social Capital
The question of “who participates” has received a great deal of scholarly attention among political sociologists. Increasingly, students of political participation, both formal and informal, have relied on the concept of social capital defined in terms of trust, networks, norms of reciprocity, and organizational membership (Putnam 1993). In analyzing the condition under which people choose to engage in political activities instead of opting to ride free on the efforts of others, as Jacobs and Skocpol (2005) point out in Inequality and American Democracy, equal political voice and democratically responsive governments are under increasing threat due to the declining level of political interest and participation on the part of individual citizens. Understanding why some people decide to engage in politics formally and informally, therefore, is of paramount importance not only for the US but for any democratic nation. This study proposes to investigate this topic in the context of Asian countries. Based on the multilevel analysis of the Asian Barometer Survey of Democracy, Governance and Development (2006), which consists of data on 13 countries in Asia, it examines how and to what extent various social capital indicators (i.e., generalized and institutional trust, participation in voluntary associations, and network size) influence the likelihood of engaging in political activities, while controlling for key socio-demographic factors (i.e., income, gender, education, age, and religion). Four outcome variables are examined: two formal (voting and contacting an elected official) and two informal (attending a lawful demonstration and discussing politics in social settings). Findings from hierarchical linear modeling reveal that social capital is associated with different political outcomes in complex ways, at both individual and contextual (country) levels. Theoretical implications of the quantitative results are discussed in relation to earlier findings in the extant literature.

RC49-803.6

KIM, HWANUK* (Kookmin University, kmbird@empas.com)
Biopolitics of Depression in Korea
Abstract
Biopolitics of Depression in Korea
As Korea has experienced rapid modernization, patients of depression have dramatically increased for the last 50 years. This has led, tragically, to a rapid increase in the rate of suicides. This study attempts to understand the reasons

RC40-679.5

KIM, CHUL-KYOO* (Korea University, ckkim@korea.ac.kr)
KIM, SUNUP (Korea University)
KIM, HEUNG-JU (Wonkwann University)
Alternative Food Consumption and Sustainability in South Korea
Under the neo-liberal regime of South Korea, large supermarkets dominate the Korean food market. Yet, there has been growing effort to find some alternatives such as local food. There has been relatively little researches done on East Asian alternative food consumption. Our paper attempts to fill this gap by investigating the attitudes and behaviors of Korean food consumers. We attempt to (1) conceptualize the ‘alterity’ in food consumption in the Korean context, (2) develop typology of alternative consumption patterns among Korean consumers, and (3) find the main factors affecting the alternative food consumption.

We have found the followings based on historical analysis and national survey of Korean consumers. First, Korean food system is characterized by low food self-sufficiency rate and alternative food discourse is strongly influenced by political ideology and nationalism. In order to reflect this historical particularity, we have conceptualized alternative food consumption by combining food consumption attitude/values and political orientations. Second, in our typology of food consumers, two types of consumers are most visible, i.e., “consumers without consciousness” and “conscious consumers without consumption.” The former consumers actually purchase organic/local food while they do not have alternative values. In general, these are consumers with high income. The latter have greater consciousness and interest in alternative foods, yet they do/con not consume organic and local foods. Third, among the total consumers, the percentage of consumers with high consciousness without consumption is higher. This might be interpreted as potential for the future of food politics for alternative food system in Korea as these consumers are likely to change their food consumption behavior in accordance with how they think. It remains to be seen whether this potential can fully develop into a social program to build a more sustainable food system in the future.

RC20-349.2

KIM, DONG-NO* (Yonsei University, donkim@yonsei.ac.kr)
Different Manifestations of the Public Sphere in Japan and Korea
This paper examines the heterogeneous trajectory of the public sphere in Japan and Korea, especially how it is differently represented by NGOs in the two countries. The state has long been argued to safeguard the public ever since Anstotle laid the foundation for the intellectual tradition in which the state was considered as an agent of the universal interest. In contemporary sociology, however, this myth was challenged by a new tradition that emphasized the distinctive characteristics of modern state that concentrated on the reproduction of political power by the power elite, without paying due attention to the interest of the public. The emergence of the public sphere in East Asia, more specifically in Japan and Korea, was rather hampered by the overdevelopment of the strong state during the process of economic development. Once the people in the two countries realized the necessity to protect their own interest as well as the public interest, however, NGOs were institutionalized and took a central position in civil society. These organizations tried hard to advocate the public interest in diverse aspects of everyday lives of ordinary citizens. Despite these similarities, however, the ways they represented the public interest were very heterogeneous. Their manifestations of the public interest are not only different in their organizational structures, but also the issues they are concerned with. Generally speaking, NGOs in Japan have small-scale organizations and more voluntary participations, being more concerned with the enhancement of everyday lives of citizens. In contrast, NGOs in Korea have large-scale organizations and are more concerned with the political issues, frequently initiating massive protests against the state.

RC12-228.1

KIM, HAESOOK* (Long Island University, profkimliu@gmail.com)
Gender, Law and Legal Professions in Korea
Gender, Law and Legal Professions in Korea
Since 1945 Korea has gone from colony to dictatorship to democracy. In Korea, women have become common forces often fighting for a more gender-balanced society.
why Korea as one of the most successful countries in modernization has shown such high rates of depression and suicide. It also attempts to analyze the process of medicalization of depression in Korea and how the doctors and patients accept anti-depressants as a cure for depression.

**SOCh-976.1**

KIM, HYE-KYUNG* (Chonbuk National University, hhkimyou@jbnu.ac.kr)

**Neoliberal Individualization and the Modified Familism of Korea: The Case of Unmarrieds in Their 30s**

As one of countries with the record low fertility rate Korea has the sharp concern in the unmarriedness among youth. The explanations on the issue has been given to the causes such as economic condition or individualism among them, which seem to be insufficient. This article aims to analyze the marriage attitude among the unmarried people in their late thirties focusing on the complexity of their family value. That purpose is to explain the characteristics of the individualization in intimacy in the times of the late modernity relating with the strong familialism and the kinship system of the patrilineality privileging the first son. The analysis on the life course is also the main theme in this research. The economic crisis of Korea under the IMF-led bailout programs started to be intensified from the year of 1998 when the cohort group of birth in 1975 started to graduate from the universities. So this article selected 19 unmarried men and women from the target group, who were thirty eight years old.

The result shows the great gender differences in the narratives of family value. Men interviewees tend to tell the sons' responsibility of the care for the parents and the role of the male provider, while the women counterparts focus on seeking the target group, who were thirty eight years old.

The case study shows that the gendered differences in the narratives of family value. Men interviewees tend to tell the sons' responsibility of the care for the parents and the role of the male provider, while the women counterparts focus on seeking the target group, who were thirty eight years old.

**JAPA-16.3**

KIM, IKKI* (Dongguk University, ikki@dongguk.edu)

**Korean Wave As a Hybrid Subculture**

The Korean wave (Hallyu) refers to the significantly increased popularity of Korean drama and music around the world. Hallyu swept through Japan, China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Philippines, Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries, and then to all over the world. Now, Hallyu has expanded to include the popularity of any Korean subculture including cuisine, clothes, cosmetics and language, etc. ‘Gangnam style’ by Korean singer PSY has recently acquired more than 1.7 billion views on Y-Tube in the world within a year.

This paper is dealing with the rise of the Korean wave (Hallyu), reasons of success and the current situation of the Korean wave both in the positive and negative aspects, and then it concludes with some sociological implications for a hybridization of East Asian culture. This study claims that Hallyu is the fruit of hybridization through digesting the influx of culture from Western and Asian sources in Korea. Hallyu in turn builds a hybrid subculture that appeals in Asia based on a long tradition of cultural interactions among other countries.

**RC44-730.4**

KIM, JIK-DOO* (Chung-Ang University, yellowriot@hanmail.net)

**Organizing Independent Contractors in South Korea: A Case of Insurance Agents Unionizing**

The purpose of this study is to understand limitations and possibilities of organizing independent contractors by focusing on insurance agents in South Korea. Among various types of precarious employment, insurance agents are an exemplary case of independent contractor jobs. Since the 1997 crisis, the private insurance industry has shifted market risk on to workers by employment externalization in the form of independent contracting as well as total downsizing by introduction of variable insurance scheme. The labor standard law does not treat insurance agents as workers and most of insurance agents are not affiliated with labor unions. As a result, insurance agents are outside labor protections. Under this context, insurance agents attempted to organize their own union, Korean Insurance Agents Union (KIAU), in early 2000s, and form a branch of Korean Finance and Service Workers’ Union (KFSWU) in 2004. However, the KIAU lost rapidly its membership since the mid-2000s and have failed to revitalize itself until now. This failure might be attributed to some external and internal factors. External factors include the denial of worker status by the courts, the absence of labor market regulation by the government, and crackdown on union activities by major insurance companies like Samsung. Internal factors include the absence of strategic approach on the side of the industrial union (KFSWU), individualized job characteristics of insurance agents, heterogeneity of the working conditions between regular workers of insurance companies and insurance agents. In recent attempts to re-organize insurance agents, the role of industrial union is crucial factor. Some programs turning non-regular workers into regular jobs are implemented by the KFSWU through collective agreements; however, the union focused on directly employed non-regular workers, like fixed-term workers. Moreover, the KFSWU's strategic and long-term support was not given to insurance agents, because of its internal constraints and the lack of preparation.

**RC44-739.19**

KIM, MIJIN* (Hitotsubashi University, sabgilzzang@gmail.com)

**International Policy-Translation Among Precarious Women Workers Organizations Japan and Korea in Comparison**

It was Japan that established the women-only labor union, which was influenced on learning and adopting the main idea of organizing precarious, non-standard women workers from the model of SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association) in India, on the one hand, and from the cases of community labor movement in Japan, on the other hand. Korean Women's Workers' Union (KWWA) learned the acts of Women's Union Tokyo (WUT) in Japan, and established a women-only labor union, which is Korean Women's Trade Union (KWTU) later. On the contrary, Women's Union Tokyo learned the way of organizing and its role of KWWA, and applied to establishing the Action Center for Working Women (ACW2). Yet, the organizational performance and political impact of the KWTU and KWWA overwhelmed those of the Japanese, WUT and ACW2, in a decade.

By introducing the concept of policy translation, this study searches for understanding the different strategies and results in organizing and reflecting interests of precarious women workers in Japan and Korea. The term of policy translation will be defined for describing the process of moving policies, programme, ideas or institutions from one time and space to another. Policy ideas may travel via individuals and organizations. It helps to capture the travel of ideas and their modification at the organizational level and helps to analyze the history of women's organization, the labor movement discourse, and the drivers in the process of policy influence.

The effective performance of KWTU and KWWA attributes to the organizational strategy of the movement leaders, the solidarity condition within the civil society, and the rise of the new cultural context emphasizing the women rights in the society. These experiences of the two countries show that policy-translation can occur
and matter within labor movement, and that its effectiveness can vary according to
the strategy, environment and context.

RC32-563.14
KIM, MINZEE* (Ewha Womans University, minzeekim@ewha.ac.kr)
Implications of Work-Family Policies and Anti-Discrimination Policies on Gender Occupational Inequality: A Cross-National Study

Whereas the impact of the welfare state on the quantity and quality of women's
employment is widely studied, little research has further investigated the ways
other (non-welfare) types of policies affect women's occupational opportunities.
In this paper, I attempt to explain the level of gender occupational inequality in 2004 in 33
countries through cross-national variations in particular state policies in 1984. I create an original indicator of two types of policies: laws designed to
help women combine employment and childrearing responsibilities (measured by
a paid maternity leave policy) and laws that promote non-discrimination (mea-
sured by a policy that guarantees equal access to all occupations and a policy that
guarantees equal remuneration). My data thus include three policies altogether:
maternity-leave policies and two distinct forms of anti-discrimination policies. I
find that state policies are the strongest determinants, compared to global and
female human capital factors, of the gender occupational inequality but different
types of policies have different impacts. Specifically, maternity leave is associat-
ed with a greater level of occupational gender inequality while anti-discrimina-
tion legislation is associated with less occupational inequality within countries.
Although a panel analysis for a relatively small number of countries should not be
overgeneralized, the results do introduce new information about policy-specific
consequences for gender occupational inequality and provide a solid foundation
for future research.

RC07-139.1
KIM, MUN CHO* (Korea University, muncho@korea.ac.kr)
New Media and The Social Reconstruction Of Reality

Social constitutive power of media has been increasing continuously as we en-
ter the era of new media driven by digital technology. As a result, media is no lon-
ger a simple means of living but a life itself. Building on Peter Berger and Thomas
Lukmann's phenomenological proposition: 'Reality is socially constructed', this
study first applies said proposition to our current social reality and discusses the
changing life-world of the digital age under the theme of "social reconstruction of
reality." Next, referring to the results from 2011's survey of 1027 netizens on
happiness, the constituting mechanisms of online and offline life-worlds are com-
pared. Finally, based on aforementioned theoretical and empirical discussions, qualitative differences in online and offline life-worlds are further explored.

Upon analyzing survey results, the rise of online life-world, as opposed to of-
line life-world, is witnessed. Online life-world can now be considered a very effec-
tive functional alternative to offline life-world. While citizens, the members of off-
line life-world tend to follow reality principle, netizens of online life-world appear
to favor fantasy principle. If causal logic is inherently emphasized in explaining
the behaviors of citizens, narrative logic seems more salient for understanding
netizen's behaviors.

Compared to our conventional offline everyday-life which has been existing
from the outset of agricultural age, online everyday-life, used to be generally
looked down as 'mock reality' devoid of substance. However, empowered online
tural reality is now elevated to an alternative life-world capable of competing
against offline actual reality. Moreover, owing to its hyper-real characteristics, on-
line virtual reality appears to reinforce itself up to a point where the possibility of
colonizing offline everyday-life cannot be ignored.

RC16-282.7
KIM, MUN CHO* (Korea University, muncho@korea.ac.kr)
KIM, ANDREW (Korea University)
South Korean Values: Understanding Who Koreans Are

Attempts at understanding what people think and feel has been one of the
major themes in the realm of academia. From motivations to strategies, various
studies seek to venture into the unknown. Identity, when applied to inner-workings of
people in general, can serve as the starting point. Identity, motivation, and core
values are expected to guide us in comprehending who Koreans are.

This study seeks to develop an understanding of who South Koreans are. Fol-
lowing the logic of "magic of numbers" and fully utilizing the power of empirical
generalization, overall mind map of South Koreans is drawn. Data gathered from
47 separate assessments by psychoanalysts is used.

It could be argued that South Korean mind map consists of following three
main branches: 1) Relationalism, 2) Inner-Worldliness, and 3) Returnism. These
tendencies are all intertwined and form secular trinity in the sense of supreme
bliss.' As aforementioned tendencies went through significant alterations, the
sense of supreme bliss' sought after differs from that of traditional Korean soci-
ety. The kind of bliss so many Koreans yearn for nowadays is more of a fortune
than happiness. Disenchanted Koreans today seek the sense of supreme bliss by
means of meaningful and beneficial personal connections. What we are witnessing
is the reflection of distrust toward ruling ideology and social leadership, resis-
tance to the opportunity structure where fairness is ignored, and remorse over
competitive life where winner takes all.

SOCI-977.2
KIM, MYOUNG-HEE* (People's Health Institute, hungsill@gmail.com)
JUNG CHOI, KYUNG-HEE (Ewha Woman's University)
Inequalities in Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy in Korea: Gender and Educational Disparity

Health inequality is considered as a sensitive barometer of social inequality.
Over the last decade, social inequality in Korea has becomes intensified in multi-
ple dimensions, which concerns on distribution of population health. Based on
life expectancy (LE) and healthy life expectancy (HLE), we examined the
health inequality cross social groups by gender and education over time.
LE is the expected number of years of life remaining at a given age, de-
ferred from the current age-specific mortality rates. HLE is a composite measure
of rate of survival and morbidity, to imply remaining years that a person of a certain
age is expected to live without disability or in good health status. Through data
linkage (death registration, population census, and nationwide sample survey for
morbidity status), we calculated LE and HLE by abridged life table method and
Sullivan method, respectively.

From 2000 to 2010, LE at birth of men and women increased from 67.9 to 74.3
years and from 77.4 to 82.2 years, respectively. As of 2010, women live 7.9 years
more than men. However, gender gap in HLE was negligible; HLE at birth was 62.8
years for women and 62.7 years for men, respectively. Also, education disparity
did not become narrower over the last decade in both genders. These results imply differential experiences of morbidity and mortality across
gender and socioeconomic groups. Social determinants beyond individual bio-
logical traits, and biological process of social influence within individuals should
be explored.

RC31-521.5
KIM, NORA* (University of Mary Washington, hkim@umw.edu)
Developmental Multiculturalism In The East and Liberal Multiculturalism In The West?

While multiculturalism is losing its popularity among Western European coun-
tries, multiculturalism has gained popularity and continued to play an important
role in East Asian countries. This paper examines the extent to which multicultur-
alisn in the East (mainly South Korea and Taiwan) conform to and deviate from
Western liberal multiculturalism. In this paper, I define and limit the discussion
of multiculturalism as immigrant multiculturalism or a mode of immigrant incor-
poration. I argue that at the level of practices and policy instruments, Western mul-
ticulturalism and Eastern multiculturalism are similar; both segment and strati-
fy immigrants on the basis of their willingness and ability to assimilate to a host coun-
try. But, at the level of discourse, Western and Eastern multiculturalism diverge.
Western "liberal" multiculturalism treats tolerance a property of liberal West and
construes the immigrant others "illiberal, object of tolerance". On the contrary, Eastern
eastern multiculturalism presents multicultural tolerance as a necessity for their
countries to become advanced liberal democracy. For this reason, I call multi-
culturalism in the East "developmental multiculturalism". The key difference in
the Western liberal multiculturalism and Eastern developmental multiculturalism
centers on who has the responsibility to learn the value of tolerance. In the West,
it is the immigrant minorities; while in the East, it is the non-immigrant majorities.
The difference in Western liberal multiculturalism and Eastern developmental
multiculturalism may suggest one possible reason why the popularity of multicultu-
ralism has declined in the West while it is still in vogue in the East. In the West,
multiculturalism is constructed in a way that its failure is blamed on immigrant
minorities. In Eastern developmental multiculturalism, multicultural tolerance is
constructed as a virtue of advanced, more developed [Western] countries and
achieves multicultural tolerance is the role of non-immigrant majorities for their
country to become more like the developed countries.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

The notion of race and ethnicity is central to contemporary immigration scholarship. Researchers routinely compare groups of different origins to assess their immigration trajectories and respective degrees of socio-economic integration. Less attention, however, has been paid to the historical origins of the classification and categorization in immigration. This paper argues that Dillingham Commission Report (1911) marks the pivotal moment, at least in the United States. Responding to the surge of nativism and increase in the number of immigrants and from southern and eastern Europe at the end of 19th century, the leading politicians and intellectuals of the time engaged in the task of classifying and categorizing immigrants: vast amount of statistical data on social and economic characteristics of immigrants within the U.S. were collected to promote a scientifically informed measure of immigration control.

Focusing on the data from the report concerning crime, welfare, and education of immigrants, this paper will display how racial and ethnic categories emerge out of raw data. The initial statistics conveys an extremely complex portrayal of immigrants, often divided by exotic categories (such as “black Russians”) that are remote from our contemporary understanding of race and ethnicity. As report progresses to the synthesis and recommendation, however, the notions of “desirable” and “undesirable” immigrants emerge as an overarching principle of categorization, and the ensuing recommendation of promoting positive immigration leads to reaffirmation of the pervasive understandings of racial hierarchy. Endless stream of numbers and crosstables align behind this hierarchy to provide substances to racial categorization, and immigration policy follows this blueprint to shape national identity of the U.S. by implementing the national quota restrictions of 1921.

Drawing from original archival evidences, I show how race, ethnicity, and national identity emerge out of statistical data, both through scientific reasoning and political struggle.

Attitudinal Correlates of Cohabitation in Japan

What are the attitudinal correlates of cohabitation in Japan? Cohabitation has been growing more prevalent among young cohorts in Japan, and yet little is known about its relationship with liberal attitudes on family and gender. Exploring this issue is important for testing the Second Demographic Transition theory that predicts ideational secularization as driving force for non-traditional unions like cohabitation. In this article, I examine attitudes on family and gender norms that are correlated with current or past cohabitation experience. For this analysis I use the 2009 National Survey on Family and Economic Conditions (NS-FEC), a national, two-stage stratified probability sample of 3,112 Japanese men and women ages 20-49. Individuals with more liberal attitudes toward pre-marital sex and out-of-wedlock birth were more likely to have cohabited relative to those with conservative attitudes. Also, those who disagreed with forgoing divorce for the sake of children were also more likely to have cohabited. On the other hand, differences in attitudes on other gender issues did not significantly change the likelihoods of cohabitation. The results show that liberalism in only narrow range of family issues are associated with cohabitation in Japan, showing only partial support for the Second Demographic Transition. Also, the results suggest that cohabitors in Japan would be expected to have higher rates of divorce once they enter marriage compared to non-cohabitors.

Care, Welfare State and Multidimensional Social Citizenship: The Case of South Korea from a Comparative Perspective

This study aims to investigate the peculiarities and changes of the child care in South Korea by applying a theoretical framework of multidimensional social citizenship. To embrace the affluent theoretical arguments on gender, family and welfare states, this study suggests the concept of ‘multidimensional social citizenship’ consisting of decommodification (state intervention), defamilialization (family role), and degenderization (gender equality) in analyzing care. Using OECD data and Time-Use data, the child care of South Korea in 2000s were analyzed according to the three-dimensional social citizenship. The main findings are as follows. First, the social citizenship has developed dramatically in the dimensions of de-commodification and defamilialization, but not much in that of degenderization in child care of South Korea. Second, in terms of outcome, the development of child care policy has hardly contributed to improve women’s labor market participation in South Korea. Finally, the classification of child care across the welfare states according to three dimensions suggests the existence of East Asian care regime.

Social Investment, Welfare State and Generation Politics: The Case of South Korea

This study aims to introduce a new generational politics model, and to apply it in explaining the welfare politics in South Korea where social investment strategy has recently been pursued. So far, social investment perspective underscores policies for the early stage of life rather than policies for older age has overlooked welfare politics, whereas existing theories on welfare politics have failed to organize generational interests theoretically. To fill this theoretical gap, this study suggests ‘three generations model’ which establishes older generation, working generation, and future generation as key stakeholders having welfare status in the welfare state. Applying this model, this study explains how public pension for older generation has reformed, and how social investment policies for future generation have expanded in South Korea since the late 2000s. The main results are as follows: First, the findings in analyzing pension reform show that generational cleavages were stronger than the class cleavages of labor-capital or insider-outsider. Furthermore, future generation has been considered as a main stakeholder even without visible representation in decision making. Second, development of child care policy has been pursued in the context of social investment in South Korea. The complete expansion of child care support has been made possible as the interests of current working generation and of future generation were considered almost comparable. In addition, investment on future generation has been considered as the compensation for generational equality in the era of ageing society. Theoretically, this study confirms that three generations model has an effective explanatory power in understanding welfare politics of social investment.
The notion of race and ethnicity is central to contemporary immigration scholarship. Researchers routinely compare groups of different origins to assess their immigration trajectories and respective degrees of socio-economic integration. Less attention, however, has been paid to the historical origins of the classification and categorization in immigration. This paper argues that Dillingham Commission Report, published in 1911, marks the pivotal moment, at least in the United States. Responding to the surge of nativism and increase in the number of immigrants and from southern and eastern Europe at the end of 19th century, the leading politicians and intellectuals of the time engaged in the task of classifying and categorizing immigrants: vast amount of statistical data on social and economic characteristics of immigrants within the U.S. were collected to promote a scientifically informed measure of immigration control.

Focusing on the data from the report concerning crime, welfare, and education of immigrants, this paper will display how racial and ethnic categories emerge out of real data. The initial statistics convey an extremely complex portrayal of immigrants, often divided by esoteric categories (such as "black Russians") that are remote from our contemporary understanding of race and ethnicity. As report progresses to the synthesis and recommendation, however, the notions of "desirable" and "undesirable" immigrants emerge as an overarching principle of categorization, and the inconsistency in scheme of promoting positive immigration leads to reaffirmation of the pervasive understandings of racial hierarchy. Endless stream of numbers and crosstables align behind this hierarchy to provide substances to racial categorization, and immigration policy follows this blueprint to shape national identity of the U.S. by implementing the national quota restrictions of 1924.

Drawing from original archival evidences, I show how race, ethnicity, and national identity emerge out of statistical data, both through scientific reasoning and political struggle.

A New Style of Labor Movement Among Korean Youth

South Korea has shown high levels of collective interest in various forms of social movements in the modern history. So far, Korean scholars adopted social movement theories emphasizing the roles of resource mobilization, rational choices, political opportunity structures, or social networks; however, they could rarely include the role of emotions in social movements. This study focuses on the mobilizing of social movements: Although the youth generation feels anger and dissatisfaction with the perceived social injustice under the economic crisis, why do they fail to take collective actions? With the ever increasing economic polarization in the present neo-liberal regime, the relationship between emotion and social activities among young people in Korean society has been drawing scholarly attentions. As high rates of unemployment and unstable employment conditions (non-salaried and part-time work) become normalized in the society, youth anxiety and depression are emerging as societal problems. The emotions of the young generation (particularly anxiety and depression) were not approved as cultural normos in traditional Confucianism and modernism. However, not in the line of Gustav Le Bon, the authentic expression of collective anger (resentment) can incite proactive behavior in a late-modern or post-modern society.

In this research, the subjects are youth in their 20s, mainly college students, involved in "Alba Yeondae" which literally means a solidarity group for part-time workers aiming to raise the minimum wage. This study employs ethnography and in-depth interviews to examine how the emotions of youth (anxiety, fear, and anger) exert a socially bonding influence that moves them to collective action. "Alba Yeondae" has emphasized the collective expressions of frustrated emotions against the prejudices of the social movements while reforming the existing structures of societal and economic exploitation.

Books

KIMURA, ERIKO* (RC34, eriko.kimura@gmail.com) Charm As the Capital in Japanese Youth Culture

The purpose of this presentation is to examine the type of capital an individual possesses to attract others using quantitative data from the 2012 survey conducted by the Japan Youth Study Group. Z. Bauman (2000, Liquid Modernity) has pointed out that with professions and families becoming more and more fluid, one’s own body has become one of the means of confirming one’s identity (Details of the book is omitted in this abstract). Then, what does this ‘body’ refer to? Attractive looks can be one of them. But this is not enough. C. Hakim (2011, Honey money: the Power of Erotic Capital) has offered an interesting insight on this point. That is, in addition to economic capital, cultural capital and social capital identified by P. Bourdieu (1986, “Forms of Capital”), she has proposed the fourth capital, ‘erotic capital’. She also suggests that the benefits yielded from erotic capital, which is made up of looks and interpersonal charm, are huge and increasingly important. Nonetheless, conventional sociological studies have not paid enough attention to people’s attractiveness. In particular, in the study of feminism, femininity, which is one of the attractive characteristics of a female, has been denied. Therefore, whenever we examine the different genders and those without, and benefits that are gained in this regard. The presentation first examines constitutive elements of erotic capital in Japanese youth culture. Secondly, it examines the ways in which erotic capital differs from ‘social capital’, a concept which is increasingly receiving attention.

Language Rights and Disability Studies

Language rights discourses have rapidly evolved in Japan during the last decade. From an almost unknown term, it has advanced to a frequently used concept to address linguistic inequality. By foregrounding fairness in language matters, this discourse has expanded the scope of moral arguments on language diversity in Japan. With the newly being heavily influenced by international academic and political discourses, the Japanese discussion on language rights has gradually undergone some specific evolutions. For example, it is probably unique to Japan that the struggle for the recognition of the sign language has been one of the leading forces advancing language rights. Related to this is the most striking characteristic: the enlivenment of language rights with the discourse of disability studies. The so-called social model in disability studies, which sees the cause of disability not in the body of the individual but in the society, has ostensible affinity to the idea of language rights which also focuses on injustices rooted in sociolinguistic conditions. The approach to add options rather than just change the dominant regime, or the emphasis on improving the legal framework are also features common to both discourses.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The concept of communication rights which came out of this synthesis seems to have the potential to overcome the limits of the internationally contested concept of language rights which typically seeks to provide a certain status to a certain defined language. After a short overview of the language rights discourse in Japan, the paper compares this discourse with recent international discussions on the matter in order to assess whether and how the Japanese way of conceptualizing language rights can contribute to put forward the international discussion on inequality related to language.

RC45-744.6

KIMURA, KUNIHIRO* (Tohoku University, kkimura@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)

Education, Employment, and Gender Role Attitudes Of Japanese Married Women In The 21st Century: Declining Significance Of Rational Choice and Cognitive Dissonance Reduction?

Several students of attitude change have utilized models that combine rational choice with cognitive dissonance. Kimura (2007) proposed a hypothesis of "rational choice and cognitive dissonance under the constraint of the segmented labor market" in order to explain the apparently paradoxical associations among education, employment, and gender role attitudes found in the data of Japanese married women in 1980s and 1990s. There was a negative relationship between educational attainment and attitudes towards the gender division of labor, a negative association between these attitudes and employment, and also a negative association between educational attainment and employment. If we analyze the data in the early 21st century, however, we can find that all of these associations are weaker than before. Although this seems to reduce the explanatory power of the hypothesis that postulates rational choice and cognitive dissonance reduction, I will examine the factors that may have contributed to these changes form a rational choice perspective. On the one hand, surveys on gender role attitudes, as well as media reports on these surveys, have pervaded Japan so that respondents might have come to regard a negative attitude towards the gender division of labor as a socially desirable response. On the other hand, protracted recession have reduced the size of the fulltime labor market as well as the husband's income so that even highly educated wives might have become unable to resist working as part-time or dispatched workers. The former implies that another kind of rationality plays a part while the latter implies that structural constraints on rationality are significant.

RC12-219.2

KIMURA, MASATO* (Takachiho University, japan, kimura.com@gmail.com)

Who Support the Death Penalty in Japan?

One of the most powerful reasons for retaining the death penalty in Japan is the wide public support for it (86% as of 2009). However, it is often criticised that the governmental survey contains a wording misleading the public into retentionists, and it remains uncertain who support the death penalty. Based on the online quota sampling survey conducted in 2013, the presentation clarifies what distinguishing attitudes are found in the retentionists. Although recent criminologist studies show that people's misperception of unsafer society despite the counter evidences, no significant difference in this point is found between retentionists and abolitionists. Rather the gaps are found in their knowledge and perceptions of social factors of crimes, deterrence of criminal punishments, rehabilitation of criminals, international trends, and the principle of the presumption of innocence.

RC21-380.8

KIMURA, SHISEI* (Konan Women's University, shisei2@gmail.com)

Branding of an Industrial Heritage and Practice of Local People: The Case Study of Gunkan-Jima

This study examines how the branding and the commodification of an ex-industrial area proceed and how they affect everyday practices and historical identities of local people. Nagasaki is a global harbor city located in southwest Japan. Less than fifteen kilometers away from the port of Nagasaki, there is Gunkan-jima island. The island was used as a coal-mining station between 1887 and 1974, contributing to the industrial modernization of Japan. In 1890, the Mitsubishi Company bought the island and set about gaining coal from the bottom of the sea. Subsequently, the company built up the island's infrastructure as well as living quarters (such as large concrete buildings, apartments) to accommodate its workers. However, in 1974, the mines were forced to close due to an abrupt shift in energy use, which made the whole population move out of the island. Since then, Gunkan-jima has been totally uninhabited. However recently, the island started to arouse attention as a symbolic site of industrial modernization of Japan. Nagasaki City is now attempting to re-evaluate this abandoned island as an "industrial heritage" and utilizing it as a tourism resource for regenerating the declining industrial areas. There has even been a movement to make the island a world heritage site, while tours around Gunkan-jima are also becoming more and more popular.

Using data based on fieldwork conducted in Nagasaki City and semi-structured interviews with several actors related to Gunkan-jima, I found that the branding and the commodification of the ex-industrial island have been drastically promoted by the municipal merger and the "locality" as the basis of the legitimacy to represent the island has been totally changed. These findings can be utilized in the future studies that examine the mechanism of urban regeneration projects.

RC35-611.1

KIMURA, TADAFUMI* (Yes, t.kimura@m.tohoku.ac.jp)

Situational Approach to "individuality"—-from the Perspective of Frame Analysis——

The purpose of this study is to examine the concept of "individuality" from the perspective of the definition of the situation and Goffman's discussion in his Frame Analysis. Symbolic interactionists focus individual interpretation process about social reality. They postulate the great influences of the individuality upon constructing social reality. However, can we construct social reality freely? How can we explain the steady coincidence of our definition of the situation?

In Frame Analysis, he investigates the acquisition process of social reality based on his "interaction order theory." He indicates people's impressions for others depends on the definition of the situation. When he engages in this problem, he focuses on the correlation between impressions for the role behaviors and these for the individualities.

Imagine an interaction in an operation room. Some surgeons say jokes or give some nicknames to surgical instruments during an operation. If a patient watches their ridiculous attitude, s/he guesses they might be queer or incompetent. However, according to Goffman, they try to reduce stresses or tensions of other operation staffs and lead the operation to succeed by doing so. From the standpoint of the operation staffs, such behaviors by surgeons do not convey any odd impression about their personalities. In the American hospital culture, these behaviors are accepted as conventional role behaviors of surgeons.

As shown in the above example, how people interpret the behaviors of surgeons and their individualities is dependent on their definition of the situation. According to Goffman, it depends on what kind of frame they apply to social reality. The frame in this context is a cultural cognitive pattern of social reality. Whether a behavior is interpreted as a typical role behavior or a unique behavior indicating her/his character depends on the frame of the interpreter.

JS-53.4

KING, DONNA (University of North Carolina Wilmington)

SILVA, SHANNON* (University of North Carolina Wilmington, silvos@uncw.edu)

SILVA, ANDRE (University of North Carolina Wilmington)

It's a Girl Thing: Tween Queens and the Commodification of Girlhood

This submission is a 58 minute documentary film to be shown either in a roundtable session followed by a Q&A or as part of a social event.

Description:
Since the birth of Mary-Kate and Ashley Olsen in 1986, the girls' tween market has evolved from almost non-existent into a multi-billion-dollar money-making machine.

Framed by the structure of a faux interactive website for tween girls, It's a Girl Thing speaks with consumer critics, tween brand marketers, girls, moms, and educators to explore the seemingly benign cultural universe of candy-coated, pastel-colored, hyper-commercialized girl culture (and the tween queen phenomenon) to reveal the complex and contradictory messages directed at today's young girls.

Historical research, playful reenactments and found footage allow the film to look closely and critically at the global tween market's evolution and the role of Disney and Nickelodeons' tween queens (Mary-Kate and Ashley Olsen, Britney Spears, Hilary Duff, Miley Cyrus, Miranda Cosgrove, Kiki Palmer, Selena Gomez, and others) in the market's evolution.

VIMEO LINK FOR FULL VERSION OF THE FILM, IT'S A GIRL THING: https://vimeo.com/68350918
PASSWORD: iagt12
VIMEO LINK FOR TRAILER FOR THE FILM: http://vimeo.com/43684204

RC37-632.3

KING, NEAL* (Virginia Tech, nmking@vt.edu)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Genre As Social Force: Hollywood Cop Action from the Perspective of Filmmakers

Recent analysis of genre as social construction shows that critics and scholars tend to categorize works of art differently than producers do. The biggest marketers in Hollywood copyright genres and so avoid treating their own product as generic. They sell their films instead as unique combinations of diverse elements, in order to appeal to many audiences and differentiate product. Interviews with contributors to the Hollywood cop action movies discuss the conditions under which they come to work on the projects, the extent to which they see themselves as genre-makers, and how they try to differentiate their own work. This research shows that filmmakers answer to their own demands and priorities, distinct from those of critics, audiences, scholars, and distributors. By showing how such diverse categorizations of film converge and diverge, it demonstrates how a genre of human expression is contingent on social affairs, porous in boundaries, prone to change, often subject to reasonable disagreement, and yet still compelling within an industry that remains ambivalent about producing generic work.

RC54-866.5

KINNUNEN, TAINA* (University of Tampere, tkinnun@gmail.com)

PARVIAINEN, JAANA (University of Tampere)

Sensing the Right Person, Finnish Recruitment Consultants and Outline of the Ideal Working Body in the Recruitment Interviews

The body’s aesthetic and emotional capital in the post-industrial working life has eagerly been examined in recent years (e.g. Hassard et al. 2000; Mckie & Watson 2000). The discussion has pointed out the importance of communication skills and the ability to brand oneself in the current labour market where the CV advantage has been displaced by the tyranny of the right person. Feminist scholars (e.g. Acker 1990; Bordo 1993; McDowell 2009) have already shown how different corporeal characteristics in terms of sex/gender become categorized as suitable or unsuitable to conduct different kinds of work tasks. However, we still know too little about how the ideal working body, i.e. representing the wanted personality, is concretely performed in recruitment processes. The paper is based on the interviews of Finnish recruitment consultants. It illuminates their role in assessing and defining the ideal employee when their company clients have mandated them to choose and interview the proper candidates. The paper shows how the candidates should first convince the recruitment consultants in the interviews by stylized bodily performances and communication skills in order to get the job. Recruitment consultants use their own embodied knowledge, determining which candidates would “fit in” with different working teams and environments. In order to fill in their clients’ expectations, the consultants not only attempt to read the bodily performances of the employee candidates. In addition, due to the employment discrimination law, the consultants must be capable of interpreting the non-verbal hints of their clients concerning the ideal employee characteristics of the wanted employee. Theoretically, the paper draws on Marx’s notions of labour, Bourdieu’s (1984) conception of embodied capital and the phenomenological discussion of the lived body (e.g. Merleau-Ponty 1945).

TG07-974.4

KINNUNEN, TAINA* (University of Tampere, tkinnun@gmail.com)

“Strong Ones Manage Alone, Weak Ones on Each Other’s Laps”. Love and the Finnish Touching Culture

“Strong ones manage alone, weak ones on each other’s laps”. Love and the Finnish touching culture

The quoted phrase is an old Finnish saying which represents the traditional virtue of managing alone. The “lap” is not only a metaphorical expression; instead, it refers to the widely shared attitude to the sense of touch in human relationships. In Finland, the touch is saturated with prohibitions, fears and taboos, even in childcare. This was noticed in touch life narratives written by Finns of different generations that were gathered for the project under discussion. In particular, the writers born just before or during the war years in 1939-1945, hardly remember the Finnish touching culture as it refers to the widely shared attitude to the sense of touch in human relationships. This was noticed in touch life narratives written by Finns of different generations that were gathered for the project under discussion. In particular, the writers born just before or during the war years in 1939-1945, hardly remember the Finnish touching culture as it refers to the widely shared attitude to the sense of touch in human relationships. This was noticed in touch life narratives written by Finns of different generations that were gathered for the project under discussion. In particular, the writers born just before or during the war years in 1939-1945, hardly remember the Finnish touching culture as it refers to the widely shared attitude to the sense of touch in human relationships. This was noticed in touch life narratives written by Finns of different generations that were gathered for the project under discussion. In particular, the writers born just before or during the war years in 1939-1945, hardly remember the Finnish touching culture as it refers to the widely shared attitude to the sense of touch in human relationships. This was noticed in touch life narratives written by Finns of different generations that were gathered for the project under discussion. In particular, the writers born just before or during the war years in 1939-1945, hardly remember the Finnish touching culture as it refers to the widely shared attitude to the sense of touch in human relationships. This was noticed in touch life narratives written by Finns of different generations that were gathered for the project under discussion. In particular, the writers born just before or during the war years in 1939-1945, hardly remember the Finnish touching culture as it refers to the widely shared attitude to the sense of touch in human relationships. This was noticed in touch life narratives written by Finns of different generations that were gathered for the project under discussion. In particular, the writers born just before or during the war years in 1939-1945, hardly remember the Finnish touching culture as it refers to the widely shared attitude to the sense of touch in human relationships. This was noticed in touch life narratives written by Finns of different generations that were gathered for the project under discussion. In particular, the writers born just before or during the war years in 1939-1945, hardly remember the Finnish touching culture as it refers to the widely shared attitude to the sense of touch in human relationships. This was noticed in touch life narratives written by Finns of different generations that were gathered for the project under discussion. In particular, the writers born just before or during the war years in 1939-1945, hardly remember

RC07-135.1

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BALAZS, BALINT (Environmental Social Science Research)

PATAKI, GYORGY (Corvinus University of Budapest)

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Future Visions and Social Theory

Social science in general and sociology in particular are facing a challenge of creating a viable relation between environment and society in ways that assist the dialogue and multiple attempts for creating visions of a sustainable society. Thinking about the future always involves thinking about the future of society. However, in future studies little attention has been paid to how underlying social theories affect our future visions. Since backcasting is a special approach in future studies which starts with a normative vision of the future and elaborates a strategy to reach this normative vision, this issue is even more pressing. Our paper
aims to reveal and reflect upon the role of these underlying social theories in the construction of future visions in backcasting practices.

In the first part of the paper we will present four different ways to think about society and social change. These are structural functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism and actor-network-theory. We argue that these are not only present in academic papers but also can be thought about as general ways of thinking about society. Furthermore, these underlying models of society also affect the various ways future is presented in public discourses.

The second part of the paper especially focuses on the various methodological approaches to involve social theories in the elaboration of future visions in backcasting practices. Methodologies such as functional analysis of institutions, stakeholder mapping, living labs, narrative approaches and system mapping will be discussed both in relation to the above-mentioned social theories and the future vision which can be created by utilising such methodological approaches. We argue that both constructing upon both theoretical and methodological issues in thinking about the future can enhance the quality of the normative future visions created in backcasting practices.

RC37-631.5

KIRCHBERG, VOLKER* (Leuphana University of Lueneburg, kirchberg@uni.leuphana.de)

Emotions As Reason, Rationale and Result of Urban Artist Areas

For the last two decades urban arts and cultural districts, arts neighborhoods, and artist housing and studios have become the focus of social scientists studying the intersection of urban and arts sociology. I will analyze the emotional forms and functions of this type of urban cohabitation. Certain smaller areas have been, from the bottom up, transformed by artists NOT for external political or economic purposes BUT for self-utilitarian – and often emotional – purposes internal to the participating artists and their community. The latter purposes are objectives directly aimed at the artistic and social condition of the artists. These artist areas are “reserves” that serve as catalyst for the internal socio-spatial emotional enjoyment of artists, performing and propagating a “liberty of delectableness” not offered outside these specific areas. As a theoretical starting point I interpret texts such as Zukin’s “Loft Living” (1982), Bourdieu’s “Rules of Art” (1992) and Ehrenreich’s “Dancing in the Streets” (2006), plus the literature on the notion of “cultural sustainability” that alludes to emotional values (e.g., Kirchberg & Kagan, Brotchi, Duxbury, Throsby). There is a variety of emotional benefits that can be paraphrased and typologized as “artistic community identity”, “alternative com-patriotism”, “lifestyle experimentation” and “bohemian sociality” – to name just a few. Furthermore, these emotional benefits will be analyzed applying the extensive literature on the “affectual turn” (Clough 2007, Gregg & Seighworth 2010). Empirical illustrations will be provided by my own research in urban artist areas in Baltimore, Maryland, and Hamburg, Germany, plus further collated evidence from Phoenix, Arizona, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and other cities.

RC25-450.6

KIRCHNER, CORINNE* (Columbia University, ck12@columbia.edu)

Agism and Language in Old-Age Inequality

Nikolas Coupland (2007) has focused on “style” as a productive dimension of linguistic material. He highlights that sociolinguists have not adequately appreciated variation in style as a tool for conveying meaning in social interaction. Coupland bemoans that linguists have insufficiently studied discourse by and involving old people, disregarding a long tradition of largely psycho-cognitive studies of language practices by and toward old people (But see linguists Pennebaker et al, 1995, Sankoff & Blondeau, 2007). Excepting gerontologists, social scientists also tend to omit old people from research. General discourse rarely associates old age with matters of style, as if style-based variation is of no interest or awareness after a certain age.

Aging of the global population has been widely publicized, generally expressing fears about negative effects on society-at-large – i.e., on younger generations - underlying pervasive public attitudes of agism and discriminatory research inequality. That agism is embedded in language, and detrimentally affects aging identity formation often through linguistic practices, has been recognized (Minciello et al, 2011). A critically examined, with serious attempt at proposing feasible correction. This theoretically Social Constructivist paper is motivated by the under-appreciated success of a similar, salient situation regarding “ableist” language and the stigmatized identity of disability. The Disability Rights Movement offers a model, led by disabled activists, eventually involving rehabilitation and other “helping professionals” and governmental policymakers. Long-term resistance by Aging and Disability field leaders to making that connection is now weakening. For data, I analyze style in online recruitment language from key disability activist versus aging service organizations showing agentic linguistic style changes that can underscore negative effects of agism.

RC16-293.4

KIRILENKO, OLESYA* (Rivne Humanitarian University, olesya.kirilenko@gmail.com)

Fitness Culture As the Factor in Globalization of Recreational Sports

In the context of globalization, integration in the sphere of competitive and professional sports that receives maximum support from political and economic institutions, International Olympic Committee, and international sports federations expands to a great extent. Increasing need of the modern society for health-recreational technologies unprecedentedly reinforces the role of health culture and health industry known as “wellness”. Fitness is an element of wellness culture, and it presents a universal basis for popularization of health forms of physical and sport activity along with optimization of nutrition and body weight control. It makes health fitness as the direction of recreational sports an effective tool for strengthening physical condition of population.

Globalization of health fitness culture is primarily determined by the development of global fitness industry. Another factor in fitness development is the activity of mass media and advertising, as well as marketing and educational campaigns in the form of fitness conventions. The third factor in globalization of fitness culture is the activities of international organization in the sphere of sports for all and fitness, which include Sport for All Commission of International Olympic Committee, the Association for International Sport for All, International Fitness Association, Federation of International Sports, Aerobics and Fitness, and others.

Issues in social factors of promoting health fitness on a global scale as well as its scientific, informational, educational, economic, legal and institutional support represent actual direction in integrative sociological research of sports, physical activity and health. Uneven development of fitness culture and inequality in access to fitness services caused by of various social factors are of particular interest to sociologists.

JS-87.3

KIRILENKO, OLESYA* (Rivne Humanitarian University, olesya.kirilenko@gmail.com)

Problems of Access to Modern Wellness Culture

Society's growing interest to the quality of life has predetermined the development of modern culture and industry of health called “wellness.” During last decades, wellness has acquired features of new institutional complex, which integrates functions of numerous spheres related to health preservation and improvement, e.g., medicine, pharmacology, sports, leisure, tourism, manufacturing of cosmetics, food, goods and cosmetics. The process of popularization of wellness culture is supported by scientific and educational institutions, mass media and advertising. From a sociological point of view the inclusion of individual into wellness culture is determined not only by the conditions of upbringing and quality of education, but also by specific motivation for healthy lifestyle and consumption. The key role in this process is determined by individual's socio-economic status, which includes income level, nature of person’s professional activity, availability of mon-
The Process Of Urban Change In Osaka City After The Collapse Of The Economic Bubble: The Case Of Horie, Nishi Ward

For the last 30 years, cities everywhere have followed the neoliberal path, including a shift to a service economy, consumerism as a way of life, homogenization of urban spaces, socio-spatial polarization, and urban entrepreneurialism. Japan, with a liberal political economic history but also its own regulatory mechanism, based on the bottom-up of the neoliberal urban planning, after the asset price bubble collapse in the early 1990s. Since then, the emphasis on Tokyo as Japan’s sole global city to the neglect of other large cities in Japan has accelerated the further adoption of the neoliberal urban policies. Having lost its previous status due to uneven development, Osaka has nevertheless recently been forced to engage in its own neoliberalization, according to its mayor, Toshimizu, who sees it as the way out of post-bubble economic and demographic stagnation. The contrast of mushrooming fancy mansions and many homeless in the city renders this policy turn questionable.

In this urban sociological research, I aim to comprehend the process of neoliberalization in Osaka City, observing this change process over the last 30 years in detail at the level of a downtown neighborhood called Horie, located in the Nishi Ward. Referring to the concepts of post-industrial city, gentrification and neoliberal urbanism, the study comprises of an analysis of visual materials and narratives of the long-time residents in the area. Despite being very close to the central business district of Osaka City, Horie has a more residential character and is interesting in terms of the regeneration of its old shopping street of furniture stores during the 1990s. Its current atmosphere is visually similar to the western examples of neoliberalized gentrified neighborhoods, with its up-market mansions, western style cafes, specialty stores claiming to do fair trade, trendy people strolling around, and some small crime like purse-snatching.

How Can Trade Unions Improve Quality of Work in Low-Wage Services in Europe?

In 2010 the European Union adopted the Europe 2020 strategy, emphasising the need for increasing labour market participation with more and better jobs as essential elements of Europe’s socioeconomic model. But there is evidence that quality of work in many of the low-waged sectors in Europe is still problematic (Holman 2012) and problematic configurations produce various forms of precariousness, low-wage work, problems of social inclusion and violence at work (Kalleberg 2009). Increasingly, employment at the lower end of the spectrum of skills and wages in Europe is dominated by services that are spatially distributed and often employ vulnerable groups of employees (e.g. contract catering, office cleaning, waste collection, etc.). In these sectors, work is often outsourced from the public sector or other private sector companies and taken over by private sector service providers (large service multinationals or SMEs). The outcomes for employees often are insecure and problematic working conditions and little representation. This results from companies’ cost-cutting strategies, enhanced by changing regulations, the practices of contract awarding and public procurement, the role of the client, conditions that are likely to be exacerbated by austerity measures in the framework of the current crisis, etc. The continuous debate about the specifics of service work has brought significant evidence about the importance of the traditionally exploited employees as a group. The present study (Korczyński 2009). The paper investigates how trade unions address those challenges at EU level and in selected European countries. It is based on the recent research done in the framework of a European comparative project WALQING (www.walqing.eu). The findings presented in the paper are mainly results of the analysis of interviews with social partner representatives in those sectors as well as from company case studies carried out in the examined countries.

Discourses of Internal Migration and Belonging: The Case of Some Communities in Ghana

Ghana, whose geographical position is along the west coast of Africa, has a population of approximately 20 million people. It is estimated that 45-60 local languages and dialects are spoken in Ghana (Dzameshi 1988). English is the official language in Ghana, and it is used as a medium of instruction in educational institutions, commerce and government. A large population of Ghanaians are multilingual but use English as a common language for communication with speakers of other languages in society and for official purposes in France. Each of the nine regions in Ghana has a dominant language that is also taught as a subject to school going children. Of all the languages spoken in Ghana, the Akan language is the most dominant of all. About 44% of Ghanaians understand and speak the Akan language (Osim 2003), though not all of them can speak it fluently.

This paper examines how highly proficient adults from Southern Ghana construct and negotiate social belonging and exclusion in Northern Ghana. The data comes from interviews of individuals who migrated to Northern Ghana as adults and spent a significant portion of their lives in Northern Ghana. How do skills and a goal achievement respectively. To what extent do these aspects of personality support English learning? Is a question we hope to answer. Cook (1991) argues that learners have fully formed personalities and mind when they start learning a second language, and these have profound effects on their ways of learning and on how successful they become. Their capacity to perform as social tasks, which requires mental and physical effort, is influenced in one way or another by their fully formed personalities, which in turn is influenced by the environment in which they find themselves. This implies that students who come to class will bring along attitudes from the society they live in, which in turn affects motivation and subsequently their performance. These attitudes developed over years, could be either positive or somewhat negative. Data was collected from a sample size of 1444 Senior High School students in the Eastern Region.

Personality and English Learning: The Case Of Some Students In Ghana

This paper focuses on understanding the role personality plays in English learning among some students in the Eastern Region of Ghana. Personality as defined by Ortega (2009), are qualities in a person or predispositions that have been learned through social experience. The personality aspects examined are learner beliefs, motivation and self-esteem because they are linked to learner ability to negotiate for belonging within the Northern identity region and successfully learn the dominant language? How do participants position themselves as successful learners a Northern language? After successful negotiation, how do they see themselves in relation to the local people?

We argue that the study of identity and language use must consider socio-historical contexts. Success in acquiring the Northern language is based on interaction. We examine the aspects of a good language learner namely: learning process, learner characteristics, and language features from the perspective of identity negotiation. We also examine the narratives that the individuals tell of the processes of identity negotiation.

Discourses of Internal Migration and Belonging: The Case of Some Communities in Ghana

For former convicts, reintegration into society is complicated by psychological factors, such as mental strains and personality traits, and socioeconomic factors, such as unstable employment. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between the frequency of incarceration (at children’s self-reliance support facilities, juvenile reformatories, juvenile penitentiaries, and prisons) and the personality factors of criminal thinking and sense of coherence (SOC).

This study was conducted at two metropolitan area offender rehabilitation facilities and participants were 116 Japanese men who had been placed under parole/probationary supervision or had been recently released from prison. The participants completed a questionnaire survey that contained the Japanese
version of the 13-item SOC scale, the Japanese criminogenic thinking inventory (JCTI), and self-reported demographic items. The SOC scale consists of three subscales of comprehensibility, manageability, and meaningfulness. The JCTI contains four subscales including discontinuity, “cut off” thinking, self-deception, and problem avoidance. Spearman’s rank correlation coefficients were calculated to assess the relationship between the frequency of incarceration and each personality factor. In addition, the Man-Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis test were performed to analyze the relationship between frequency of incarceration and demographic variables including age, dwelling environment, education, marital status, job history, and the latest charged offense.

The results revealed negative correlations between the frequency of incarceration and the total SOC score and the scores on the comprehensibility and manageability subscales. A positive correlation was observed between the frequency of incarceration and the JCTI subscale of “cut off” thinking. The frequency of imprisonment (at least once) and the demographic variables of marital status and the latest charged offense were found to be significantly correlated.

Improving offenders’ SOC and criminal thinking might mitigate the risk of recidivism and facilitate their reentry into society. Our findings will be discussed further in our presentation.

RC34-584.4

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Young People’s Practical Agency: Transitions From FE College To Work In London

This paper presents findings from the Changing Youth Labour Markets and School to Work Transitions in Modern Britain project. The project examined young people’s experiences and perceptions about study, work and the future while going through transitions. Our findings demonstrate a complex picture of potentialities, vulnerabilities and resilience of young people in transition. The target group was young people aged between 18 and 24, who were on vocational courses at Further Education (FE) colleges in London. This group is an under-researched ‘missing middle’ (Roberts 2011) group, who are neither NEET nor following ‘tidy’ pathways. Drawing on the individualisation theory and agency theories, we explore how diverse and complex transition experiences of the missing middle can be categorised. We apply the conceptual framework of temporal orientations of agency, originally proposed by Emirbayer and Mische (1998). The missing middle group shows a number of potentialities, but they are vulnerable under current circumstances of youth labour markets. The young people do exercise agency in making decisions based on practical and realistic options available to them at the present, and thus they develop resilience. We suggest that agency is situated and discussed the interplay between young people’s agency and the contexts in which they live, particularly in relation to youth labour market conditions.

RC04-79.27

KIVELÄ, MIKAEL* (University of Helsinki, mikhail.kivela@helsinki.fi)

Deterritorialising Teaching and Research Through Information Technology and Capitalism

Allegedly there is a gap measured in astronomical units between the ways in which the contemporary youths and universities work with knowledge. And thus the universities at least in Finland should gird their organisational loins and adapt accordingly. In this paper I investigate one such attempt to deterritorialise teaching, learning and research to better suit the future the involved parties have envisioned or wish to create. I do this by concentrating on the use of the concept of Knowledge Practices in expressing and explaining this vision. Deterritorialisation is used here in two senses: firstly as travelling to new places and secondly as the parameter defining the state of the boundaries and relative internal heterogeneity of an assemblage. With these concepts I try to map out the envisioned future relationship between universities and society by tracing the relationships of different components of a particular assemblage called Minerva Plaza expressed in material form or through language.

This is a work in progress but Knowledge Practices seems to be effective in making various boundaries less fixed and solid by being somewhat amorphous and scalable. It spans recurring everyday activities (practices) from individual to societal level like liminal processes, social sciences, psychology and cultural-historical activity theory. Furthermore information technology is deemed to have the general capacity of enhancing the joint knowledge creation of humans in conjunction with it. Is the future role of universities to provide such easily adaptable concepts which facilitate bringing in corporate partners by avoiding excessive clarity? Would this contribute to the techno-political utopia of virtual online communities developing the roles of the state and combating transnational corporations as Taul Harper suggests in “Smash the Stratford?"
by the currently popular “evolutionary psychology” (Toolby and Cosmides, Pinker) regarding the human nature; (2) the “Homo economicus criticisms” of evolutionary economists in the spirit of a Cooperative Species: Human Reciprocity and its Evolution (Boyles and Gints); (3) Geoffrey Hodgson’s version of “Generalized Darwinism”; and (4) “niche-construction” approach to human “gene–culture coevolution” (Deacon, Dennett, Laland, Odling-Smee), with its evolution–historical studies on social learning and language evolution.

While evolutionary psychology offers insights into humanity in a long enough timeframe, it unfortunately involves a leap from the face-to-face groups of Pleistocene era straight to modern societies, over all sociologically interesting institutional developments. Boyles and Gints discuss the evolution of altruism against the ideal of selfish individual, providing solutions to “the problem of social order” – timely in economics but familiar to sociologists already since Talcott Parsons. Hodgson’s model in turn utilizes pragmatist conceptual tools well, but its level–ontology and associated principles of evolution require less convincing. This paper seeks to pick out the best lessons of these three approaches and synthesize them with the fourth, niche-construction approach. The resulting organism–environment transaction model opens the brain–consciousness–language–society continuum “outside-in” rather than “inside-out” and allows understanding the processes of localized organism–environment transactions by means of which evolution can in fact only be understood.

KCY32-564.18

KIYOHARA, YUU* (The University of Tokyo, yuu.kiyohara127@gmail.com)

Did Japanese Women Writing on Cultural Issues in Post War Japan Create Solidarity Among Themselves? a Case Study of the “Kusanomi Kai” (Kusanomi association)

In post-war Japan, many Japanese women have been writing about their everyday lives, their opinions on social problems, or politics in major newspapers. These readers’ columns helped in founding the “Kusanomi Kai” (Kusanomi association), an association of writers and readers, in 1955.

In my presentation, I will examine how and why a community of writers was created between 1955 and 1958. First, I will explain why they founded the communication association and made it their primary media. Back in the 1950s, women often found it difficult to get their opinions published in major newspapers, since some took a more traditional view that women were inferior to men and consequently criticized women’s opinions that appeared in the readers’ columns. To avoid being criticized, some women made “Kusanomi Kai” their primary media to communicate amongst themselves.

Second, I will discuss the practice of writing followed by the “Kusanomi Kai” members and the use of media studies. Those days, most women had little experience of making a speech in front of an audience. However, as they were good at writing, they used the skill for expressing their opinions about gender or social problems and read them out as they appeared in print. To do this, they would go to a meeting of “Kusanomi Kai” and talk about their writing in the media.

Third, I will outline the profile of the women who participated in the “Kusanomi Kai” and the categories of members in the association. The association was made up of not just housewives but also a few working women. They wrote about their opinion on issues that mattered and discussed them with each other in the group meetings. As a result, they developed a sense of intimacy and built their collective identity, not as “housewives” but as “women.”

RC51-816.3

KJELLMAN, ARNE* (Stockholm University, kjellman@dsv.su.se)

The Foundation of a Theory of Everything

This paper discusses the basis of a recently developed “Theory of Everything” that builds on a “Subject-Oriented Approach to Knowing.” Its persistent claim is that physics and modern science by their reference to the “given,” most often explained by the concept of “matter,” have led human thinking astray. This work shows that in the very moment a thinker/knower introduces “matter”, or the like, as something subject alien, he already in the outset introduces a crippling materialism; and synthesize them with the fourth, niche-construction approach. The resulting organism–environment transaction model opens the brain–consciousness–language–society continuum “outside-in” rather than “inside-out” and allows understanding the processes of localized organism–environment transactions by means of which evolution can in fact only be understood.

PROF-987.3

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Writing a Review Article

RC48-780.1

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VAN STEKELENBURG, JACQUELIEN (VU-University)

We Are The People! Street Demonstrations As a Means Of Communication

We are the people! Street demonstrations as means of communication Over the last decades we have witnessed a dramatic rise in the occurrence of street demonstrations. Increasingly, citizens chose street demonstrations as a means of communication. “We are the people!” or more recently “We are the 99%!” are appeals to politicians to listen to the people and to take their claims seriously. Movement politics have become the natural counterpart of party politics.

Employing a unique dataset of over 80 demonstrations that occurred between 2009 and 2013 in 9 different European countries, we give voice to the citizens who populated these protest events. Some of these demonstrations were people protesting the austerity measures they were suffering from. For instance, students protesting a raise of tuition fees or public health workers fighting budget cuts. Other were people demonstrating against the way democracy was practiced in their country. Democracy, as we know it for decades, no longer satisfies many a citizen. Not only in post-communist and authoritarian regimes but also in mature democracies people challenges democracy as it is done. Occupy-London or Amsterdam, or the 15”of May in Spain are examples. We will compare the participnts in these two types of demonstrations. What were their grievances? How did they evaluate democracy in their country? Did they trust state institutions? What did they expect from their participation? Did they participate in party politics next to movement politics or had they given up party politics? How were they embedded in the multi-organizational field?

We maintain that movement politics is a necessary complement of party politics. The democracticness of a country is defined by the quality of both movement and party politics.

RC37-640.4

KLEIN, RICARDO* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales - UDELAR (Uruguay) / CECUPS - UB, rklein78@gmail.com)

Scenes of Street Art in Montevideo: City and Creative Processes

The present ponencia is punto de partida of the actual investigation which desarrollorro in the marco del Doctorado in Gestión de la Cultura y el Patrimonio (Univer- sitat de Barcelona).

The objective of this presentation is visualizing various linear claves sobre el papel que atesora el Street art en su diálogo con Montevideo, más precisamente, con respecto a la ciudad, su espacio público y los procesos creativos que nacen de las interacciones generadas entre los propios artistas urbanos (ya sea en su carácter individual o colectivo - crew).

Montevideo es una pequeña ciudad, capital del país más pequeño de América del Sur. Sus características propias de cercanías permite interacciones entre artis- tas urbanos, artistas, etc., generando un crisol heterogéneo de formas creativas en un territorio sumamente acotado.

Asimismo, estos agentes trazan lógicas horizontales en las tareas que realizan, eligen democráticamente y generan fuerzas lazos de solidaridad en las tomas de posesiones al momento de “marcar” el territorio de la ciudad. La elección por el espacio público es tratar de impactar e involucrar al habitante de la ciudad con el graffiti u otras formas de arte urbano, “rompiendo” con su espacio cotidiano, con su familiaridad con la ciudad.

La ciudad se reinterpreta poniéndola en cuestión a través de sus formas, sus contornos, su arquitectura, etc., demarcando los espacios sociales donde se presentan las producciones artísticas, ejerciendo su derecho a la ciudad, buscando reconocimiento en la distancia invisible.

Los procesos creativos son múltiples, y las formas de trabajo creativo también. Las estrategias de generación de arte en ese gran lienzo blanco llamado ciudad permiten construcciones compartidas entre los artistas como puntos de tensión y normas internas de respeto y convivencia.

En definitiva, Montevideo es un pequeño lienzo con multiplicidad de artistas e interacciones creativas que se visualizan y complejizan en territorios locales acotados.
But inequality defined merely by access to and use of the resources within a certain protected area (PA) is a very limited, and in fact ideological, notion of social inequality. The yardstick should rather be the distribution of the general social resources of the country and beyond. Otherwise, there is the risk of naturalizing “stakeholders” as stewards and custodians of biological diversity. Such essentialism, present in the everyday practice of sustainable development, largely misses locally lived realities and aspirations, and with these the systemic and productive relation between nature conservation and exploitation, in Laos at least. Instead, a view where nature reserves are not passive reservoirs but rather “factories” that produce biological and cultural diversity as a result of a process of socially structured practice, is more appropriate. This practice transcends, undermines, ignores or complies with the laws of a PA according to social differentiation. In this tangled and ambiguous way a PA and its productivity is realized.

These issues are discussed with regard mainly to NNT in Lao PDR. The presentation is based on the extensive research carried out by a variety of experts and scholars due to the involvement of the World Bank in the Nam Theun 2 dam project, as well as on my first-hand research in villages of the PA.
Making true claims, mentioning being censored, or self-censoring do not influence the kind of plots these authors write either in a negative, or positive way.

RC31-539.3

KLEIST, NAUJA* (Danish Institute for International Studies, nk@diis.dk)

Developing Home? Transnational and Translocal Return Migration To Ghana

Since the late 1990s a number of Ghanaian migrants living in Western countries have returned to Ghana for shorter or longer periods of time. Return migrants are widely regarded as having potential – and responsibility – for contributing to development in Ghana and are courted as development agents by the Ghanaian government and other policy makers. This perception is shared by some returnees who see themselves as having obtained knowledge and resources through their experiences abroad. However there are different types of returnees and they perceive themselves and are received in different ways.

This paper presents a case study of return migrants from Europe to Ghana, examining three different types of returnees: recent returnees who have returned because of economic turmoil in Europe since 2008; voluntary returnees who have been in Ghana for more than ten years; and involuntary returnees such as deportees. Its aim is to analyze what the modes of return mean for how returnees articulate their return; how they are received locally; how they engage themselves socially, politically and economically; and finally, the responsibilities and challenges they face when returned.

It shows that in many ways the position and engagement of ‘successful’ transnational elites resembles that of local elites: who have made it in the capital or other big towns: migrants who are (are perceived to be) successful are expected to contribute to their families and hometown communities no matter whether they have migrated to Europe, other places in Africa, or inside Ghana.

The reception of migrants who have received because of deportation or economic problems, however, is more ambivalent and depend on a large degree on what return migrants have managed to remit back either during their migration or when returning.

TG07-974.2

KLESE, CHRISTIAN* (Manchester Metropolitan University, c.klesse@mmu.ac.uk)

Polyamorous Political Economy: A Note on Socio-Economic Inequalities

Academic research and popular writing on nonmonogamy and polyamory have so far paid insufficient attention to class divisions and questions of political economy. This is striking since research indicates the concentration of significant amounts of production in and within polyamorous communities. This paper highlights the economic conditionality of polyamorous relationships and families. Theorising polyamory from a materialist point of view allows for a more adequate understanding of the contradictions which riddle poly communities in advanced industrialized societies and define their reach of this particular identity to predominately white middle class circles. The insertion of poly cultures into an economic industrialised societies and confine its reach of this particular identity to predominately white middle class circles. The insertion of poly cultures into an economic industrialised societies and confine its reach of this particular identity to predominately white middle class circles. This paper presents a case study of return migrants from Europe to Ghana, examining three different types of returnees: recent returnees who have returned because of economic turmoil in Europe since 2008; voluntary returnees who have been in Ghana for more than ten years; and involuntary returnees such as deportees. Its aim is to analyze what the modes of return mean for how returnees articulate their return; how they are received locally; how they engage themselves socially, politically and economically; and finally, the responsibilities and challenges they face when returned.

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The reception of migrants who have received because of deportation or economic problems, however, is more ambivalent and depend on a large degree on what return migrants have managed to remit back either during their migration or when returning.

JS-26.15

KLINTOWITZ, DANIELLE* (Fundação Getulio Vargas, daniklin@gmail.com)

FARIA G. IACOVINI, RODRIGO* (Universidade de São Paulo, rfgiacovi@yahoo.com.br)

Political Arrangements of “Minha Casa Minha Vida” Program - the Role of State, Civil Construction Sector and Civil Society

Historically there is a functional relationship between the development of the civil construction productive sector and the Brazilian State, with a deep impact in housing policies’ decision-making processes. ‘Minha Casa Minha Vida’ program was an anticyclical measure to face the international economic crisis, supporting that sector and implementing Keynesian investments with macroeconomic effects, having few concerns with housing needs.

The Federal Government concentrates program’ normative and financing functions, redistributing the cities/housing ministry to the economic planning ministry and the government’s strategic political decisions agency. Implementation decision power was granted to a public bank which acts guided by productivity goals, regardless housing needs. The constructive sector was already strongly present in the program formulation and influencing the rules to a better reproduction of the sector’s capital, being also a fundamental actor in the implementation, given that it became its main promoter.

In the case of municipalities – who had almost no influence on MCMV conception – it was assigned a role of appointing the beneficiaries of the first range (low-income families), assuring them, without financial/institutional efforts, the formalization, given that it became its main promoter.

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RC45-743.1

KLEY, STEFANIE* (University of Hamburg, stefanie.kley@uni-hamburg.de)

Employment Preferences or Family Values - Where Are the Pitfalls for Women’s Labour Participation?

A better reconciliation of work and the family life is one important issue on the political agenda in many areas of the world. In West-Germany, the male-breadwinner family model is still well established. Only recently, the development of child-care for children less than three years of age offers mothers the possibility to re-enter the labour market early. Apart from such important structural restrictions, family values and gender attitudes play an important part for explaining labour force participation of mothers. With regard to family values, the family-home plays a decisive role. In West-Germany there is a widespread belief that children should grow up in a sub-urban or rural as a suburb by, so that moving to a child-friendly home can be seen as a proxy for a strong value orientation towards family life. Such moves normally add space between the family home and the workplace, which results in the necessity of long-distance commuting. Hence, an early re-entrance in the labour market might become un-attractive for women, although they had a strong labour market orientation before the move. The goal of this contribution is to examine the influence of family-oriented relocations on the re-entry in the labour market of mothers, controlling for employment preferences and gender attitudes.

The data comes from the German Socio-Economic-Panels (GSOEP). The sample consists of 900 women who had a partner and a first birth between 2001 and 2010, and event-history models are applied. Preliminary results show that a child-oriented move indeed impacts mostly negatively on the re-entry of mothers in the labour market, whereas employment preferences have positive influences. Other important influences like marital status, that are partly interacting with the family values and employment preferences, support the view that both concepts are useful for enhancing our understanding of the underlying processes.
KLOCHKO, MARIANNA* (The Ohio State University - Marion, klochko.1@osu.edu)

Attitudes About Success: Is It Rational To Be Dishonest During Economic Transition?

Success or becoming successful is quite often identified as a goal by many cultures in the world. As former Soviet states gained their independence and opened to the rest of the world the notion of success, especially economic success, became very popular even for children. It is important to note that as economic achievement becomes imperative it is unclear whether the transitional economies are able to provide their citizens with the legitimate means of achieving this coveted success.

Here we propose to compare attitudes of Ukrainian students to success and the means of its achievement to those of American students by conducting a pilot survey in American colleges and Ukrainian schools. The survey questions include the definitions of one’s success, necessary elements of success and the possibility of breaking the law, being dishonest and corrupt to achieve the success. One can hypothesize that the establishment economy with well-developed democratic institutions (like those of the US) will produce citizens who are less inclined to choose the illegal or dishonest path to achievement. Ukraine, on the other hand, with its relatively high level of corruption (according to TI index) and unstable economy might be more likely to influence the population to acquire quite different values and attitudes, more suitable to ‘cut-throat’ conditions of the market. Is the Ukrainian population’s willingness to ignore the law and basic notions of honesty an indicator of a rational adaptation?

RC22-386.6

KLUG, PETRA* (University of Bremen, petra.klug@uni-leipzig.de)

Good without God: Atheists Facing Moral Questions and the Question of Morality

Religious books and stories are a compendium of rules and parables that cause people to consider ethics and behavior, even when many of the rules are questioned in a modern and diverse society. These guidelines remain the major source of morality for many believers; while some consider only their own religion legitimate, others accept all varieties of religion. But to reject a higher power altogether is perceived to be without an ethical basis, and thus immoral.

Based on a research project incorporating over 70 qualitative interviews with both believers and atheists in the U.S, this lecture will examine the concepts behind this accusation, how atheists react to it, what kind of morality they bring into play, and what they think about religious morality.

In what ways do questions of ethics and equality matter to atheists, and what kind of topics do atheists choose for their social and political charity and activism? How is this related to both their status as a social minority and to non-religion itself?

Social inequality is a key focus of many of these moral debates. While many believers associate atheism, directly or implicitly, with communism, there are in fact a variety of approaches atheists take in facing the issue of inequality. What these approaches share is a common pattern for nonreligious ways of dealing with social change.

These different points will be laid out and illustrated with interview material in order to create a theoretical framework regarding atheist and nonreligious morality and ethics.

RC99-182.2

KLYUEVA, TATIANA* (Ulyanovsk State Technical University, tatianaklyueva@gmail.com)

Intelligentsia in Modern Russia: Social Status Change

Humanitarian intelligentsia is a specific social group. Throughout its history it is not only developed non-material culture of society, but also played the leading role as civil asset of the nation, its “conscience”. During two past decades transformation in social life put the group in necessity of social adaptation, and so far the social position of the group and its role in the new social relations became unclear.

The paper is aimed to determine the current status of humanitarian intelligentsia in socio-economic, socio-political and professional fields and seek ways to improve its civil and professional positions. The analysis is based on the theoretical and methodological approaches that take into consideration the stratification of Russian society, differences in territorial conditions and professional fields. The study was divided in two phases. Initially, a wave of semi-structured interviews (n = 100) were conducted. After that, quantitative data were collected from questionnaires (n = 1150).

Results identify the strategies of socio-professional behavior, the current socio-political position of the group and its social adaptation level. The factors of status change present different levels: macro - level (socio-economic, political, socio-cultural change in the country), meso - level (the development of the region and current professional sphere), micro - level (individual knowledge, attitude and behavioral strategies).

RC37-639.4

KNAPP, MARCELA* (Justus-Liebig-University Giessen, Marcela.Knapp@sowi.uni-giessen.de)

The Reality of Nineteen Eighty-Four. How Fiction Becomes Social

A literary text, according to the literary theorist Wolfgang Iser, operates by oscillating between the limits of the fictional and social worlds and thereby expresses the plasticity of the human being and its continued evolution of self. Notwithstanding, the question of how these fictional ideas spread into the social domain is rarely tackled. At the heart of this presentation is the task to forward develop an understanding of how the fiction found in literature participates in the shaping of social reality.

The reception of George Orwell’s popular novel Nineteen Eighty-Four (1949) in the German public sphere in the years 1983/1984 will be taken to exemplify the irritation of the fictional into the social. Symbolizing the concept of totalitarianism in its purest and most extreme form, the element of imagery provided by the fictitious text moves beyond signification and pretends an ontology. This socio-fictional aggregate referred to either by the novel’s title or the term Big Brother has come to shape the idea of totalitarianism for a whole era. I will introduce the social philosophy of Cornelius Castoriadis to the debate, as I believe it can help us understand the functioning of the fictional within the social as displayed in this phenomenon. Castoriadis attributes primary importance to the imagination for the creation of social knowledge as well as the interaction between the social imaginary significations and the (individual) radical imagination. His framework of the interrelation between the individual and the social may well be perceived as a gateway for the irritation of the fictional as found in the arts into the social. For a sociological understanding of literature, I therefore propose to take the element of ontological pretension provided by fiction into consideration. Fiction can thus lay the foundation for abstract social terms and hence becomes part of social reality.

RC32-550.11

KNAUT, ANNETTE* (University of Koblenz-Landau, annette.knaut@phil.uni-augsburg.de)

Dealing with Difference: Exclusion As a Problem of the Subject or the Discourse?

This paper integrates the sociology of knowledge approach to discourse (Reiner Keller) into the debate on exclusion on grounds of sex, ethnicity or age. The main thesis is that exclusion is not a problem of closed or open structures, of powerless or powerful subjects or of intersectional categories. In contrast, the paper argues that exclusion is actually a result of the interplay between discourses as structures of power and knowledge and subjects related to an institutional context. Considering empirical results, which stress the relevance and irrelevance of intersectional categories alike, the paper discusses how to deal with difference in institutions, that is how to explain mechanisms of exclusion. We propose a concept, which applies the intersectional perspective to the level of communicative interaction in institutions. Focusing on intersectional categories, the concept regards them as discursive constructions, which are more or less relevant in situations of interaction.

First, the paper discusses the main strands of related theories, which deal with the problem of structure and agency in the field of exclusion from three different perspectives: structures constitute subjects, subjects form structures, and subjects disappear behind the (intersectional) structures. Second, the paper concludes that all three mentioned perspectives miss the decisive point. Neither the focus on powerful subjects nor the dominance of structures of powers nor behind structures veiled subjects can cope with the problem of difference proceeding exclusion. To explain this phenomena a broader perspective is needed, which integrates the interplay of discourses and subjects in the context of institutions. The paper argues that intersectional categories are constructed by discourses. Discourses as structures of knowledge and power, are (re-)produced and transformed in communicative interactions. The main hypothesis is: How institutions deal with difference (and exclusion), based on certain intersectional structures, depends on the institutional context in which communicative interactions takes place.

RC33-574.3

KNIES, GUNDI* (University of Essex, gkneys@essex.ac.uk)

AL BAGHAL, TAREK (University of Essex)

Attitudes About Success: Is It Rational To Be Dishonest During Economic Transition?

Success or becoming successful is quite often identified as a goal by many cultures in the world. As former Soviet states gained their independence and opened to the rest of the world the notion of success, especially economic success, became very popular even for children. It is important to note that as economic achievement becomes imperative it is unclear whether the transitional economies are able to provide their citizens with the legitimate means of achieving this coveted success.

Here we propose to compare attitudes of Ukrainian students to success and the means of its achievement to those of American students by conducting a pilot survey in American colleges and Ukrainian schools. The survey questions include the definitions of one’s success, necessary elements of success and the possibility of breaking the law, being dishonest and corrupt to achieve the success. One can hypothesize that the establishment economy with well-developed democratic institutions (like those of the US) will produce citizens who are less inclined to choose the illegal or dishonest path to achievement. Ukraine, on the other hand, with its relatively high level of corruption (according to TI index) and unstable economy might be more likely to influence the population to acquire quite different values and attitudes, more suitable to ‘cut-throat’ conditions of the market. Is the Ukrainian population’s willingness to ignore the law and basic notions of honesty an indicator of a rational adaptation?

RC22-386.6

KLUG, PETRA* (University of Bremen, petra.klug@uni-leipzig.de)

Good without God: Atheists Facing Moral Questions and the Question of Morality

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These different points will be laid out and illustrated with interview material in order to create a theoretical framework regarding atheist and nonreligious morality and ethics.
Consent to Data Linkage: A Focus on the Interviewer Respondent Interaction

Linkage of survey and administrative records is increasingly popular. The survey respondent informed consent is required to perform linkages and a number of studies have documented interviewer effects in the decision to consent. Whilst studies found that 28-34% of the variance in consent outcomes is attributable to interview characteristics, many of the characteristics were unobserved. We use experimental data on consent to data linkage collected in wave 4 of the Innovation Panel (IP4) to examine the role of the interviewer-respondent interaction in the decision to consent to data linkage. IP4 included a number of experiments around the way in which consent is asked and respondents were asked for consent to release information on an experimental scale. See Knoth and Burton (2013). We report results from multilevel models on selectivity in consent using information gathered from coding the interviewer-respondent interaction around the data linkage request. The code frame considered whether the interviewer read out the question as scripted, with minor or major deviations. Deviations from the script considered whether the change in wording may be viewed as biased toward a particular decision. We coded the interviewer-respondent behaviour for all available interviews which allows us not only to examine the prevalence and effect of non-standard interviewer behaviour and how it affects the consent outcome, but also whether these vary across experimental treatment groups in a nationally representative study. Results will contribute to elaborate on Groves and Couper (1998)’s model of survey response into building a theoretical model that explains better the complex processes that lead respondents to consent.


The birth of modern society follows structural pluralism and many forms of social differentiation. Processes of state formation are dealing with the population and their new personnel. But who or what is the population? How does the state address individuals? What are patterns of membership and belonging when individuals become persons i.e. citizens? Using a historical perspective through the lens of classification and social knowledge the contribution will discuss the “making up people” (Hacking 2002) within the formation of nation state’s political system. It will be shown that legal classification and categorization are state practices in order to address people and to distribute resources. These persons are reflecting structural changes and they can be used as a key to open modern society’s self-discriptions. In the first step (1) beginning at 1945 the historical sequences will be sketched to reconstruct the legal paths of the cases Hungary, The Czechoslovak Republic, Ireland and Netherlands. In the second step (2) some common and some historic-specific persons with their interfering social dimensions (i.e. nation, ethnicity, sex or economy etc.) will be presented and compared to illustrate the social differentiation of the nation-state. Against this background (3) using the heuristic code of citizen/non-citizen major shifts of the meaning of political membership and belonging will be shown. Finally (4), it will be argued that society’s personnel stands for a specific institutionalization of inclusion and shouldn’t be seen as a deviance from “Vollinkelusion”.

Techno-Materiality, Culture, and Climate Change: Japan and the Bilateral Carbon Offsetting Mechanism

Across the Asia-Pacific countries including China, South Korea, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand are embracing emissions trading and establishing their own national systems. Japan is a notable exception. After several failed attempts to develop an emissions trading system, Japan is developing a unique program that includes bilateral trade in emissions credits - the Bilateral Offsetting Mechanism (also known as the Joint Crediting Mechanism). Through this program Japanese companies directly trade technology for emissions offsets from developing country partners. Japan’s refusal to engage in emissions trading is in part structured by its heavy reliance on fossil fuels, as well as its need to reconstruct its energy supply mix. In the aftermath of the Fukushima crisis securing energy supply is of critical importance. Broad public contestation of the continued use of nuclear energy to meet Japan’s demand increases pressure to use more fossil fuels. To an extent that has placed security energy supply in direct conflict with reducing greenhouse gas emissions. However the bilateral offsetting mechanism also reflects interesting aspects of Japan’s refusal to engage with more speculative forms of finance. The program emphasizes material outcomes and has the potential to make a bold policy statement in the Asia-Pacific especially as the Clean Development Mechanism fades in significance. This article explores the unique Japanese approach to climate policy, the role of both private and public sector in shaping the program, as well as the cultural elements that are reflected in its aims and instrumentalization. The program is particularly evaluated from the perspective of sustainability. Japan’s approach to emissions reduction manifests underpinnings as cultural institutions. However, the emphasis on materiality and tangible outcomes, as well as longer rates of investment may demonstrate a more sustainable approach to emissions reduction than those advanced by Japan’s neighbors in the Asia-Pacific.

From Hegel to Weber: The peculiarity relationship between German Historiography and Sociology in the long 19th century

From Hegel to Weber: The peculiar relationship between German historiography and sociology in the long 19th century

(Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Knöbl, Institut fuer Soziologie, University of Goettingen, Germany)
Determinants of Social Activities Among Older People in China: An Analysis of Family Factors and Community Factors

KO, PEI-CHUN* (University of Cologne, ko@wiso.uni-koeln.de)

Objectives: The study investigates the extent of family factors and community factors affecting engagement in social activities (non-market productive activities and leisure activities) by older people in China.

Conceptual framework: Given filial piety and Chinese “quanzhi” value the importance of family in Chinese culture, family factors, including older people’s household size, composition and number of financial supporters are tested. In line with opportunity structure arguments, the impacts of community factors (public facilities, community offices and urban/rural communities) on the likelihood of social activities are examined. Research hypotheses are summarized here:

H1: Older people living with more family members are less likely to engage in social activities than are older people living with few or no family members.

H2: Older people living alone are less likely to engage in social activities than are older people living with partners.

H3: Older people with more financial supporters from within their family are less likely to engage in social activities than are older people with few or no financial supporters from within their family.

H4: A community with more public facilities increases individuals’ propensity to participate in social activities.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
KOBAYASHI, KOJI* (Lincoln University, kobko696@gmail.com)

Media Representation and the Cultural Politics of Zainichi (Residing-in-Japan) Korean Athletes: A Preliminary Conceptual Analysis

This paper examines how zainichi (residing-in-Japan) Korean athletes have been represented in the media and mobilised in relation to the cultural politics of Japan. Zainichi Koreans have been the largest ethnic minority in Japan largely due to forced migration during the era of Japanese colonialism. Second and later generations of zainichi Koreans have often strategically hid their Korean citizenship and identity by speaking Japanese and adopting Japanese names in order to avoid double conflicts with, and discrimination from, Japanese society. Sport is one of the sites where the politico-historical issues of zainichi Koreans are brought to the fore in public consciousness and popular discourse. From the legendary professional wrestler—Rikidozan—to the naturalised Japanese football player—Tadanari Lee, zainichi Korean athletes have been represented in an ambivalent manner—both as ‘Japanese’ and ‘the Other’. This ambivalence of representation is linked to how they self-identify, the role of the media and the context of cultural politics at the time. By examining how representation and perception of zainichi Korean athletes have been maintained or changed over time, the paper highlights the key events and sport stars that have contributed to the re-positioning of zainichi Koreans in Japanese society. Research on zainichi Koreans has been rarely conducted yet deserves attention because it challenges the homogeneous construction of ethnic essentialism and sport nationalism in Japan and reveals the postcolonial politics within a wider context of East Asia. Overall, this paper serves as a preliminary analysis of zainichi Korean athletes with respect to how they might be studied both theoretically and methodologically.

KOBAYASHI, KOJI* (Lincoln University, kobko696@gmail.com)

Taking Japan Seriously Again: The Cultural Economy of Glocalisation and Self-Orientalisation

Although Japan’s economic presence has declined over the past two decades, the legacy of Japanese cultural-economic contributions to the global process has not been adequately addressed. This paper identifies the pioneering role of Japan in developing, and globally disseminating, two key commercial processes of ‘glocalisation’ (Robertson, 1995) and ‘self-Orientalisation’ (Dirlik, 1996; Iwabuchi, 1994). By delineating the links between the two interrelated processes, it is argued that Japan’s contributions to the making of the global cultural economy have dramatically altered the mode of domination by transnational corporations—from economic rationalisation to cultural differentiation. This was triggered, as I contend, by the formation of strategic alliance of Japanese corporations with Western marketers and advertising agencies when they globalised their products and business operations in the 1970’s and 1980’s. Drawing on case studies of global sport brands, this paper demonstrates the ways in which Japanese workers and consumers have contributed to the re-configuration of the global/ West through their practices of glocalisation and self-Orientalisation. Overall, this paper re-thinkings of Japan’s cultural-economic contributions counters the view of seemingly unilinear development of neoliberal capitalism that has been prevalent in theorising of global consciousness and connectivity.

KOBAYASHI, MIKA* (Toho University, mkbobayashi88@gmail.com)

FUKUDA, NAOKO (Tokyo University)

ICHIKURA, KANAKO (Graduate School of Tokyo Medical and Dental University)

ASAKURA, TAKASHI (Tokyo Gakugei University)

Self-Rated Ability of Reading the Atmosphere and Correlated Factors Among College Students

Inarticulate understanding of someone’s needs and feelings accurately, and communicating with people smoothly is represented as “reading the atmosphere”, and it has been treasured in Japanese tradition. Recent young Japanese adults prefer being accommodating, and setting themselves apart from their peers can lead to worsening of their mental health. The present study was a questionnaire that affects the self-rated ability to read the atmosphere for 703 students at two universities in 2011. Among them, 3.2% were self-rated as “cannot read the atmosphere at all (Group 1)”, 19.4% “cannot read the atmosphere too much (Group 2)”, 46.8% “can read the atmosphere a little (Group 3)”, 25.4% “can read the atmosphere very much (Group 4)”, and 5.3% “can read the atmosphere too much (Group 5)”. Also, logistic regression analysis showed that the self-rated abilities of reading the atmosphere were not related to age, sex, and the presence or absence of siblings, and collectivism scale. However, they were significantly related to the self-monitoring scale. The results indicated that self-monitoring is a crucial factor for the proper functioning of abilities to read the atmosphere. Also, people read the atmosphere not because they put the priority of group goals over individual goals.

KOC, MUSTAFAH (Robertson University, mkoc@ryerson.ca)

Dark Side Of The Miracle: Hunger and Food Insecurity In Turkey

Turkey has been praised as a remarkable success story among the developing economies in many countries in the Southern Mediterranean, the Middle East and North Africa. The country grew by 5% per year on average from 2002 to 2012 and per capita income increased up to 10,500 USD in 2011, from the modest 3,500 thousand dollars in 2002. As of 2012, Turkey was listed as the 17th largest economy in the world with a GDP of about 800 billion dollars.

This paper explores the nature of progress towards poverty and hunger alleviation in the country during the same period. It shows that behind the neoliberal miracle of growth, there is escalation tendency for depeasantization, increase in urban poverty, decline in collective bargaining rights of labour unions, widening income gap between the rich and the poor, worsening of working conditions, increase in the percentage of workers working for the minimum wage and high levels of youth unemployment. Despite these socially unfavourable social factors offticial figures celebrate success in terms of food security and fight against hun-

This paper will provide insights as to the causes and consequences of such ‘success’ in food security while critically assessing the analytical and methodological utility of the concept.

KOCH, FLORIAN* (University of the Norte, fkoch@uninorte.edu.co)

Arranged Urbanism: Modes of Informality and Governance Structures in Barranquilla, Colombia

During the last several years a dynamic transformation has been taking place at the northern city fringe of Barranquilla, Colombia: Shopping Malls, Gated Communities and gated tower buildings have been built - a process very similar to other Latin American cities. The aim of my presentation is to reveal the underlying planning approaches and explain the role and influence of the private and public actors involved. The presentation contributes to the discussion on formal and informal practices of urban development in the Global South and shows the blurring borders between the ‘formal’ and the ‘informal’. The main finding of the analysis is the analogy between the interests of private actors, official documents and the spatial transformation which is taking place. This analogy was made through the massive influence of private interests in public planning and a multitude of regulations and agreements between the land owner and the public authorities. This form of urban development is described as ‘arranged urbanism’ and stands in a tradition of similar processes of spatial, economic and political development in Latin America, nevertheless, the pace and shape has changed. In addition, forms of ‘arranged urbanism’ can also be found outside of the Latin American context and thus present a new model of planning governance in Cities in the Global South and the Global North.

KOCH, FLORIAN* (University of the Norte, fkoch@uninorte.edu.co)

Governance of Climate Adaptation through Urban Regimes: The Cases Bogotá and Frankfurt

Climate adaptation strategies have gained importance both in Cities in the Global South and the Global North (Birkmann et al 2010). A crucial aspect of these strategies are so-called climate adaptation plans. These plans show the actions that private actors, offical documents and structural elements of the structural elements of the structural regimes have been built - a process very similar to other Latin American cities. The aim of my presentation is to reveal the underlying planning approaches and explain the role and influence of the private and public actors involved. The presentation contributes to the discussion on formal and informal practices of urban development in the Global South and shows the blurring borders between the ‘formal’ and the ‘informal’. The main finding of the analysis is the analogy between the interests of private actors, official documents and the spatial transformation which is taking place. This analogy was made through the massive influence of private interests in public planning and a multitude of regulations and agreements between the land owner and the public authorities. This form of urban development is described as ‘arranged urbanism’ and stands in a tradition of similar processes of spatial, economic and political development in Latin America, nevertheless, the pace and shape has changed. In addition, forms of ‘arranged urbanism’ can also be found outside of the Latin American context and thus present a new model of planning governance in Cities in the Global South and the Global North.
view my presentation tries to provide insights on the construction of capacity to act regarding climate change on an urban level: How are climate adaptation plans elaborated, who participates in their elaboration and who not?

RC15-257.2
KOETTIG, MICHAELA* (University of Applied Sciences, michaela.koettig@gmx.de)

Does Inclusion Mean Everyone Every Time?! – Critical Reflection on a Popular Concept

It seems that inclusion is being discussed everywhere you turn; organisations, institutions, government services all claim to be places of inclusion. What does this really mean? Does it mean that every location will be designed so that anyone can access and act in it? Is it enough to declare your intention to work together to be inclusive? Will this concept be able to remove the subtle (and not so subtle) forms of exclusion that have developed over the years in our society? Is it really intended that each person in it’s unique way of being should be acknowledged and accepted as an active participant? How can such processes of change be carried out and supported? My presentation will focus on the inclusion of children with handicaps in public schools; I will reflect on the questions above and consequent topics.

INTE-26.1
KOHLI, MARTIN* (European University Institute, martin.kohli@eui.eu)

Cleavages and Conflicts in Aging Societies: Generation, Age, Class?

Fifty years ago, inequality in developed societies disadvantaged the elderly. Becoming old could mean falling into poverty, and some sociologists interpreted retirement as a form of social exclusion and alienation. Today, the tide has turned: the elderly have benefited from the expansion of the welfare state, and some sociologists paint the bleak picture of a coming gerontocracy. The discourse on “new” cleavages such as those of gender and ethnicity (or “race”) Emphasizing the generational conflict tends to downplay other inequalities, and by this, risks being ideological.

I will briefly retrace the stages of this discourse, and then examine the current extent of cleavages among generations in terms of economic well-being and social inclusion. How these cleavages turn into conflicts depends on their potential for mobilization, which I will assess by examining political attitudes, participation and voting. The result is that the salience of generational conflicts is (so far) low, which I attribute to the mediating function of political institutions and of generational relations and transfers in families.

Class inequalities cumulate in old age, and class cleavages may thus deepen in future aging societies, but the potential for class mobilization seems to fade away. Generational cleavages may also deepen, not least through the current trends towards welfare state retrenchment. Whether they will lead to generational mobilization depends on the continued viability of the mediating institutions in politics and the family.

RC43-722.2
KOHLI, MARTIN (European University Institute)

Parents’ Home Ownership and Support for Adult Children Across Europe

The degree to which economic well-being depends on the support provided by the family of origin varies considerably across welfare regimes. Thus, while Scandinavian countries are characterised by a high level of defamilialization, Continental Europe follows a model of supported familialism. The Mediterranean countries are best described as adopting a model of familialism by default. In our previous research, we have shown that what changes from one model to another is not only the relevance and strength of the family ties, but also the strategies adopted by parents to support their adult children's own family projects. This presentation, based on data from SHARE and SHARELIFE, examines how parents' housing careers are related to the transmission of economic resources from parents to children, and how this varies across different welfare contexts. First, we will analyse the extent to which parents' home ownership status affects the likelihood that children co-reside with their family of origin. Our preliminary results suggest that, ceteris paribus, parents who rent their home are less likely to support their adult children through co-residence. Secondly, we want to analyse how parents' own housing experience affects the strategy that they adopt to support their adult children. For instance, does the fact that parents received support in their present home lead them to help their children in turn? Also, a number of other experiences – such as ownership status of one's first home after the exit from the parental home, age when establishing one's own household, or special events in one's housing history – are likely to affect the strategy that parents adopt in supporting their adult children. Most importantly, the role played by parents' housing experience is likely to vary across different welfare contexts.
emotive tool in institutional propaganda. My case study is Instagram photographs which were uploaded to the official Instagram site of Israeli Defense Force between 2012-2013. I also examined random Instagram photographs which were tagged IDF and Zahal (IDF in Hebrew).

I will suggest that the site administrators attempt to form a conceptual frame embedded in ideological, political, and emotional norms shared by the users (Chandler & Livingston, 2012). This frame of values is understood as a common ground for the Israeli users, who were raised on myths about the army and the value of deep friendship among warriors. The same frame of values serves them simultaneously as members of a social network which is based on fixed aesthetic norms such as chosen filters and the “artistic” square shape, which its similarity to Kodak Instamatic and Polaroid images makes the photographs “sentimentally beautiful” (Enquist, Magnus and Arak, 1994).

Also common are values of sharing, the meaningful dual concept of “friends”, and the virtual act of positive motivating, may it be the army’s hierarchic system or the social network’s “likes”.

I will look into the ways through which the use of Instagram helps the sites’ administrators and private users to activate a unified code of symbols, which blends individuality and nationality, the beauty of nature, the aesthetic standards of the application and the admiration of armed forces (Friedlander, 1984).

And last, seeing Instagram as a platform for individuals to perform and share their artistic creativity (Gye, 2007), goes along with another Israeli myth, which praises soldiers as sensitive individuals who fulfill their national duty, while being young “fighters and dreamers”, who express their feelings in various forms of art.

RC31-530.2
KOIKKALAINEN, SAARA* (University of Lapland, skoikkal@ulapland.fi)
Free Movement and Serial Migration: Exploring the Lives and Motivations of Highly Skilled Finns Living Abroad

The European Union (EU) is a globally unique area, where it is possible for the majority of Europeans to study, work or retire in any of the 28 EU member states, as well Switzerland, Iceland, Norway, and Liechtenstein (Koikkalainen 2011). European citizens have more legal, transnational mobility rights than any other migrant group in the world and the ease of mobility across intra-European borders has created a common labour market for those willing to be mobile. The presentation discusses the intra-European mobility regime from the perspective of highly skilled migrants: how young, educated Europeans experiment with living abroad, move between European capitals and take up jobs on offer in various countries without the need to worry about visas, work permits, or integration requirements. For these privileged migrants, Eurostars (Favell 2008), onward migration may be as easy as buying a low-fare airline ticket or hopping on a fast train. The paper draws on the Working in Europe Study (2008-2011) which collected the experiences of 364 Finns working in 12 European countries. Special attention is paid to the experience, qualities, and motivations of the serial migrants, those who had lived abroad in at least two different countries. Why did they move abroad in the first place, and why did they move again? Do they display a particularly European identity, continue to identify with their original home country, or see themselves as global citizens (Koikkalainen 2013)? And does the ease of mobility increase the likelihood of remigration? Favell, Adrian 2008: Eurostars and Eurocities: Free Movement and Mobility in an Integrating Europe. Oxford: Blackwell.


JS-40.2
KOIKKALAINEN, SAARA* (University of Lapland, skoikkal@ulapland.fi)
Mobile Workers, Mobile Lives: Tourism Workers in London and Lapland

This conference paper focuses on two European tourism destinations that thrive on seasonal labor, often performed by circular migrants: London, UK and Lapland, Finland. London is an important urban tourism destination in Europe attracting more than 30 million tourists each year. Lapland is a major tourism destination at a smaller scale: the land of ice and snow, the colourful reindeer saffaris attracts just below one million tourists each year. While the profiles of these two places are very different, they do share important similarities in terms of labour demand. In London the pubs, hotels, shops, and amusement parks rely on seasonal labor, often performed by young people originating from other European countries. In Lapland the hotels, ski resorts, wilderness safari company tourists need flexible, seasonal workers who return to their countries of origin or to Southern Finland for the off-season. A look at this unlikely pair of case studies can increase our understanding of the migration – tourism nexus, and provide an insight into the differences between the tourist experience and the mobile worker experience. Drawing from the tourism research and migration research literatures the presentation explores how the experiences of tourists and migrant workers differ from each other. Is working at a tourism destination in fact a form of lifestyle migration? How do tourists and migrants form workplace communities, develop place attachment, and bond with the local community, if they know that their own stay at the tourism destination is only temporary?

KOJIMA, HIROSHI* (Waseda University, kojima@waseda.jp)
Correlates of Work Behaviors Among Muslim Immigrants in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan

This study analyzes correlates of work behaviors among male Muslim immigrants in Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei Metropolitan Areas, applying logit models to the micro-data from the Survey of Foreign Muslims in Japan (2005-2006), the Survey of Muslims in South Korea (2011) and Explorative Study on the Taiwanese Muslims (2012-2013).

The results of logit analysis for the correlates of employment status show that ages 35+, entry before 1990, South Asian origin, intermarriage with a local woman and high school education have positive effects on self-employment but South Asian origin has a negative effect. In Taiwan ages 15-24 and 30-34, entry before 2007, marriage with a local woman or a communist, high school, junior college and polytechnic education, and speaking proficiency in Chinese have positive effects. Therefore, the positive effects of high school education is shared by the three societies, while the effects age, year of entry, national origin and the nationality of spouse do not have consistent effects.

For being an employee, ages 35+ and entry before 1990 have positive effects, in Japan while ages 35+ entry in 2007-2008, Indonesian origin and high school education have positive effects in South Korea and ages 35+, entry before 2007, high school, junior college and polytechnic education, and speaking proficiency in Chinese have positive effects in Taiwan. Therefore, the positive effects of high school education are shared by the three societies. The results for employment type and job hunting method will be also presented.

In sum, there are some variables which have opposing effects in different societies. They seem to reflect the differences in the population composition of Muslim migrants as well as the composition of economically active population in each society.

RC31-538.7
KOJIMA, HIROSHI* (Waseda University, kojima@waseda.jp)
Halal Food Consumption Among Muslim Immigrants in Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei: A Comparative Analysis of Correlates

This study aims at clarifying the similarities and differences in immigrant integration from the perspective of regulated food consumption in new immigration countries in East Asia. It analyzes correlates of halal food (which Muslims are allowed to eat) consumption behaviors among male Muslim immigrants in Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei Metropolitan Areas, applying logit models to the micro-data from the Survey of Foreign Muslims in Japan (2005-2006), the Survey of Muslims in South Korea (2011) and Explorative Study on the Taiwanese Muslims (2012-2013). It broadly draws on the analytical framework proposed by Bonne et al. (2007). The dependent variables include the frequency of visits to halal shops and that of visits to halal restaurants. The frequency of visits to halal shops and restaurants tends to be low in Japan and high in South Korea. The logit analysis for Tokyo shows that white-collar employment, strengthened religiosity and concerns for local customs have positive effects and the visit to halal shops and that other origins and high-school or less education have negative effects. The logit analysis for Seoul shows that the entry in 2005-2006 or 2009-2011, South Asian origin, very strict observance of Islamic rules have positive effects on the visit to halal shops and that other origins and high-school or less education have negative effects. The logit analysis for Taipei shows that living in owned housing and very strict observance of Islamic rules have positive effects on the visit to halal shops and that other origins, white-collar employment, non-strict observance of Islamic rules and adaptation have negative effects. The results show more differences than commonalities among the three societies, possibly because of the differences in the composition of Muslim immigrants and in the availability of these facilities.

RC48-793.5
KOJIMA, SHINJI* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, skojima@hawaii.edu)
Labor unions I call alternative unions are increasingly becoming a noteworthy presence in the contemporary Japanese social movements scene. These are individual membership-based unions, such as general unions and community unions. I call them alternative because from the standpoint of non-standard workers, they serve as an alternative to enterprise unions from which non-standard workers are usually excluded. This paper examines the ways in which these alternative unions, who have made themselves into prominent figures engaged in nonstandard employment issues, became involved in the post-3.11 disaster politics. This study uses ethnographic and archival data gathered during fieldwork in Japan from April 2008 to September 2009 in addition to follow up research conducted in 2010 through 2013. I demonstrate that alternative unions live enmeshed in a complex web of individual and organizational ties, and they thrive by building new ties and recycling old ones. As a consequence of this organizational social web of individual and organizational ties, and they thrive by building new ties as they respond to emerging crises. From the standpoint of individuals who are involved in labor disputes through these unions, they come to be enmeshed in a dense network through union affiliation. They develop new bonds and ties with individuals they meet anew. As a consequence of this organizational social capital being transferred to the individual, some come to participate in social movement activities on their own, separate from union affiliation. The network transfer sometimes leads in the long run to nurturing new activists who respond and engage in emergent crises. I argue that alternative unions serve a double role in the field of social movements in Japan. First, they actively engage in emerging crises by working with other unions and civil society. Second, these unions serve to connect individuals through these activities, which sometimes lead individuals to participate in movements on the newly emerging crisis.

RC30-514.2

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RIDGE, DAMIEN (University of Westminster)

Depression, Work and Identity in a Neoliberal World: Perspectives from Australia and the UK

Since the 1980s, job markets in economies such as the United Kingdom (UK) and Australia have been shaped by neoliberal policies directed at increasing competitiveness and productivity. While different national policies and institutions are at play, workers in these countries have been affected by some common trends, including decreased union membership, restructuring, outsourcing, off-shoring, increased workload pressures, short-term contracts, and redundancies, contributing to greater job insecurity and workplace stress. During the same period, the prevalence of depression diagnoses has increased worldwide, with the World Health Organisation estimating that over 100 million people are currently living with depression. Recently, sociologists have theorised about the possible connections between these two trends, suggesting that the increasing demand for workers to be flexible and enterprising has contributed to them feeling stressed, with implications for depression (Rose 2007; Ehrenberg 2010). Yet relatively few qualitative studies have empirically explored the relationship between work, depression and identity. This paper elucidates the connections between work and personal narratives of depression using 77 in-depth interviews with people living with depression in Australia and the UK. Interviews were conducted between 2003 and 2010. In this paper, we provide a secondary analysis of interview transcripts (with original researchers involved), using thematic analysis to explore how people talk about their experiences of work in the context of their illness narratives. We will uncover how people living with depression experience work, including how work and workplace policies (e.g. antidiscrimination, sick leave) can both contribute to emotional distress and protect against it. We locate our empirical findings in the context of theoretical debates about the impacts of neoliberalism on contemporary individuals, and draw explicit comparisons between people's experiences in Australia and the UK to illustrate our points.

RC52-845.3

KOLESNIKOVA, ELENA* (Russian Academy of Science, kolesnikova@mail.ru)

Preschool Teachers in a Changing Institutional Context: Reforms and Prospect of Professional Group

Results of this research are the initial stage of the "Processes of the Actual Russian Market of Preschool Education" project and allow to allocate the following main points of a situation of preschool teachers in the period of institute reforming. Difficult situation of preschool teachers is caused by increase of demand for this service, on the one hand, and an obvious suspense of an array of problems of the sector, defining state positions of group, on the other hand.

The cultural resource of occupation is very poorly popularized that making uncertain the symbolic capital of group in the opinion of clients (parents and educational government officials). In this situation private sector is essentially interested in advance of the cultural capital of occupation as the power of authority and expertise of a profession as a basis to increase the status indicators of the group.

At institutional level monopolization by the state of administrative functions administrates The professional organizations in estimate of experts received different treatment. Informants of the "pro-state" sector associated them only with labor unions, taking into account absence at them serious opportunities of change of professional group position. Experts of "pro-market" organizations showed interest in professional associations and the organizations of public control. The preference of a type of expert associations focused on advancement of the cultural capital of group and classical "not bureaucratic" ideas of professional independence, testifies higher interest in development of power resource and group ascending mobility.

The current changes in an institutional context can potentially modify structure of professional group, promote legalization and expansion of its private sector and increase of its status indicators.

RC41-690.3

KOLK, MARTIN* (Stockholm University, martin.kolk@sociology.su.se)

The Causal Effect of Another Sibling on Own Fertility – an Estimation of Intergenerational Fertility Correlations By Looking at Siblings of Twins

Researches have documented persistent differences in fertility between different socioeconomic groups. These differences could over several generations have important population level implications on the social transmission of socioeconomic status as the size of socioeconomic groups naturally is dependent on differential fertility. The reasons for intergenerational fertility correlations are however poorly understood. The current study attempts to differentiate between the causal role of another unexpected child in the parent generation, from the effect of other characteristics that are shared between parent and children, for explaining intergenerational fertility correlations. Thus it is possible to examine if intergenerational transmission of fertility is due to transmission of socioeconomic status, which on average is shared between individual. This is examined through an instrumental variable approach, using a twin birth as a source of exogenous variation in size in the parent generation. Data is drawn from the complete Swedish population using administrative register data on more than 2,000,000 parent-child links. Findings show that little or none of observed fertility correlations can be attributed to the causal affect of growing up with another sibling as such, instead shared characteristics between parents and children such as fertility preferences, ethnicity, religion or socioeconomic background appears to explain observed fertility correlations.

RC32-564.3

KOLLANNAVAR, GIRIYAPPA* (CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute, giriyappa2002@yahoo.com)

Development and the Transformation of Women's Capabilities. – Sociological Study of Household Footwear Cluster in India

Indian leather industry has grown in household sector and part of it is in the process of mechanization today. Footwear is major product produced both in household and factory sectors to meet the export and domestic demand. The Indian leather industry is supporting livelihood to millions of artisans who follow the family ritual for generation. A few units particularly in clusters are surviving with limited market support of traditional buyers. Women play major role in sustaining the footwear activity. The household sector contributes almost 70 percent of the total footwear needs of the country. The post liberalization era brought huge quantity of cheap and non leather footwear to Indian market that affected mostly the household sector. Outdated technology and low scale of production system and primitive designs of the footwear are the major reasons for the household footwear sector that unable to hold their market share. Faced with the emerging competition and challenges, many of the household units closed down their production system. A few units particularly in clusters are surviving with limited market support of traditional buyers. Women play major role in sustaining the footwear activity in these clusters. The institutional intervention focusing on women workers has empowered them with new production skills and technical training. Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) has taken up the task of footwear cluster development programme with women specific empowering goal has made significant impact on women artisans in household footwear sector. The study has brought out interesting facts and findings on the women empowerment with decision making through institutional support.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Science, Technology and (New) Forms of Social Inequalities – Sociological Study of Household Footwear Cluster in India

Dr. Giriyappa Kollannavar, N S Vasagam, Jagathnath Krishna and A B Mondal

Abstract

In the field of environmental education, several previous studies mentioned experiences in nature as the factor to prompt pro-environmental behaviors and in the field of environmental sociology, they say environmental awareness and knowledge about environmental issues are the factors to do environmentally appropriate behaviors. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of those three factors as the determinants of prompting pro-environmental behaviors. In November 2010, we conducted a survey in Minamata, Japan. Respondents are all the 3rd grade junior high school students and their parents in that city.

Results are as follows: 1) Both students and parents who try to share knowledge about environmental issues with their family members tend to do pro-environmental behaviors, 2)experiences in nature are in correlation with only students’ pro-environmental behaviors, not with parents’ behaviors, 3) as for students and fathers, awareness of personal responsibilities for and effectiveness of doing environmentally appropriate behaviors have correlation with their pro-environmental behaviors, and 4) as for mothers, awareness of personal responsibilities for doing environmentally appropriate behaviors have correlation with their pro-environmental behaviors.

Perceptions and Causal Attributions of Atopic Dermatitis in Japanese Adult Patients

KOMADA, AKI*

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Abstract

In the field of environmental education, several previous studies mentioned experiences in nature as the factor to prompt pro-environmental behaviors and in the field of environmental sociology, they say environmental awareness and knowledge about environmental issues are the factors to do environmentally appropriate behaviors. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of those three factors as the determinants of prompting pro-environmental behaviors. In November 2010, we conducted a survey in Minamata, Japan. Respondents are all the 3rd grade junior high school students and their parents in that city.

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The “Classical” Concept of Alienation in the Light of Post-Structural Social Theory: Trans-Alienation and Hypo-Subjectivity of Working Man

KOMBAROV, VYACHESLAV*

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Abstract

In the field of environmental education, several previous studies mentioned experiences in nature as the factor to prompt pro-environmental behaviors and in the field of environmental sociology, they say environmental awareness and knowledge about environmental issues are the factors to do environmentally appropriate behaviors. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of those three factors as the determinants of prompting pro-environmental behaviors. In November 2010, we conducted a survey in Minamata, Japan. Respondents are all the 3rd grade junior high school students and their parents in that city.

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The Socio-Political Foundations of the Zionist Banking System in British Mandatory Palestine and Its Institutional Change in the Political Economy of Israel

KOMLIK, OLEG*

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Abstract

In the field of environmental education, several previous studies mentioned experiences in nature as the factor to prompt pro-environmental behaviors and in the field of environmental sociology, they say environmental awareness and knowledge about environmental issues are the factors to do environmentally appropriate behaviors. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of those three factors as the determinants of prompting pro-environmental behaviors. In November 2010, we conducted a survey in Minamata, Japan. Respondents are all the 3rd grade junior high school students and their parents in that city.

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government’s developmental strategy easier and concurrently strengthened the banks’ dominance in the political economy of Israel.

Therefore, due to the national historical context, political connections and social networks, the “big three” have become the state’s loyal policy partners. And in return, they claimed and received a preferential status that served their business interests.

Emergent Platform Stage of Japanese Civil Society after the Fukushima Accident: The End of “Winter of Social Movements” in Japan?

After the severe accident in Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, major campaign issues in anti-nuclear power have become variable. Before the accident, these issues were related to the anti-nuclear power plant construction in particular regions and anti-atomic weapon for the risk of causing radioactive contamination. However, this crisis broadened the range of these issues and changed the risk. Not only living environments in Fukushima were destroyed by the tsunami, but also the environments in other regions were influenced by the risk of the unseen health problem which may be caused by radioactive contamination. How did Japanese civil society organizations respond to the arising issues? What are the differences and commonalities of the organizations working through each issue?

To investigate the questions mentioned above, we conducted interviews with leaders of civil organizations on related issues in Tokyo, Osaka, and Fukushima, and a questionnaire survey on hundreds of the organizations which appeared in newspaper after the March 11.

From these researches we find out that the wide range of issues in nuclear power which was caused by the crisis gave way to the emergence of, not only the anti-nuclear power organizations which passed through the “winter of the social movements” before the Fukushima accident, but also new comer organizations which keep sometimes ambiguous or neutral stance on nuclear power. But, for example, a new comer movement proposed a law request for the victims, which was finally got through, to the local government. In other words, a newcomer organizations can have the means of accessing Japanese society. So, these organizations can provide the alternative means to fight against the government for Japanese civil society organizations of the issues in nuclear power. These research findings must make important resources to predict the future of the civil society after the great earthquake.

The Influence of World War II-Experiences on Today’s Older Workers

Older workers are at the center of many current policies. These workers’ activity is essential for maintaining a sufficiently large and well-qualified workforce, and for ensuring a sound financial basis of pension schemes. Therefore, policymakers encourage older people to work. However, policies to this aim meet some challenges because older people are not only influences by current development. Instead, they are also subject to life-course influences, meaning the on-going effects of past experiences. This presentation explores the life-course effects of World War II (WWII)-experiences on older workers. These experiences are, e.g., a soldier or a prisoner of war during WWII. The life-course effects of WWII-experiences can function through three main mechanisms. First, the career interruption created by WWII may have a scarring effect similar to the one of unemployment spells, and thus influence the further career progression. Second, generational membership influenced how individuals experienced life in WWII, and it also influenced which historical developments of the labor market people participated in. Third, WWII-experiences can function through various nuclear issues after the disaster. Simultaneously, counter-movements have more actively supported nuclear plants as an alternative to peak oil or climate change. Each movement tries to seize the so-called master frame, ‘eco-justice’ or ‘green growth’ respectively. As the former is strengthening its relationship with global and local NGOs, so the latter is focusing on the national and local governments, business and media groups. Divergent movements in Korea are converging against the Fukushima accident with the flag of global justice frame with expanding their activism into transnational arena. Simultaneously counter-movements are also developing a strong solidarity with the master frame of growth. The Korean environmental movements engaging in such contentious politics pay more attention to regional collaboration in East Asia to cope with unexpected high risks at various levels.

Local Food Movement and Sustainable Community Building in Seattle

A growing number of consumers are demanding alternatives to the globalized, industrialized food-foo food system that fosters and rely upon social relations embed- ded in a particular place. The food localization movement is an unmistakable feature of the urban corridors of the U.S., where direct farmer-to-consumer relationships are becoming increasingly common. For instance, there has been a 4.6-fold increase in the number of farmers markets across the U.S. between 1994 and 2007, more than 12,500 U.S. farms reported marketing products using the Community Support Agriculture (CSA) model.

This article examines the development and current state of the local food movement in the Seattle metropolitan area of Washington State. We are particularly interested in the roles that different actors play, and how these actors form connections with one another as the local food movement is documented across this region. We also examine the positive effects that emerged from food system efforts, the challenges that were overcome and those which were not, and the emerging challenges and needs. We pay close attention to how low-income residents and generational minorities participated in and benefited from local food system development efforts. Data are derived from interviews with local farmers, retailers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and government officials conducted between 2011 and 2012. Government statistics and documents, and other archival materials were also collected and analyzed.

Overall, our preliminary findings suggest that a local food policy initiative in Seattle helped not only promote local food consumption and support local farmers, but also provided opportunities to connect various actors in the food system. What is particularly noteworthy is that local food networks connected actors belonging to traditionally different sectors, and with a regulatory schema for the sale of local foods, the localization movement became in many ways institutionalized allowing for accelerated movement toward urban sustainability.

Movements and Counter-Movements in Korean Environmental Politics of Post-Fukushima

This paper intends to explain how the Korean social movements engage in the environmental politics after Fukushima disaster by focusing on the competition between two master frames, eco-justice versus green growth. We believe that Korean social movements have more actively developed zeal of nuke-free society through engaging in various nuclear issues after the disaster. Simultaneously, counter-movements based on green growth frame have more actively supported nuclear plants as an alternative to peak oil or climate change. Each movement tries to seize the so-called master frame, ‘eco-justice’ or ‘green growth’ respectively. As the former is strengthening its relationship with global and local NGOs, so the latter is focusing on the national and local governments, business and media groups. Divergent movements in Korea are converging again after the Fukushima accident with the flag of global justice frame with expanding their activism into transnational arena. Simultaneously counter-movements are also developing a strong solidarity with the master frame of growth. The Korean environmental movements engaging in such contentious politics pay more attention to regional collaboration in East Asia to cope with unexpected high risks at various levels.

Titanic and Mcsex: Accomplishing Masculinities Among Chinese Men Who Buy Sex

It is argued that a profound transformation of personal lives has taken place in late modern Western societies. In particular traditional ‘procreative’ and modern ‘companionate’ models of sexuality have been increasingly supplemented by ‘recreational’ sexual ethics. Hong Kong follows a similar but somewhat different path due to its Confucian Chinese culture, British colonial history (1842-1997) and the rapid advance of globalization. Departing from traditional masculine roles, Hong Kong men are struggling among different discourses of heterosexual male sexuality and are increasingly preoccupied with the construction of a new self.

It is under this background that I would like to explore the newly emerged scripts for Chinese masculinities. Based on 24 in-depth interviews and 2 focus group discussions conducted since 2012 of Hong Kong heterosexual men who buy sex, this paper examines these men’s involvement with commercial sex in relation to their male identity. Following Rosi (2007), I will argue that these men...
are a desiring subject with 'sexual, material, and affective self-interest'. They have a wide range of aspirations, needs and longings for love, sex and relationship. Some are proud of paying for rather impersonal sex with as many women as they wish (McDonaldization of sex, or McSex) while others passionately seek intense emotional intimacy with female sex workers and refer themselves as a member of a 'sunken boat' or Titanic, the local parlance for male clients who fall in love with sex workers. It is through these different engagements with female sex workers that we can understand the emerging Chinese masculinities in Hong Kong.

Through a sociological analysis of men's commercial sexual experiences in Hong Kong, this research joins the current international debate to rethink masculinity in relation to the changing gender order between the sexes under the new urban sexual culture of post-industrial capitalism.

The Collective As an Ideational Entity

As actors in a social world, we are well aware of the existence of collectives. Families, communities, organizations, social and political movements, business- es, states and so on can be considered collectives. We know that various social entities in our social world are not mere aggregates of individuals; they are more than the sum of their parts and transcend the individuals who form them. These entities act like other individual actors, welcome or reject us, ask us to act for them, and give meaning and a sense of direction to our lives. In other words, the existence of collectives is a non-negligible element when we take a step outside the everyday world. Viewed from the outside, collectives seem to be more aggregations, or relationships among individuals, the simple sum of their parts. Unlike its individual members, a collective itself cannot have a material body, a thinking brain, or a will or command. If collectives exist, they cannot exist in the same sense that individual bodies do.

How can we reconcile these two perspectives? This paper argues that such a reconciliation is possible by revisiting the meaning of our social world, which is essentially a field of meanings. In this field, collectives exist as “ideational entities” in the words of Japanese sociologist Seijama Kazuo. They do not exist in the same way as a material entity exists; instead, they exist as elements in a particular field of meanings. To the extent that this field is intersubjective, the collective acquires a unique ontological status for those sharing it. Thus, collectives are ideational but, nonetheless, real.

Diversity in Leisure and Leisure Research for Social Justice in Japan: Seeking International Conversations

Although Japanese leisure research literature has grown over the past four decades, it has not been well recognized at the global level largely because of language barrier. Given the considered patterns that our sexuality status creates the materials with which we construct our social world, which is shaped through this process. A more adequate theory of sexuality must be based on an understanding of the extent of whether the real and fictitious possibilities of attraction and repulsion among human organisms are acknowledged, used, and acted upon, on the one hand, or minimized, and rejected on the other, in various social contexts. Building on Cornell’s concept, this study aimed to develop a conceptual framework for a more complete sociological understanding of human sexuality.

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向 a Sociology of “Sexuate” Beings

Although biological factors underlie human sexual behavior and interaction, sexuality is a distinctly sociological phenomenon, as it is part of the social world that is endowed with and constituted through meaning. In this regard, sexuality does not differ from other aspects of social experience. However, its close connection to the biological body presents an especially interesting challenge for sociological theorizing.

The meaning of sexuality has been explored widely in the social sciences and humanities. One notable theoretical strand in these inquires is gender theory. Gender theorists share a sociological perspective in that they view sexuality as part of the meaning structure that we constantly create. Another important approach is the theory of sexualities, which focuses on the ever-changing and diverse ways that individuals and groups engage with sexuality.

The empirical results show for all countries that a) ‘traditional’ sequences of family life courses (among men), nuclear family patterns with early and stable marriages, accompanied by medium levels of fertility. Research has proven that living arrangements have pluralized and become more heterogeneous since the 1970s, while life courses destandardized. Value change, individualization and increasing economic insecurity are assumed to have stimulated these changes. We add to the discussion of the causes of destandardization by investigating which social strata are driving the process. We examine differences in destandardization of family formation between higher and lower educated strata in seven European countries with distinct socio-political systems and economic development. We use representative data from the Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS) for Norway, France, Italy, Russia, Estonia, Hungary and from the National Educational Panel Survey (NEPS) for Germany (n = 70228 respondents). We compare cohort-specific patterns of family formation between the respondents’ 15th and 35th birthday using sequence analysis, which allows examining complex life course patterns. The empirical results show for all countries that a) ‘traditional’ sequences of family formation are diminishing and b) life courses of the lower educated have become more destandardized than those of the higher educated strata. This is due to the fact that a new standard of family formation emerges among the higher educated, while the lower educated follow a variety of different paths. Specific life course pattern contribute to the social stratification of changing family life courses. Overall, our results suggest that destandardization is to a lesser extent fostered by value changes, but much more by social deprivation and failure to establish stable and socially accepted family trajectories among lower social strata.

RC13-237.5

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RC28-488.1

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RC16-298.1

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importing Western perspectives, this paper argues for scholarly analysis cognizant of Japanese history, culture, and contemporary social issues, particularly family issues. I argue that a culturally-adapted communitarian model of diversity perspective on contemporary Japanese family settings will open space for a just research of diverse family issues, including the rapid rise of one-two-person households and the so-called “invisible family” that do not necessarily fit the conventional idea of Japanese nuclear family. This study examines specifically gender and age issues in the contexts of such postmodern family configurations. Given the effects of globalization on all nations, further international conversations are necessary to advance our knowledge on the subject.

RC04-87.1
KONSTANTINOVSKY, DAVID* (Russian Academy of Sciences, dav.konstant@gmail.com)
Expansion Of Higher Education: Demand, Supply and Differentiation Of Universities

Russian experience of expansion of higher education offers to understand the specific lessons. Demand and supply were drivers of changes.

Part of the national economy has formed a demand for knowledge, qualifications. On the other hand, the mass demand has been formed by employers on a more or less socialized young people whose core competency is the relative ability to learn new subjects and skills of communication. This demand has brought primarily by the service sector and trade, which began to develop explosively now. Mentioned qualities became as a result of staying in higher educational institution. Speciality, for which there was teaching is not important for the employer, a possession of a high education certificate is essential as a province of appropriate training. Seller of clothes, for example, should not have a diploma of trade manager, he may have engineer or teacher degree, but availability of a diploma is mandatory.

Demand (both kinds) of the labor market was transmitted into families. The educational system has responded by supply adequate to the families’ demand. Now the increment of human capital is developed in some universities; implementation of the signal function, the production of certificates about staying in educational institution take place in other universities.

A second kind demand has led to growth of correspondence departments. There are lower requirements to students at those departments; learning there requires less time and efforts. Thus, it is easier to get a diploma. So enrolment in those departments became set equal to enrolment in full-time departments and surpassed it. Expansion of higher education turned out mainly expansion of the correspondence education.

JS-56.6
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World Civil Society and Activist Identity in Japanese Environmental Smog

Globalization can standardize the way people interpret their social worlds and act in them. Norms such as environmental protection, human rights and democracy have become more widely accepted. The concept of World Civil Society describes how increased civic communication across boundaries generates political opportunities for citizen groups by creating pressure towards national governments to abide by international norms in a variety of fields.

In this paper, the formation of activist identities within the Japanese Environmental SMOS is studied against the backdrop of global diffusion of norms, ideas and forms of action as well as Japan’s role in the international community. Globalization supports activist identity in Japan; Japan’s wish to become a recognized and actively contributing member of the international community creates ties with a normative community that many activists can readily relate to.

As Japanese social movement organizations have traditionally derived their strength from their unique ties with the local communities, it is important to ask how the activists interact in the processes of civic mobilization and formation of activist identities. Are we observing increased globalization, or the formation of genuinely cosmopolitan ethos and global mentalities?

Awareness of global environmental problems transformed significantly during the so-called environmental boom of late 80s and early 90s. The 1990s have at the same time been called the era of the emergence of Japanese civil society. My paper discusses how the Western-style environmentalism influenced the Japanese environmental movement at two points of time: the environmental boom of the 90s, and post-3/11 era and how it interacted with the indigenous elements therein. The approach is micro-sociological: I study how environmental activists represent themselves and their role in society in life-story interviews. What role does the juxtaposition of Japaneseeness and foreignness have in these discourses? Is there room for cosmopolitan identities?

RC04-78.24
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Expansion of Vocational Education and the Social Reproduction of Working Class in China

In post-reform China, the value of education is heightened in the country’s development of a market economy. Driven by a neoliberal ideology of human capital, Chinese education has been turned into education as a matter of economic growth and has implemented a series of education reforms. In parallel to the adoption of an export-oriented growth model, the role of vocational education is emphasized in the past two decades – to train secondary school graduates with skills to match the needs of the developing industrial sectors. This paper describes how the expansion of vocational education in China responds to the neoliberal idea of human capital development. It also investigates its impact on the life chances of students with rural background, who previously had limited chance for post-compulsory education. Based on the fieldwork data collected in three vocational schools in Chongqing, we find the students have an urge to craft meanings through the acquisition of educational credentials. Earning degrees in vocational schools is motivated by their aspiration for upward mobility. However, many students show their pessimism after working side-by-side with other factory workers on the production lines during their internship. This paper argues that under the developmental mode in a globalized market, China relies heavily on labour intensive manufacturing-based economy. The state-capital alliance has already shaped and structured the types of jobs that available in the labour market. The expansion of vocational schooling operates in the guise of training and skill development; but, in reality, these educated youth only becomes members of the new generation of migrant workers for the use of the export-led industrialization. The human capital argument for national development has failed to deliver on its promise.

RC55-885.6
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Governance Matters?: Social Concertation and Macro-Economic Outcomes

The contemporary labor market and welfare state has undergone dramatic changes since the 1980s. In most countries, governments have been facing the declining economic growth, higher level of unemployment, rising inequality, and tighter fiscal constraints; just as the context of labor market and welfare state has changed, the patterns of governance coping with the problems have also changed significantly.

Previous literature shows that the macro-economic outcomes such as unemployment and inequality have something to do with the different patterns of governance. This study seeks to examine the relationship between governance patterns and macro-economic outcomes by analyzing the 30 year trajectories of labor market and welfare reforms and policy-making systems in 20 advanced countries. We do so by proceeding as follows.

First, using the optimal matching technique, we identify different trajectories of labor market and welfare reforms and policy-making systems in the three decades from 1980 to 2009. Second, we group the countries based on the similarities in reform trajectories and policy-making system changes. Third, we compare the levels of unemployment rate and inequality across the groups. That is, we are interested in the results of a well-functioning market economy that have developed new social welfare and active labor market programs relatively early and have relied on more consensus-based policy-making systems, which require the cooperation between government and organized interests for coordinating macro-economic objectives. The results reveal that the countries following higher expenditure on new social risks and concervative policy-making trajectory perform better in terms of reducing unemployment and inequality. We discuss the implications of these findings for the development of new governance model in Korea.

RC05-108.3
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Conservative Movements and Political Threat Structure: Focusing on History Issues Related Groups in Post-Cold War Japan

Since the 1990s, a growing set of conservative movements has become conspicuous in Japan. Major movements that have brought media’s attention and political and diplomatic struggles have emerged starting from history-revising movements led by the Atarashii Rekishi Kyokasho o Tsukurukai up to Xenophobia movements led by the Gakugeijukan in recent years. Taking these movements into account, this paper asks: what triggers conservative(or right wing) movements in post-Cold War Japan?

Social movement scholars have argued that mobilization is incurred from political opportunity structure(POS), which simply put, when political opportunities open, people gather together for contention. However, although POS theory has provided a great deal of explanatory power, it also exposes its explanatory weak-
ness: where a movement occurs when POS closes. This leads to shed a new light on political threat structure(PTS). While POS refers to favorable political environments, PTS presumes the opposite like repression. In this regard, this paper focuses on PTS and argues that PTS influences mobilization in the case of Japanese conservative movements. When observing conservative movements after the 1990s, movements were triggered through POS closes.

In order to support the argument, this paper first addresses the relations between POS and PTS and what constitutes PTS: threatening Cabinet's ideology and formal speeches like the Murayama Speech, unfavorable remarks and behaviors by politicians etc. Next, by selecting three “major” conservative civic groups and through discourse analysis of these groups, it explores how they were mobilized under PTS. Lastly, this paper attempts to find whether certain combination of PTS factors exist to stimulate movements.

This paper intends to contribute to understating the mobilization of conservative movements - Japan in particular - and to the academic discourse of the relation between POS/PTS and movements.

RC31-521.6
KOREKAWA, YU* (Nat Inst Population & Social Security, korekawa-yuu@ipss.go.jp)
Immigrant Occupational Attainment in Japan and its Determinants; Is it a “Structured Settlement”? Japan as a “post-transitional society” has recently shifted into a “new” country of immigration as southern European countries. However there are few studies on the integration of immigrants in the Japanese labor market. The present study aims to reveal the immigrant occupational attainment in Japan and its determinants by comparing its occupational distributions to those of the Japanese counterparts with the Japanese census micro-data conducted in 2010. As a result, the following findings are revealed; to the first question, we answered that socio-economic compositional differences cannot explain the differences in the occupational distributions between immigrants and the Japanese, meaning that a migrant might have a different probability of occupational attainment from the Japanese who has an equivalent feature. On the second question, it is revealed that a return to immigrant educational attainments is higher than that of the Japanese, when a migrant is a highly-skilled or a long-term resident such as Vietnamese Refugees in Japan, respectively. In addition, there is a gender gap in a return of educational attainment, which tends to be smaller for females than for males. To the third question, we can argue that the extension of residency in Japan mostly has a positive effect for migrants except highly-skilled ones. To the fourth question, the outcome of occupational attainments shows mosaic situation, implying that the same characteristic plays a different role in their occupational attainment depending on their mode of incorporation. Taken together, it is clarified that selection on human capital, duration of residency and gender difference are important for immigrant occupational attainment. Actually, the relations between those determinants are similar to findings in previous studies in western developed countries. However, it is also revealed that Japan has experienced multiple mode of incorporations of immigrants simultaneously, or a “structured settlement” as a feature of “new” country of immigration.

RC38-648.6
KORHONEN, SIRPA* (University of Jyväskylä, Finland, sirpa.i.korhonen@jyu.fi)
Refugee Returns - Experiences of Inclusion Here and There My doctoral study looks at refugee returns applying Rosenthal’s biographic-narrative interview as the interview method to elucidate the genesis of return, key turning points characterizing the participants’ lives, the various salient social and cultural dynamics concerning the return decision, and what the future looks like from the participants’ present perspective of looking at “the experiences preceding and following the phenomenon in question” (Rosenthal, 2004: 53). For the analysis, the procedure of biographical case reconstructions is followed step-by-step: biographical data, text and thematic field analysis, reconstruction of the life history, microanalysis of certain segments, comparison of life history and life story, and the development of a cross-cultural comparison of cases. Challenges are apparent regarding other types of biographical data. That said, both the levels of narrated and experienced life history fall within the scope of my study.

RC31-531.4
KORKUT, UMUT* (Glasgow Caledonian University, umut.korkut@gcu.ac.uk)
Pragmatic Restrictions: Policies and Policy Limitations In Turkish Refugee Regime This paper scrutinizes how the Syrian refugee crisis affect Turkey’s decades long geographical restriction policy on admitting asylum seekers. It presents how foreign policy policies provide a context for pragmatism in making immigration policies. It also debates how the reaction of societal actors to immigration affects the making of Turkish foreign policy vis-à-vis the Middle East. Thereby, looking at the Syrian refugee crisis, it presents a case of public philosophy clashing with policy.

Turkey is one of the last four countries in the world that remain to impose geographical restriction on admitting asylum seekers. For decades, policy makers appealed to Turkey’s geographical region as a discourse for rejecting asylum applications of those that came outside Europe. While under the Cold War conditions this may have made some sense, in its aftermath this policy remains unintelligible. Given the recent hike in illegal entries to or residence of foreigners in Turkey, this policy serves to keep illegal immigrants from seeking informal employment in Turkey. Yet, since the 1980s geographical restriction is pragmatically used when it comes to settling people of Turkish descent – serving the interests of Turkish foreign policy in so much as its goals did not clash with the foreign policy. The most recent Syrian refugee crisis, however, is the first instance whereby there is a clash between the two. AKP government seeks policy pragmatism with geographical restriction once again and provide refugee for Syrians whilst the public philosophy remains opposed to receiving any foreigners, including the Syrian refugees to Turkey. Overall, this paper debates the Syrian refugee crisis as a case study to assess how far Turkey’s immigration policy can appeal to pragmatic policy solutions rather than drastic changes in policy and public philosophy dealing with foreigners.

RC22-388.13
KORKUT, UMUT* (Glasgow Caledonian University, umut.korkut@gcu.ac.uk)
The Turkish Dilemma: How Should Islam Relate To Republican Era Collective Memory? This paper scrutinizes the ways in which the secular Republican collective memory clashes with Islamist collective memory in Turkey drawing upon insights from political sociology and political history. Among others, the ascendance of political Islam in Turkey for the past decade also illustrated cleavages in society regarding the basic tenets of collective memory. Relentlessly, the supporters of secular Republicanism retained the ethos that made “Turkish people a singular nation with the basic tenets of collective memory . However, the most recent Syrian refugee crisis, however, is the first instance whereby there is a clash between the two. AKP government seeks policy pragmatism with geographical restriction once again and provide refuge for Syrians whilst the public philosophy remains opposed to receiving any foreigners, including the Syrian refugees to Turkey. Overall, this paper debates the Syrian refugee crisis as a case study to assess how far Turkey’s immigration policy can appeal to pragmatic policy solutions rather than drastic changes in policy and public philosophy dealing with foreigners.
this ethos, the supporters of political Islam in response vied to emphasize Islam and its Turkish martyrs as a predominant character of collective memory. In other words, Turk's gallantry, statecraft superior to its neighbors, and finally tolerance to the weak became the underlying theme of such collective memory. It is puzzling to see that while both ideologies underline superiority, history, and continuation in Turkish historiography, but they diverge on how to fit in Islam in this composition. In the end, we face a very pious and conservative nation who call themselves defensively as the “real” Muslims vis-à-vis each other, but not certain about how to fit in the heritage of Islam in the making of their collective memory as a nation. This paper investigates the roots and effects of this dilemma on the relation between politics and religion in Turkey.

Patterns of Substance Use in Entertainment Venues in Latvia:

A number of surveys in Europe, including Latvia, show that the level of drug use among young people in entertainment venues is significantly higher than among youth in general (according to EMCDDA). Monitoring surveys carried-out in Latvia in 2000, 2008 and 2012 support this conclusion. Over the last 12 years, changes in the models of drug use and affecting factors is based on quantitative data (n=400 in 2000, n=600 in 2008 and n=800 in 2012) and semi-structured interviews with field experts and owners of entertainment venues.

The results show that young people admit the fact that drugs became an integral part of modern youth entertainment and club subculture. Drug choices are made to suit particular entertainment purposes and driven by desires of achieving known effect. In order to minimise risks young people avoid injecting drugs and prefer not to use substances with distinct and strong smell (for instance, marihuana); at the same time drugs in pills or plasters are in favour. We can speak about the prevalence of substances with stimulant effect that offer effect in a more immediate way, and this pattern correspond to the models of alcohol and illicit drug use were identified: young people try these substances at very young age, the drugs distribution market is very saturated and offers wide variety of substances, including legal highs. At the moment the poly-use model is dominating, i.e., using several substances simultaneously (alcohol, legal and illegal drugs). Our analysis of the spread of drug use and affecting factors is based on quantitative data (n=400 in 2000, n=600 in 2008 and n=800 in 2012) and semi-structured interviews with field experts and owners of entertainment venues.

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A Challenge for an Expert: The Management of Acute Psychosocial Support

Authors analyse the transition of young people to adulthood between the second half of 20th century and the first decade of 21st in Latvia putting in focus the transition from education to work. Employing the generations approach as theoretical frame allows identifying the ties between historical events and living conditions, and individual biographical solutions. We distinguish four generations of youth: the time of national awakening (1967–1989), the time of national millennium generation, when individuals were identified; young people try these substances at very young age, the drugs distribution market is very saturated and offers wide variety of substances, including legal highs. At the moment the poly-use model is dominating, i.e., using several substances simultaneously (alcohol, legal and illegal drugs). Our analysis of the spread of drug use and affecting factors is based on quantitative data (n=400 in 2000, n=600 in 2008 and n=800 in 2012) and semi-structured interviews with field experts and owners of entertainment venues.

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This study showed that the feel of being in control of a situation as well as being in control of oneself are factors supporting the management of acute psychosocial support. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used including for data analysis. The data consisted of initial mapping and a theme interview with experts regarding the management of the acute psychosocial support in crisis and special situations. Typical of modern, secularized societies is the idea of personal responsibility and individual initiative and ability to control the situation, as well as the feel of being in control personally. Crisis management is required when psychosocial support is organized for different groups, so that the general view is not forgotten and no one is left without the offered help.

The purpose of this study was to find out what helps the expert to quickly become a crisis and special situation manager and what helps the employee to change back to the expert role. In addition, the study sought answers to crisis and special situation manager’s decision making and what kind of abilities crisis management requires? Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used including for data analysis. The data consisted of initial mapping and a theme interview made at Vantaa City social and crisis emergency department. This study showed that the feel of being in control of a situation as well as being in control of oneself are factors supporting the management of acute psychosocial support. Both the employee and the team should have special skills to control the situation, as well as the feel of being in control personally. Crisis and special situation management consists of management support, structures, capacities and the support of various parties. These factors can be influenced by education and training. Education and training should be planned carefully, for example, by skill mapping to find weaknesses in skills so that training would be targeted correctly.

KORZENIEWICZ, PATRICIO* (University of Maryland, College Park, korzen@umd.edu)

Lobbyist Activities of Religious Interest Groups – Germany and the USA Compared

The question of political lobbying by religious (collective) actors is not an issue for interest group research only. Their public and political presence also raises questions concerning the relationship between religion and the state within modern, secularized societies. All modern democratic states know (traditional) regimes of religious governance that influence the scope of action of religious organizations and may open up or limit their opportunities to increase their political participation. In recent years the (scientific) concern regarding national regimes of religious governance has even increased since there have been processes of secularization, privatization of religious practices and religious diversification that have challenged historically rooted arrangements regarding the relations between religion and state.

This research project focuses on the political presence and participation of religious organizations in two countries with different traditions regarding both the role of organized interests in general and of religious interest groups in particular: Germany and the USA. The question is how religious organizations try to influence political processes in the two countries, thus to frame the political agenda, to be present in public and to establish relations to and networks with relevant (political) actors.

The strategies and means religious communities apply are analyzed via a qualitative analysis of documents published by religious organizations like press releases, position papers and their websites. Via a media analysis not only positions of religious organizations concerning certain political issues are investigated but also the results of their efforts to be present in the media and place their concerns publicly. The political participation of religious organizations is investigated via parliamentary lobby lists, the numbers of their members being elected to parliaments and their presence in parliamentary committees and governmental advisory boards which they are invited to as experts on specific issues and as relevant societal groups, respectively.

KORTMANN, MATTHIAS* (University of Munich, matthias.kortmann@gsi.lmu.de)

A number of surveys in Europe, including Latvia, show that the level of drug use among young people in entertainment venues is significantly higher than among youth in general (according to EMCDDA). Monitoring surveys carried-out in Latvia in 2000, 2008 and 2012 support this conclusion. Over the last 12 years, changes in the models of drug use and affecting factors is based on quantitative data (n=400 in 2000, n=600 in 2008 and n=800 in 2012) and semi-structured interviews with field experts and owners of entertainment venues.

The results show that young people admit the fact that drugs became an integral part of modern youth entertainment and club subculture. Drug choices are made to suit particular entertainment purposes and driven by desires of achieving known effect. In order to minimise risks young people avoid injecting drugs and prefer not to use substances with distinct and strong smell (for instance, marihuana); at the same time drugs in pills or plasters are in favour. We can speak as well about the prevalence of substances with stimulant effect that offer effect appreciated by some users: catching unexperienced energy, feelings of parallel realities etc. Another alarming trend is poly-use that increases the risk of overdose and intoxication. Poly-use combinations can include alcohol, legal medica
tions, and various illegal drugs.

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RC22-394.4

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RC34-589.9

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RC39-663.1

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A Challenge for an Expert: The Management of Acute Psychosocial Support

According to Finland’s Health Care Act, municipalities are responsible for organizing the acute psychosocial support in crisis and special situations. Typical of these situations is the need for immediate and simultaneous help, where obtaining the necessary resources is challenging. Acute psychosocial support includes psychological, social and mental help to the victims, their families and communities. All these parties should be considered in managing the acute psychosocial support. Strategic management is required when psychosocial support is organized for different groups, so that the general view is not forgotten and no one is left without the offered help.

The purpose of this study was to find out what helps the expert to quickly become a crisis and special situation manager and what helps the employee to change back to the expert role. In addition, the study sought answers to crisis and special situation manager’s decision making and what kind of abilities crisis management requires? Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used including for data analysis. The data consisted of initial mapping and a theme interview made at Vantaa City social and crisis emergency department. This study showed that the feel of being in control of a situation as well as being in control of oneself are factors supporting the management of acute psychosocial support. Both the employee and the team should have special skills to control the situation, as well as the feel of being in control personally. Crisis and special situation management consists of management support, structures, capacities and the support of various parties. These factors can be influenced by education and training. Education and training should be planned carefully, for example, by skill mapping to find weaknesses in skills so that training would be targeted correctly.

KORZENIEWICZ, PATRICIO* (University of Maryland, College Park, korzen@umd.edu)
Global Migration and the Contensive Politics of Citizenship

Our understanding of migration changes fundamentally once the relevant unit of analysis is shifted from the nation-state to the world as a whole. Elsewhere, we have argued that ascriptive criteria centered on national identity and citizenship, and the relevant state policies emerging thereof, have served as a fundamental basis of stratification and inequality in the world since the nineteenth century. Moreover, we have indicated that the growth of between-country inequality through most of the last two centuries became a driving force for the migration of labor and capital: growing income disparities between nations over time generated strong incentives (e.g., drastically lower wages in poor countries) for both labor and capital; rising standard of living in poorer countries; and extremely limited opportunities for the more deprived strata of population. Parallel to that we also discuss how the results of pioneering sociological studies in Russia and particularly their dissemination among the expert public have pushed the issue of inequality in access to quality education to become a major point in the national policy agenda in Russia.

KOSIARA-PEDERSEN, KARINA* (University of Copenhagen, kp@ifs.ku.dk)

Multifaceted Party Membership

Party membership is in general in decline; however, both the trends and the membership figures vary among parties, and the meaning of party membership varies among members. Both the degree, type and quality of party member participation vary among party members. Hence, in order to understand how the concept of party membership is filled out by party members, it is necessary to take into account what formal members are actually (not) doing within or for their parties. On the basis of a party member survey in nine Danish parties across the political spectrum, first, party members are grouped into types of party members. Second, the characteristics of these party member types are shown. Third, the distribution of party member types across parties is explained on the basis of measures that have traditional and recently been developed. Last, we discuss what these classifications mean for party strategy, party culture and campaigning strategy. Finally, the party member types are discussed and compared to other, newer forms of party ‘supportership’, and the democratic implications of party membership figures are put into perspective.

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Experiences from within the ‘Migrant Hierarchy’: Imposed Categorizations As Definers of Social Identity for Highly-Skilled Migrants in Finland

Studies of ethnic hierarchies in Finland show varying levels of prejudice towards migrants based on race, nationality and ethnicity. Levels of acceptance are also tied to the role of the immigrants in the economy and labor market (i.e. class standards). In the intersection of these value judgements an overall ‘migrant hierarchy’ is formed. At the bottom of this hierarchy are ‘unwanted’ humanitarian migrants from less familiar cultures, while at the top end are the ‘migrant elite’: ‘wanted’, highly-skilled, and preferably Western, migrants.

I study this hierarchy as a form of categorization that creates a social structure. This structure has an effect on the construction of migrants’ self-defined social group identities; although these categorisations stem from the Finnish society and its views on immigrants, I believe that they are recognised and to certain extent internalised also by the migrants. Drawing from ethnographic and interview data emphasising lived experience and everyday life of skilled migrants in Finland, I will discuss how the imposed categories become strategies that can be used also by the migrants themselves in identity negotiations and to represent value judgements. As such they also point to possible problems with integration: in (re) drawing their group boundaries within this new social structure, skilled migrants in Finland are defining their identities not only as who they are, but also as who they are not: not ‘unwanted’ humanitarian migrants, but also not Finns.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
work practices in welfare services in many ways. So far the effects have only in a limited way been in the focus for critical and constructive interdisciplinary research. In welfare services there is a need to communicate the essence of work especially among professionals planning, purchasing and using ICT.

This presentation is based on an empirical research plan. The research concentrates in studying the development and use of ICT in child welfare units in Finland. The aim of the research is to find out how functional the client data systems are that are used in Finnish municipalities. The question of functionality focuses on how appropriate these systems are in relation to the basic task in child welfare. The research plan has its origin in a small case study in the city of Helsinki. The results of this action research indicate that the use of client data systems may have negative effects on the basic task in child welfare in case there are not enough human resources using the systems.

The theoretical frame of the research comes from the actor-network-theory (ANT) and its critic. In order to communicate the findings within disciplines, the researcher plans to make use of Actor Relational Approach (ARA). In this sense the presentation investigates further whether Actor Relational Approach can be combined with Institutional Ethnography in a fruitful way in this research.

KOSMINSKY, ETHEL* (Queens College/CUNY, ethelkos@hotmail.com)

Mayume’s Life History: Between Japan and Brazil

Although Mayume is from mixing ancestry, her mother is non-Japanese Brazilian and father is Japanese. Her Japanese name is similar to a small town in Japan. At the time of the interview she was eighteen years old. When she was at four years of age, and her brother one year, her mother decided to join her father who was already working in Japan. She attended kindergarten, although she didn’t understand what they were talking. However, she adjusted very well to the Japanese school and life style. But, six years ago her mother decided to return to Bastos, Brazil, to see her parents. That’s when Mayume faced a difficult adjustment: “I wanted to come here to see the town. I didn’t want to remain. I wanted to go back, I wanted until today... because there is enjoyable at least for myself.” She compares the Japanese town where she lived to Bastos: “Ja-pan is a different society, it looks like Sao Paulo, and I thought that here it would be the same. When I arrived here, I said: that’s too much land!” Mayume faced a lot of problems at the Brazilian school. She compares the organization and the cleanliness of the Japanese public school, the respect from her classmates toward their teacher, and among themselves to the Brazilian public school and its poor building, lack of respect toward the teacher, lack of discipline. Mayume’s dream is to return to Japan and attend college there.

Mayume and other children face ruptures in their socialization process due to their parents’ labor migration. However, children as social agents can struggle to change their lives and make the decisions that sound better to them.

KOSUGI, REIKO* (Tohoku University, kosugi0ryoko@gmail.com)

Ideas in Conflict: The Campus Protest Culture in the 20th Century Japan

In the late 1960s, from North America to Europe and from Latin America to Asia, many countries witnessed a wave of student protests. Since those movements showed distinct features from place to place and shared similar back-grounds such as the Cold War politics and common issues such as antiwar and academic freedom, they provide a good field to examine the critical question haunting recent social movement studies: whether and how culture matters in the emergence and process of social movements (See Johnston et al., 2009; Pol-
er, 2008).

Against this background, this presentation examines a campus protest at the University of Tokyo, Japan, from 1968 to 1969, using data from in-depth interviews with the participants to show how the students’ ideas shaped their perception and interpretation of the situations in the course of the struggle and influenced their choice of strategy and tactics.

This presentation focuses on a group of students called “NON SEKUTO RAJKI- RU” (non-sector radicals). The protestors were non-monolithic but divided into three groups in conflict: Democratic Youth League of Japan (DYL), under the guidance of the Japanese Communist Party (JCP), the New Left sects which were seeking a new form of Marxism, new behaviorism, and alternative to JCP, and the non-sector radicals without any affiliation to DYL or the New Left. On one hand, the non-sect radicals and the DYL and New Left students were equally marked by Japan’s campus culture dating back to the 1910s; the strong tradition of Marxism as a guiding ideology of social movements and self-cultivation. On the other hand, the non-sect radicals developed principles against the basic lines of DYL and the New Left factions, including centralized and hierarchical organizations and strict Marxism orthodoxy. Thus, they created decentralized and horizontal organizations and based their choice on their firsthand observations instead of ideology.
works such as biographies etc. – which are consciously value-centered, where the paradigm recognizes forms of writing research – amongst which also literary of autoethnographic method lies in the possibility, it offers, of having an access to disaster, were described by the artists and what was the purpose of casting light of the events, which took place in the aftermath of the Earthquake and Tsunami. In this sense art becomes also a memory . In this sense it is art that collects individual experiences of the disaster in a diary of collective society, where speaking about one's inner thoughts and emotions is not culturally rate the tragedy caused by the Great Kantō Earthquake and the Tsunami, which took place in 1923. To commemorate this disaster, the 75th anniversary of the tragedy, the Japanese Government, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and in cooperation with the World Federation of Scientists, established the University of Tokyo, and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, to launch a project to create a comprehensive documentation of the disaster. The project, known as the Tokyo Earthquake and Tsunami Archive Project (TEAP), aims to collect and preserve information about the disaster, including written accounts, photographs, and other materials. The project's goals are to document the disaster and its aftermath, to study the disaster and its impact on society, and to promote understanding and cooperation between nations. The project is being carried out in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and in cooperation with the World Federation of Scientists, to promote understanding and cooperation between nations. The project is being carried out in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and in cooperation with the World Federation of Scientists, to promote understanding and cooperation between nations.
RC12-229.5

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Research on Aged Prisoners in Japan

1 Situation of the research

In accordance with aged society in Japan, the population of people whose age is more than 65 years has been increasing twofold during in the last two decades. In this context, the number of arrested people aged over 65 years has been increasing by 3.8 times and the population of aged prisoners is also increasing rapidly.

2 Purpose and sample size of the research

The purpose of this research is to clarify the actual situation of aged prisoners. Almost 450 male and 150 female aged prisoners are investigated focusing on their life style in society, motivation and situation of the current crime, specific feature of criminal life curve, philosophy of life, future plan after release, etc.

3 Outline of the research

The details will be presented at the session.

Most dominant type of crime is larceny, and then stimulant drug control law violation, and fraud. Half of them were unemployed. 65 % married but cohabited. 60 % did not have any persons who support prisoners when they committed a crime. 53 % have disease. 45 % do not have any place where they can live after they release form prison. Most of them do not have any job after release. Total of 53 % have disease and receive many kinds of medicine.

JS-86.3

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Newly Started Activities of 80-Year-Old Japanese Seniors

Eighty-year-old Japanese seniors were asked if they had started new activities after their age of 70. All seniors aged 80 years living in Suginami City, Metropolitan Tokyo, were invited to participate to a research program organized by the city as her 80-year anniversary. Among the seniors listed, 2,476 persons responded to a mailed questionnaire (response rate was 66.0%). Over 70% of the respondents (72.1% of men and 72.5% of women) reported their health condition was excellent or fair.

Thirty-nine percent of the respondents (38.7% of men and 39.3% of women) answered that they had started some new activities after age 70. Various activities were reported. The most frequently mentioned new activity was hobby (46.8% of seniors who had started new activities; 37.4% in men and 53.3% in women), followed by athletic activities (35.0%; 33.3% in men and 36.1% in women) and personal computer and/or mobile phone (21.0%; 25.6% in men and 17.7% in women). Not only sedentary activities such as reading and playing games, but also kinetic activities, including walking, swimming, and gymnastics, were indicated. Seniors who were healthy at age 90 were more likely to have such activities than those who were not healthy.

In Japan, where population aging has been rapidly progressing and life expectancy at birth has been rapidly increasing, seniors have become younger and younger than their age-peers in older cohorts, physically as well as socio-psychologically. The first-wave survey of 80-year-old seniors living in a relatively affluent urban area seem to show spryness and “youthfulness” of today’s Japanese seniors.

RC35-617.1

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Experiences of Modernity and the Modernity of Experience

It has often been argued that a certain loss of experience, even of the ability to have experiences is apparent under the modern condition (Adorno, Benjamin). Yet, at the same time it seems to be true that modernity is quite obsessed with experience (see: Jay 2005). Certainly, there are different understandings of what experience actually means, and it is probably true what Michael Oakeshott has to say about this topic: “Experience, of all the words in the philosophic vocabulary, is the most difficult to manage, and it must be the ambition of any writer reckless enough to use the word to escape the ambiguities it contains” (quoted in: Jay 2005: 9). Although this paper sees itself in the tradition of this ‘recklessness’, it does not aim to escape the ambiguities of ‘experiences’. On the contrary, ambiguous is not only the word, but also what it stands for. But it is precisely this ambiguity of experience, and the acknowledgement of it, that contributes to an often claimed characteristic of modernity: its contingency (Rorty) or its ambivalence (Bauman).

In this paper I will argue that the ambiguity of modern experiences has to do with a new kind of world-consciousness that emerges in modernity. I will draw on authors like the recently deceased Marshall Berman, the recently mentioned Walter Benjamin, and Theodor W. Adorno, but also more recent authors like Boaventura de Sousa Santos and Peter Wagner. And I will include in my discussion voices from Latin America like Octavio Paz and the philosopher Bolívar Echeverría. They all shall help to outline a theory of modernity for which the experiences that real human beings are making when confronted with the challenges of modernity.


RC22-393.10

KOZLOV, IVAN* (St. Tikhon Orthodox University, ivan.kozlov79@mpil.ru)

The Role of Values in Social Systems (on the example of secular and religious higher education institutions)

The role of values in social systems (on the example of secular and religious higher education institutions of Russia).

WG02-897.12

KOZLOVSKYI, VLADIMIR* (St. Petersburg State University, vvk_soc@mail.ru)

Civilizational Distinction: Figurative Changes of Contempory Societies

A common civilizational core binds all contemporary societies. It provides interaction, trust and solidarity. It is a civilizational unity is a basis for the emergence and existence of multiple modernities with their endless social and cultural diversity (S. Eisenstadt, J. Arnason, P. Wagner). The development of the western and eastern societies in the civilization relation should be comparative study based on a new kind of world-consciousness that emerges in modernity. I will draw on authors like the recently deceased Marshall Berman, the recently mentioned Walter Benjamin, and Theodor W. Adorno, but also more recent authors like Boaventura de Sousa Santos and Peter Wagner.


RC26-458.4

KOZLOVSKYI, VLADIMIR* (St. Petersburg State University, vvk_soc@mail.ru)

Socio-Cultural Resources Development of Russian Province (“backs”) in Context of Globalization

The situation of contemporary rural province (“backs”) in most Russian regions shows a doldrum of social, economic, and cultural life. The demographic situation has stabilized, yet the population in general and of an economically...
active labor force and in particular is reduced. Employment in the industry falls especially in the small cities and provincial locality. The main issue for the farmers is an access of its products to local market and a large labor costs. Therefore it is developing the traditional type of economy, which is dominated by monocultural economy of the farm (horticulture, animal husbandry, small-scale construction, transport services, temporary employment) and commercial businesses. Modernization potential of the rural “backs” in particular in South region of Russia is diverse. The rural population is aging and decreasing. However, there is a surplus of labor force against the backdrop of falling employment. This dissonance is typical for the Black Earth region. Lack of investment, jobs, degradation of industrial and agricultural spheres pushes people to the development of the service industry and trade, to labor migration to the big cities, and social mobility. It is sufficient to note the high level of social and economic infrastructure: electricity, gas, roads, fiber optic lines, public transport, landscaping. There is a stable mobile communication, satellite TV, Internet access. However, rural inhabitants are experiencing social fatigue. They complain constantly about the lack of funds, the futility of life in rural areas. Many inhabitants are focused on internal migration, employment, education, and career in the middle and big cities. Key resources are upgrading a new economic policy of the local authorities, effective budget and private investments, solidarity of local communities, and of course, the willingness of local people to the medium-and long-term investment in yourself and in the development of their area.

RC01-35.1
KOZYREV, GENNADY* (D. Mendeleyev Univ. of Chemical Technology, genkozyr@mail.ru)
Creating an image of “Victim” As a Way of Creating Controlled Conflict Situation

For creating controlled conflict situation and for finding (appointing) an “enemy” often an image of “victim” is being created, meeting goals and tasks of its creators.

An image of “victim” may be classified on the following types: “victim-hero”, “victim-villain”, “victim as belonging”, “victim-tragedy”, “victim-country”, “victim-nation”, “multi-functioning victim” and other.

Constructed “victim” has to meet such characteristics of real victim as inno- vence and defenselessness. Therefore innocent children, old people, and women are appointed to the role of “victim”. Violence towards them provokes the tension of passions and promotes desired public opinion.

Process of construction an image of “victim” includes the following steps: ac- tualization, “privatization”, heroization, humanization, institutionalization, historiciza- tion (mythologisation), objectivization, legitimation, sacralization, realization of “victim’s” image in the social and political practices.

Generated image of “victim” presuppose execution following functions in the real and potential conflicts:
- identification of people on the base of their attitude to the “victim”;
- creation of enemy image who is guilty attacking “victim”;
- consolidation of people to fight identified “enemy”;
- upbringer of “new heroes”;
- determination of people behavior in critical situation;
- “victim” is becoming the elements of culture.

Deliberately thrusting of “victim” problem generates disadvantageous situation for alleged “enemy”. Direct of potential oppressor’s image constructed, with neces- sity to oppose or annihilate it. The most important “enemy” characteristic is its mortal threat for person, group and society. Next distinguisher of “enemy” is dehumanization.

Special role in the process of both “victim” and “enemy” image construction belongs to mass media and first of all a television.

Generated image of “victim” may be used as motive for intervention of “third party”, for deliver a “retribution blow” on a real or an appointed enemy.

RC07-146.1
KRABBE, ROBIN* (University of Tasmania, rkrabbe@westnet.com.au)
Towards Emancipatory Ecological Cosmopolitan Commonism Via Positive Ecology in Tasmania, Australia

Adopting earth stewardship appears to be the fate of the human species; it is how we adapt to this challenge that will determine our survival and level of thriving. This paper will outline four areas of an approach to the challenge of earth stewardship. The first is to identify the emergence of a capacity for intentional cultural evolution, for which there exists a variety of indicators across the globe. The second is to sketch a theory of negative ecology, based on the process of dominance that has evolved over history, resulting in the failure of successive systems to equitably meet basic human and environmental needs. This has led to ever increasing social and environmental costs, and indicates the need for radical changes. The third is to give a “synergistic satisfiers”, with global cooperation the ultimate goal. The fourth area discusses community-based exchange initiatives (CBEI’s) as bottom-up initiatives towards advancing positive ecology in the here and now. Analysis of the potential of some CBEI’s currently underway in Tasmania, Australia to progress towards positive ecology and EECG will comprise the final part of this paper.

RC32-563.12
KRACKE, NANCY* (Institute for Employment Research, Nancy.Kracke@iab.de)
Women’s Overqualification: Why It Is Necessary to Account for Additional Individual Characteristics

Women’s labor market participation has been rising in the last years, the pro- portion of female university graduates increases constantly and ever more wom- en are in executive positions. However, there is also evidence that women are more likely to be overqualified than men.

If a person is overqualified, in the sense that an employee’s level of training exceeds the job requirements, parts of the human capital lie idle. This could not only have negative consequences on the individual level, but also be costly on the social level. Current research on overeducation focuses mainly on its magnitude and structure; often the discussions on explanatory factors are limited to only one determinant - such as gender or migration status. But in light of economical, political and cultural globalization that increases societal heterogeneity, it is obvious that the emergence and reproduction of social inequalities cannot be reduced to only one dimension. In the study of social inequalities it is important to consider that people are always part of several social groups at the same time. Therefore, it can be supposed that for instance female immigrants face different risks of being overqualified than male immigrants.

In the presentation I will focus on this research gap. Based on the concept of intersectionality I will discuss the mechanisms of interaction of gender, migra- tion status and social background in the context of overqualification theoretically. Using data from the German Socio Economic Panel, a nationally representative household panel study, I show the effect of gender on the risk of being over- qualified as itself and in interaction with the other individual characteristics. I will respond to the question how gender inequality on overqualification varies with other social categories.

TG04-946.7
KRAMNAI MUANG KING, DOLRUDEE* (Australian National University, u5138589@anu.edu.au)
Construction of Knowledge Around Risk and Regulatory Practices Among Pipeline Industries in Australia

This research assesses the gas pipeline industry in Australia in relation to risk, regulatory practices and its comparatively strong safety record. It may be held as an exemplar to examine: how is knowledge of industrial risk in the Australian pipeline industry constructed and performed by regulators? In tackling the ques- tion, this research takes discourse analysis combined with a semiotics of materi- ality Actor-Network Theory approach; giving new emphasis to non-human entities (e.g. gas, risks, techno-measuring devices and regulatory apparatus) interacting with actors (e.g. regulators, company safety officers, workers and communities) in generating knowledge-power and actions around the regulatory process of governing industrial risks from hazardous industries. The entry point is technical- ly-informed regulators, assumed to have good risk-management knowledge. The research explores three relationships among these entities. First, relationships between regulators and non-human entities: e.g. how regulators develop their knowledge-power and take their actions influenced by a legal concept (as low as reasonableness practicable – ALARP); and how regulators interpret their responsibili- ty in the process of hazard identification and assessment? Second, relationships among regulators, companies and non-human entities (e.g. a concept of respons- ivity regulation) are considered: how do regulators exercise their discretion either to support or command the companies? Third, relationships among regulators, companies, workers, the public and non-human entities are assessed: e.g. how do regulators perceive the roles and participatory actions of workers and the public in breaking regulatory capture, balancing power, and managing industrial risks? The findings may reveal inconsistencies hidden in processes, leading to a better understanding of how to manage, govern and mitigate risks and improve regula- tory practices and effectiveness.

RC44-728.3
KRANNICH, SASCHA* (Muenster University, saschakrannich@uni-muenster.de)
Organization, Identity, and Transnational Citizenship: Mexican Indigenous Migrants in the United States

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Transnational migration challenges the congruency of identity, citizenship, and state territory, because transmigrants identify with their communities in countries of destination as well as origin, and practice citizenship across national borders. The question of transnational identity and citizenship is all the more important when migration involves members of indigenous groups who are ethnically discriminated against politically and economically marginalized in countries of origin and in their adopted countries. How do indigenous migrants negotiate transnational citizenship? Based on the data collected from my ethnographic research in Los Angeles, I argue that indigenous migrants from Mexico’s Southern state of Oaxaca negotiate citizenship through a diverse network of migrant organizations which open wide transnational social spaces to reconstruct the boundaries of ethnic and local membership and belonging. In contrast to Mexican mestizo migrants, they established issue-based migrant organizations in Los Angeles – such as business, religious, or educational organizations – above the level of hometownassociations and state-based federations to claim precise rights for indigenous people as workers, believers, or students. In doing so, they collaborate with various political institutions, businesses, churches, and other organizations on different levels – local, state as well as national – in the United States and in Mexico. In other words, pan-indigenous identity and transnational citizenship emerge not only in political response to ethnic discrimination and social hostility, but also cooperation and support in transnational spaces.

**RC04-79.29**

**KRANTZ, SOFIE*** (Linnaeus University, sofie.krantz@lnu.se)

**Challenges for Teachers and Pupils on a Vocational Program**

This paper aims to analyze teachers’ views on how a good mechanic should be, and how the teachers are mobilizing students to become mechanics through instruction and practice.

In another social landscape - before marketization, post-industrial transformation and neo-liberal forms of governance has become a part of the public educational system – a common practice were that students established a kind of counter-culture in schools; Why should I study while I am going to be an auto mechanic? Today teachers in the vehicle and transport program partly face a new school logic where they have to deal with pupils that have another approach to education. - Why should I study, I’ll still do not want to be an auto mechanic? Previously the students were to a high extent culturally self-motivated, but nowadays the mechanism to become a car mechanic seem to have changed. My PhD project is linked to a larger research project that deals with issues of multicultural incorporation and school achievement. My contribution to the project concerns an ethnographic study in a vocational high school on a vehicle program, where there are mainly boys with immigrant backgrounds from heavily segregated areas, present in the classroom.

The paper contains an analysis of the symbolic boundaries that structure the auto mechanic profession and how these boundaries are expressed by teachers and industry representatives. It also describes how teachers in the vehicle and transport program mobilize students to the mechanic profession both by their teaching/pedagogy and use of social networks within the car industry.

**RC09-171.4**

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**SELACI, GEZIM** (University of Pristina)

**Social Transformation and the Memory in a Postwar Society: the Case of Kosovo**

This paper is based on two qualitative research projects conducted ten years after Kosovo exodus, and the dramatic changes related to the war, social organization, environment, death, and value system. The first one is “Memory vs. Forgetting” (2009), and the second one is “Socio-cultural Changes in Postwar Kosovo” (2010). Conducted by the Department of Sociology in the University of Pristina. The data show very interesting aspects of collective memory and human experiences during the dramatic events and the general social transformations. The way how people remember the past, how do they perceive the present, and what they are expecting from the future is important not only for Kosovo society, but for the entire humanity.

The focus of our research is the period after 1999. This period is important in two senses. First, in terms of social change, this period is important because three international missions were deployed in Kosovo and the country has declared its independence since. Second, from the aspect of social organization, it is the period of transformation of the self-administered institutions, and the development of the overall transition. The structural changes affected the culture, and the system of values in Kosovo society to a great extent. This period is of a particular importance, because it signifies great changes in lifestyle, the transformation of values and mentality, and social patterns and practices.

Research in the field of collective memory and social transformations requires very precise methodological approach. Each of the research projects has included 50 in depth-interviews, and visual elements collected in the field, such as pictures and video materials. The data show that people’s relationship are very strong not only to the family and the homeland, but also to physical objects, tools, pictures, books, souvenirs, symbolic values, plants, animals and the environment.

**RC53-847.4**

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**CASTRO MARTIN, TERESA** (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC))

**Explaining Differences in Fertility and Marriage Expectations of Adolescents of Native and Immigrant Origin in Spain. The Role of Socioeconomic Status and Ethnicity**

This paper aims to examine aspirations and expectations of adolescents in Spain with regard to family formation patterns, using survey data collected in secondary schools in Madrid. We are interested in the variability of these preferences across generations and between children of immigrants and their native peers. We look at fertility and marriage expectations to account for varying cultural backgrounds and for acculturation and/or integration processes. Furthermore, differentiated expectations of fertility and marriage tempo and quantum among children of immigrants and natives might be an indicator for segmented assimilation with regard to their or their parents’ socio-economic status.

For the empirical analysis of this paper we use survey data of some 2,600 adolescent pupils and 1,150 parents. About half of the students and parents are of immigrant origin. Besides aspirations and expectations linked to family formation processes, the survey provides information about parents’ labor situation and their educational levels, variables that are used as a proxy for their socio-economic status. To complement the survey, contextual data will be included, adding information on origin countries’ actual fertility and marriage behaviors and the ethnic composition of the neighborhoods in Madrid where the youths live.

Most theoretical approaches and empirical studies in this field concentrate on the U.S. Focusing on Spain as a relatively new immigration country can give important new insights into another migratory setting, which may be valid also for other (European) immigrant-receiving countries.

**RC47-778.5**

**KRAUSCH, MEGHAN*** (University of Minnesota, kraus310@umn.edu)

**Producing the Collective Subject: Anarchist Practices at the People’s High School in Buenos Aires**

This paper analyzes the experience of a “people’s high school” in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and the ways that it engages with anarchist-inspired practices and ideas. In 2001, Argentina experienced a political and economic crisis that gave rise to hundreds of social movements opposing the neoliberal status quo, including “movements of unemployed workers” (MTDs) and factory takeovers. These 2001 movements encompassed much experimentation with the idea of social movement itself, as they abandoned the old political party structures and incorporated social relationships into their political agendas. While many such movements have since dropped their autonomist orientations in favor of aligning themselves with Kirchnerism and the presidential administrations since 2003, other movements remain staunchly independent and committed to alternative models of social change (referring to themselves as part of the “independent left”). One such organization, the people’s high school (bachillerato popular) of the MTD Barracas, uses a non-hierarchical structure and consensus-based decision-making as one of the primary vehicles for organizing grassroots social change within the movement and the neighborhood. Based on a year of participant observation, I examine how the movement enacts these anarchist organizational forms. I argue that the successful outcome of such organizational practices is the creation of a collective subject, which is only produced at the school when these structures are combined with meaningful emotional interactions among activists. Thus this paper sheds new light on how and why some uses of consensus seem to fail flat or collapse into frustrating bureaucratic formulae, while other movements succeed in using such anarchist principles to meaningfully integrate participants into decision-making processes. Within a context of marginalization and oppression in an Argentine shantytown, the people’s high school is using anarchist practices to create alternatives to neoliberal capitalism.
Human Rights and Humanitarian Relief: The Organizational Mediation Of Ideas In The Global Arena

In talk of the “international community”, many commentators assume that human rights work and humanitarian relief are pulling in the same direction. Others see human rights and humanitarian relief as two fundamentally different modes of engagement. What both of these approaches share is a focus on the content of ideas. This paper examines the relationship between human rights and humanitarian relief in the international arena from the perspective of the sociology of practice and the sociology of organizational fields. Since the 1970s two separate traditions of practice have emerged - one centred around human rights and one centred around human rights. Based on interview research and document analysis, I examine how professionals in humanitarian relief organizations use the concept of human rights. In the past 15 years, they have used the language of human rights more and more, but the impact this language has had in humanitarian work has been mediated by the practical constraints and incentives of the humanitarian field.

RC16-293.6
KRAVCHENKO, SERGEY* (Moscow State University of International Relations, social7@gandex.ru)
Rethinking the Theory of Social Becoming: For a Humanistic Turn

According to P. Sztompka (Society in Action: A Theory of Social Becoming. Cambridge, 1991), the modern world is in a state of becoming that occurs in the context of unfinished structural and functional development. As a result social and cultural aspects of different ambivalence within a culture. He worked out a new type of sociological imagination the essence of which is reflexive thinking about social becoming.

Since that time the socium has become even hypercomplex: there appeared “normal accidents” (Ch. Perrow), climate change as well as new risks, vulnerabilities and social turbulences produced by human agency (J. Urry, U. Beck).

Taking into consideration these realities of new catastrophism I argue for a “humanistic turn” in sociology, whereby societies should be examined through the lens of complexity and human agency-consequences. This implies still a newer type of sociological imagination based on the synthesis of social, hard and humane sciences. The methodological instruments of this type of sociological imagination include both non-linear and humanistic aspects. Thus, I propose a non-linear and humanistic sociological imagination that deals with the acceleration of socio-cultural dynamics and glocalization (R. Robertson).

Synergetically takes into consideration paradoxes, risks, and dispersions of social change, searching for new forms of humanism, based on men's existential needs.

The notion ‘praxis’ should be rediscovered: it should mean humane praxis - humanistic creative agency, the main aim of which is to preserve the human capital of all the generations and to maintain the balance between scientific, technological and humanistic creative agency, the main aim of which is to preserve the human capital.

Vulnerabilities to the Network Human Capital

The content and, therefore, the conceptual interpretation of the human capital is multifaceted and many-sided, depends on the historical time, cultural space, nowadays mainly - on the conditions of becoming complex socium, its “normal accidents” (Ch. Perrow), social and climate turbulences produced by human agency. Taking into consideration these realities we have proposed a network model of the human capital that is adequate to the urgent need of a humanistic component in the human capital.

There appeared new vulnerabilities to the network human capital. Until recently in the history of mankind in the implementation of modernization the question about the humanistic ways and means to achieve the goals was not even discussed. Any pragmatic and rational intentions by themselves do not lead to prosperity, harmony, peace, if they do not provide the production of humanism, its penetration into social institutions. The network human capital should be managed on the basis of social and fundamental requirements: management should lead to the form of a civilized and humane way of the interactions people; it should take into account the non-linearity of the human capital formation, dynamically complex causal relationships, the factor of social and climate turbulences; we should mind the latency of the formation of the human capital, that is - unforeseen and unintentional traumas lead to different forms of human agency: it is necessary to consider the latent hazard as derived from the scientific research and innovation: the effect of “normal accidents” should be extended not only on scientific and technological innovations but also on economic and political spheres, as well as on the processes of medicalization, urban design, new information technologies, tourism, fashion, diet etc.
Bargaining the „Human Rights” of „Human Resources” – Unions and NGO-Networks Advocating Precarious Migrant Workers’ Interests in Japan

Taking the debate concerning recent immigration policy changes, focusing on the so-called Technical Intern Training Program (TITP), as case study, this paper challenges generalizations about the city and the labor movement in Japan. While civil society in Japan has often been portrayed as apolitical and service oriented, being strong in producing local “social capital” but weak in generating “advocacy” on the national level, the labor movement has been described as politically dominated and oriented towards balancing interests of big companies and their core staff, organized in enterprise unions. As these generalizations are grounded for a great part of the scene, they still ask for qualification, because they obscure a relatively small but growing and significant portion of organization of and bargaining for workers interests in Japan. Irregular employment and migrant labor is especially prominent in Japan’s many small and medium sized enterprises (SME). The unionization of employees in SME through individual membership unions, that has been fostered in the 1970 by the former national union center Sôkyû, has since the 1990s formed the basis for migrant and irregular workers organization in unions in Japan, and as further become the core of new constellations and alliances in civil society, which played an active role in discussions leading to immigration policy reforms. Thus it was not the Japanese civil code or the so-called NGO-law, but the Labor Standards Act (LSA) and the Labor Union Act (LUA), which formed the legal framework for a vibrant civil society in Japan, by providing rights of organization and collective bargaining for precarious migrant workers, and thus enabled political advocacy.

Not No Place: Fragments of Johannesburg

Not No Place is a collage of visual and written fragments on Johannesburg’s historical, archival, found and self-generated. The book is the result of documenting and collecting material on the city of Johannesburg over the course of five years. It interweaves selected quotations with personal memories and reflective accounts, weaves fiction in an attempt to explore the city as both lived place and an imagined no-place (the direct translation of U-topia). A montage combining photographs, drawings, archival material and texts, it alternates between the mode of collector, witness, observer and author, taking into account the numerous representations of the city in historical writing, urban theory, film, media and fiction. Not No Place presents a collection of moments in the city’s complex history, its contemporary spatial realities as well as its future projections.

Bettina Malcomess and Dorothée Kreutzfeldt speak to their visual processes and practices informing their book-length investigation into Johannesburg. Not no Place: Johannesburg, Fragments of Spacesc and Times. This intriguing and beautiful book is by no means an official biography of the city - it reads more like a richly illustrated scrapbook of ideas and reflections part made up of quotes from a multitude of sources and part made up of the authors’ personal narratives and ruminations on topics; the subheading Fragments of Spaces and Times captures it well. It is a peripatetic amble through the history and physicality of Johannesburg, stumbling into recurring characters such as the Carlton Hotel and Nongoloza.

Multilingualism and Community-Building Among Brussels Based Civil Servants and Lobbyists: Perceptions, Practices and Power Positions

This presentation explores the multilingual and multicultural aspects of community-building, networking and communication in the EU’s political and administrative system with special attention to the effects of a multilingual and multicultural working environment on the actors’ identities. In order to track these aspects we investigated the networking and communicative preferences of EU civil servants and lobbyists based on broad-scale survey data (277 surveys com-
plicated) and thematic interviews (17 hours of recorded materials). We argue that the power dimension of the linguistic choices among EU bureaucrats is especially important, since as Mamadouh (2002) observes: Language(s) regulate access to political, economic, and cultural resources. Language matters to access the supranational political arena (for example, to acquire a position in an EU institution or a policy network), as well as to control political representatives and civil servants at the EU level.

The findings indicate that although multilingualism appears on various levels in the different social contexts investigated, all of these contexts are heavily dominated by English. It also appears that in their professional practices, our respondents are highly aware of the relationship of language(s) to power and they prefer the usage of more power-neutral language policies even if this comes with the cost of mutual intelligibility. It also seems that the current availability of some of the alternative languages used in the Brussels context might be somewhat more difficult to obtain with political status/historical reasons than with practical considerations. Yet, the findings imply that multilingualism plays a less significant role in the social and working lives of Brussels based civil servants and lobbyists than previously assumed. Furthermore, the respondents’ social identities are rather influenced by new signifiers related to economic globalization and competition and their institutional positions than their linguistic backgrounds or the multilingual practices they take part in.

RC11-210.5
KROPINIK, SAMO* (University of Ljubljana, samo.kropinik@fdv.uni-lj.si)
KANJUO - MRČELA, ALEKSANDRA (University of Ljubljana)
“'I Hope to Muddle through until the Retirement’ - the Aging Workforce in Demanding and Dangerous Jobs”

The paper discusses the increase of physical and mental challenges for older workers in various exceedingly demanding and dangerous occupations, typically in police and military force, fire brigades and prisons (wardress) but also in aviation industry (air crew, pilots, flight attendants, air traffic controllers, railway operators) as well as in heavy industry (mining) and - though it may seems strange - in performing arts (ballerinas). Slovenia, an ex-socialist country that has joined European Union in 2004 is taken as the case.

Firstly, the challenges are identified through combination of interviews, group discussions and multi-respondent questionnaires with relevant workforce representatives. Secondly, the obtained testimonies are compared among professions and between generations who underwent socialist and transitional (mainly market driven) period respectively, to identify similarities and differences in challenges.

Thirdly, the problem is approached from social policy point of view to demonstrate the inefficiency of the latest changes in the Slovenian pension system regarding demanding and dangerous jobs. Finally, the state of affairs is addressed in the framework of changes the society underwent in the last twenty-five years, including liberalization of economic and political system, privatization, Europeanization and globalization, and its influence of global economic crisis and austerity measures, that altogether lead to redefinition of workforce position in general, to chaotic and eclectic transfer of responsibilities regarding retirement security from society, state and companies to individuals. The individualisation of risks has serious consequences for quality of work and working conditions of workers who feel responsible for their obligations and financial insecurities for decent retirement and satisfactory pensions are severely reduced.

*Testimonies and evidence were collected as a part of a research project, commissioned by consortium of Slovenian Unions Associations (Alternative and Free Trade Unions), Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Chamber of Commerce and Norway Grants fund.

RC08-155.4
KROPP, KRISTOFFER* (University of Copenhagen, kkr@soc.ku.dk)
Europeanizing Social Science - the Case of the European Social Survey

This paper sketch out and analyze the historical development of the European Social Survey (ESS). In the 1996 a group of European social scientist under the auspices of the European Science Foundation initiated what became one of them largest scientific projects, a project that now is seen as the golden standard in transnationalization research. The first wave was launched in 2001 and has since been conducted biannually in an increasing number of European countries. From the first wave and onwards the ESS has been heavily funded through the European Union Frame Work Programs and National Research Councils. Simultaneously the ESS has been leading in developing and disseminating transnational surveys research techniques from items design through field works to data management and dissemination. Using documents and interviews, the paper analyses the case of the ESS shedding light two interrelate processes both very central to the analysis of social sciences in society. First, it can tell us about the current changes and developments of surveys research. Surveys research has been one of the most influential social scientific techniques, but the classical techniques of surveys research has in different ways been attached to the nation state. Thus, the paper asks which kinds of changes does transnationalization of surveys research bring? Secondly, the paper analyses the relations between the social sciences and the EU. The social sciences has since their first institutionalization been closely entangled to the nation state, how is this entanglement changes in the Europeanization process and what with consequences for the social scientific knowledge?

RC02-53.2
KRÖGER, MARKUS* (University of Helsinki, MARKUS.KROGER@GMAIL.COM)
Resistance to Mining in the Current and Past World-Historical Conjunctures: A Comparison of Mobilization Against Globalizing Capitalism Across Place and Time

This is an incorporated comparison of resistance to destructive resource extraction by mining in the current and past world-historical conjunctures. The analysis is based on long-term participant observation and field research in the most important mining investment areas in Brazil, India and Finland. The empirical quality of the analysis of the current conjuncture allows to test world-system theories often based not so much upon large-N comparative ethnography. The findings are related to historical ruptures and continuities in resistance, seeking causal explanations and reasons to why mobilization against globalizing capitalism has occurred in some places and times and not others. The mining industry is global and regional trajectories will be historized and tied into the current events by historical institutional analysis.

RC24-423.2
KU, DOWAN* (Environment & Society Research Inst, kudowan@korea.com)
Korean Environmental Sociology: History and Characteristics

This article aims to analyze the history and characteristics of Korean environmental sociology since the 1990s. Korean environmental sociology has been developed since the 1990s and environmental awareness started to proliferate nationwide. The Korean Association for Environmental Sociology which was founded in 2000 has organized theoretical and empirical research and has published Academic Journal ECO since 2001. Sejeec Lee summarized that Korean environmental sociology is participation, problem solving, and field research oriented. Sun-jin Yun analyzed that sustainable development, ecological democracy, oil-spill disaster, nuclear waste dump site, environmental justice, and so on are key issues in Korean environmental Sociology.

Korean environmental sociology has the following theoretical and empirical achievements. Firstly, it introduced ecological paradigm and tackled the limitations of anthropocentric sociocentric. Secondly, environmental sociologists raised environmental justice and inequality issues and accumulated research of environmental and ecological movements. Thirdly, they tried to develop policy and policies of ecological democracy beyond anthropocentric democracy. Fourthly, they tackled the limitation of nation state and economic growth model and tried to develop alternative state, local community, global governance and development and sustainable development. Korean environmental sociologists have focused on not only analyzing environmental problems, awareness, movements, and policies status quo but also suggesting new theoretical framework and alternative society model.

RC28-486.5
KUAN, PING-YIN (National Chengchi University)
GIUDICI, FRANCESCO* (Columbia University, francesco.giudici2@gmail.com)
PALLAS, AARON (Columbia University)
An Inter-Cohort Comparison of Intra-Cohort Social Stratification: How Do Cumulative Dis/Advantages Evolve Across Cohorts?

The aim of our paper is to analyze trajectories in hourly wages between the ages of 30 and 50 for five different birth cohorts, using the PSID data. More precisely, we focus on processes of intra-cohort stratification by tracing patterns of income as individuals age. Our analysis is informed by the cumulative dis/advantage hypothesis as a process of intra-cohort stratification. Using growth curve models, we seek to describe and explain the patterns of income stratification within and between cohorts. We hypothesize two key patterns: Simple inter-individual divergences and path-dependent post individual divergences. Simple inter-individual divergence is indicated when the relation between initial hourly wage and its slope over time is positive (in contrast to convergence, where this relation is negative, and stability, where there is no relation between initial hourly wage and its slope over time). Post individual divergence is indicated when hourly wage differences between men and women, or between whites and non-whites, increase as individuals age. Our analyses will reveal if the patterns of

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
wage divergence over the life course are constant across cohorts, or whether the extent and form of wage divergence is shifting over time.

RC06-123.5
KUAN, PING-YIN* (National Chengchi University, soc1105@nccu.edu.tw)
WANG, CHIH-TSAN (Nan Hua University)
The Joint Impact of Paternal and Maternal Parenting Styles on Children's High-School Academic Achievement in Taiwan

The present research used data gathered by Taiwan Education Panel Survey (TEPS) in 2001 and 2003 to explore how fathers' and mothers' parenting styles jointly influenced their children's academic achievement in junior high. Using latent class analysis (LCA), the research uncovered the same four parenting styles for both Taiwanese fathers and mothers. These four parenting styles are consistent with parenting typology often discussed in the literature and can be labeled as authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and neglectful. Since the majority of Taiwanese children lived with both biological parents and not much research has been done to understand how both father's and mother's parenting styles jointly influenced their children's development, the research further used LCA to construct 16 joint parenting styles to investigate how these styles were related to children's academic achievement. The research found that children with both parents adopting the permissive style would have the best academic performance in junior high. Past studies have indicated that authoritative parenting would be conducive to good academic achievement. The present research showed that when one of the parents was authoritative, for their children to perform well in junior high, the other parent should be more permissive. In other words, in the traditional Chinese view of parenting, there should be a combination of being "yan" (strict) and being "tsi" (kind). The research further found that if paternal parenting was authoritative and maternal parenting was neglectful, this type of joint parenting style would have the most negative impact on their children's academic achievement. In short, the findings of present research clearly demonstrate the importance of understanding the joint impact of paternal and maternal parenting on their adolescent children's development in Taiwan.

RC38-649.6
KUBERA, JACEK* (Adam Mickiewicz University, j.kubera@amu.edu.pl)
Renissance of Ethnicity? Self-Identifications of the Second and Third Generation of Algerian Immigrants in France

The paper presents the results of an empirical research on the self-identifications of people belonging to the second and third generation of Algerian immigrants in France. The aim of the research was to investigate in which situations the Frenchmen of Algerian origin (FAO) feel included and in which excluded from the various collectivities, e.g., collectivity of the Frenchmen, of the Algerians or of the people belonging to the other important social (not only ethnic or national) categories. The choice of FAO stemmed from the fact of their strong, connected with nostalgia towards the suburbs of the French cities which they are very often identified with in the context of riots erupting there every few years. The project answers to the questions concerning the variables that differentiate the identifications of FAO with various social categories and give the classification of situations which occurrence is conducive to the appearance of self-identification of a particular kind. The results are based on a content analysis of 25 autobiographical novels written by FAO authors and published in France between 2000 and 2012 and the biographical method by F. Znaniecki and his principle of “humanistic coefficient” was used in the project. Indicating the situations in which FAO still feel different than other citizens of their own country can show the areas of social life that require reconsideration in the terms of the state's integrating policy.

RC12-230.2
KUBO, HIDEO* (Kyoto Sangyo University, kubo1978@cc.kyoto-su.ac.jp)
Takao Tanase and Talcott Parsons: The Possibility Of Functional Analysis

Takao Tanase makes a unique contribution to sociology of law because he uniquely applied the sociological framework of Talcott Parsons who elaborated on the law of functionalism. When Tanase studied abroad in 1970's, he majored in sociology and was mentored by Parsons. So Tanase was clearly influenced by Parsons in his early works and tried to develop or modify Parsons's theory. But that after that he rarely mentioned Parsons and repeatedly referred to normative theories such as critical legal studies. So lately Tanase has been considered a postmodernist theorist in Japan.

But if we read intensively his works, we can notice that he was influenced by Parsons all the time although he never clearly mentioned Parsons.

Tanase frequently used Parsons' functional analysis uniquely to study law and society in Japan. He decomposed research objects (fort law in Japan, for example) into ideal elements (logic of liberalism, for example) and observed the functions of those modern ideal elements in real social conditions. Then based on the observations and new normative theories such as postmodernism transcending the limits of modern ideas, he proposed what is necessary for modern law imported from the West to function more properly in society. In this way Tanase applied Parsons' general theory standing on the convergence between idealism (normative theories) and positivism (observations), and his application gives a hint when someone applies Parsons' general theory to researching the functions of law in other countries.

Though Parsons was attacked severely and his influence declined once, he has been reevaluated since 1980s. But this is not true for sociology of law. So Tanase's application becomes a nice model of using Parsons' general theory in sociology of law and it suggests the possibility of researching and comparing the functions of law globally.
These findings demonstrate historical and linguistic relations of power that intersect with practical considerations. Specifically, the language choice seems to be implicated in a colonial legacy reflected in the linguistic hierarchy (e.g., Japanese vs. Korean or Chinese) and the commodity value attached to Japanese as well as pragmatic factors related to linguistic and orthographical proximity. Moreover, the fact that the interviewees were selected by each company reveals a particular entrepreneurial habitus or lingua-cultural dispositions expected for transnational workers. The study problematizes the neoliberal ideology of the promise of English and provides educational implications.

KUBOYAMA, RIKIYA* (Tashkent University of Law, rikiya26@hotmail.com)

Conflict Management in Prostitution ("性活"="Seikatsu") — the Structure and Meaning of Pluralistic Justice

“Conflict management in prostitution” have some meanings especially from the perspective of law. They are also concerned with their own viewing. In Kenya, there are also different ideas depending on the situations. The meaning for female who are working as a prostitute (I call them normally as “性活者”="Seikatsu-sya", sex-practical use person) is protection or any system which will help them. This presentation will try to make clear the “real” situation of conflict management in prostitution (I call it normally as “性活”="Seikatsu", sex-practical use) . For it, I had researched for 101 prostitutes by interview directly in 2010 to 2013 in Nairobi, Mombasa, Malindi, Nakuru, Kisumu and Meru. The average time of interviews is 1 hour 30 min. And I did the research more than 500 for non-regular women and men as customer by questionnaire. The research for prostitute have more than 100 questions divided into 5 sections, Experiences, Ideas, Ways, STI, and Personal Matters. I will describe here how prostitutes think about and get on with “law” even “living law” in prostitution. And more, I will try to find what is the way and meaning of conflict management for them through my research in Kenya. We can find the idea of original conflict management in prostitution through confrontation against “law” finally. Actually, justice, even law is pluralistic in the field of prostitution. When we think the structure of prostitution from the perspective of conflict management, we feel something poor or strange to the normal-idea in prostitution field like that is illegal or illegal. Because the “law” must be different for each in multiter prostitution structure. We need to understand the situation without any bias in first and discuss to pure structure of prostitution later. The idea of strategy of conflict management in prostitution will help it.

KUDO, HARUKO* (Hirotsubashi University, kudoharuko@gmail.com)

Sexuality and Refugee Status: Narrative Construction of Sexual Minority Asylum Seekers in the United States

Since the 1990s, sexual minority status has been recognized as a basis for refugee/asylum claims in certain countries. In the United States, as seen from the recent governmental guidelines for those specific cases, the so-called LGBT asylum is now drawing attention. This study attempts to analyze the issues of gays, lesbians, and transgenders who are seeking asylum in the U.S. from the perspective of narrative construction regarding to the dominant notion of sexuality in the host society appearing in legal procedures. Previous studies have shown that since the credibility and objectivity of those claims are legitimized within a US-centered notion of homosexuality, it marginalizes those individuals who fall outside of this paradigm. However, studies based mainly on legal documents have yet to develop an understanding of sexual minority asylum seekers’ experiences and of the degree to which they follow the dominant picture of sexuality.

To further understand this phenomenon, interview research was conducted in New York City and the San Francisco Bay Area. In order to define asylum seeking process as a system which connects the concept of sexuality to past events in the narrative construction, this study explores the experience and perspectives of the asylum seekers themselves. Although, in most cases applying for asylum is taken as an option they find as a choice to legalize their status, a comparison of two different areas tells us that the strategies and discourse of their advocates and case-workers, depending on sex and ethnic communities, and practices of border crossing have impacts on how they form the narratives. For example, the asylum seekers in New York City tend to use human rights discourse while those in the San Francisco Bay Area do not. Instead, a common practice of multiple border crossing characterizes the latter as an actor within the asylum-migration nexus.

KUEMMEL, GERHARD* (Cntr Military History & Social Sciences, gerhardkuemmel@bundeswehr.org)

Structural Engineering in the Care Sector: A Cross-Sectoral Approach

The care sector is one of the fastest-growing sectors in Europe. Despite its importance, it still faces many challenges, such as changing demographics, increased demand, and underfunding. In this presentation, I will introduce a cross-sectoral approach to improve the management in the care sector. This approach involves collaboration between different sectors, such as the hospital, pharmaceutical, and social services sectors. By doing so, we can create a more efficient and effective system that benefits all stakeholders.

The Sociology of Death: The Case of the Armed Forces

This presentation will try to make clear the “real” situation of conflict management in prostitution through confrontation against “law” finally. Actually, justice, even law is pluralistic in the field of prostitution. When we think the structure of prostitution from the perspective of conflict management, we feel something poor or strange to the normal-idea in prostitution field like that is illegal or illegal. Because the “law” must be different for each in multiter prostitution structure. We need to understand the situation without any bias in first and discuss to pure structure of prostitution later. The idea of strategy of conflict management in prostitution will help it.

KUEMMEL, GERHARD* (Cntr Military History & Social Sciences, gerhardkuemmel@bundeswehr.org)

Mapping The Governance Of Care And Professional Development: A European Comparative Study

This article investigates the care sector through the lens of the sociology of professions. We introduce a dynamic approach that systematically links changes in the nursing professions and society at large with new modes of governance in healthcare. The aim is to explore institutional conditions that contribute to the development of an integrated professionalism and efficient health human resource management in the care sector. A novel contribution is the cross-sector and profession-centered approach that connects professional developments in nursing in hospital, primary and long-term care with governance arrangements. A comparative case study design is applied that focuses on western European countries using England, Finland, and Germany for an in-depth analysis. In terms of methods, we draw on public statistics, document analysis and other secondary sources. Three emergent patterns can be identified: (1) ‘constrained professional development’ was observed in the German corporatist and federalist/fragmented system.
with overall high density and quality of healthcare services and concentration in the middle-range professions with a lack of upward institutional pathways; (2) ‘elitist professional development’ was found in the more centralised governance in England and characterised by a growing expansion in the high-status segments, but overall weak development in the middle-level and lower segments; and (3) ‘integrated professional development’ emerges in the context of decentralist and universal governance arrangements in Finland, that foster expansions in both high-status segments and low and unqualified segments of nursing. In summary, the findings highlight connections between professional development and governance. This study, which focuses on social capital (macro) level of professions, in order to achieve transformative potential, must be connected and backed up by (macro-level) health and social policy interventions.

Before we can even discuss democratic consolidation, at least three minimal conditions must be fulfilled, according to Linz and Stepan (1996). Beside those consolidated democracies should also fulfill several other conditions that have in scientific analyses not attracted such high attention than three minimal conditions. Among other conditions Linz and Stepan specifically stress the importance of economic consolidation. The proposed paper is going to analyze the challenges of democratic consolidation in the Central and Eastern Europe from the beginning of 1990s, when democratic transition began to take place, to most recent period, when consequences of global economic crisis hit the region. It is clearly evident from the findings of the paper that most former socialist countries have reached level of consolidated democracies; authors are testing the thesis that one of the reasons for that was also successful economic consolidation, which is in recent period suffering under heavy pressure of global economic crisis. The consequences of that can already be seen in various democratic consolidation measurements, like Nations in Transit or Human Development Index (HDI), where most CEE countries are regressing in last few years.

RC09-178.5
KUHONTA, ERIK* (McGill University, erik.kuhonta@mcgill.ca)
Is The Middle Class a Harbinger Of Democracy? Evidence From Southeast Asia

A vast body of literature claims that the middle class is a critical force for democratic transitions, democratic consolidation, and political stability. Yet, recent events in Thailand and in other Southeast Asian newly-industrializing countries (NICs), indicate that the middle class often challenges democratic regimes or supports authoritarian juntas. How should we reconcile these divergent views of the middle class? This article argues that an explanation for the behavior of the middle class in relation to regime-type must begin by looking at the state’s role in addressing the interests of the middle class. Where a state addresses the key concerns of the middle class – rule of law, economic development, and political stability – this class is unlikely to rebel against the state. Institutionalized states are most likely to satisfy middle-class interests, while patronal or clientelistic states are particularly vulnerable to middle-class rebellion precisely because they are unable to address middle-class interests and values. A comparison of four Southeast Asian NICs will thus show that middle-class support for democracy is highly contingent on the structural conditions in which they find themselves embedded.

RC54-862.2
KUIPERS, GISELINDIE* (University of Amsterdam, g.m.kuiipers@uva.nl)
DEINEMA, MICHAEL* (University of Amsterdam, m.n.deinema@uva.nl)
Judging Bodies in Europe: Examining the Variety of Repertoires for Evaluating the Beauty of Male and Female Bodies in Six European Countries Using Visual Q-Methoirdology

Being perceived as beautiful is associated with many social and economic benefits, including advantages in dating and labour markets. In post-industrial European societies, “physical capital” is increasingly becoming a valuable asset, for men as well as women. Yet little systematic and inductive cross-national comparative research has been done on what is perceived as physical capital by people of different social backgrounds, genders and age groups. As a result, most existing studies on beauty ideals emphasize universal criteria of beauty evaluation inherent in human evolutionary psychology, or the homogenizing effects of beauty standards propagated by transnational media imagery and a transnational beauty industry.

In our study, using a structured sampling method, a total of 180 respondents in six European countries are asked to sort picture sets of a wide variety of both male and female bodies according to their own tastes. This is done in the context of semi-structured interviews in which respondents are asked about their ideas on beauty and the role it plays in their lives and social interactions. Through factor analysis, separate “taste groups” are identified on the basis of their sorting patterns, and their particular criteria for evaluating beauty interpreted with the help of their own comments.

The effects of gender, education, age and nationality on ideals of bodily beauty, are ascertained through regression analyses with factor scores, and systematic coding of the interview material. Furthermore, we investigate to what extent bodily beauty ideals are informed by moral or symbolic, rather than purely aesthetic, considerations. We predict, on the basis of the theories of Elias and Bourdieu that an attitude of “al beauty ideals are informed by moral or symbolic, rather than purely aesthetic, considerations. We predict, on the basis of the theories of Elias and Bourdieu.

RC03-72.2
KUKOVIC, SIMONA* (University of Ljubljana, simona.kukovic@ff.uni-lj.si)
HACEK, MIRO (University of Ljubljana)
Processes of Economic Consolidation in Central and Eastern Europe

...
most common method. We use survey data, documentary evidence, and key in-
formant interviews to examine these developments further. With certain caveats,
the Indonesian experience offers lessons for instituting more solidly founded con-
traceptive and population policies and for accelerating the path toward replace-
ment-level fertility in Egypt, notwithstanding its major societal turmoil. Increasing
injectable use can help meet demands on the fragile state health system, make
use of Egypt’s underdeveloped community-based channels, and may serve as a
catalyst for other Arab states to help them reach more sustainable population
and development trajectories.

RC49-800.1
KULIS, STEPHEN* (Arizona State University, kulis@asu.edu)
VARGAS, PERLA (Arizona State University)
Depression, Suicidal Ideation and High-Risk Behaviors Among
Underserved Youths in Central Mexico

Background: The staggering cost of depressive disorders and suicide on the
quality of life of patients and families, the increased mortality risk, and the high
economic burden demand our attention. There is evidence suggesting that eng-
gagement in risky behaviors, development of negative habits such as using alco-
hol, tobacco, and drugs, and depressive disorders all begin during adolescence.
Further, substance use, in particular smoking and drinking, has been linked to
depression and suicide risk. The study aim was to evaluate the prevalence of de-
pression and suicidal ideation and identify predictors that could inform a prevent-
ion program.

Method: Using a cross-sectional study design with a probability sample, 702
adolescent school students were surveyed in low-income, rural high school students in the cen-
tral Mexican state of Guanajuato were surveyed.

Results: Almost half (49.2%) of participants showed some level of depression
(CES-D > 16), with 23.6% identified as suffering severe depression (CES-D > 25). Lo-
gistic regression analyses indicated that controlling for financial status, symptoms of
depression were predicted by female sex, low self-esteem, risky behaviors, con-
fictive parent-teen relationships, and binge alcohol drinking. The same variables
with the exception of binge drinking predicted severe depression. In turn, suicidal
ideation was associated with depression, low self-esteem, high-risk behaviors,
and conflictive relationships with parents. A similar pattern of clustered behaviors
among teenagers has been reported.

Conclusions: Predicting and ultimately preventing depression is of enormous
public health significance. The findings can inform the design of interventions
to prevent this early pattern of depressive disorders and associated risk factors
among low-income, rural youth in Mexico and possibly in other contexts.

RC53-855.4
KULIS, STEPHEN* (Arizona State University, kulis@asu.edu)
Urban American Indian Youth Religion, Native Spirituality, and
Well-Being: A Latent Class Analysis

Most American Indians (AI) in the United States now live in urban rather than
tribal areas yet little is known about their interconnected spiritual, religious and
cultural worlds. This presentation describes ways that urban AI middle school
students were involved with religious institutions and Native spiritual and cultural
practices. Data come from AI youth (n=205, mean age 12) in five urban middle schools in a southwestern USA metropolis. Latent class analy-
is identified distinctive groups of youth according to religious affiliations, atten-
dance at religious services, adherence to Christian and traditional spiritual beliefs,
sense of Native spirituality, and involvement with spiritually significant Native
cultural practices. Five classes emerged. There were two Christian groups, one
attending Christian churches and following Christian beliefs, but uninvolved with
Native beliefs, spirituality, or cultural practices, and a nominal Christian group af-
filiated with but not attending church, and relatively unattached to belief systems.
Two groups followed Native beliefs and spiritual practices, one affiliated with the
Native American Church (NAC) and another unaffiliated with any church. The fifth,
non-religious group, was unaffiliated, followed neither Christian nor traditional
beliefs, and was uninvolved in Native spirituality and cultural practices. ANOVA
indicated that the two Christian groups were higher in SES, had lived longer in the
urban area, were more conforming behaviors and better decision-making but also the
most substance using friends. The two groups embracing AI spirituality
(NAC, and non-NAC) had better school grades, more enunciation in tribal
language and strong AI ethnic ID, and the strongest bicultural orientations. The
non-religious group had the lowest scores on parental monitoring, closeness, and
supportiveness. Findings indicate that there are different ways among AIs to
access spirituality and religious beliefs and practices, and their consequences for
well-being.

RC52-841.4
KULKARNI, JAYASHREE V* (JSW Steel Ltd., jaya1581@rediffmail.com)

Gender and Medical Specialization: Segregation By Culture or Choice?

Women taking to gainful employment and professional practice are on the rise in
India and medicine is one such profession which by its nature, prestige and
rewards comes to be sought after most by women. It is precisely owing to these
traits, the medical profession has been strongly aspirated by their male counter-
parts as well, which might bring into play the forces of gender bias and gender
discrimination as has been the case with the phenomenon of gainful employment
in general. The paper seeks to ascertain empirically the considerations, motiva-
tional beliefs and influences involved in the decision of the path of medicine by women
in medical profession. The findings are based on in-depth interviews with 237
women physicians in the City of Bangalore in India. The findings reveal that wom-
en doctors are inclined and constrained to avoid such branches that tend to be
male dominated. It is further noticed that women doctors tend to opt for the soft
specializations in medical practice less sought after function male counterparts and hence
are less expensive in terms of course fees and capitulation, and also are relatively
less paid on the one hand and provide less intrinsic satisfaction and recognition
in medical circles and society on the other. The experiences and dispositions of
women doctors appear to indicate that their decisions on specialization tend to be
more culturally conditioned and arise out of their tendency to avoid areas of
deference over which their male counterparts are assumed exercise a cultural and
professional prerogative and unjustified monopoly.

RC23-409.6
KULKARNI, JAYASHREE V* (JSW Steel Ltd., jaya1581@rediffmail.com)
Technology Induced Inequalities at Workplace – an Indian
Experience

Inter-industry variations in compensation packages has since long been a
normal phenomenon in industrial circles as it comes to be determined by the
functional importance of respective industry and the levels of skills and expertise
required. The paper deals with recent trends toward increasing inequalities in
earnings in Indian work organizations. It is assumed that growing complexity of
knowledge and skills required, length and cost of training requisite for operations,
increase in capital expenditure requirements and growing sophistication and
specializations in industrial sphere are the forces that necessitate innovations and
their dispersion through forces of globalisation and these developments have
implications for compensation packages across the industries resulting in
increasing inequalities in wages within and across industries. The analysis of data
pertaining to variations in pay and allowances in 16 large intensive and 14 tech-
ology intensive manufacturing establishments in India over a period of 20 years
indicate that differential emphasis on technology and innovations in different
industries has brought about unprecedented inequities in the levels of income
between the industries and even within the industries across the cadres. Such
inequalities are further accentuated by elimination of moderately skilled workers
on grounds of obsolescence and redundancy. The findings further indicate that
the technology induced variations in income in Indian Industries vary significantly
with sector of industrial operations and its functional importance for economy on
the one hand and its potential for creation of wealth on the other.

RC32-564.1
KULOGLU KARSLI, CEYDA* (Assistant Professor, ceyda.kuloglu@gmail.com)
Marginalized or Empowered? Conflict Induced Internally Displaced
Turkish Women's Experiences in Turkey

This study is focusing on the conflict-induced internally displaced Kurdish
women's experiences. There has been an ongoing internal armed conflict in Tur-
key since 1984 and one of the consequences of this conflict is the internal dis-
placement that occurred in 1990s. In the displacement process, women and other
family members were victimized. They did not only lose their homelands, but
they also had to struggle in the city centers with poverty and discrimination.

After they started to live in the city centers, women may become both mar-
ginalized and empowered. The aim of the study is to understand the situations
that lead Kurdish women to be marginalized and/or empowered in the cities to
which they have been forced to migrate. After the displacement process, which
is one of the major victimization processes for these women, some of them
may be trapped in ethnic and gender-based discrimination and may become more
marginalized in the city centers. But marginalization and empowerment are not
fixed categories and there is always a possibility for these women to transform
their marginalized position into empowerment. By political engagement, working
outside home and/or being head of the household these women may break the
cycle of their marginalization and becomes empowered in the city centers.
JS-42.3
KULOGLU KARSLI, CEYDA* (Assistant Professor, ceyda.kuloglu@gmail.com)
AKALIN, AYESE EMEL (Hacettepe University)
AYTEMIZ, PELIN (Baskent University)

**Nations and Expectations of Democracy Among the Participants of the OccupyGezi Movement in Turkey**

The aim of this paper is to explore the notions of democracy and the expectations among the followers of OccupyGezi movement started in Turkey in May 2013. The protests, which began on 28 May over the plans to demolish one of Istanbul’s rare central parks, developed to nationwide rallies against the government. Although the protests have been acknowledged to be a civil unrest participated by people from different political backgrounds, the demographic features of the protesters and their demands remained under-researched and this caused speculations from both the government and the opposition sides about the reasons and impacts of the protests.

A group of voluntary independent researchers have conducted a survey with 1060 protesters, during the actual demonstrations on the streets in Ankara. Data were collected in three days (8th, 9th, 10th June) in two different centers of the protests in Ankara. Participants were people attending the protests at the time of the interviews, in varying forms and degrees (example: just standing to actually fighting with the police). Participatory observation and results of other surveys conducted in Turkey were used as secondary data. The questionnaire consisted of questions concerning the demands, political backgrounds, reasons and types of participation to demonstrations and expectations of the protesters, along with their demographic characteristics.

This paper is based on the analysis of the participants’ notions, expectations and demands around democratization in Turkey. Results suggested that the demands of democratization have varied according to a series of factors, including the political background of the participant, gender, the place of demonstration attended and the different understandings about the government’s policies restricting individual freedoms. The results have also documented the intense police violence experienced by the participants, which is expressed as one of the major reasons for the growing unrest.

JS-83.6
KULRATTANAMANEPPORN, SHAYANISAWA* (Srinakarinwirots University, saywishtk@yahoo.com)

**Population Change, Demographic Dividend and Health Care in Aging Population of ASEAN**

The purpose of this study was to investigate the change of population from 1967 – 2060 and to study the demographic dividend among ASEAN countries and to study health care among aging using qualitative methods from secondary level of population data. It was determined that the population of ASEAN is approximately 600.8 million people or 8.6% of the world population and this amount has tended to continuously increase for 40 years. Nowadays, the population structure consists of 48.3% of laborers, 39.8% with child dependency, and 8.5% of aging dependency. The total fertility rate of the ASEAN population is 2.4. The demographic dividend could be categorized into three groups including 1) countries that already have passed opportunity, i.e., Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, 2) countries that have had the chance to handle this prime event, i.e., Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar, and 3) countries that will meet this situation in the future, i.e., the Philippines, Cambodia and Lao PDR.

The ASEAN community consists of ten countries as its members which all have different population structures, hence dividend occurs more than once and each country could give a hand to others to help solve problems and clear effects. It may be necessary for countries which have not faced the prime period to learn experiences from those who have passed the period. For labor issues, population segments could be reallocated to countries that lack human development resources resulting in the new trends in health care systems for aging people in the future.

RC06-118.15
KUMAGAI, FUMIE* (Kyorin University, fkumagai@com.home.ne.jp)

**History of Courtship and Dating in Japan**

The marriage pattern in Japan developed from the group/horde marriage in the Primitive Times to the tsunamado-koan (the groom commuted to the bride residence), to the muku-in (the groom lived with the bride family) during the aristocracy, and to the yome-in (women marrying into men’s families) under the Bushi ruling. It was only after the Meiji era that Japanese marriage changed to the Yorai pattern based on the mutual consent of the marriage partners.

Then, two types of mate selection pattern emerged: the arranged (miai), and the romantic marriage (ren’ai). In the arranged marriage the go-between (nakoudo) arranges formal interviews providing the young with opportunities for meeting possible marriage partners. During the early stage of Japanese modernization, miai was the predominant pattern, however the complete reversal has emerged today, and ren’ai has become the dominant pattern instead.

Recently, young Japanese have difficulties in finding ideal marriage partners. Consequently, great many Japanese men and women remain single lifetime (1920: about 2% for both men and women; 2010: 20% for men and 11% for women). Extremely high rates for life-time singleness of Japanese men and women today are one of the major reasons for the fertility decline.

Attempting to provide young people with mate selection opportunities various “kon-katsu” services (marriage mate seeking activities) have been established by local municipal offices, commercial matchmaking agencies, and Mochi-Kon (Township Companion where both young men couples and women couples meet in group). Furthermore, the current government will extend monetary support to marriage services organized by municipal offices effective 2014 fiscal year.

Marriage, however, is an individual and private matter. And, therefore, if one decides to lead a lifetime singleness, it matters only to him/herself. Nevertheless, it is hoped that these new styles of courtship and dating will encourage Japanese youth to go forward for marriage.

RC13-234.4
KUMAR, AJAY* (Kumaun University, ajay.manav@gmail.com)

**Car Festivals (Religious Yatras) in India : A Dimension of Leisure Tourism (A Case Of ‘Nanda Devi Raj- Jat Yatra’ In Uttarakhand, India)**

This paper is about the car festivals (Religious Yatras) organized in different parts of India and their impact on the quality of life of its participants. This paper is analyzing how these car festivals provide leisure to its participants which further improve quality of their life through mental well-being, yagannath Puri Rath Yatra (Orissa, India), Mysor Rath Mahatras Yatra, Mysor (Karnataka, India), and Nanda Devi Raj-Jat Yatra (Uttarakhand, India) etc. are some of the famous religious car festivals held in India. Thousands of people participate in these religious car festivals to get relaxed from day to day stress. Nanda Devi Raj-Jat Yatra is one of the most celebrated car festivals of Uttarakhand in India, taking place once in every 12 years during August-September for 19 days. A trek of 280 km remains jam-packed with the experience of nature, flora and fauna, fabulous culture and let one have a glimpse of the Uttarakhand Himalayas. Last car festival was taken place in the year 2000 and more than 50,000 people had been found taking this car festival.

Well established indicators of quality of life are used to explain the results in this study. Simple statistical and participatory tools are used to analyze the information and data gathered from different primary and secondary sources. Case studies are also used to explain the experiences of the participants of the car festivals.
Findings of the study reveal that leisure tourism enhances quality of life by increasing feelings of competency and relaxation, distracting from difficulties, as well as enhancing social inclusiveness and support. Leisure tourism also results in improved mental wellbeing through associated meaningful engagement, self-expression and creativity. Participation in it is considered as a life time experience. This experience not only provides leisure during the event but also provide happiness in memories.

RC07-140.5

KUMAR SLARIYA, MOHINDER* (Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, mkslariya@gmail.com)

HIETALA, REIJA (Department of Geology and Geography)

Sowing the Seeds of Change: Shifting from Traditional Cropping to Cash Cropping-Some Illustrations from Western Himalayas

Around 10,000 years ago human being had started domestication of plants and animals, even before this period, people had been altering parts and animal for their own benefit by using other means such as fire-stick farming. With the changes in almost every sphere of life, agriculture has also undergone change particularly in developed and developing world, and has been characterized by enhanced productivity, the replacement of human labour to mechanization and the introduction of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, selective breeding has changed the fate of agriculture round the globe and Himalayan states are not exception.

Present paper is based on primary study conducted in Chamba and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh. In the state agriculture contributes nearly 45% to the net state domestic product and about 93% of the state population depends directly or indirectly upon agriculture, moreover it is main source of income as well as employment.

The paper is an attempt to analyse the shift from traditional crops to cash crops which is based on primary data based research collected from two study districts from the state of Himachal Pradesh in India dividing two districts in four sub-districts and further in 30 panchayats (lowest administrative unit) and 73 villages and at least select three respondents from each village, 200 respondents have been interviewed to arrive at desirable results. People have shifted from traditional crops to vegetables, semi-culture and horticulture and earning very good income and experienced change in the amenities available in the household as well as those provide better living conditions. Study concluded with observation that at present, the seeds of change has sown and now the change is visible and people of the hilly region are changing traditional crops and shifting to cash crops.

RC27-478.4

KUMAZAWA, TAKUYA* (Japan Society of Sport Sociology, sd131012@g.hit-u.ac.jp)

The Diffusion of American Football in Japan from 1930's to 1950's

This research examines the diffusion of American football in Japan from 1930's to 1950's from the sociological perspective. The research question is why and how it diffused in Japan during the time. In general, Japanese-American relations during the time was tense because of Immigration Act of 1924, Manchurian Incident in 1931, Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937-1945, Pacific War in 1941-1945 and the occupation of Japan by GHQ in 1945-1952. American football diffused in Japan in these situations although it is one of the most conspicuous American cultures. Why and how did this happen? In my opinion, there are four main reasons. Firstly, at the beginning of 1930's, Nisei students from Hawaii and the west coast of America began to come and study in Japanese universities, and they started to play American football. Secondly, some Japanese politicians, diplomats, business people and the American Embassy staff in Japan supported Nisei students to play American football because they thought that it was useful for promoting friendly relations between Japan and America, or at least, for preventing Japanese-American relations from getting worse any more. Thirdly, the media like newspapers, publishing companies also supported Nisei students to play American football because they thought that it had a potential to become popular content like baseball and help to sell their newspapers or magazines more. Lastly, because many Japanese people saw American football through American movies from the beginning of 1930's. American football had a grounding to be diffused. For example, about 20,000 people came and watch the first official game in Japan on November 29, 1934. In conclusion, American football diffused in Japan from 1930's to 1950's because four different actors shared their different interests through American football.

RC48-781.2

KUMKAR, NILS C.* (University of Leipzig, nc.kumkar@uni-leipzig.de)

The Geographies Of Discontent

The Geographies

Conflict in Ethiopia

Colonialism is a practice of domination, which involves the subjugation of one people to another. The etymology of the term from Latin word colonus, meaning farmer. This root reminds us that the practice of colonialism usually involves the transfer of population to new territory, where the arrivals served as permanent settlers while maintaining political allegiance to the country of origin. Colonialism is a characteristic of all known civilizations. Books on African history teaches us that Ethiopia and Liberia are the only countries, which were not colonized by West European states, but the paper argues that Ethiopia was created by Abyssinian state colonizing its neighbouring nations during the scramble for Africa. Using comparative colonial history of Africa, the paper tries to show that Abyssinian colonialism is the worst of all colonial rule of all territories in Africa, according to the number of people killed during the conquest war, brutal colonial rule, political oppression, poverty, lack of education, diseases, and contemporary land grabbing only in the colonial territories. In its arguments, the paper discusses why the Oromo were defeated at the end of 19th century whereas we do have full historical documents starting from 13th century in which the Oromo defended their own territory against Abyssinian expansion. Finally the paper will elucidate the development of Oromo national struggle for regaining their lost independence.

RC01-44.4

KUMSA, ALEMAYEHU* (Charles University, alemayehu.kumsa@ff.cuni.cz)

Conflict In Ethiopia

Colonialism is a practice of domination, which involves the subjugation of one people to another. The etymology of the term from Latin word colonus, meaning farmer. This root reminds us that the practice of colonialism usually involves the transfer of population to new territory, where the arrivals served as permanent settlers while maintaining political allegiance to the country of origin. Colonialism is a characteristic of all known civilizations. Books on African history teaches us that Ethiopia and Liberia are the only countries, which were not colonized by West European states, but the paper argues that Ethiopia was created by Abyssinian state colonizing its neighbouring nations during the scramble for Africa. Using comparative colonial history of Africa, the paper tries to show that Abyssinian colonialism is the worst of all colonial rule of all territories in Africa, according to the number of people killed during the conquest war, brutal colonial rule, political oppression, poverty, lack of education, diseases, and contemporary land grabbing only in the colonial territories. In its arguments, the paper discusses why the Oromo were defeated at the end of 19th century whereas we do have full historical documents starting from 13th century in which the Oromo defended their own territory against Abyssinian expansion. Finally the paper will elucidate the development of Oromo national struggle for regaining their lost independence.

RC01-44.2

KUMSA, ALEMAYEHU* (Charles University, alemayehu.kumsa@ff.cuni.cz)

The Roots of Horn of African Conflicts

The Roots of Horn of African Conflicts

Majority of societies passed through various conflicts in their history. Horn of African societies entered new types of violent conflicts starting at the end of 19th century, which is continuing until today under different forms. Exceptionality of Horn of Africa is that Abyssinia (Ethiopia) was the only African Empire state, which participated in the colonization of Africa with Western European states at the end of 19th century. Compared to all participants of colonial powers of this part of Africa, Abyssinian conquest war was the longest and the bloodiest violent conflict according to historical empirical data. The territories of many nations were divided and became part of different colonial territories and different nations were forced to be part of the same colonial territory. The paper will discuss conflicts at different levels in the Horn of Africa: the conflict between state and ethno-national identity in the Sudan and Ethiopia. The Ethiopian empire colonial character from the view of non-Abyssinia peoples, the problem of interference of the state in religion affairs of some groups in Ethiopia (e.g., Islam and Waqefana (Oromo indigenous religion), geopolitical interests of foreign powers in the region will be the main points of the discussion. The role of Ethiopian state interest in Somali conflict will be one of the points of discussion of the paper.

RC06-128.6

KUNG, HSIAIANG-MING* (Shih Hsin University, hmkung@cc.shu.edu.tw)
Sociocultural Shocks In Cross-Border Marriages: A Comparison Between Chinese and Southeast Asian Wives In Taiwan

Along with the expansion of international trade between Taiwan and Southeast Asia, inter-ethnic marriages between Taiwanese men and Southeast Asian women have started from the late 1970s. Cross-border marriages between Taiwanese men and Chinese women have dramatically increased starting from the late 1980s after the Taiwanese government has changed the national policy. These new events make cross-border marriages a significant phenomenon in Taiwan.

Based on the in-depth interviews with marriage immigrants from China and Southeast Asia, the author delineates their daily lives in Taiwanese families after they married. It is clearly that all these marriage immigrants experience sociocultural shocks when they have started their lives in Taiwan.

The author notices that both Chinese and Southeast Asian wives wish to work on the job market and be economically independent but are restrained by the government policy. Both of them feel strange about the common arrangement in Taiwan to live with in-laws. They also experience the unreasonable underestimation of their natal family's SES by their in-laws.

Only Chinese wives complain that their husbands never helped with household chores, and their mothers-in-law seldom helped either, and so they have to work like a household servant. Moreover, they are often in conflict with their mothers-in-law or husbands on the issue of child rearing. They are also fussy about Taiwan's limited living space. Most Southeast Asian wives, on the other hand, emphasize personal privacy and sanitation of living environment, but the real situations often contradict with what they expect. They also frown at the special diet their mothers-in-law prepared for them after they have delivered babies. They are especially angry about their natal mothers being looked down upon by their in-laws.

All the above sociocultural shocks in turn affect whether or not these foreign wives identify with their families in Taiwan. The movements of people's politics in terms of deliberative democracy, civic education for human security, equity and opportunity will be studied as an example of the best practices and the drawbacks of people's politics in the political movement.

People's participation has also been launched throughout the country. Both the Thai democratic movement. Although Thailand became a democratic country more than 80 years ago (1932), the problems of inactive participation, political conflicts and political unconsciousness are still clearly seen today. The attempts to bring top down to bottom up democracy became a new approach in the new Thai Constitution (2007). Both the political development council and local organization council Acts have been established to support people's active involvement. People's participation has also been launched throughout the country. Both the best practices and the drawbacks of people's politics in the political movement towards democracy will be examined in the paper. The grassroots' movement for human security, equity and opportunity will be studied as an example of the strengthening of people's politics in terms of deliberative democracy, civic education and democracy. The roles of the people's movement through the works of Center for People's Political Development supported by King KUNPHOOMMARL, MONTRI* (Naresuan University, montrinu@hotmail.com)

The Movement of People's Politics in Democratisation Process in Thailand

This paper aims to explore the concept of people's politics and its application to the Thai democratic movement. Although Thailand became a democratic country more than 80 years ago (1932), the problems of inactive participation, political conflicts and political unconsciousness are still clearly seen today. The attempts to bring top down to bottom up democracy became a new approach in the new Thai Constitution (2007). Both the political development council and local organization council Acts have been established to support people's active involvement. People's participation has also been launched throughout the country. Both the best practices and the drawbacks of people's politics in the political movement towards democracy will be examined in the paper. The grassroots' movement for human security, equity and opportunity will be studied as an example of the strengthening of people's politics in terms of deliberative democracy, civic education and democracy. The roles of the people's movement through the works of Center for People's Political Development supported by King

JS-42.7 KUNPHOOMMARL, MONTRI* (Naresuan University, montrinu@hotmail.com)

Public Environmental Concern in Taiwan

One of the 21st century identified by the UNEP foresight report is ‘Social Tipping Points? Catalyzing Rapid Economic Transformation for the Environment’ (UNEP, 2009). It can be thus inferred that humans need to change original destructive actions and need to learn to adapt to changing climate and environment (with combined influences of both natural and human forces). Moreover, these actions need to be more rapid. However, the factors that trigger people's behavioral changes are often differentiated due to countries' different socio-economic contexts. Therefore, it is important to understand how individuals in different cultures think of, know of, and plan to respond to these environmental challenges and to investigate the interrelationship between people's environmental attitude and environmental behaviors. This paper aims to answer these two research questions.

The study reports the data (n=2209) derived from 2010 Taiwan Social Change Survey (TSCS)—a longitudinal face-to-face national survey project conducted each year since 1985. The results find that the Taiwanese public is concerned about environmental issues and they demonstrate a positive environmental value system in terms of protecting the environment, coexisting with the nature and other species, and respecting the earth. However, they show a level of inconsistency in the frequency of taking pro-environmental behaviors. While they often recycle for renewable resources, they rarely consume organic foods and drive less personal vehicles. The preliminary analysis suggests that there are deficits between pro-environmental attitude and actual environmental actions. To overcome this behavior deficit, it is perhaps necessary to provide net-benefit incentives to Taiwanese people.

RC37-639.6 KUPFERBERG, FEIWEL* (Malmoe University, feiwel.kupferberg@mah.se)

The Intellectual Advantages and Dangers of Borrowing, the Complex Relation Between Literature and Sociology

Literature and sociology are two types of intellectual games. Literature is driven by the rules of art. The latter foreground such aesthetic techniques as estrangement (anti-essentialism), meaning gaps (let the reader guess) and the captive mind (manipulated emotions). Sociology is a scientific discipline and is hence bound by the rules of typological construction (essentialism), methodological reflection (transparent language) and distanced role-taking (critical empathy). This does not exclude intellectual borrowing of the insights, imagination and language produced by writers. A good starting-point to reflect on these issues is the methodology of Ervin Goffman. He uses literary sources mainly for their accurate ethnographic observations in particular from the French existentialist writers Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir in order to investigate issues of identity and identity work and more generally the micro norms of interaction between ego and alter.

What Goffman tends to ignore though is that in particular Sartre in all his novels and dramas describes alter as ‘stranger’. There are never any close emotional bonds between ego and alter. In order to fully explore the imaginative possibilities of literature, other French writers such as Proust and Celine should be looked into as the latter suggest that social relations between strangers can change into intimacy but also return to the civility between strangers in public.

Nor should sociologists ignore how literary theorists analyze the works of fiction writers. Reading such work helps us better to understand both what is specific for the literary text but also how the techniques, imagination and language of fiction writers illuminate important aspects of issues that sociologists have tended to leave out in their interpretative work such as the importance of events, time, place, artifacts, representations, bodies, problem-solving etc.
Structure and Specificity TRUST of E-Zines

Nowadays the Internet has globally changed mass communication. As a result, 'civility journalism' has emerged. The urgent problems of trust in networking have become more actual. Media-trust relates in mass media communication with the usage of material objects including electronic media and devices. Media-trust is a multilateral phenomenon. Its components: trust of the audience to mass media, trust of the mass media (team of journalists or one journalist) to his audience, or to a concrete reader (a viewer, a listener, a user). The users' trust is one of particular cases of media-trust, which is a result of three basic components integrated: trust to information, trust to journal and trust to journalist. The integration of the referred components is constant and absolute, as trust in social information is impossible without trust in its source. The triad of these types of the interrelated trust has three aspects: information, perceptive and interactive. The validity of the conceptual model and the relationship of many media-trust characteristics have been confirmed in empirical studies of Russian youth. The relationship trust to e-zines and intellectual, emotional and communicative respondent's characteristics has identified.
**RC04-97.3**

**KURLAENDER, MICHAL** (University of California, Davis, mkurlaender@ucdavis.edu)

**Ready or Not? California’s Early Assessment Program and the Transition to College**

Nearly one in three first-time freshmen in the U.S. are enrolled in some remedial/developmental course in English or math at their college or university (U.S. Department of Education, 2003). Rates of remedial course enrollment vary substantially across U.S. colleges and universities, with some institutions not offering any and others enrolling upwards of 80 percent of their incoming students in remedial classes. Part of the explanation for the large share of remedial students in American colleges and universities may be limited information. Students are often ill informed about what they need to do to succeed in college and subject to (the arguably mistaken perception that) everyone must at least attend, if not complete, college in order to succeed in the labor market. A majority of high school students, regardless of their academic performance, report that they will attend college (Rosenbaum, 2001). In fact, academic performance accounts for little of the variance in students’ expected levels of educational attainment. Despite the pressing need to ensure that more students obtain a postsecondary degree, we know surprisingly little about what leads to college readiness and degree completion.

This study focuses on California’s efforts to improve college readiness through the Early Assessment Program (EAP). The EAP is an intervention designed to increase the quality of information about academic preparedness available to high school students. We aim to understand how an increase in information about college readiness may influence students’ needs for remediation once enrolled, and whether the effect of this information varies for different types of students (by gender, race/ethnicity, and academic background). Although several studies have demonstrated that many students are relatively uninformed about what it takes to succeed in college, the question of how we might effectively enrich the information on which students base their postsecondary decisions remains largely unexplored.

**RC18-323.2**

**KURNOSOV, DMITRY** (St Petersburg State University, dd.kurnosov@gmail.com)

**White Trash, Working Class or Just Your Average Guy? the Changing Face of a British Far Right Supporter**

In the wake of a lively academic debate of the past decade and against the background of yet another decline in fortunes of the British Far Right, the paper investigates the sources of its political power. It was long considered to lie in the working class neighborhoods, to the point of current BNP leader comparing his party to the early 20th century Labour. However to what extent is the support base of the Far Right proletarian, or rather post-proletarian, given the overall postindustrial trend, remains debatable. And there's more to that – how does the experience of living in area with actual minority population influence the support for the Far Right and what are their preferences in cross-party perspective. The exercise is conducted on data from Korea.

This paper aims to understand how an increase in information about college readiness may influence students’ needs for remediation once enrolled, and whether the effect of this information varies for different types of students (by gender, race/ethnicity, and academic background). Although several studies have demonstrated that many students are relatively uninformed about what it takes to succeed in college, the question of how we might effectively enrich the information on which students base their postsecondary decisions remains largely unexplored.

**JS-74.3**

**KURODA, KOICHIRO** (Ryukoku University, a01010@mail.ryukoku.ac.jp)

**The Disparity in Rate of Deductible of Social Health Insurance with Respect to Age and Gender and Its Resolution in Post-War Japan: Whether It Has Influenced Healthcare Utilization and Longevity?**

In post-war Japan, healthcare system has been constructed so that every Japanese could utilize health service of modern medicine free of charge or at low cost. When this system started in 1961, the employed and their dependents were obligated to enroll in so-called “social health insurance” plans. The medical expenses of the employed and their dependents were covered by the insurance while the self-employed including farmers, retirees, and their dependents were left to fend for themselves. The medical expenses of the employed and their dependents were capped. In this paper, change in (a)disparity in rate of deductible was based on occupational status, which was closely related to age and gender. This disparity has been reduced bit by bit until the year of 2003 when irrespective of occupational status, the deductible rate for those 70 years and over of age was 10%, whereas that for those under 70 years of age was 30%; in either case, monthly total out-of-pocket expense was capped. In this paper, change in (a)disparity in out-of-pocket expense of healthcare service utilization, (b)health care utilization rate and rate of deaths in medical institutions broken down by gender and age, and (c)life expectancy at birth, 20 years of age, and 65 years of age broken down by gender, in post-war Japan will be examined, and by comparing between the patterns of chronological change of (a) and (b), and between those of (b) and (c), it will be analyzed how the change in (a) has influenced (b), and how the change in (b) has influenced (c).

**JAPA-15.1**

**KURODA, YOSHIHIKO** (Nagoya University, krd@nagoya-u.jp)

**Globalization in East Asia and Contemporary Situation in Northeast Asian Societies**

The East Asia and Pacific region continues to be an engine of global growth, contributing around 40 percent of global growth in 2012. Driven by strong domestic demand, the region grew at 7.5 percent in 2012—higher than any other region in the world. Economic interdependence in the countries of Northeast Asia is growing stronger. Needless to say, the center of economic development is China. For Japan, economic importance of China has increased every year. China is the largest trading partner for Japan now. Japanese population who live in Shanghai is estimated to 100,000, which is greater than New York. Chinese has become the biggest bloc of foreign residents in Japan in 2007, overtaking Koreans, which has been the biggest bloc in Japan in the postwar period. In rural and remote areas, Chinese workers called Foreign Trainees and Technical Intern are an essential labor force to support the local economy since the 1990s.

Although North Western countries share common economic interests, political tension both between Japan and China, and between Japan and Korea frequently occur in the 2000s. Japan and China are strongly opposed to each other over the territorial problem. Japan and Korea are opposed to each other over the territorial problem and the understanding of history. In the near-to-mid term, it seems that there is no hope for building the East Asian Community.

Japan and China’s relationship is often described as comprising “Cold politics and hot economics.” It can be said the same for Japan - Korea’s relationship. The problem is that violation of human rights may be prone to happen upon foreign residents from North Eastern countries under the situation of “Cold politics and hot economics”, as is recently observed in hate speech against foreigners from Korean.
ing the gender employment gap in the group of parents of young children. Also the institutional context (work-family policy) plays an important role. However, there are also financial incentives that lie in the rules of family benefits and child tax credits systems, often neglected in comparative research, but influencing material decisions whether to work. In my research I compare these rules in the CEE countries looking for incentives that support or hinder maternal employment. I focus particularly on such pairs of countries that share similar socio-economic and cultural contexts for maternal employment, but differ in financial incentives that lie in the tax-benefit systems and in employment outcomes for mothers of young children. One of such examples is a pair of two, small Baltic States: Estonia and Lithuania. I show that while socio-cultural and structural contexts are more favorable for maternal employment in Estonia than in Lithuania, more generous maternity/parental leave-benefit provisions in Estonia form a strong negative economic disincentive for mothers to work when their youngest child is still in its nursery age. The income burden of mothers of very young children (nursery age) is much lower in Estonia than in Lithuania, whereas employment of mothers of older children follows the opposite pattern.

**RC04-77.8**

**KURTI, DAFINA** (University of Cologne, dafina.kurti@gesis.org)

**Does School Context Reinforce the Educational Inequality of Children of Immigrants in Europe? A Multilevel Analysis of Individual and School Effects**

Various national and international studies on school achievements confirmed that immigrant descendants suffer educational disadvantage over native students (cf. OECD 2006). Social background of students has proved to be a crucial factor explaining unequal opportunities in education. However, in some national contexts disadvantaged students seem to overcome the socioeconomic barriers and perform better at school, a fact that raised the question about the role of context in school achievements. This article focuses on the institutional factors of school in explaining the discrepancies in educational outcomes between native-born and second generation in six European countries. The aim is to examine the effect of school policy, climate, and sociocultural composition of students on reading and mathematics performance of 15 years old students. I use hierarchical linear modelling as a multilevel analysis technique with the international data of PISA 2009 from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland in order to estimate both, school-level and cross-level effects on the individual students’ test performance. The expected finding is that in all six countries compared the school context does affect the performance of students. The more selective the education system either regarding age, performance and/or sociocultural background of students, the more disadvantaged is the second generation compared to their native-born peers. On the other hand, the schools that responded to the increasing multiculturalism of society and adapted their programme to students’ specific needs are expected to have a positive impact on students’ performance.

**RC31-535.10**

**KUSAKABE, KYOKO** (Asian Institute of Technology, kyokok@ait.ac.th)

**Mobility As Strategy to Cope with Resettlement: History of Mobility and Social Reproduction of Ethnic Groups in Northern Laos**

Moving villages has been part of their life for many of the indigenous groups in Northern Laos. However, in the last few decades, such mobility patterns have changed since villages in the Northern Laos were targeted for resettlement to places near the road. Increasing economic concessions from cross-border investment has lead to rapid expansion of rubber plantation, restricting land and forest access of the ethnic people. With resettlement and changing livelihoods, which also lead to scattered social networks, indigenous women and men have to devise new ways of organizing their social reproduction. Women in these communities are burdened with the responsibilities to weather the changes associated with resettlement and keep family going for day-to-day survival, but their support networks for childcare and other reproductive work might not be available as before with more women becoming busier and more mobile in order to gain cash income. Unlike childcare among urban workers and in industrialized countries, analysis on childcare in rural remote areas has been neglected. However, we noted that the life of mobility, mobility patterns pose new challenges for childcare arrangement in these remote villages. Based on Cresswell's (2010) notion of political dimension of mobility and following Kronsid (2008) in taking mobility as capability, this paper analyzes the link between gendered livelihoods and mobility patterns and how these affect social reproduction especially childcare.

**RC31-538.10**

**KUSAKABE, KYOKO** (Asian Institute of Technology, kyokok@ait.ac.th)

**Role of Local Governments in Immigrant Integration: Cases from Thailand and Japan**

There are much discussion on immigration at the national state level, focusing on their immigration and citizenship status. However, it is at the same time recognized that there are many migrants who do not go through the official procedure of immigration and come to live in the country illegally. Local governments need to face these migrants on a day-to-day basis, since these migrants live there as residents. We focus on this vacuum of migration policy at the local level. How are the local governments coping with migrants and how are they balancing their accountability to local residents and their accountability to national state regarding migration policies? We will take cases from Thailand (Tak and Samut Prakan) and Japan (Yokohama city) to explore the struggles of local governments and communities.

**RC39-664.3**

**KUSAKABE, NAONORI** (Bunkyo Gakuin University, nkusakabe@bgu.ac.jp)

**Vulnerabilities to Cyclonic Disasters in Bangladesh**

This paper aims at exploring the vulnerability factors affecting cyclone impacts in the southern coastal regions of Bangladesh based on empirical investigations. The primary data for the present analysis has been collected from over hundred respondents, who sustained repeated cyclonic disasters, based on semi-structured interviews conducted during last several years in the study areas. The findings suggest that the prevailing socio-cultural conditions significantly underpin the victims’ evacuation behavior and rapid response during crises and emergencies. Moreover, a comparative analysis of 1991, 2007 and 2009 cyclones, marked as the most severe in recent history, reveals a significant decline in life casualties of 0.5 million, 0.14 million and 4 thousand respectively. The paper identifies three major reasons behind this damage reduction. First, disaster preparedness measures have gradually become effective and the information dissemination technology and early warning systems got improved over the years. The widespread of cell phone technologies in rural areas of Bangladesh played key role in effective early warning dissemination and reducing life casualties between 1991 and 2007 cyclones. The second reason is the unequal population density of the landfall areas of these three cyclones. The 1991 cyclone made landfall near Chittagong city, the second largest city in Bangladesh, causing maximum damage to lives and livelihoods. The third reason suggests that the 1991 cyclone had attacked during high tide, causing high storm surge accompanied with severe inland flooding and enormous destructions. The paper, however, makes substantial analysis for informed decision-making and policy considerations for cyclonic disaster reduction in southern Bangladesh.

**RC35-610.1**

**KUSAYANAGI, CHIHAYA** (Waseda University, kusayanagi@waseda.jp)

**“Individuality” As a Moral Expression in Japan**

Sociology has long been interested in individualization or individuality as social phenomena. Classical sociologists found individualization among social changes in modernization. It is said that there has been this process in Japanese society, too.

This paper examines how “individualization” and “individualism” has been talked about, not among sociologists, but among lay people in Japan and explores how people conceive of “individualization” and “individualism” and how they make use of those concepts to understand their everyday life. Those words are not only theoretical terms but also everyday words. This way of approach is based on the idea Ibarra & Kitsuse (1993) proposed as an ethnography of moral discourse; a constructionist approach to social problems that focuses on social processes in which a social problem is defined and discussed.

The words “individualization” and “individualism” in Japan are vocabularies often used to problematize social phenomena, people, or events. For example, a movement to change the civil law to allow women to keep their name after their marriage used to be criticized as excessive “individualism.” Eating a meal alone, especially in the case of children or young members of a family, drew attention in early 2000’s as ‘ko-shoku (individual or soliy on their own),’ and is thought to be a problem of individualization that has weakened family bonds. These vocabularies convey moral meaning and they are “vernacular constituents of moral discourse” (Ibarra & Kitsuse 1993).

By examining how those words are used in moral discourse, I would like to argue how they work for people to approve or disapprove of social conditions, behaviors, and social changes. Talking about “individualization” or “individualism” is a speech act that participates in constructing social realities.

**WG01-887.6**

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**Individualization as Moral Expression in Japan**

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The categories of identity, identification, state, civil, national, and ethnic identity are being widely used in sociology and other disciplines. These concepts are rather new to Kyrgyzstan's public domain and scientific rhetoric where the interpretation of a nation as citizens of the state started entering political and academic discourse. According to Habermas, post-traditional, post-national identity is 'a more sober political identity' that separates itself from the background of the past centered around ethnic history. Modern civil nation is not made spontaneously and at one step. It evolves as a result of efforts aimed at consolidation of civil society and its institutes in their interaction with the state.

Modernization of post-Soviet Kyrgyzstan in the context of local-global relations of post-traditional world will be successful only when traditionalism is overcome based on the choice of culture. Dominant and traditional cultural and religious identities is a feature of traditional societies in which ideology, ethnicity, and religious traditions are main social values. In post-traditional world the values of civil nations are asserted that integrate multi-ethnic communities and ascertain cultural pluralism as a main vector of collective identifications. A 'civil nation' is not developed by chance, but emerges as a result of the efforts to strengthen civil society and its institutes and their interaction with the state.

The overall problem of the Kyrgyzstan's identity is a mismatch between its basic elements such as national, ethnic, religious, cultural and political ones. There is a trend for new interpretation of these elements' composition. While the Soviet identity was mobile home lifestyle which promises a pleasing climate, mobile home is generally more affordable than living in a site-built home, many people in the Sunbelt states of the US: the mobile home park. While living in a mobile home generally more affordable than living in a site-built home, many seniors actively seek, and even move across the country, to participate in the "mobile home lifestyle" in the US southern regions which promises a pleasant climate, homeownership, leisure activities, community, and friendship to White middle and working class seniors. My paper examines to which extent these expectations by seniors are fulfilled in which kinds of communities, and how social differences, economic struggles, as well as health and personal issues can compromise them over time.

The paper is based on an analysis of 150 qualitative interviews conducted with residents of the Gulf Coast of Florida between 2005 and 2009, where more mobile home parks are more numerous than anywhere else in the US. Just over half of the interview participants were 55 years or older; roughly one fourth resided in so-called senior parks which restrict residency to persons over the age of 55, while the other half lived in communities that also accommodate middle aged residents and children.

Even though it is not an entirely urban phenomenon, the senior mobile home lifestyle is influenced by urban experiences and cultural imagery, such as fear of crime or racial/ethnic conflict, often creating a longing for simpler, more neighborly and homogeneous communities which can, however, turn out to be less affordable, affordable, and personally fulfilling for older people than originally anticipated.
multicultural world. Of course, there are challenges that they have to deal with in order to achieve the social transformation.

**RC09-182.3**

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**Russian Youth: Mobilities, Inequalities and Life Chances**

Due to the influence of the global social transformations of XXI century there have appeared new forms of inequality (access to mobilities, networks, education, spare time and information, guarantees of security) as well as the “old” inequalities concerning income, wealth, prestige are being changed in the direction of increasing. Russian youth has been particularly affected by the rapid social, political, economic and cultural changes and discrepancies. Furthermore, the breakdown of the USSR has led to the drastic social conversion. These multiple structural factors not only determine but shape the life of youth in Russia. Faced with these uncertainties and turbulences the young people have to make their own decisions and to pattern their behavior on the current “liquid modernity” (Z. Bauman) which possess a lot of seeming life chances and choices.

Our paper addresses the growing phenomenon of social mobility which has become a core motif of the modern society and numerous “new” and “old” inequalities forming the social structure of the Russian society. The theoretical grounds of the research are the classical and the modern social theories concerning social inequality and mobility. We elaborate the “integral” approach to the social inequality which appeals simultaneously the objective characteristics and to the person’s perception of his social position and the inequality phenomenon.

The paper is based on the desk study of the Russian youth, its problems, choices, social identification, ways of life and on the data of the author’s sociological on-line survey of 400 young people at the age of 18-35 years old. I’ll present the results of the research showing the influence of the becoming of non-linear inequality on the social mobility and life chances of youth in Russia.

**RC11-212.7**

**KÜNEMUND, HARALD*** (University of Vechta, harald.kuenemund@uni-vechta.de)

**Life Expectancy and Retirement Age: Policy Options and Practice**

The trend to early retirement that has been observed in many industrialized countries (e.g., Kohli et al. 1991) seems to have come to an end. The steady increase in life expectancy has led to changes in retirement age regulations, what in turn accelerates the aging of the workforce. For example, the Czech Republic and Poland increase their retirement age by the amount of the projected increase in life expectancy, what statistically keeps the mean duration of the retirement phase in the life course constant, while the mean working phase in the life course extends. Others countries like Germany rise the retirement age in a way that both the retirement and the working phase increase. Regardless of the amount, these changes affect inequality and redistribution by the social security systems as life expectancy is distributed unequally in these societies: For example, better education and higher income result in higher life expectancy. The paper discusses opportunities to change the current three-parted (and dominantly male-oriented) life course regime in a way that both increased mean productivity of the aging workforce and increased inequalities can be reached at the same time by reorganizing the life course, namely by redistributing education, work, and retirement phases in the life course. By improving productivity, the problems of ageing societies can be tackled at the societal level (e.g., increasing contributions for social security) as well as both the level of employers (e.g., improved skills of the aging workforce) and employees (e.g., Improved health). Discussing such opportunities, other than simply rising retirement age, widens the scope for designing growth friendly social security that help to reduce existing social inequalities.

**RC19-337.4**

**KÜNZLER, DANIEL*** (University of Fribourg, daniel.kuenzler@unifr.ch)

**The Politics of Social Policy in Kenya**

Since the introduction of the multi-party system in 1992, Kenyan political parties generally had a low programmatic profile and were clearly personalized. Voting was rather based on ethnic and religious affiliation than on policies. The inglorious climax was the violence after the presidential elections in 2007 when more than 1000 people were killed and over 300,000 displaced. It was thus remarkable when the newly aligned major political camps released programmatic manifestos for the 2013 elections. They included some claims in the field of education, health care, job creation, social security) as well as both the level of employers (e.g., improved skills of the aging workforce) and employees (e.g., Improved health). Discussing such opportunities, other than simply rising retirement age, widens the scope for designing growth friendly social security that help to reduce existing social inequalities.

However, barely three months after the election, President Kenyatta declared free public maternity services, a first step towards free primary healthcare as desired by the Jubilee coalition manifesto. Considering the human and financial resources, there is still ample ground for scepticism concerning the long-term viability of this policy. Nevertheless, this is a significant development in a rather sclerotic social welfare system.

What are the determinants of this social policy change? Functionalist, institutionalist, economic determinist, modernisation or power theories have limitations in explaining power. Preliminary evidence from interviews with stakeholders in Kenya and other sources point towards the importance of politics. The recent post-election violence questioned both domestic and international legitimacy. Including free maternity care in the manifesto and implementing it quickly is on one side an attempt to restore international legitimacy, as maternal health is an important issue on the international agenda (MDGS). Given the neck-and-neck electoral race of the two big coalitions, it on the other hand also attempted winning the support of smaller electoral groups and thus domestic legitimacy. Hence, catalyst by a serious electoral crisis, politics finally resulted in policies.

**RC34-588.6**

**KÖNIG, ALEXANDRA*** (University of Wuppertal, okoenig@uni-wuppertal.de)

**Faces of Uncertain Transitions to Adulthood – in Different Fields of Education**

The faces of uncertain transitions to adulthood vary between different countries. But they also differ within countries. Germany and its manifold fields of education are ideal cases for studying the phenomena in question. Using data from a quantitative and qualitative longitudinal study on orientations, strategies and decisions of adolescents upon leaving school, we will carve out different patterns of uncertain transitions to adulthood.

In our presentation we will

(a) show how the transition to adulthood is structured in different fields of education (e.g., in a paternalistic apprenticeship based on an old master-pupil model; in an art academy which offers independence but uncertain job chances);

(b) differentiate between different forms of uncertainty (e.g., to secure the livelihoods in the long term, to find the scope for self-realisation, to live alone);

(c) discuss how the adolescents cope with uncertainty, how they design their future and their self.

The sample of our study contains trainees in vocational training (hairdressers, painters) and university students (art, teaching/engineering). The sample composition allows a comparison of adolescents in different fields of education in Germany.

There are different theoretical options and viewpoints to get a perspective on transitions to adulthood. In forms of our research project, we link theories of intergeneration (e.g., Meads processual concept of “self”: Strauss’ concept of “status passage”) with Bourdieu’s theory of social inequality (and his concept of “field”) to understand the strategies and orientations of adolescents at the threshold to adulthood.

**RC04-80.9**

**KÖNIG, ALEXANDRA*** (University of Wuppertal, okoenig@uni-wuppertal.de)

**Orientation and Strategies of Less Privileged Students**

In Germany, like in many other countries, the proportion of adolescents with university entrance exam increases and the absolute number of students is higher than ever before. Using data from a quantitative and qualitative longitudinal study on orientations, strategies and decisions of adolescents upon leaving school, we will shed light into the way less privileged adolescents make their choices and shape their self-project. We use the term “self-project” (in reference to Mead and Strauss) to indicate that the decision for a university program is (a) part of a more encompassing “self-project”, that allows identification and this means ascription to a unique self; (b) it is a decision-process (with evaluations, modifications, revisions), and it is (c) embedded in an interactive process with generalized and significant others. The sample of our study contains three subsamples: students of art, of teaching, and of engineering. We want to discuss the following points:

a) The structuredness of choices: Choices are structured because requirements and expectations differ depending on the social position. For instance, the less privileged adolescents choose more often university programs offering good job chances (like teaching or engineering).

b) The access to different fields of education: While the criteria for access to university are universal and transparent (school grades), access to an academy of arts is unpredictable. A committee of the academy identifies a specific “artistic”, incorporated capital. Mass participation to education at an academy does not exist. c) The relevance of significant others: The quantitative interviews show that students from lower classes more often feel parental misgivings concerning their personal ability. The qualitative interviews allow to deepen the analysis about the role of significant others.

**RC04-94.2**

**KÖNIG, RONNY*** (University of Zurich, koenig@soziologie.uzh.ch)
**Educational Inequality and Welfare State Patterns**

Previous research on social stratification reveals that social inequalities in educational and thus occupational opportunities are still very relevant features of modern societies. Against this background the study focuses on the intergenerational reproduction of educational inequalities and how this reproduction is affected by specific welfare state patterns in 13 European countries (Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland). For the analyses micro-data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and macro-data from several sources (e.g. Eurostat, OECD and UNESCO) are used. With this approach it is possible to combine a multi-level perspective in a two-level model. A broad comparative perspective allows the identification of different institutional influences, namely direct or indirect governmental investments in education, national specific shifts in the labour market as well as demographic changes. In general, multi-level estimates on 33,346 individuals – born between 1950 and 1984 – show the perpetual importance of the family of origin and the reproduction of educational inequalities over generations. Furthermore, the overall hypothesis that both welfare state arrangements and labour market indicators have an influence on the educational attainment is confirmed. In addition, contextual characteristics can partly counter the influence of social origin and therefore reduce the intergenerational transmission of educational opportunities.

**RC43-722.4**

**KÖPPE, STEPHAN** (University of Dundee, s.koeppe@dundee.ac.uk)

*The influence of generational support on housing pathways: Evidence from the British Household Panel Study (BHPS)*

The family home is the single most valuable asset for most individuals and households. In addition, people have strong emotional attachments to their family home, when it is passed on through generations. In recent years this idealised housing pathway has become more and more complex. Young people are increasingly depending on their parents, both financially (deposit) and in-kind (guarantor, living rent free at parental home), to acquire their first home. Qualitative evidence shows that middle aged children support their less well-off parents to purchase their own flats via the right-to-buy scheme. This paper contributes to this debate by investigating the influence of bequests and in-kind generational transfers on homeownership. Based on the British Household Panel Study (BHPS) we investigate how housing pathways are influenced by receiving an inheritance and in-kind support by offering rent free accommodation. Estimates suggest that inheritance seems irrelevant compared to other socio-demographic control variables. Based on the results the timing of such windfalls seems to be crucial. Most individuals receive an inheritance at the end of their work-life and often share the amount of the windfall with their siblings. Hence, at this stage in life few people move into their family home as owners or use the windfall to purchase their own home. However, rent free accommodation seems to have an effect on housing pathways. Young people who are living with their parents are benefiting from this in-kind support and are able to purchase their first home earlier than independent mortgagees who are saving up for a deposit while renting. These results are discussed in the wider context of housing policy, welfare and generational support.

**RC32-542.5**

**LABUCAY, IREMAE** (Social Weather Stations, maie.labucay@gmail.com)

**Gender, Work and Family: The Situation in the Philippines**

Using three waves of data from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) survey modules on Work Orientations, and on Family, Work and Gender Roles, the paper will explore the current situation and the changing trends on how the work-family nexus is structured by gender in the Philippines. At the macro-level, Filipino women have gained greater equality with Filipinos as well as with the rest of its Southeast Asian neighbors. The Philippines was one of the first countries in Asia to have recognized the important role of women as an essential component in nation-building. There are laws enacted laws and policies instituted to ensure the empowerment of women. The Philippines has had two women Presidents, a woman Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and women in high-level elected positions. Women have much access as men to establish their own businesses.

But what happens when men and women go home from work? Despite the increasing the role of women in the public sphere, the Philippines remains a conservative, largely Catholic society that puts importance on the family. The paper will first examine the gender differences in the domestic division of labor, traditionally the women’s domain as “homemakers”. Then the paper will examine the possible impacts of gendered domestic division of labor on the work sphere, as measured by potential work-family conflict, and attitudes/behavior on female employment over the life-cycle. Finally, the paper will examine the possible linkages of domestic division of labor and well-being of couples, including satisfaction with family life, happiness and satisfaction with life.

Using the data from ISSP surveys conducted in 1994, 2002 and 2012 will allow the paper to examine the trends in gender, work and family in the Philippines within the context of the changes in the Philippine economic conditions across three decades and the accompanying socio-cultural changes it brought.

**RC31-526.2**

**LACROIX, THOMAS** (CNRS, Migrinter, University of Poitiers, thomas.lacroix@univ-poitiers.fr)

**Ambivalent Transnationalism. Understanding the Long Distance Engagements of Hometown Organisations**

Collective remittances undertaken by hometown organisations for the benefit of their origin area is a well-known illustration of migrant transnationalism. This paper unravels the rationale for these homeowners to engage (or dis-engage) into long distance development practices. The latest evolutions of transnational theory focuses on the spatial extensions of transnationalism embedded into neo-liberal globalization but fails to address the micro level drivers of transnational engagement. It is contended that a revised conception of structure and
agency approach to transnational phenomena is likely to shed a new light on actors’ transnational engagements and on the role of transnational social institutions such as hometown organisations. This S/A approach presented in this paper draws on ambivalence theory as well as Habermas communicative action theory. The paper also argues that such an approach would open the possibility to open a cross fertilizing dialogue between transnational theory, migration theory and general social theory.

The different steps of the demonstration will be illustrated by personal research on hometown organisations in France and the UK. Arguably, integration adds layers migrants’ identity. Their identification with the place of settlement and their new associated obligations undermine their “raison d’être” as a villager. The life experience and socialisation of migrants in alternative social fields enriches their lifeworld with new references and fosters ambivalent perceptions of the world. But, in term, this multi-polarisation questions people sense of belonging, in their new context it needs to be constantly reassessed. The strong social practice of engagement into long distance development initiatives observed among hometown organisations is the result of this necessity to reassert “villageness”.

**RC31-537.1**

**LACROIX, THOMAS*** (CNRS, Migrinter, University of Poitiers, thomas.lacroix@univ-poitiers.fr)

*Transnational Volunteering and Immigrant Incorporation: The Case of Moroccans in France*

This paper analyses the recent evolution of Moroccan organizations in France. The analysis of the Journal official, a registry of all associations created in France, shows a rise in the number of hostland oriented organizations such as civic or socio-cultural associations and whose aim is traditionally dedicated to insertion of immigrant communities in France. In parallel, the number of creation of homeland oriented organizations is on the rise and surpassed hostland oriented organizations in 2002. These transnational associations are mostly NGO’s engaged into development in the villages of origin.

What are the relationships between this reorientation of Moroccan volunteer- ing and integration? What is the growing importance of the transnational referent synonymous with a weakening of the integration dynamics in the host society? The analysis of the INED survey “Trajectoires et Origines” including a sample of 10 000 people and focusing on both immigrant integration and transnational practices shows that it is far from being the case. This reorientation parallels the emergence of a Moroccan middle class in France. This data survey analysis is complemented by a field study that informs the dual embedding “here and there” of immigrant transnational organizations.

**RC30-520.2**

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*L’action Et Les Politiques Syndicales à L’épreuve De L’aide Et Des Services à Domicile En Europe. Le Cas De La France*

En France, comme pour d'autres pays européens, l'aide et les services à domicile sont le lieu, depuis plusieurs décennies d'expérimentations discrètes en matière d'émergence de nouvelles formes d'emploi et de précarisation du travail. Dans le même temps, des avancées certaines mais fragiles ont aussi eu lieu et ce, depuis plusieurs décennies.

Depuis le milieu des années 2000, on assiste toutefois à des mutations importantes. Les nouvelles régulations engagées par les Pouvoirs publics impactent très fortement les conditions de travail et d'emploi ainsi que les politiques et pratiques des employeurs en matière de management et d'encadrement du person nel. L'behance raisonne sur le secteur marchand ou non marchand. Du côté des organisations syndicales, le secteur apparaît comme un nouvel enjeu. De nouvelles pratiques et politiques émergent, tandis que les militants du terrain continuent d'être engagés dans un travail militant au quotidien, dans un univers où les taux de syndicalisation sont faibles.

Cette communication propose de s'intéresser aux formes des politiques et de l'action syndicales dans l'aide et les services à domicile en France, en articulant les différentes échelles de l'action syndicale et en revenant sur les contradictions à l'œuvre. L'analyse documentaire, d'entretiens réalisés auprès d'acteurs syndicaux et institutionnels ainsi que des observations de permanences syndicales permettront de discuter des stratégies à l'œuvre et de la façon dont elles peuvent peser pour changer le travail, qu'il s'agisse d'actions au quotidien ou de formes d'intervention dans des instances internationales. Les données sont extraites d'une recherche européenne (Belgique, Italie, Espagne, France) coordonnée par le BIT (Fonds européen) menée au moment de l'application de la Convention internationale 189. Une mise en perspective avec les autres pays étudiés sera proposée.

**RC22-388.4**

**LADJAL, TAREK*** (Lecturer, tarekladjal@gmail.com)

*The Egypt-Sufism Movements in the Aftermath of 2011 Revolution. Critical Study*

Abstract:

Experts on Sufi movements often assume a potentially significant position for Sufism in forming the political map for change in Arab countries following the Arab Spring. This is particularly true for one of the most vibrant Sufi capitals of the Muslim world; Egypt, holding a record of more than ten million Sufi members. In spite of this, one year after the Egyptian Revolution, political developments began to exhibit the failure of Sufism to gain political ground in the post-Mubarak political scene. This paper discusses the problematic issues of Sufism with respect to politics in Egypt, with particular focus on the political experience of the Sufis in...
Egypt. It seeks to examine the Sufi experience in the process of political struggle, in addition to their contributions in the election held in November 2011 in an attempt to understand the factors which culminated in their gaining remarkably insignificant political support in spite of their massive membership base; and officially favored state support, both internally and externally. This study concludes that the nature of the Sufi practice itself has played a key role in restraining their political presence, in addition to their lack of political awareness as well as poor organization and populism; all of which have had a significant impact on the failure of the political experience of Sufi orders in Egypt.

While it does not create a theory of cosmopolitanism it does deal with common participation, particularly online participation. Crawford, writing in the context of the twenty-first century. Drawing upon complexity theory, actor-network theory and field theory, this paper considers 3D printing as a newly emergent technology and examine its translation into one specific culture field—museum field. Museum field, the guardian of authentic material cultures, instead of worrying the widespread of hyper-real reproduction culture caused by 3D printing, showing enthusiastic embracement of this new technology that brings back materiality to the society. This paper thus discusses how 3D printing associates into the museum assembly and creates the new heterogeneity and novel competition transforming the museum field. It not only emphasizes on the museum's aftermath of digitalization and its new hybrid material turns by 3D printing whirls, but also examines new dynamics engaging into the competition in the global museum field.

Based on 3D printing's current engagements and appropriation in the museum field shown in news and exhibitions as well as scenario analysis of future studies, this paper examines their performances in terms of forms of museum capital: Firstly, it analyzes current museums' acquisition of 3D printing collection and their creative projects with artists and designers as well as its application in collection's restoration; secondly, it analyzes the future presentation techniques in exhibitions with newly emergent materiality and spatial design; thirdly, it deals with how 3D printing 'engaged in museums' interactive education programs and their future development; thirdly, it discusses bringing 3D printing back home for on-line visitors and souvenirs-making in the age of (im)mobility. Some scenarios analysis of the 3D printing's general future impacts and the consequence of unequal development of global museum field will also be laid out as the conclusion.

Exploring the Role of Listening in Participation. -- CANCELLED

This paper will review the work on listening as a democratic skill in participation, particularly online participation. Crawford, writing in the context of the applying listening in the context of online activity, draws on the work of Jonathan Cray who observes there is in our times an ongoing crisis of attentiveness.' Crawford proposes that emphasizing listening as an approach offers a counterpoint to this. So too listening theorist Beard has written that there may well be "an ethical listening subject." He argues this subject will make "the choice to listen selectively." This does not mean Beard explains to only those points at which we feel "safe" but rather to think about why and how we listen and to seek out listening points rather than being passive receivers of endless information. Having explored elements of listening theory drawing on Kennedy and Beard, this is then applied in the context of environmental issues. The recent work of Holifield will also be reviewed; this work argues that listening and ecology have a relationship. Drawing on quite different theoretical foundations nevertheless Beard and Holifield argue this listening then in turn creates the 'self'. The listening approach to online participation therefore has value in contributing to cosmopolitan ideas. While it does not create a theory of cosmopolitanism it does deal with common themes from cosmopolitan thinkers who grapple with the universal, the voices of all, and the self. Listening writers therefore offer an important perspective to the project of enhancing democracy.

Social Disorganization and Terrorist Attacks in the United States before and after 9/11

Despite much rhetoric regarding terrorism in recent years, little empirical research has examined patterns and predictors of terrorist attacks in the United States. We use newly available data on terrorist attacks in U.S. countries from 1990 to 2010 to test a set of hypotheses informed by a social disorganization framework. Given the historic impact of the coordinated attacks of September 11, 2001, we also examine whether the determinants of terrorism changed after this iconic event. In particular, we hypothesize that the unprecedented increase in anti-terrorism policing following 9/11 not only reduced terrorist attacks but also produced the greatest reductions in terrorism in communities where policing is traditionally most successful—those with low population heterogeneity. Across the two decades spanned by the data, results show that terrorist attacks were more common in counties characterized by greater language diversity, a higher proportion of foreign born residents and greater residential instability. Moreover, while total attacks declined significantly after the 9/11 attacks, results show that the decline was less dramatic in areas characterized by high levels of population heterogeneity. We discuss the implications of the results for theory, future research and policy.

Educational Inequality in China -- Preliminary Findings from Recent High School Graduates in Urban Nanjing

China has undergone an expansion of higher education in the 1990s. The crude university enrollment rate jumped from 1.6% in 1978 to 24.2% in 2009. The university enrollment rate among high school graduates increased from 27.3% in 1990 to 83.6% in 2010. At the same time, Chinese universities are stratified into key universities and non-key universities, which differ significantly in resource input and prestige. Researchers argue that in the era of mass education, the focus of educational inequality should move from quantitative to qualitative differences. Class inequality in the US is found to be maintained through family practices in competition for prestigious universities rather than mere educational attainment. Moreover, when it comes to labor market stratification, both university prestige and extracurricular activities are screening devices adopted by employers.

Educational inequality in China has attracted much research attention in the past decade. However, little is understood about educational inequality in China in the qualitative terms. The present study thus explores the relationship between family origin and inequality in university education in terms of institutional prestige and participation in extracurricular activities. Data come from a panel survey of 759 recent high school graduates in urban Nanjing. A vast majority of these students (98.4%) were enrolled in post-secondary education in 2012, among whom 96.6% attended universities or colleges in China. The analyses are restricted to the in-school subsample.

Preliminary findings reveal that 21.5% of the respondents go to key universities. Students with university-educated fathers, students coming from prestigious high schools, and students with better self-reported academic performance are more likely than their counterparts to enter key universities. Father's education and prestige and key university are significant correlates of social participation and occupancy of leadership position. Implications of the findings will be discussed.
RUAN, DANCHING (Hong Kong Baptist University)

Educational Transition and Social Networks – Preliminary Findings from Recent High School Graduates in Urban Nanjing

The formation of social networks is not a random process. It is a result of the combined forces of macrostructural conditions, which provide differential opportunities to meet members of different social groups, and the tendency of people forming social relations with similar others. The macrostructural conditions are often presented in the form of social organizations. School is a major social organization in contemporary societies; there many individuals spend an extended period of time on acquiring knowledge and skills. During the course of schooling, individuals often move from one educational institution to another. A change of educational institutions would then lead to a change of macrostructural settings for social network formation. Existing studies have mainly focused the correlates of social network formation at one time point or social network changes across different time points. Little is understood about the network impact of macrostructural changes associated with life course transitions. The present paper investigates the relationship between educational transition and social networks in China. Data come from a two-wave panel study of 759 recent high school graduates in urban Nanjing, a vast majority of whom (98.4%) were enrolled in post-secondary education in 2012. Two research issues are addressed. First, what is the network impact of transition to higher education? Chinese students feared that they would lose friends and contacts with their peers, which defer significantly in resource input and prestige. Differences in network changes between these two types of universities are compared. Second, how may participation in extracurricular activities and part-time employment be related to an expanded social network and increase in network diversity? Preliminary findings show that transition to key universities, extracurricular activities, and part-time employment are related to an expanded social network and increase in network diversity. Implications of the findings will be discussed.

RC34-592.4

LAINE, SOFIA* (Finnish Youth Research Network, sofia.laine@youthresearch.fi)

Creating Agora Chronotopes on Young People's Political Participation in Transnational Meetings

This paper deals with young people's political participation in transnational meetings. Methodologically the study aims to shed light on multi-staged global ethnography. Young people are viewed here as a social age group sensitive to critical, alternative and even radical political participation. The diversity of the young actors and their actions is captured by using several different methods. The research sites are the EU Presidency Youth Event (2006 Hyytinä, Finland), the Global Young Social Forum (2007 Nairobi, Kenya). The data consists of participant observation, documents and media articles of the meetings, interviews, photos, video, and internet data. In this paper the diverse field of youth political participation is studied by using a cross-table of cosmopolitan resources (or the lack of them) and everyday-makers – expert citizen dichotomy. First, the young participants of the EU Presidency youth event are studied as an example of expert citizens with cosmopolitan resources (these resources include, for example, language skills, higher education and international social network). Second, the paper analyses those everyday-makers who use performative politics to demonstrate their political missions here and now. In order to make the social movement global they need cosmopolitan resources to be able to use the social media tools and work globally. Third, the paper reflects upon the difficulties of reaching those actors who lack cosmopolitan resources, either everyday-makers or expert citizens. The going-along method and the use of the interpretors are shown as ways to reach these young people's political missions. Fourth, the paper underlines the importance of ‘contact zones’ for deeper democracy and for boost- edged dialogue between different kinds of participants.

RC48-795.3

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Spaces of Dialogue? the Case of the Wsf Tunes 2013 from the Perspective of Local Youth and Volunteers

The paper focuses on the World Social Forum (the WSF) held in Tunis 26-30 March 2013 from the local youth perspective. The WSF Tunis brought together 60,000 participants from formal and informal social movements and networks all over the world for five days. The authors distinguish the young WSF volunteers from other Tunisian youth who participated in the forum. The data drives from participatory ethnography and action research. Around 15 WSF volunteers and 20 young Tunisian civil society actors involved in the WSF Tunis were interviewed during and right after the forum.

The research questions focus empirically on the dialogue/non-dialogue from the young Tunisian participants points-of-view: 1) what kind of local (Tunisian) dialogue took place; and 2) what kind of global dialogue (esp. together with non-Tunisian participants) took place – inside and outside workshops and sessions. These questions intertwine with the questions of why the WSF came to Tunisia and what affect it had to the local civil-society from the young informant's perspective. The paper also studies the roles and effects of the local youth in the WSF as well as the success and shortcomings of the WSF Tunis from the perspectives of the young volunteers and young Tunisian civil society actors.

The Tunisian author of the paper (Jabberi) was the volunteer coordinator in the WSF Tunis for around 1,200 volunteers (applying action-research and auto-ethnography), the Finnish author (Laine) was carrying out her post-doctoral research in the forum (and conducting interviews as part of her ethnography). Therefore, the academic dialogue between the global South and North takes also place in the setting of co-authors, carefully reflected in the paper.

RC53-857.2

LAITINEN, MERJA (University of Lapland)
NIKUPETERI, ANNA* (University of Lapland, anna.nikupeteri@ulapland.fi)

Producing Knowledge about Post-Separation Stalking from Children's Point of View - Children As Social Actors?

In this presentation, the post-separation stalking is understood as gendered violence from the children's point of view. The post-separation stalking - as a sensitive, morally laden issue - creates a psychosocial and physical threat for children's and their mothers' wellbeing. Stalking is defined as severe, continuous, multidimensional, and a systematic process of violence. Even though the mother is the main target of the stalking, the children are often used as a means to carry out stalking, as targets of revenge and as abused informants. The sensitive nature of the phenomenon emphasizes the ethical demands in the knowledge production. The presentation is based on the ongoing research project “The Invisible Children – Supporting the Survival of Children and Adolescents in the Everyday Life Shadowed by Post-Separation Stalking” funded by Alli Paasikivi Foundation. The aim of the project is to analyse the stalking in the everyday life of Finnish children. The principle has been to enable safety spaces for children's voices. The children's knowledge is approached from different angles in order to reach their everyday experiences. The knowledge is produced together with the mothers and professionals (the Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters) who work with the victims.

The basis of the data collection has been to encourage and strengthen the possibilities for children's narration. The data is collected by children's groups based on action and interviews conducted with children as individuals and together with their siblings. The knowledge produced in different forms and relations has supported children as social actors and knowledge producers. The tentative analysis shows that children are able to break the beliefs and taboos concerning the understanding about the family, parenthood, violence, and the best interest of the child. Therefore the question is do we take into account children as agencies who can redefine these issues?

TG06-966.3

LAKER, JASON* (San Jose State University, jlaker.sjsu@gmail.com)
BOAS, ERICA (San Jose State University)

The Realpolitik of Sexual Assault: Cartographies of Gender, Consent, Standpoint and University “Hookup Cultures”

There is significant media attention, especially in North America and the UK, to a so-called “hookup culture” among adolescents, particularly those enrolled in university. Characterization of young people as indiscriminately promiscuous may be reductionist hyperbole and/or cliché, but in any case the value-laden, gendered, classed and raced threads within such discourse obscure a regime of institutional rationales requiring interrogations. The current technological phenomena of social media, texting, and camera phones bring with them a culture of immediacy, self-disclosure, and voyeurism that add complexity to these issues and their lived experiences. In this era of rapidly developing technologies, the quality of sexual and platonic relationships is also undergoing accelerated changes. Research is challenged to keep pace with new realities associated with experiences and definitions of abstinence, sex, and dating. Moreover, consent and coercion are under-theorised in the literature, interfering with deployment of effective strategies to prevent or respond to instances of gendered sexual violence and non-consensual or coerced sexual encounters. Political, ethical and moral sensibilities mitigate efforts to nuance, trouble, and frame discourse on this subject, rigifying a project of patriarchal social reproduction.

This paper offers a theoretical framework for engaging issues of sexual coercion and consent, reconciling laws, policies and practices with RealPolitiks of

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Can Sri Lankan Teachers Afford to Spare the Rod?: Teacher Attitudes Towards Corporal Punishment in School

The main objective of the study is to understand the attitudes held by teachers in the Government schools in Sri Lanka regarding the administration of Corporal Punishment (CP) in school and to examine the justifications they have for resorting to CP. The study is a response to a concern raised by the authors in 2012 about the need for more in-depth exploration on the topic.

The purposive sample of teachers who participated in the study was from four Government schools in Colombo. One school was a boys’ school while the remaining three were coeducational schools. 28 teachers were chosen for study based on their gender and years of experience in the teaching profession. Data was gathered through in-depth interviews with the teachers.

It was found that a majority of teachers in the sample have resorted to some form of CP at some point in their career as teachers. Given the teaching-learning culture teachers have been exposed to as children and the authority traditionally attributed to teachers in Sri Lanka, they were of the opinion that CP can have positive impacts on children and their future success. Teachers did not seem hostile to the idea of CP per se but the “form” and “severity” of CP administered on students.

Many were of the opinion that CP was “a fine means of disciplining students” as long as it is administered with the ‘correct’ intent of guiding students. They also thought that CP becomes an “issue” only when teachers use it in brutal/inhuman manner with vindictive intents and as a means of stress release.

High levels of work related stress and weaknesses in the mechanism of appointing individuals to the teaching profession were highlighted as resulting in situations of “brutal/ inhuman beating” in schools. These views expressed by teachers raise important policy implications.

LAMBERTI, MARÍA JULIETA* (El Colegio de México A.C., julietolamberti@gmail.com)

The Conflict over Mining in the Heart of the Universe

Mining is progressing over indigenous people’s land in Mexico. One of the holiest sites of Wixárika people, Wirikuta, has been cedoned to mining companies seeking to revive mining in the region. This has caused a conflict. Wixárika people have been exposed to different groups of actors by construction, ownership and control of that territory.

This paper presents an ethnographic study of the conflict based on actor-network perspective. Information was obtained during fieldwork conducted during August to December 2012. The main purpose of this work is to analyze the conflict from a relational perspective, I also seek to highlight the importance of non-human actants which participate in conflict. Nonhuman actors have been invisible or objectified in sociological analysis of conflicts over the spread of extractive mining, however at least in the case we are studying, nonhuman actants are central to explaining and understanding the dynamic of the conflict by the construction, ownership and control of the territory in the Natural Protected Area Wirikuta.

LAMPIS, ANDREA* (National University of Colombia, alampis@unal.edu.co)

Conditional Cash Transfers, Job Markets and Capabilities in Latin-America: A Missing Link

The paper is part of an on-going joint project between the National University of Colombia and the University of Buenos Aires that is re-examining the achievements of conditional cash transfer programmes (CCTs) in the region. Within the acknowledgment of their diversity in terms of targeting, modalities and composition, CCTs have been mostly praised by international co-operation agencies, Latin-American governments and the academia. Nonetheless, there seems to be a missing link. Social policy presents a strong relationship with how societies deal with dilemmas concerning social inclusion and justice within an increasingly complex world of new and local and global dynamics. Beyond technical debates related to CCTs financing and implementation there lays a key interrogative: do CCTs increase people’s capabilities and reduce key individual and household-related vulnerabilities? Do they provide access to a key asset such as greater job and income security? In 2012 the research project started to analyse six national CCTs programmes in the region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua) and two regional job markets (Argentina and Colombia).

The paper present two interesting insights: a) so far the great majority of CCTs evaluations have been unable to present any solid result about medium or long-term improvements in the security of people’s livelihood and capabilities, b) in the face of substantially unaltered rates of unemployment and informality, CCTs do not seem to have improved the participation of beneficiaries in the job market. These results are based both on the analysis of national and capital cities-based household’s surveys, and on programmes assessments and internally available data. Through the presentation of quantitative and qualitative the paper aims to contribute to the challenging of mainstream wisdoms on CCTs and to an already renewing debate in the region.

T1G3-935.5

LAKSHMAN, IRESHA* (University of Colombo, madhavinalin@yahoo.com)
CHINTHAKA, KRISHAN (Freelance Researcher)
Response Latencies and IRT Person Estimates Using CASI

Computer assisted self-interviewing (CASI) has been used around the world for a long time in order to achieve survey data collection with a reduced cost. CASI can also be useful when the intention is to reach groups of the population who are geographically dispersed, or who cannot be available to be interviewed during normal work hours. However, it has often been argued that CASI may potentially yield low-quality data if the respondents are not motivated to respond honestly and reliably, using their full potential and concentration.

This study proposes a new Item Response Theory (IRT) algorithm for the estimation of the person estimates when an attitude scale or an ability test is administered through a CASI. The algorithm weights less the responses that are given too soon after the stimuli are presented, so they may not be considered as legitimate and honest efforts for a truthful response. The new method is based on the work of Wise and Kong (2005) and Mislevy and Bock (1982) and used a modified biweight IRT estimation method.

The application of the algorithm on empirical data (N=920) in the context of the mathematics National Curriculum in England gave indications of increased validity and usefulness of test results.

The possible practical consequences of the use of this algorithm for survey research are discussed.


JS-30.2

LAN, PEI-CHIA* (National Taiwan University, pclan@ntu.edu.tw)

Deferential Surrogates and Professional Others: Recruitment and Training Of Migrant Care Workers In Taiwan and Japan

When outsourcing care to foreign workers, a society must engage in discursive reconstruction and institutional reorganization of intimate labor. Should care be seen as a family duty or professional work? Should care be characterized as a culturally embedded practice or a market form of labor that can be easily outsourced to foreigners? This paper examines the operation of transnational care regimes in Asia by comparing the recruitment and training of migrant care workers in Taiwan and Japan. Although both countries seek migrant workers as a solution to the similar problems in aging population and care deficit, Japan and Taiwan have adopted different strategies which demonstrate varying ways in intersecting migration regime and care regime: Migrant care workers in Taiwan are positioned as “deferential surrogates” while their counterparts in Japan are seen as “professional others.” It is often assumed that East Asian societies share substantial cultural affinity due to their intersecting histories and common tradition of Confucianism. This comparative study not only shows varied institutional parameters of care that organize the family, market and state in distinct patterns, but it also demonstrates that cultural values and social practices such as feminism and gendered division of care are subject to transformation under the influence of state intervention and global market.

RC06-123.1

LAN, PEI-CHIA* (National Taiwan University, pclan@ntu.edu.tw)

Tiger Parents in a Globalized World: Class, Immigration and Transnationalism

The reductive image of “tiger mom” has overshadowed the changing practices of and class differences within Chinese parenting. Based on in-depth interviews with parents in Taiwan and Chinese immigrants in the US, my paper examines how globalization has differential impacts upon the styles of childrearing across class divides. By comparing middle-class and working-class Han parents in two societies (Taiwan and US), I explore how the cultural practice of childrearing is mediated by class inequality and reconstituted by the experiences of immigration and transnationalism.

RC55-879.1

LAND, KENNETH C.* (Duke University, kland@soc.duke.edu)

Fifty Years after the Social Indicators Movement: Has the Promise Been Fulfilled? an Assessment and an Agenda for the Future

In recent decades and a half the struggles of South American popular movements and organizations against the military governments, free trade agreements and neoliberal economic adjustment policies crystallized in the election of many left or “progressive” governments. In these struggles and the constitutional processes that occurred in some countries, there are two central threads of struggles: first, the popular demand for the “return of the state” and social policies aimed toward social inclusion, access to education, health, food, social security ... and a reduction of the profound inequalities that have historically characterized the continent. The other axis refers to the relationship of humans with their natural surroundings, the struggles of indigenous peoples and peasants for their land, rights and rights of Mother Earth. This implies a profound critique of the very idea of development and the search for options to a civilization in crisis that has to confront the fact it have reached the physical limits of the planet. This also relates to a critique of the monocultural character of liberal-colonial South American states in profoundly pluricultural societies. The attempt to achieve these two sets of goals simultaneously has generated deep contradictions. In response to widespread social demands of the most excluded sectors of society and looking to reassert their political and electoral legitimacy, all these governments have prioritized economic growth based on extractive neo-developmentism (economic model based on an increased dependency on the export of non-processed primary goods) in a context of a significant hike in the demand and price of commodities in the world market. The purpose of this presentation is the analysis of some of the socio-environmental impacts of these governmental options and the main social and political conflicts that these have generated.

RC06-128.4

LANE, LINDA* (University of Gothenburg, Linda.Lane@socwork.gu.se)

Work-Life Conflict In The Economic Recession

The aim of this paper is to explore from a gender and class perspective the effects of the on-going economic recession on work-life conflict and well-being of Swedish employees. For many employees, the global economic downturn has exacerbated work-life conflict making it more difficult to find an acceptable work/life balance. Some employees have lost their jobs, others have been forced to change jobs, accept reduced working hours, lower pay and/or accept work with increased degrees of precariousness with direct implications for work/life balance. Current knowledge indicates that the recession has not affected all employees equally. Due to gender segregation and the gender wage gap women and men are hypothesized as affected differently. Furthermore, social class is likely to play an important role in outcomes for both men and women. Consequently, although...
the global economic downturn has affected well-being of all employees, the ramifications for individual employees’ remain unclear.

The data used to study these issues were collected in the European Social Survey (ESS), Family, Work and Well-Being (FWW), modules for 2004 and 2010. The study is limited to a sub-sample of Swedish employees. To capture gender differences in perceptions of work-life conflict the research problem is approached from both dimensions; work-to-family and family-to-work conflict as previous research has shown that men and women experience these facets differently. In order to capture class position the study adopts Wright’s class scheme based on ownership, hierarchy and autonomy as developed and elaborated by Leifurfrud, Bison and Jensberg. The study is expected to show that some intersections of class and gender will exacerbate work-life conflict and have a more detrimental effect on work/life balance than others.

RC33-576.3

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HILLMERT, STEFFEN (University of Tuebingen)

What It Needs for a Social Ego: A Survey-Based Comparison of Social Network Measures

In this paper we compare different methods of measuring social capital in conjunction with alter’s resources. Our analysis is based on a survey of two succeeding, complete cohorts of sociology students from one university. This survey includes detailed information on network ties between students. In addition, we use a resource generator and a position generator to assess ego’s social network beyond his/her fellow students. For all social network instruments, we differentiate between relationship strength, the basis for social capital, and the level of resources that are accessible via these social ties. We implement the same distinction with respect to measures of family background.

This unique design allows us to construct methodologically interesting counterfactuals. We can assess how the measured distribution of ego’s network resources differs if the accessibility of resources is not taken into account; how well we approximate ego’s resource distribution when based exclusively on indicators of relationship strength; and under which conditions – regarding ego’s network structure – we can measure social capital and related resources by using solely name generator based instruments. Furthermore, we compare these counterfactuals between different sampling designs. We analyze which path length is necessary to approximate the full cluster solution using a respondent-driven cluster sampling design.

Our study is constructed as a generic methodological study. Based on our results, we can specify which conditions regarding sampling designs and measurement instruments are necessary to adequately represent the social embeddedness of egos. These results are of general importance to researchers conducting large-scale surveys, e.g. international survey projects which rely on cluster sampling and/or name generator based instruments. Furthermore, we compare these counterfactuals between different sampling designs. We analyze which path length is necessary to approximate the full cluster solution using a respondent-driven cluster sampling design.

RC24-438.38

LANGE, HELLMUTH* (University of Bremen, lange@uni-bremen.de)

The New Middle Classes - Drivers of Both Unsustainable and Sustainable Consumption in Developing Countries

During the last decade, in public debates and particularly in the media, unsustainable patterns of consumption spreading also in the Global South developed into a major concern. The focus is mainly on the ‘new middle classes’. They are impeded to lack any sense of responsibility both in civic and environmental respect and, by their sheer number, to undermine any progress made so far in protecting the climate.

Nevertheless, albeit a pilot group in promoting western lifestyles, above-average levels of education and qualification, according levels of professional responsibility, and above-levels of political influence (locally, regionally...) make parts of the new middle classes important players in fostering more sustainable consumption.

RC21-366.5

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KOESTER, STEPHEN (University of Colorado Denver)

Negotiating a Space to Rest: Denver’s Camping Ban and Camping in Denver

On May 14, 2012, camping became illegal in Denver, Colorado. Over the past 25 years, the development of downtown Denver followed identifiable patterns of neoliberal governance. Single room occupancy hotels were upgraded into “loft-living” condos, rundown streetscapes were intensely policed thenrendezvoused, a major downtown street was pedestrianized. Urban policies focusing on commercialization and real estate development contributed to Denver’s revitalization while exacerbating the city’s problem with homelessness. As experienced in other cities, concurrently rising property values and increasing numbers of homeless people have led to various municipal ordinances intended to render homeless people invisible to the consuming public. In Denver, a sit-lie ordinance was enacted and park curfews were more strictly enforced to keep homelessness from the public’s field of view. Consequently, for residents without a permanent address, finding a place to rest became increasingly difficult. Then in 2011, playing off of popular distaste toward the Occupy Denver Movement, conservative politicians and the Downtown Denver Partnership, a business improvement district, sought and succeeded in introducing legislation outlawing camping—sleeping in public with any sort of “protection against the elements”.

Arguing that the camping ban did not eliminate homelessness and interested in how Denver’s homeless residents were coping with the ban, we focused on a particularly vulnerable homeless community, injection drug users (IDU). Conducting participant and unobtrusive observation as well as in-depth interviews with 24 IDU, we learned that their continuing survival depends on a mixture of three interrelated processes: a complex moral economy of mutual aid and mutual predation within and between homeless communities, acts of often unexpected kindness by agents of the state officially charged with enforcing the camping ban, and the articulation of public and hidden transcripts playing off various tropes of homelessness, helplessness, and self-help.

RC01-31.5

LANGER, PHIL* (Goethe-University Frankfurt, langer@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)
WAGEMANN, CLAUDIUS (Goethe-University Frankfurt)

“Because You’re a Migrant, They Treat You Really Tough.” Findings of a Qualitative Study on Young Migrant’s Perception of the Armed Forces in Germany

In 2011 compulsory military service was suspended in Germany. In view of profound demographic changes and ethnic pluralisation of the German society, migrants now pose an important target group for recruitment. The question whether recruitment of personnel with migration background is successful not least depends upon migrants’ perceptions of the armed forces, which have a long institutional history of ethnic homogeneity and exclusion of “others”. In order to identify psychosocial factors and dynamics that influence these perceptions we conducted an exploratory qualitative study, using four semi-structured group discussions with young people with different migrations backgrounds in three different German cities. The composition of the group of interviewees allowed for evaluating effects of gender, migration background and military status in addressing recruitment issues to migrants. Our analysis calls attention to three findings: 1. The participants resisted fixed national and ethnic identity ascriptions. Multiple accounts of situational identifications demonstrated their ability to strategically play with identity constructions in different social contexts. 2. The perception of the German armed forces was essentially framed by personal or family experiences with the military or police in the country of origin. Problematic experiences with armed forces in authoritarian countries e.g. negatively influenced the image of the German armed forces as well. 3. The interviewers played a subtle role in producing an environment of interest/disinterest for the armed forces in the group discussions. In unintentionally activating his role as a migrant military member, one of the interviewers was repeatedly addressed as a peer expert for a military career. Hence, with regard to recruitment strategies the study hints at the importance of 1. developing an institutional sensitivity for post-national identities of a younger generation of migrants, 2. considering different migration contexts in addressing military issues, and 3. integrating migrant servicemen as positive role models for their respective communities.

RC38-655.1

LANGER, PHIL* (Goethe-University Frankfurt, langer@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Intimacy in the Research Process – Methodological and Ethical Implications of Examining the Psychosocial Dynamics of Sexual Risk Behavior in Biographical Peer Research

Sexuality is regarded as a highly sensitive topic for empirical research, especially if tabooed and stigmatized issues are at stake and sexuality is conceptualized as a part of one’s biography. In general, peer research that is aimed at exploring life worlds as an “insider” is seen as a privileged way for researching sensitive issues because it can facilitate field access, enhance trust and openness, and play an empowering and de-stigmatizing role in the field. However, peer research on sexuality poses considerable methodological and ethical challenges that must be taken into account if the potential of peer research is to be utilised.

The paper draws on a peer research project on sexual risk behaviour of gay and bisexual men in Germany. Based on a biographically oriented approach 58...
narrative in-depth interviews were conducted by an HIV-positive gay researcher. In the peer interviews subtle dynamics of a sexualisation of the researcher occurred that focussed on the researcher’s sexuality and his sexual biography. The paper addresses methodological ways of dealing with phenomena of sexualisation and effects of intimacy in the research encounter, the interpretation of such data and its implications for writing-up and publishing the respective findings. Referring to psychoanalytic concepts of inter-subjectivity and counter-transference it argues for reflexively bringing in into the research process one’s own sexuality as a researcher for a deeper understanding of the production of sexual life stories in the interview situation. The double-bind of being researcher and perceived peer that may lead to exploitations of the interviewee’s fantasies of sameness call for the integration of ethical considerations about reflexivity, power relations and responsibility as an integral element of the methodology of biographical peer research.

RC36-620.1

LANGMAN, LAUREN* (Loyola University of Chicago, llonngma@luc.edu)

BENSKI, TOVA* (College of Management Studies, tovabenski@gmail.com)

Mobilizing for Dignity: Recognition and Social Movements

How do we understand the world wide spread of social movement of our age, from various fundamentalisms to the progressive thrusts of Arab Spring to Occupy? How have such movements fared? We will argue that the roots of these movements can be found in the consequences of neo liberalism that has not only fostered greater inequality and hardship for most, but its crises have migrated to the realms of subjectivity, emotion and motivation. Our analysis is rooted in the recognition of a Marxist critique of alienation, Lukacs critique of reification, Habermas on legitimation crisis, New Social Movement Theory and recent development in sociology of emotion. We will argue that these movements not simply for better economic conditions, but to overcome the adversities of a lack of recognition of a meaningful identity that in turn has fostered anger, indignation and even hope. But these assaults to one’s identity also foster hope that leads people to social mobilizations.

RC43-718.2

LANGUILLON-AUSSEL, RAPHAËL* (University of Lyon – France, rlanguillon@gmail.com)

Tokyo: Rebuilding the Global City in a Context of Urban Maturity

Since the turn of the 2000s, Tokyo has been facing issues which deal with urban maturity, a notion characterized by two elements: stagnation of the economic growth, and population peak, associated with an ageing population. Those issues, which threaten the sustainability of Tokyo as a major and attractive global city, necessitate new approaches for urban management, urban finance, and urban rebuilding projects. Nevertheless, in spite of the mature urban profile of Tokyo, the city changed sharply during the 2000s. While demographic and economic indicators of Tokyo are not very favorable compared with those of the other Asian global cities, how could the urban profile of Tokyo change as fast and as dramatically as it did? How was the city able to reorganize its structure, to verticalize its skyline, to vegetalize its public and private spaces? After the «Japanese miracle» which occurred from the 1960s to the 1980s during a time of prosperity, the 2000s also knew another miracle: an urban miracle in time of crisis, as a result of urban maturity.

Two new phenomena are necessary to understand this urban miracle in Tokyo. The first one is real estate securitization, which allows the financing of the city based on its mature state. The second one is a new approach to urban management, with the edition of the Urban Renaissance Special Law in 2002. Both of these elements help to rebuild a world class city in a context of urban maturity. This new urban model is a cutting-edge one which can inspire the management of the 2000s. From the high growth, and population peak, associated with an ageing population. Those issues, which threaten the sustainability of Tokyo as a major and attractive global city, necessitate new approaches for urban management, urban finance, and urban rebuilding projects. Nevertheless, in spite of the mature urban profile of Tokyo, the city changed sharply during the 2000s. While demographic and economic indicators of Tokyo are not very favorable compared with those of the other Asian global cities, how could the urban profile of Tokyo change as fast and as dramatically as it did? How was the city able to reorganize its structure, to verticalize its skyline, to vegetalize its public and private spaces? After the «Japanese miracle» which occurred from the 1960s to the 1980s during a time of prosperity, the 2000s also knew another miracle: an urban miracle in time of crisis, as a result of urban maturity.

Two new phenomena are necessary to understand this urban miracle in Tokyo. The first one is real estate securitization, which allows the financing of the city based on its mature state. The second one is a new approach to urban management, with the edition of the Urban Renaissance Special Law in 2002. Both of these elements help to rebuild a world class city in a context of urban maturity. This new urban model is a cutting-edge one which can inspire the management of European and American cities facing the same issues than Tokyo. This paper will present the urban transformations induced by urban maturity, and will allow to discuss the notion of urban maturity, taken as a notion in opposition with the model of shrinking city.

RC30-520.1

LANNA, FLAVIEN* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, fzlclanno@hotmail.com)

Résister à La Précarisation Du Travail Dans Une Sidérurgie Brésilienne : Malgré Le Syndicat ?


RC48-782.6

LAPEGNA, PABLO* (University of Georgia, plapegna@uga.edu)


Analyses of Latin America’s “pink tide” (the rise of Left-wing administrations during the last decade) explain the demise of governments that followed the IMF and World Bank’s recommendations as a result of the deleterious consequences of neoliberal policies. I argue that to understand the rise of Left-wing governments we need to pay more attention to the connections between neoliberal policies and neoliberal politics (i.e. the political parties supporting neoliberal policies), and analyze the massive revolts preceding the rise of anti-neoliberal governments. Drawing on archival research and in-depth interviews, I develop this argument by examining a two-day massive riot targeting political institutions during February 2003 in La Paz, Bolivia. I analyze these events and their contentious performances to suggest that these protests targeted the political system rather than the institutions of neoliberal governance, thus opening political opportunities for the rise of Evo Morales and the Movement Towards Socialism. The Bolivian case illustrates that collective actions performed during massive revolts are underpinned by moral understandings and the drawing of symbolic boundaries, and that they can create turning points in historical trajectories. I examine the methodological challenges of studying leaderless and spontaneous protests, suggesting that the analysis of symbolically charged performances can be a point of entry for studying such events.

RC30-513.7

LAPointe, Paul-André* (Université Laval, paul-andre.lapointe@rl.ulaval.ca)

Teamwork Diversity

The study of teamwork is facing two opposite traditions – sociotechnical approach, which is more developed in Scandinavian countries, and production, which first appeared in Japan’s industry. Within the first tradition, the implementation of teamwork is associated with the quality of working life and industrial demystification. On the other hand, the production model strives to improve organizational performance with the help of teamwork, increasing peer pressure and work intensity. Strengthening democracy or renewing forms of control at work – what is the real meaning of teamwork in today’s workplaces?

Does teamwork represent a breakthrough from taylorism or a strengthening of taylorism? Does it rather represent both depending on the type of teamwork? Far from constituting a single homogeneous entity, teamwork takes diverse forms and can be distinguished depending on the autonomy workers have and the duties they are responsible for. On the basis of a survey conducted in the Quebec manufacturing sector (Canada), two types of teamwork – lean teams and semi-autonomous teams – are examined in this paper. These will be compared with a focus on autonomy, work intensity, task complexity, problem-solving activities and task rotation.

Two logics of teamwork adoption are also contrasted. Lean team adoption refers to the logic of standardization, labour cost reduction and incentive pay, without employment security guarantees, representation and partnership. On the other hand, semi-autonomous team adoption is based on employment security guarantees, representation and partnership. Finally, semi-autonomous teams represent an improvement of working conditions compared with both taylorism and lean teams. They also constitute an improvement of democracy at work. However, they require an appropriate institutional context, difficult to implement or to develop in this era of finance-led capitalism. Consequently, it is easy to understand why they are much less diffused than lean teams.
The contexts marked by the reception of migrants, with a high degree of multilingualism, represent a scenario that clearly reveals the symbolic capital associated with the existence of such organizations. In the case of young people, in the process of building their self-identifications and feelings of belonging, family influence and their own life experiences outside of this area may influence the construction of self-identifications in which the symbolic capital of the languages spoken in the residence territories are unequal and highly relevant (Bourdieu, 1985, 1991; Heller, 2000, 2008).

Increasingly, the aim of this paper is to analyze the predictive power of parental and non-parental variables related to languages in contact on self-identification with Catalonia.

From a quantitative approach, the main results show the importance of variables that refer to the symbolic realm of language – young people's language attitudes toward Catalan and Spanish and their self-identification with Spain, as well as the language attitudes and self-identification of their parents – carrying greater weight than other variables of socio-structural character, as the socio-professional or socio-cultural levels, and even the level of Catalan competence.

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Undeserved Unhappiness: A Comparison of Philippines and Japan

The social relevance of happiness surveys is that they also tell us about unhappiness. To the extent that such unhappiness is due to different forms of economic deprivation, such as hunger or poverty, is socially undeserved. Tracking undeserved unhappiness contributes to the advocacy for alleviating poverty, as well as to the understanding of conditions for happiness.

Social Weather Stations (SWS) has a total of 19 national happiness survey, one in 1991 and 18 in 2000-2011. These surveys found that extreme unhappiness was most felt among households suffering severe hunger, and among household considering themselves as poor. The excess unhappiness associated with hunger and poverty is the undeserved unhappiness.

SWS' participation in the 2010 and 2012 rounds of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) provided data comparing Filipino happiness with that of 47 other member countries, including Japan.

This paper will compare happiness in Philippines and Japan, and the extent of undeserved unhappiness connected with various indicators of well-being and economic deprivation, such as subjective social class, self-assessed health, access to health care, family roles, and social policies related to work.

Due to processes of globalization, digitalization and cultural democratization, publicly funded organizations in the culture sector are in need of legitimizing their own existence towards three publics. The publics provide different forms of support, that the organizations are dependent on: The producers/artists provide quality and artistic credibility, the government/public authorities provides funding, and the general public provides legitimacy. In satisfying the three publics the actors engaged in presenting the relevance and importance of the publicly funded organizations are conducting legitimacy work. Legitimation work is a social process being in motion for as long as there are actors engaged in securing the future existence of such organizations.

In this paper I present a theory of legitimation work. The theory is developed from several empirical studies of various publicly funded organizations in Norway and Sweden. I have studied the legitimation work done in the Norwegian public service broadcaster NRK and the Swedish public service broadcaster SVT, the Norwegian National Opera and Ballet and the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra. These are all organizations that are in need of legitimizing themselves towards the three before-mentioned publics when conducting legitimation work. In the paper I discuss what characterizes a publicly funded organization's communication with the various publics and what role they play in the legitimation work.
Economic Growth and Institutions: Gender Equality, Beyond Markets in Brazil, China, and Russia

This paper aims at comparing female trajectories in three BRICS – Brazil, China and Russia – since 2000, when a new path of economic growth opened up new opportunities for both sexes in these new mass-consuming market societies. These countries have some features in common, including their being large economies with a strong manufacturing sector, low fertility rates (under 2.0), an urbanization rate over 50%, and convergent female participation rates in the labor market (between 56% and 65%), but one major dissimilarity in terms of educational attainment: only Russia displays high shares of tertiary education (more than 50%) among the adult population[1], as compared to China (less than 5%) and Brazil (around 10%) (OECD Factbook 2013; World Bank GHD 2013: Capital for the Future).

For this reason, however, these three countries differ profoundly in the way they have developed different patterns in terms of institutions and norms with regard to social protection schemes, labor regulations, and gender policies. This paper will systematize major traits of female trajectories and gender gaps in Brazil, China and Russia in the 2000s, gathering statistics from the ILO, OECD, World Bank and other relevant databases. In parallel, it will map how the welfare state has evolved as of late in these countries and how existing norms and institutions either push for or constrain gender equality. After systematizing data and the major characteristics of national social protection schemes with regard to the promotion of gender equality and wellbeing, a logistic regression model will be computed in order to determine the factors that most contribute to explain gender asymmetries in each country.


Multilevel Analysis of Standard Governance: Voluntary Carbon Certification and the Peruvian Cookstove Sector

Carbon markets are often seen as one of the best success in environmental markets yet they are also subject to many criticism. On the margin of the regulatory market, the voluntary market has developed under which certain standards set claimed ambitious criteria for sustainable development. Such standards govern a commodity of a new kind: carbon credits. The standards have ambiguous relations with the state and put at stake the notion of government. As such, they question the ability to govern sustainability from the private sector.

In my PhD, I analyze the case of a carbon certification programme for improved cookstoves implemented since 2008 in Peru. The standard used is the Gold Standard carbon and sustainable development certification framework. The approach is pluri-disciplinary and accounts for the impact of projects on indigenous communities, the making of and architecture of the chain of actors under the voluntary carbon market and the political economy of carbon offsets.

For this presentation I will look at how this carbon offset resulting from this value chain are sold to the final consumer. In particular, I will be interested in how Peruvian stove users are pictured in the process. The underlying question is whether the adequate representation of an environmental issue is key in mobilizing offsetters. Building on the analysis of various offsetters, I will show that the understanding of the Peruvian context is very different for them a is their commitment to reduce emission before offsetting. The presentation will provide insight on the current use of carbon offsetting as a corporate social responsibility practice.
d'activation, caractérisées par un projet institutionnel d'incitation à l'adaptabilité aux normes d'emploi (Cassiers et al, 2005). Ce mode de gestion spécifique de relation avec les chômeurs comporte en effet des caractéristiques communes avec le paternalisme : personnalisé, il combine coercition, autonomie et vision du bien commun marquée par une logique de contrepartie (Boismenu et al, 2003). En revanche, une différence importante subsiste à travers le poids de la rationalisation gestionnaire, qui s'incarne notamment dans le profilage des chômeurs.

Ces nouvelles formes de paternalisme, qui prennent également pour appui la légitimation de l'asymétrie des rapports entre employeurs et chômeurs au nom d'une rationalisation sus-jacente des entreprises, se situent donc à la croisée de deux visées, la subjectivation et la rationalisation. À partir de 200 observations de rendez-vous entre conseillers et chômeurs, notre communication entend analyser les effets de ces deux visées potentiellement contradictoires pour examiner comment émergent de nouvelles éthiques dans les pratiques et justifications professionnelles.

RC52-842.8

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New Ethics of French Employment Advisers and Their Clients Coping with the Unemployment Trap

This research work focuses on the transformation of the French Public Employment Service through a sociological pragmatic study of discourse and practices of professional employment counselors. We consider the reconfiguration of this profession as an indicator of changes in the welfare state to an active welfare state, which is expressed in particular by an institutional incentive project to the adaptability to employment standards and market principles. Based on a long ethnographic investigation in seven agencies with 87 counselors, and 200 observations of appointments between advisers and unemployed, the paper analyzes the effects of these two potentially conflicting targets: the subjectivation (individualized assistance in job search by the Monitoring Monthly Custom, introduced in 2006) on the one hand, and the management streamlining (profiling, strengthening sanctions) on the other.

By changing the standards, organization, this industrial rationalization of a new type reconstitutes the structural professional divisions between socio-clinical and socio-technical standards. It brings out a new professional model, marked by an actuarial management of risks, but also supported by a moral dimension based on the individualization of treatment. However, earlier divisions persist and give rise to ethical dilemmas and polarizations (between ethic of work placement and ethic of empowerment counseling), and strategies of avoidance or neutralization of the most coercive professional acts.

The paper examines also the notion of subjectivity in social policies and the prescriptive strength of standards and tools that accompany the activation. The streamlining and tightening of supervision of unemployed on the ground give rise to the use of social technologies of adaptability, but the observations of professional practices also reveals some areas of negotiation. They are characterized by a use of the processual dimension in assessing the unemployed recruitability, by the establishment of trusted devices or else by the taking account of a “situated use of the processual dimension in assessing the unemployed recruitability, by the observations of professional practices. We consider the reconfiguration of this profession as an indicator of changes in the welfare state to an active welfare state, which is expressed in particular by an institutional incentive project to the adaptability to employment standards and market principles. Based on a long ethnographic investigation in seven agencies with 87 counselors, and 200 observations of appointments between advisers and unemployed, the paper analyzes the effects of these two potentially conflicting targets: the subjectivation (individualized assistance in job search by the Monitoring Monthly Custom, introduced in 2006) on the one hand, and the management streamlining (profiling, strengthening sanctions) on the other.

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RC13-231.4

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Epistemologies of Professional Leisure Sociology: The Canadian Context of Western European Domination

The category of ‘Leisure’ as an object of academic pursuit has historically been derivative of Western European epistemologies dominating the literature, providing the reason and intellectual spaces that scholars must somehow shoehorn their ideas into and making a feedback loop into policy circles that make concrete differences to how we live. This paper explores the domain of thinking about leisure and work, a call and argument about extension of epistemological breadth to handle the range of cultural truths constituent of professionalism in sociological pursuits and showing an unequal balance of voices from ways of living. The literature extant from Canadian scholarship provides a viable launch point for the main thesis about epistemological diversity and inequality given the nation’s literature extant from Canadian scholarship provides a viable launch point for the main thesis about epistemological diversity and inequality given the nation’s cultural truths, encompassing Aboriginal, Asian and Caucasian cultures under its umbrella.

RC13-235.2

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Leisure, Justice and Economic Collapse

This paper explores the roles of leisure to both ameliorate and deepen the catastrophic effects of unemployment. The main issue at stake is the extent to which the distributive justice of time and social legitimacy comes to bear in a way that reproduces social relations that, on one hand lead to social inclusion and on the other, radically marginalize victims of economic collapse. The role of the state is critical in setting the terms of social legitimacy, but the state has become agglomerated in clusters of social and economic practices that mutually regulate legitimacies of diverse peoples. State agglomerations are only one plane of action in a complex of social dimensions that find their roots at the intersections of continuously emergent cultural histories including millennia of globalizations. The paper draws on histories of global economic collapse beginning in the 19th century.

RC15-272.7

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Insights for Healthcare Professionals on Patient Experience of Research Participation

There is limited evidence about why patients might be motivated to share their personal stories about their illness experiences through research initiatives and the impact of participation. Ethics committees and healthcare professionals are sometimes reluctant to support research that involves in-depth qualitative interviews given concerns about vulnerability and/or potential harms. Two studies were undertaken, in Germany and in Canada, to explore participant experiences of participating in qualitative research. The research teams are involved in the DIPEx International collaboration – using common methods to collect and share narratives of an increasing number of people living with diabetes, who had been interviewed about either diabetes or chronic pain, were interviewed again about the reasons why they chose to disclose their illness experiences. In Canada, 30 people, who had been interviewed about their family caregiving experiences, completed a survey asking about their experiences of the interview. In both studies, participants were asked about their research participation, perceived benefits, what was difficult and what about the research process could have been better. These studies were conducted independently, using different methods and within different cultural contexts, yet there were strikingly similar narratives of experiences and outcomes. Participants opened up and helped others with similar conditions cope with their situation and to help healthcare professionals as well as decision makers understand their situation to improve care. Participants were generally grateful for the opportunity to share their story, and although they acknowledged difficult moments in relating some of their experiences during their original interviews, no one in either study regretted participating. This paper will contribute to discussions about how healthcare professionals, including members of ethics committees, view participation in qualitative research. It may also contribute to discussions between researchers and clinical therapists about the value and meaning for patients to participate in qualitative research studies.

RC40-684.1

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The Financialisation of Food and Farming in Australia

The ownership of Australian food companies and farm lands by overseas investors has become a national debate in Australia, with some politicians and economists arguing that just as Australia’s past development was assured through foreign capital, so the nation’s future will depend upon continuing (and accelerating) overseas investment. Others are concerned about the extent – and nature – of the purchases is not in the nation’s best interests. Critics argue that some of Australia’s most iconic and successful agribusinesses will become a vehicle for takeover by hedge funds and private equity firms that can then make decisions that may be deleterious to the national interest. Others consider that when farms are run by external sovereign wealth funds and food is ‘repatriated’, taxes can be avoided: Australia might not derive income from its own productive assets. Finally, it has been observed that the sale of most farmland is going unrewarded: Australians do not know of the extent of overseas ownership and control.

Following a discussion of the current debate about overseas purchases of Australian food companies and farms, the paper deals with the phenomenon of ‘financialisation’. In an era of projected food, water and fuel scarcity, financial entities are seeking investment in agribusinesses that can be harnessed for global profit-making, and farms that can be owned and controlled directly by financial firms. Specialization in land along with opportunities for more secure food production for oil-rich but land-and-water-poor countries, are but two of the motivations for investment. Framed within a political economy perspective, the paper outlines the nature of recent overseas investments in food and farming in Australia, exploring the types of firms investing, along with their motives for investment. The paper concludes by theorizing the sociological ‘meaning’ of financialisation as it affects the Australian agrifood sector.
The rapid spread of modernization, growing urbanization and crumbling of joint family system had conspired to increase insecurity and loneliness among the geriatric population. However, lack of family support, poor financial status, physical, mental and health distress and guilt of being dependent on others are some of the problems nagging the elderly population in India, and other developing countries around the world. Very little attention has been focused on the plight of the elderly population in rural areas of the country. Problems of the aged in rural India indicate their exclusion and alienation from the contact of their own family members which in turn has affected them socially, economically, psychologically with implication of their health conditions. Their economic insecurity is the most pressing problem of the elderly population in the villages. The outside employment of the family members has further aggravated their sufferings and caused their loneliness. The care and support supposed to come from the family members are denied resulting in their deprivation and desertions. Consequently, the welfare intervention form GO’s and NGO’s are looked forward to fulfill their basic needs. The health care and support systems promoted through GO’s and NGO’s provide some solace to their requirements. The condition of the elderly population in rural India is not properly addressed. There is an urgent need of provision of care and support and status in rural community. This paper is and outcome of the field investigations conducted on socio-economic and health status of elderly population in selected block in state of Tamilnadu, India. This paper analyses the status of the elderly population in terms of socio-economic and health conditions especially in rural areas which is fragmented and loses its uniqueness which result in neglect, alienation and deprivation of elder people in the family towards the provision of care and support.

RC15-269.1

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Is There a Medicalization of the Facial Appearance?

A partir d’une recherche au sein d’espaces de la réparation faciale en France et au Royaume-Uni, on se demande : jusqu’où observe-t-on une médicalisation de l’apparence, par quels dispositifs se traduit-elle.

On peut avancer qu’il existe des normes d’apparence que les institutions médicales et judiciaires encadrent. La problématique du normal et du pathologique imprègne les jugements des chirurgiens du visage qui nous rappellent le caractère souvent monstrueux de certains de leurs patients auxquels ils ne cherchaient pas à rendre la beauté mais à rapprocher d’une norme d’humanité. Une posture pouvant aller à l’encontre des associations d’aide aux personnes défigurées, qui militent pour un élargissement des normes d’apparence.

Aussi, sans proposer de typification du rapport entre réponse sociale et réponse chirurgicale, en suivant des personnes touchées par une forme de défiguration et les professionnels qui les prennent en charge sur un temps long, on peut distinguer des formes d’expérience de l’anormalité faciale fonction des appuis institutionnels disponibles dans chaque pays.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Exploring implications for accountability and democracy related to devolving responsibility for identifying, defining and resolving problems to the community level.

In response to significant policy challenges, such as climate change, health care demands and water availability facing decision makers and the community today, new approaches that place the community at the heart of the solution are increasingly being adopted. The consequences of these new approaches and their impact on established governance structures will be a key determinant to their longevity as drivers of public policy solutions.

The research will focus on the three primary subgroups involved in the community engagement process, the community (citizens), senior government decision makers (executive level public servants), and political executive government (politicians, political elite and influencers).

What different stakeholders (community, senior government decision makers and political executive government) perceive to be the reasons for undertaking community engagement?

What different stakeholders perceive to be the fundamental outcomes that community engagement can be expected to deliver?

Do stakeholder’s perceptions of the outcomes of community engagement match with the perceptions of engagement’s success?

Are there differences between perceptions of desired outcomes and perceptions of success between stakeholder groups?

The emerging trend to engage with stakeholders to identify issues and collectively decide on action has the potential to significantly impact on perceptions of executive government leadership.

The perception of leadership has the potential to significantly impact upon accountability and democracy as the legitimacy of governments are strongly rooted – at least in part – through the delivery of policies and services. The increased adoption of engagement and community based decision making may devolve responsibility for decision making to a point where the perceptions of governments’ leadership and accountability reaches a critically low point.

RC26-463.2

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Virtual Networks As Tools of Social Justice

The popularization of internet has changed deeply the personal and social relationships, the cultural exchanges and the production of subjectivities. The background is a focused word focused by the desire of expansion off the capital, creating inequalities that get stronger by the mechanisms of accumulation of wealth. Social justice and citizenship are also influenced by this context.

We want to demonstrate that social networks are tools of social justice by ensuring equal access and a parallel public space of social interaction that are essential tools to enable to everybody, indistinctly, the exercise of citizenship, without the limitations of constituted social political normative structures.

To reach the objective were selected examples of usage of virtual networks from institutional profiles, personal profiles, fanpages, social movements and NGO’s. We analyzed by Qualitative Methods the options like, share and the features to move forward.

In response to significant policy challenges, such as climate change, health care demands and water availability facing decision makers and the community today, new approaches that place the community at the heart of the solution are increasingly being adopted. The consequences of these new approaches and their impact on established governance structures will be a key determinant to their longevity as drivers of public policy solutions.

Increasing numbers of poor households, primarily headed by women, desperate for jobs, will flock into cities of the South and be stuck in the informal labor market at low wages and offers no protections. Land and housing ownership is seen as key to changing the current realities for women. The UN-Habitat and the World Bank have put forth a continuum of land ownership that carries with it different degrees of security but remains weighted towards individual titling.

This paper will offer guidelines that member groups of the Huairou Commission are recommending as an alternative to business as usual. This will be compared to ideas of the “diverse” economy as developed by J.K. Gibson-Graham, authors of The End of Capitalism (as We Knew It): A Feminist Critique of Political Economy (1996, 2006). The diverse economy is defined by different transactions (alternative market and nonmarket), labor (alternative paid and unpaid), and economic enterprise (alternative capitalist and non-capitalist).

On-the-ground practices by Huairou Commission groups in Brazil and the Philippines will be compared in order to assess consequences of gender approaches for the future development of urban spaces.

RC23-410.6

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Global Cyberspace: The Involvement Problem

In the present day information world the involvement of an individual in Cyber-space is an important social marker determining belonging to one or another social group. Your circle of contacts, social connections, profession, qualification and place in the social hierarchy will depend on whether you are or aren’t an Internet user.

On the government level we can speak about the loss of the competitive position in the struggle for the spot in the global information structure.

Therefore, an important problem is cyber inequality, when an individual having no physical possibility to use the Internet, is eliminated from many spheres of social and economic life of the society. It is the low level of economic development and the Internet technology development in some countries. In other countries there is a political or ideological pressure on the expansion of Internet network access. Both of these factors reflect negatively on the ability of the society to move forward.

Cyber inequality can also exist within one country and this inequality can be significant. We can see it through the example of the Russian Federation, where different regions have unequal access to the Internet technologies and the development is uneven. We can claim that the residents of the regions where there is no access to Internet economy, state digital services and virtual social space are discriminated.

RC15-262.2

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Les Droits Du Patient Et La Dépénalisation De L’euthanasie Comme Lieux De Questionnement De La Médecine Contemporaine : Le Cas De La Belgique

La Belgique a connu au début des années 2000 une activité législative intense autour de la reconnaissance des droits des patients. La loi du 22 août 2002 sur les droits du patient et la loi du 28 mai 2002 dépenalisaient l’euthanasie en témoignent tout particulièrement. La Loi sur les droits du patient a fixé les obligations des praticiens en matière d’information et devait, notamment, assurer au patient un accès direct à son dossier médical. L’application de cette loi fait encore problème aujourd’hui, et pas seulement en raison de la volonté du corps médical de maintenir son autonomie de pouvoir mais aussi du fait des carences de la loi elle-même et de la représentation qu’elle cristallise des relations entre médecin et patient, représentation qui est loin de faire l’unanimité. La Loi de dépénalisation de l’euthanasie permet à un patient placé dans des conditions très strictes de demander à son médecin d’abréger ses souffrances. L’application de cette loi fait également problème et le corps médical se trouve ici aussi au cœur de la difficulté, notamment par l’entremise de la notion de « clause de conscience ». La question est cependant plus complexe car si l’autonomie du médecin peut apparaître comme un frein à l’exercice de ce type de droit, elle peut aussi constituer le moyen de s’opposer à bien d’autres obstacles d’ordre institutionnel comme la volonté de certains établissements hospitaliers de ne pas respecter la loi, tout au moins dans son esprit. La communication se propose de rendre compte des difficultés d’application de ces deux lois, tant au niveau de la loi qu’elle constitue, et notamment autour de la redéfinition de la figure du médecin – et des tentatives entreprises dans les divers lieux de la décision politique en vue de les surmonter.

550 * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The Spaces and Times of Youth Culture in the New Century

It is starkly evident in the new century young people's biographical constructions must come terms with conditions of: rapid social and cultural change, increasing choice and uncertainty, the loss of institutional reference points as models for action and the widespread perception of intensified risk. These phenomena tend to produce a contingent and situational form of identity, with a markedly individualised imprint that is closely related to the here-and-now. This contingency of identity finds expression in a re-definition of the relationship with time-space in everyday life – the chronotope. In this process, everyday time-space arrangements progressively lose their traditional meanings in the realm of the taken-for-granted, the home of the 'natural attitude'. Rather, young people's creative use of urban time-space assumes the form of a fully fledged strategy of action connected to a contingent and situational type of identity. In this framework of understanding, young people's cultural expressions can be understood as organised not so much as answers to 'problems', but rather as expressions of the active negotiation practices that young people themselves carry out in order to deal with contemporary risks and uncertainties.

The Great Transformation Of Japanese Capitalism

Contrary to the dominant vision, according to which Japan is suffering from "arthritis", we argue that Japanese capitalism has experienced a great transformation from the early 1980s. We get this result from an analysis at three levels:
- corporate level, characterized by an increasing heterogeneity in terms of organization and performance
- institution level, characterized by a decay of previous forms of coordination and a revival
- social compromise level, characterized by a surge of multidimensional inequalities

We also show that Japan is not converging toward Anglo-saxon or European types of capitalism but follow its own original trajectory.

Understanding Welfare Diversity and Evolution In Japan, Korea, and China. A Regulationist Interpretation

In this paper, which focuses on Japan, Korean and China, we argue that these previous analyses of Asian capitalisms have underestimated or ignored in-depth analyses of Asian capitalisms from the viewpoint of welfare, in adopting, at least implicitly, a perspective, inspired by the over-simplified typology of Esping Andersen, which can be qualified of "welfare orientalism" (Takegawa, 2005). Moreover, we argue that welfare is at the core of the evolving forms of capitalism in these three countries. Our interpretation is that institutional change in Asian capitalism is currently driven by changes in the social compromise. These three economies are experiencing a series of changes that can be interpreted as the manifestations of internal contradictions, which require the development of new welfare systems to be overcome. Among these changes, this paper focuses on the ones that affect such institutions as family and firms, as well as ageing, and rising inequalities.

The purpose of this article is to show that effective social policies are the necessary condition in these three countries to promote the emergence of a new "regulation mode" able to overcome the current contradictions at work. As emphasized by Boyer et al. (2001), these three economies indeed virtually suffer from the adverse consequences of export-led growth regimes. At the level of each country, a new basic compromise should concern the wage-labor nexus, for the sake of both social justice and dynamic efficiency. New forms of welfare are emerging in Asian capitalisms, as political answers to demands from various groups. They may become a distinctive feature of these forms of capitalisms but also the main source of divergence among them.

The NFA Resistance to the KORUS FTA

This paper focuses on the Korean National Farmers Association (NFA)'s failed attempt of social resistance to the Korea-US Free Trade Agreement. Located at the intersection of the local and the global, traditional methods of farming became threatened in the rural farmlands of Korea because of the Free Trade Agreement that assured US imported foodstuff to dominate the Korean market. Despite borrowing from the "Nyleani Declaration" from the international movement of food sovereignty, resistance was unsuccessful due to the fact that "larger stripes" of globalized resources did not intervene with NFA's internal strategy and dynamic efficiency. Thus NFA's leadership and proactive failed to create a social movement to ensure viable economic food sovereignty in South Korea, as the South Korean government continues to take the path toward a neoliberal and profit-driven agricultural future.

The Impacts of Cultural Heritage Tourism: A Case Study of Ajanta Caves in India

Cultural Heritage Tourism uses the remains of history which the traveler is interested. Cultural Heritage Tourism has positive and negative impact on social-cultural, physical and economic aspects of Indian Society. Ajanta Caves in India which is a world heritage site and caves of Buddhist affiliation have been carved in Deccan basalt.

From a social-cultural perspective tourism affects cultural resources through changes in forms and functions of traditional artworks, commodification of living culture, crowded condition and community members. Tourist activities exact physical imprints on precious heritage in form of vandalism, wear, tear and pollutions. On a more positive note, tourism from the increasing number of people, helps in creating jobs and taxes and stimulates entrepreneurialism in heritage destinations (Timothy 2011).

This study recognizes the impacts of Cultural Heritage Tourism at Ajanta Caves and its surroundings region in western India. For this research project, primary data are collected through observation and interviews of local community members, visitors, agents and officers of tourism department and on the secondary data obtained from books, journals, survey reports, publication of government, etc. first part of this paper presents understanding of Ajanta caves as general description and significance of Ajanta caves. Second part of this research analyses im-

Precarious Working Life and Militant Activism of Non-Regular Workers in South Korea

From the early 2000s, non-regular employment has become a core labor policy issue South Korea. Non-regular labor, comprised of a variety of precarious employment patterns, such as fixed-term workers, part-time workers, dispatched and subcontracted workers, home workers, and dependent self-employed workers, has proliferated in Korea, particularly along with changing corporate employment strategies after the economic crisis of 1997. The diffusion of non-regular employment has led to the growing segmentation of labor markets in the country because those workers suffer from not only inferior working conditions and a vulnerable employment status, compared to regular workers, but also social exclusion from the protection of legal labor standards and national safety-net.

Given their precarious working life, non-regular workers came to the fore as a symbol of militant labor activism over the past ten years. They organized their unions even under their employers' harsh suppression and the lack of regular workers union's support. Those precarious workers engaged in the prolonged strike action to defend their unions from the employers' suppression and protest against inhuman discrimination imposed on them. Faced with limited movement resources, they often resorted to extreme struggles actions, such as hunger strike, sit-down demonstration at the air, and even committing suicide, in order to gain public attention and create societal pressure to resolve their issues.

In this context, our paper is to discern why union behavior of non-standard workers are so militant, and to examine causal relationship between those workers' precarious working life and their militancy.
Understanding Stratification in a Global Perspective: The Case of South Koreans

This study distinguishes three perspectives in stratification research based on an unit of analysis. The first is a within-country perspective which has dominated traditional stratification research. It uses nation-states as the unit of analysis with an assumption that stratification takes place exclusively within nations. Modernization school, with this perspective, argues that achieved human capitals play a central role in social selection processes in industrial societies. The second is a between-country perspective that has usually been taken by development scholars. It focuses on stratification among countries. As the focuses lie on national (not individual) level comparisons, there is a lack of accounts on how between-country inequality shapes stratification and inequality at an individual level. The last is a global stratification perspective. This perspective synthesizes the both within- and between-country stratification concepts in a sense that it perceives stratification as individual processes taking place globally. Which social mobility strategies are more effective can be different depending on which perspective or unit of analysis is used. For example, emigration to another country is hardly discussed in the within-country frame, but it draws attention as an important way for social mobility in the global perspective. This study aims 1) to introduce the global stratification perspective, 2) to apply it for understanding stratification among South Koreans (including Korean diasporas), and 3) to see how it looks different from the accounts of the within-nation perspective. To practice the global approach, I situate income earnings of South Koreans within a broader pattern of global income inequality, and reassesses the relative weight of categorical attributes (gender, family background, country of residence, etc.) based on characteristic education, skill, etc.) based on their global income standing. My hypothesis is that, from the global perspective, inequality among South Koreans remains shaped by categorical characteristics (country of residence, particularly) and the role of achievements far more modestly than usually assumed.

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Relational Skill Assets and Anti-Immigrant Sentiments

This study introduces a new variable in the area of sociology of professions: relational dimensions of occupational skills. Although previous studies have underscored the importance of cognitive skill assets in migration processes and attitudes toward out-group populations, the importance of relational skills has not received as much attention. In this paper, we highlight the role of relational skills of native workers in explaining native workers’ attitudes toward immigrants, by using a General Social Survey module (National Identity 2004). We construct two dimensions of relational skills: interpersonal and instrumental skill assets at the occupational level. We conceptualize the former as an entrance skill barrier and the latter as a pulling factor that attracts skilled or unskilled immigrant work forces. Then, we create a new independent variable, “relational skill specificity,” which is a relative measure of interpersonal skills over instrumental skills in one's occupation. Our hypothesis is that workers employed in jobs requiring a higher possession of interpersonal skills over instrumental skills are less likely to hold strong anti-immigrant sentiments. The effects of relational skill specificity are highly significant and remain robust against different specifications, controlling for individual-level education and citizenship status along with other conventional cognitive skill-variables, demographic, religious and political findings within the group. The group shows the effectiveness of violent tactics, and the leaders of the group promoted more nonviolent actions. After the FBI’s countermobilization, intelligence activities particularly targeted the BPP, incarcerations and murders of most of its leaders forced the group to nearly collapse and split off into the International Section. As a result, the BPP leaders became more divided on the issue of violence. Huey P. Newton strengthened the group’s relatively nonviolent strategies, such as their free breakfast programs. Eldridge Cleaver, however, reinforced revolutionary ideas influenced by Third World guerrillas, and maintained the BPP’s violent rhetoric and tactics during his exile in Algeria. The conflict between Newton and Cleaver was a result of the state’s effort to destroy the BPP, as well as the two men’s personal power struggle. I intend to argue that the BPP did not have a fixed identity as an exclusively violent organization, but instead created multifarious concepts of black liberation inside and outside U.S. The state agencies, especially the FBI, deeply affected the process of its transformation by repressing the group. The dynamics and dialogues between Newton and Cleaver, which centered around the debate for and against violent strategies for the BPP, will be the key to understanding the inter-relationship between the social movement’s militancy and the state’s suppression.

Lee, Do-hoon* (New York University, dohoon.lee@nyu.edu)
Rich, Peter (New York University)

Childhood Poverty Across Generations: A Trajectory Approach

Research on social stratification and mobility has established a strong intergenerational link in economic disadvantage, documenting the ways in which socioeconomic status is transmitted from one generation to the next. Childhood poverty, for example, plays a critical role in the stratification process, as it has been identified as a key obstacle to upward mobility. Ample evidence from the life course literature suggests that early and persistent childhood poverty has adverse impacts on educational attainment, labor market performance, health, and family formation. Incorporating these two streams of research, this paper analyzes an intergenerational analysis that turns around the question of socioeconomic mobility: How is childhood poverty experienced by parents passed on to their offspring’s poverty experiences during childhood? Using data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), we extend previous research in several important ways. First, drawing upon recent research suggesting the role of family influence across multiple generations, this paper examines how parents’ socioeconomic standing affects parents’ childhood poverty, which in turn affects children’s childhood poverty. Second, we employ finite mixture modeling to construct trajectories of childhood poverty across generations. Specifically, we investigate how different temporal patterns—timing, duration, stability, and sequencing—of economic deprivation throughout childhood in one generation are associated with those in the next generation. This approach thus allows us to address potential limitations of using cross-sectional measures to estimate intergenerational links in childhood poverty. Finally, our analysis examines the mechanisms by which poverty trajectories during childhood are transmitted from parents to children, using family background characteristics at the time of childbearing as intervening factors. We expect this study to generate new insights into the intergenerational transmission of childhood economic disadvantage.

Lee, Feng-Jihu* (National Chung Cheng University, eduflj@ccu.edu.tw)

The Alienate Image of University Professors Under the Corporatizing Culture of Neo-Liberalism: Social Conscience or Academic Labor?

Taiwan universities have undergone drastic changes in many respects, since last 25 years, particularly initiated by the neo-liberalism to meet the demands of a globalized advanced industrial labor market, which legitimately accelerate universities as corporations. The neo-liberalist conception, to be called the ‘corporatizing culture’, by an appeal to market-logic freedom, has signaled a radical shift in the notion of higher education/learning. The aims/academic values of public universities in Taiwan are under siege caused by undermining the meaning of university autonomy is replaced gradually by market vocabulary and ideologies. The effect is that professors will be called to public accountability and make their performance accessible to the multiple stakeholders in society. Their freedom for doing research projects is eroded and more commercial mechanisms are encouraged. The subjectivity and individual freedom of professors seem to be weakened by the management of teaching quality assessments. The author hence pertains to argue in this paper that the alienated images of professors such as de-subjective, non-ethical, and disposable, distorted by neo-liberal discourses, need to be addressed seriously, if the last Professors as social conscience and the voice of justice could last and fight back into the neo-liberal corporatizing world.
Gendering the Migration System in East Asia

This paper attempts to do gendering the migration system in East Asia by focusing on migration. Inter-Asian migration has been one of the key characteristics in recent migration trends (WMR 2012). Jones and Findlay (1998) showed migration system emerged in East Asia by examining the various linkages among origins and destinations including FDI aids, trade and migration. Building upon Jones and Findlay (1998)'s work, I attempt to gender the regional migration system by examining the gendered migration streams: labor migration for care and marriage migration to the major destinations in East Asia including Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Singapore. In analyzing these migration streams, I explore the changes in socio-demographic and economic conditions of the destinations including the gender division of labor, care provision, (care) labor market, and state policies for migration. By comparing the state responses to the seemingly uniformed issues of care provision, I argue that the recent intensification of migration system in Asia is conditioned by changes in mode of social reproduction.

JS-26.7

LEE, JIN KYUNG* (Sangji University, jinklee@sj.ac.kr)

How To Examine Spatial Housing Inequality and Housing Polarization?

To alleviate housing problems including issues of inequality, disparity, and polarization, we need to determine exactly their present status, characteristics, and influencing factors. Hence, this research developed a spatial housing inequality index that consisted of housing wealth inequality (HWI) and housing affordability inequality (HAI) examined factors of spatial housing inequality through a multiple discriminant analysis model using statistics data from 2008 to 2012; and suggested a housing polarization index that consisted of housing wealth polarization (HWP) and housing affordability polarization (HAP). The first finding is that inequality, disparity, and polarization of housing in Korea are distinctly different aspects. Therefore, examining housing problems requires each index or method in terms of spatial base, wealth, and affordability, such as HWI, HAI, HWP, HAP, etc. The second is that comparing patterns of PIR and the consistency of discourses on the Korean family crisis and the demographic change. In this study, the IMF economic crisis in the late 1990 triggered the increase in marriage ratio, increase in divorce and remarriage rates and low fertility rate. Therefore, the new discursive frame of the family head system was the confrontation between 'gender equality vs. tradition.' However, after the 2000s, the change of the family structure and lifestyle with the economic crisis has involved the risk on the class patriarchal family model and actual decline in marriage ratio, increase in divorce and remarriage rates and low fertility rate. Therefore, the new discursive frame of focusing on particular family problems has appeared for the recognition of the variety of family in society and social right to make one's family.

RC06-130.8

LEE, JYEON* (Yonsei University, jylee80@yonsei.ac.kr)

The Transformation of Family Law and Discourses in South Korea: Possibilities and Limits of State Feminism

Since the Korean family law including the family head system was enacted in 1958, the status 'a head of family' had been given to the male person- the husband or the eldest son in the legal family institution in South Korea. Women's organizations in civil society had constantly demonstrated for the abolition of the family head system for 50 years and they achieved their success in 2005. Many research questions have been focused on why the abolition of the family head system was possible in 2005 and the dominant explanation has been the state feminism. I try to point out the limitation of the state feminism which has oriented toward the actor centered approach and overlooked the wider social context and to make a supplementary view on the transformation of family structure and discourses in South Korea. Therefore my research question is 'what social conditions created a new family discourse and brought about the abolition of family head system?' The IMF economic crisis in the late 1990 triggered the increase of discourses on the Korean family crisis and the demographic change. In this transformation of family structure, the frame of family discourse for abolition of family head system in South Korea had also been changed. Before the 2000s, the cons and pros of the family head system was the confrontation between 'gender equality vs. tradition.' However, after the 2000s, the change of the family structure and lifestyle with the economic crisis has involved the risk on the class patriarchal family model and actual decline in marriage ratio, increase in divorce and remarriage rates and low fertility rate. Therefore, the new discursive frame of focusing on particular family problems has appeared for the recognition of the variety of family in society and social right to make one's family.

RC09-170.2

LEE, JOONKOO* (Hanyang University, joonklee@hanyang.ac.kr)

Globalization, Localization, and International Coproduction As an Emerging Form of Governance in the Global Animation Industry

This paper examines the interaction of globalization and localization and the rise of international coproduction as a noble governance form in global cultural industries. The expansion of Western media and cultural industries to emerging markets has been intensified since the 1990s thanks to worldwide deregulation and liberalization and the introduction of new media, such as satellite TVs and the Internet, which facilitate the integration of national, regional and global markets. At the same time, the growth of cultural and media markets in emerging countries has presented new opportunities and challenges for both global and local firms. Global media giants have found their strategies should be adjusted to better serve local audience who is not solely satisfied with their global content, and local firms have become more ambitious in bringing their content to overseas. Examining the case of the global animation industry, this paper argues that as global firms seek to tap into local markets ('localization') and local producers try to enter foreign markets with their own content ('internationalization'), international coproduction, a form of cross-national, inter-firm partnership for animation production and distribution, provides both actors with new opportunities to collaborate for...
The emergence of “new poor” who were unidentifiable but already everywhere appeared in Japanese society. Since the 1990s, people who failed to labor—or people who could be seen as workers and discusses similarities and differences of the two.

Korean labor movement. Furthermore, this paper compares the ‘People House’ union office by providing a meeting space, as well as making efforts to organizing rail privatization. It also supports small labor unions in the region which have no workers and precarious workers. A The ‘People House’ considers that labor market for non-regular workers is formed based on the locality which they live including neighboring towns. Therefore, it was established in several wards of Seoul, in Incheon and Kwangju after 2008. The ‘People House’ strategy remained mainly upon the national economic development theme, and did not succeed in incorporating both two major themes. In contrast, the Pro-EPS argument, which had built on the human rights theme until 1997, later developed to incorporate not only the human rights theme but also the national economic development theme. This study concludes that there were significant changes in public discourse between 1990 and 2003, which may affect the transformation of migrant labor policies in 2003.

The ‘people House’ and a New Move to Organize ‘resident Workers’ in Korea

Recently, a region has become a major area for labor union organizing and its activities in Korean labor movement. The vast majority of workers in small firms located in local regions are both non-union workers and precarious workers. A new move to recognize and organize them as ‘resident workers’ has appeared. The ‘People House’(‘minjunguji’ in Korean), which provides a space for workers, residents, progressive party members, labor unions, and community organizations to meet and communicate each other and to form networks among them, was established in several wards of Seoul, in Incheon and Kwangju after 2008. The ‘People House’ considers that labor market for non-regular workers is formed based on the locality which they live including neighboring towns. Therefore, it tries to approach labor and livelihood issues of regional workers from a point of view of ‘resident workers’. It provides a space to workers who want to study labor law and to fight for improving their labor conditions. It holds events for residents to meet and talk about labor rights and current social-economic issues such as rail privatization. It also supports small labor unions in the region which have no union office by providing a meeting space, as well as making efforts to organizing ‘resident workers’.

This paper has aims to examine practices of the ‘People House’ to organize ‘resident workers’ and to discuss implications of the practices for revitalization of Korean labor movement. Furthermore, this paper compares the ‘People House’ in Korea and ‘worker center’ in the United States which is community-based organization that engages in grassroots organizing to provide support to low-wage workers and discusses similarities and differences of the two.

Counter Hegemonic Discourse on New Poor in Japan in 2000s – A Case Study of Two Indie-Magazines

Along with the collapse of bubble economy and following extended economic depression since 1990s, people who failed to labor—or people who could be no longer explained by labor as it was—appeared in Japanese society. They were working-poor, net-cafè refugees, and others who felt into “new poverty.” The emergence of “new poor” who were undistinguishable but already everywhere alarmed the entire society where poverty had been believed to be eradicated with its dramatic economic growth, and provided a chance to reconsider and discuss “new poverty.” This study aims to investigate two discursive struggles by the young new poor who attempted to produce new discursive counterpublics on “new poverty/poor.” In order to do so, two Japanese indie magazines—Freeter’s Free(2007-2008) and Lost Gene(2008-2010) – are analyzed using textual analysis and interviews with editors and contributors, focusing on their strategies in terms of their contents, narratives, styles-genres, the relationship between contributors, editors and readership and etc. In these two indie magazines, the young new poor attempted to problematize public discourses on them and to produce counter-hegemonic discourse by unfolding and re-appropriating their own experience. Moreover, these magazines provided (counter-) publics where the young new poor could reach to self-acceptance escaping from self-denial and collectively search for alternative ways of life without being captured by neo-liberal capitalism. In this process, the young new poor – not only readers but also contributors, editors and – re-identify their subjectivities as laborers, political subjects, and young generation who are situated in the very middle of the social contradictions produced by late capitalism. In addition, this study explores their alternative ways of publishing as a media movement that created and managed their publishing groups as a collective social enterprise and thus struggled to cross boundaries between discursive and real practices.

The ‘people House’ and a New Move to Organize ‘resident Workers’ in Korea

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Can We Hear Subaltern Woman’s Experiences?: Im/Possibility of Representation in Postcolonial Context of South Korea

The purpose of this paper is to illuminate the implication of feminist oral history as critically reexamining the relationship between hearer and speaker, representative and narrator, the said and the unsaid, and secrecy and silence. Based upon oral (life) history of military prostitutes in U.S. camp towns in South Korea (yangdong), we tried to reveal the experiences of historically excluded and marginalized ‘‘Other’’ in the postcolonial society. In this study we attempt to understand ‘‘Other’’ not just through the research process but also in the postcolonial society in Korea. Narratives of old women in kijoon ( formal prostitutes in U.S. military base) shows how women have navigated the boundaries between inevitability/ coincidence, the enforced/voluntary, prostitution/intimate relationship, and being a prostitute/military bride while continually negotiating as well as conflicting with various myths and ideologies of ‘normative woman,’ ‘official nation,’ and ‘normal family.’ In addition, women’s narratives to cause the rupture of our own stereotypical images of military prostitute not only prove the possibility to reconceive identity of subaltern woman, but also redirect the research focus from the object to the subject (hidden) desire to represent others. Therefore, we argue that feminist researchers to represent other’s experiences should inquiry ‘what/how we can hear,’ ‘why we want to know others,’ and ‘who we are,’ instead of asking whether ‘subaltern can speak or not, which shed light on what feminist oral history would be like.

Relative Social Standing and Support for NATOism

This paper explores the relationship between relative social standing and one’s attitude towards descent-based national membership using multi-level analysis. While much of the previous research on national identity has focused on the individual-level socioeconomic predictors, little attention has been paid to the role of relative deprivation. In this study, I investigate the effect of relative deprivation on one’s nativist attitudes by exploring the individual-level effects of education and
income in conjunction with the societal level of inequality in 29 countries, using International Social Survey Program (ISSP 2003 National Identity module) data. I create a new dependent variable “ancestry” which measures how much importance one places on ancestry as a core component of national identity. I examine the relationships between country’s characteristics (economic conditions, income inequality, the degree of segmentation, and collective and kin-based strategies of urban social problems) and the level of ancestry orientation (socioeconomic status, occupational position, religiosity, and political party affiliation), and one’s support for ancestry-based national membership. My findings suggest that, at the individual level, non-college graduates and low-wage earners are more likely to support ancestry-based national membership. However, at the country-level, high school graduates living in highly educated societies and countries with larger foreign-born populations are more likely to support descent-based national membership. In other words, non-college graduates in societies with high percentages of foreign-borns and college graduates may feel more vulnerable and need support for social closure against migrants through restrictive descent-based citizenship. As for income, low-income earners living in countries with greater income inequality are less likely to endorse ancestry as an important criterion of national membership. In line with the relative deprivation theory, this finding indicates that marginalized groups in countries with greater inequality (e.g. income inequality) are less likely to feel discontent and entitled compared to their counterparts in more egalitarian societies.

RC47-769.8

LEE, ROSA* (The University of Tokyo, rosa.sb.lee@gmail.com)  
Coming Together and Across through Celebration: How Individuals Change their ‘Societies’

Despite its alienating forces, globalisation is noted for providing unprecedented means of mobility and communication to the masses living in post-capitalist societies. Using these instruments, more anonymous individuals are becoming ‘playing selves’ who redefine conventional social and physical boundaries and partake in the remaking of their society by actively recognising and articulating their unique positions in society. Through collective action, they also instigate social changes from the grassroots, propelling studies of social movements to (re)consider how people foster and utilise their ties as social capital to state and advance their objectives. Following this trend, this study scrutinises the emergence of ‘foose’ collective actions based on weak ties and their roles in advanced capitalist societies. It introduces two social and Japanese grassroots organisations, the Old Tokaido Road Shingawara House Community-building Association and the East Asia Collaborative Workshop, which engage in festivities and performances to respectively revive an urban community and to achieve reconciliation in East Asia. Although it is difficult to assess their achievements in reference to their objectives, these organisations are nonetheless notable for their ability to function as a node for individuals to become playing selves and to connect with other like-minded actors. From an analysis of the social interactions within these movements, this study demonstrates collective identities sustain and renew their selves by offering an open forum for diverse stakeholders where they could mutually confirm each other’s differences and form weak ties. Through this process, participants not only build networks, but also gain empowerment as they reflect on their selves and project their reflections onto their social realities. In this light, weak organisations may not be suited to initiate social changes, but it could stir individual actors and the society encompassing these actors to review and renew their perceptions of social realities.

RC22-400.2

LEE, SIYOON* (Sogang University, sjhshun@gmail.com)  
Contemporary Religious Landscapes in South Korea: From Diversity to Commonality in a Harbinger Post-Secular Society

The contemporary religious landscape of South Korea is summarized with three major religions – Buddhism, Protestantism, and Catholicism – that monopolize 95% of religious ‘market’ consistently. This paper explains these socio-religious phenomena with historical approach and tries to diagnose its implications through Habermas’s post secular theory. First, South Korean religious field has been subordinate and passively molded by exogenous socio-political factors such as Japanese colonial war, and military-dictatorial regimes, and democratization process. The current monopoly of religious market is the result of inter-play between internal dynamics of religion and external social forces. Although a highly competitive ecology of religions often causes social conflicts, it also makes positive conditions to reflect on Habermasian post-secular perspectives in the public space. Therefore, peculiar tensions between homes on the legal boundaries; also, peculiar tensions between Confucianism and Catholicism – Prof. Lee Sohoon’s “public religion” – and religious influence on a society. What is significant in the public roles of religion should be engaged in the civil ethos of a “good society” (Bellah).

RC22-400.3

LEE, SANGI* (Sogang University, ls4482@hanmail.net)  
Religion, Civil Society and Multiculturalism in Korea

In this study, I examine the role of religion as a socially integrating force in the transition of Korean society toward multiculturalism. In this era of globalization, when most nations are becoming multiethnic or multicultural, arguments and conflicts over multiculturalism are topics of heated debate worldwide. Theoretically, I take into consideration the potential benefits of the “cultural habits of a particular group of people” and thereby, a key cultural symbol through the masses’ relentless fantasising. As a culture borne by reincarnated in popular culture to be gradually transformed into a popular cul-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.  

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migrant domestic workers, homes are private places from which they can find
work and, at the same time, seek refuge from the immigration raid. In this pro-
cess, one is portrayed as irresponsible mothers who abandon their duty of care
of their children while the other is portrayed as victims who have been failed by
the economic-nationalist immigration paradigm to pick up after other women. In
fact, such perspective has been materialized in real laws and policies which have fur-
ther reproduced or reinforced migrant women's precariousness. I focus on wom-
en's presumed normative position as care-giver, and the role that their supposed
abandonment/adoption of this position plays in public discourse in shaping the
private/public boundaries of homes. Throughout the paper, I present the process
in which nationalistic reproduction discourse, gender norms and uprootedness (ex-
periences of migration) are essentialized into the duty of care in a particularized
private/public place called home.

RC19-332.2
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BAEK, SEUNG-HO* (The Catholic University of Korea,
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Precarious Work and New Class in Post-Industrial South Korea

This paper aims to examine precarious work in post-industrial Korean labour
market. Previous studies on precarious work have focused on employment sta-
tus, working conditions, and income. However, we suggest that not only employ-
ment insecurity but also insecurity of market, post-transfer and so-
cial income should be included in the conceptualization of precarious work. In
addition we include how individual workers perceive 'precariousness' and how
this contributes to the definition of precarious work. Then this paper investigates
the relationship between precarious work conceptualized in the paper and the new
class structure in post-industrial Korean labour market. Discussion on class struc-
ture departs from the traditional division of class and highlights the structural
transition from an industrial to a service economy. Gender and age will be also
considered in the analysis. We exploit a mixed method of conventional method
and QCA (qualitative comparative analysis) to examine how different configura-
tion of precarious work is associated with new class structure, using Korea Labour
& Income Panel Study(1st wave – 13th wave). Results from the analysis suggests
how precarious work in Korea is structured within the socioeconomic context of
post-industrial Korea.

RC06-121.6
LEE, SOYOUNG* (Montclair State University,
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SUNG, MIAI (Korea National Open University)
The Impacts of Parent-Child Generational Gaps in Family Values
on Subjective Happiness Among Korean Adolescents

Due to South Korea's (Korea hereafter) competitive education system to en-
ter college, in addition to other developmental stressors, Korean adolescents are
more likely to experience a high level of stress. Although the degree of subjective
happiness amongst Korean adolescents was higher than the median in the happi-
ness scale, recent studies have found that Korean adolescents showed the lowest level
of happiness compared to Chinese and Japanese adolescents and those who lived
in OECD countries. In addition, due to rapid demographic changes in modern Ko-
rea, generational gaps in family values particularly with respect to marriage, par-
enting, and elderly parent support have become more noticeable. Considering
positive family relationships is a strong predictor for adolescents' happiness, it is im-
portant to understand how parent-child relationships influence adolescents' hap-
piness within the contexts of modern Korea. As part of efforts to answer this ques-
tion, in this study, we specifically examined how parent-child generational gaps
in family values influenced subjective happiness amongst Korean adolescents. Using
ordinal regression, we analyzed a subset of the 2010 National Survey of Ko-
orean Families data, consisting 91 adolescents with ages ranged from 15 - 18 years
and their parents. Results showed that the smaller generational gaps in family values
between fathers and adolescents, regardless of the gender of children, was an
important factor that predicted adolescents' subjective happiness. For exam-
ple, when adolescents had similar viewpoints to their fathers regarding values of
parenting, they were more likely to be happy. When both adolescents and their fa-
thers similarly assessed their relationship and the amount of communication with
each other, adolescent children were more likely to be happy. These results imply
the important roles of fathers in parenting adolescents and adolescent children's
happiness. In particular, it is worth noting that the consensus in family values be-
tween parents and adolescents is important to support adolescents' happiness.

JAPA-15.2
LEE, SUNHEE* (Tohoku University, ihlehe@yahoo.co.jp)

Mobility of Chinese and Korean Marriage Migrants in Japan Rural Areas

In this research report, we are going to look at mobility of South Korean and
Chinese female marriage migrants in Japan from the following perspectives:
1) suspicion raised among people in the community by marriage migrants' temporarily
returning to their hometown,
2) proportional growth of monolingual in their offspring generation.
In rural areas, marriage migrants are still seen as "escaping brides", and are
under significant influence of this old paternalistic belief that "Once married into
a family, she belongs to it". This idea has taken root in marriage migrants' mobility nega-
tively, and has worked as a mechanism which restricts it. This report will present our
perceptions toward female marriage migrants' mobility through cases in To-
hoku and Tokai districts.

RC32-560.1
LEE, SUSAN S.* (University of Toronto, ss.lee@utoronto.ca)
Canadian Women's Perspectives On Disability, Underemployment and
Health

Disabled women are underrepresented in the Canadian workforce due to un-
employment or underemployment. Some research has focused on unemploy-
ment among disabled persons but few researchers have investigated health and
underemployment among disabled women. My research addresses this gap by
exploring how women with physical impairments understand and address health
experiences resulting from underemployment. In this paper, I review the two
theoretical frameworks that guided my analytic approach—the social model of
disability and feminist disability research—and present a critical interpretive tex-
tual analysis of 10 interviews I conducted with underemployed disabled women
about their experiences of disability, underemployment, and health in a Canadian
context. These narratives illustrate experiences of underemployment including
marginalized identities, lost opportunities, limited income, and wasted energy, as
well as the negative impact on physical, mental, emotional, and social dimensions
of health. They also explain how disabled women can act as change agents to
realize their goals for paid employment, fulfilling careers and self-actualization.

RC21-361.7
LEE, YEWON* (UCLA, post.mezzo@gmail.com)
The State's Role in Gentrification: Beyond the Co-Optation and
Repression Dichotomy

This paper examines the local state's role in the gentrification process. I com-
pare two cases where gentrification pressure is high and the state has a signifi-
cant stake in gentrification—Downtown Los Angeles and the old neighborhoods
within the city of Seoul. On a superficial level, the state seems inclusive in Los
Angeles and willing to incorporate voices that rally against gentrification, and the
state in Seoul seems to be exclusive, and at times violently repressive. These two
cases show to align well with the existing social movement theory that projects
a trend towards a "Social Movement Society", exclusively, in the Western world,
where social movements are much more prevalent, yet are contained and co-opted
(Meyer and Tarrow, eds., 1998).

However, this literature can inhibit scholars from taking seriously the double
role of the state that simultaneously co-opts and represses. In so doing, it can cre-
ate a false dichotomy between the role of the Western and the non-Western state
in governing gentrification. Contrary to this view, through participant observation
in both cities, I come to unveil the underlying similarities of the two states' roles in
controlling dissent. I analyze how both states 1) mask their involvement in repres-
sonalization, and 2) delegitimize dissenting voices to avoid a legitimacy crisis.
Focusing on similarities on the abstract level will help scholars of urban sociol-
ogy to better articulate the theories of the role of the local state in facilitating gen-
trification, which has been under-theorized despite the early attempt by Logan
and Molotch (1987) to bring the state back in with their 'growth machine' thesis.
With comparative case study, the point is not to discern the degree of state's in-
volvement in various cases but to identify types of involvement of the state that
will further serve as a stepping-stone for elaborating the theory of gentrification.

RC13-237.1
LEE, YONG JAY* (School Integrated Scns & Technologies,
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Erasing the Line Between Work and Leisure in Korea

This paper examines the blurring of the line between work and leisure in Ko-
rea, which is now in a highly industrialized, hard-working society prompted by
rapid globalization. It also has a well-developed ICT infrastructure with a highly
educated and skilled labour force, now evolving into an increasingly older society
within a creative, service economy. In these contexts, individuals in Korea, both
at work and at leisure, are facing diverse inequalities depending on their social struc-
tural conditions. This paper mainly regards leisure as un-coerced activity, while

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Religious Diversity Management and Reasonable Accommodations in Greater Montreal Schools

Debates over the place and role of religion in the public sphere have gained significant relevance in Quebec, especially since 2006 (Lefebvre, 2008). The arrival of immigrants with religious backgrounds other than Christian, distorted public narratives over minorities' religious requests and the post 9/11 context contributed to this. As a result, the Consultation Commission on Accommodation Practices Related to Cultural Differences was created in 2007. Education, together with the field of health, stands as an arena for more potential tensions and more needs for religious accommodation (Zubrzycki, 2012). Framed within a larger comparative project, directed by Solange Lefebvre, on the regulation of religion in four national contexts, and based on a qualitative approach, this presentation analyzes how religious diversity is being managed in the context of schools in Greater Montreal. The inquiry pays special attention to the specific "reasonable accommodations" implemented to respond to religious requests of pupils and teachers — in areas such as personal religious symbols and dressing, dietary prescriptions, religious holidays and sports practice— with the aim of disclosing the effects that the so-called Bouchard-Taylor report has had in such institutional contexts.

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Statistical Analysis of the Sport Participation in a Population: Some Sociological and Software Considerations

Estimating the sport participation rate in a given population raises the question of what it means to "be sporty". From 1970 to 1990, new forms of sport practice appeared that forced the sociologists involved in general population surveys to enlarge the usual definition in order to really get a whole understanding of the sport phenomenon. The goal is now not only to evaluate the hard core formed by the sociohistorical duet "training and competing" but to go further so as to include sofar and more ephemeral physical activity forms. The scale of the respondent investment in the sport and physical activities is designed, representing a progression from no practice at all to the usual sport participation in its sociohistorical meaning. To this end, the interviewing mode has changed to an emic-and-etic dual approach.

Sociologists aim to discover the sociological, cultural, demographic characteristics which may influence this sporting scale. A suitable statistical toolkit readily available in an easy-to-use computing environment is thus needed. No doubt that contingency table analysis is the fundamental technique used by sociologists. The software proposes some modern approaches for dealing with two-way tables (Yule's Q, confidence intervals, local and global effect sizes, modality profiles) suitable for a sociological quantitative data analysis, and is specifically powerful in producing statistical graphics.

Finally, explanatory methods appropriate to the researcher's goals (Wheaton, 2009) enable to detect and visualize (Elly, 1999) the sociological, cultural, demographic effects in the 2010 general survey of the sport practices in the French population.

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Dumas, Christelle (Université de Lorraine)

Does Early Schooling Equalize Educational Outcomes Across Social Origins: Evidence from Pre-School Extension in France

Universal preschool is often seen as the mean par excellence of correcting social inequality in educational achievement. However, evidence on the short and long term effect of preschool is very limited. Over the 1960s and 1970s, France undertook a large-scale expansion of preschool enrollment. As a result, during this period, the enrollment rate of 3 years old children rose from 35% to 90% and that of 4 years old rose from 60% to virtually 100%. This paper evaluates the effect of this expansion on subsequent schooling outcomes (repetitions, test scores, high school graduation) and wages. We examine the average benefit of preschool enrollment and differences across social groups in the benefits of preschool. We find some sizeable and persistent effect of preschool and this points to the fact that preschool can be a tool for reducing inequalities. Indeed, the analysis shows that children from worse-off or intermediate social groups benefit more from preschool than children from better-off socioeconomic backgrounds.

Full draft paper can be found at: https://sites.google.com/site/lefrancoisarnaud/Home/research/diapers_2.pdf?attredirects=0

Lefrançais, Arnaud* (Université de Cergy-Pontoise, lefranc.arnaud@gmail.com)
Over the last fifteen years, an important body of research has investigated the extent of the intergenerational economic mobility. Two main results have emerged from this literature. First, economic outcomes, in developed societies, are much more strongly influenced by family background than was thought two decades ago. Second, the transmission of economic inequality varies considerably across countries and high inequality is generally associated with low mobility. However, beyond the above-mentioned stylized facts, the factors that shape intergenerational economic mobility empirically have not been much explored. Why does the degree of intergenerational mobility vary across countries? To what extent does it change over time? How does the level of economic inequality relate to the persistence of inequality across generations? Have changes in the wage structure affected the degree of mobility? What policy intervention in general, and what educational system in particular, may foster equality of opportunity? Such important questions remain largely unanswered.

This paper analyzes long-term trends in intergenerational earnings mobility in France. I estimate intergenerational earnings elasticities for male cohorts born between 1931 and 1975. This time period has witnessed important changes in the labor market and educational system: large expansion in access to secondary and higher education, important compression of earnings differentials. Over the period, intergenerational earnings mobility exhibits a V-shaped pattern. Mobility falls between cohorts born in the mid 1950s and those born in the mid 1950s, but subsequent cohorts (cohorts born in the first half of the 1970s) experience a growing intergenerational earnings elasticity amount to around .55. This is significantly higher than the elasticity estimated for the baby boom cohorts. It is also lower than cohort born in the 1930s but the difference is not significant. Changes in mobility mostly reflects the evolution of cross-section earnings inequality, rather than variations in positional mobility.

RC46-764.3

LEFRANC, SANDRINE* (CNRS, sandrine.lefranc@cnrs.fr)


Les commissions de vérité et de réconciliation, dispositif emblématique d’une « justice transitionnelle », sont figure d’institution exemplaire. Quelque trente institutions ont ainsi été chargées, depuis les années 1980, d’établir, après un conflit politique violent, la « vérité » sur les actes de violence, et de proposer une politique de réparations au bénéfice des victimes. L’expérience de la Truth and Reconciliation Commission sud-africaine (1995-1998), a contribué à leur succès. La force des émotions qui s’y sont manifestées, a crédité les commissions de vérité d’une capacité de modifier le rapport des sociétés à leur passé violent, à trouver un nouvel équilibre entre le deuil et la vie. L’expression de cette souffrance permet le remplacement d’émotions de déliaison, par d’autres formes de souffrance qui se traduisent par la création d’un lien social plus solide. Les initiatives prises par ces institutions pour renforcer le processus de réconciliation sont un exemple de ce qui est possible. Leurs efforts pour se débarrasser de la souffrance par la création de liens sociaux, ont permis de libérer le traumatisme. Ces scènes émouvantes dans le même temps refonderaient la nation.

Ce pari se fonde sur des descriptions erronées de ce qui se passe sur la scène des commissions de vérité, et sur des échecs intelectuelles. L’une de ces erreurs consiste à croire que, en premier lieu, que les acteurs arrivent à l’audition avec des émotions nées de l’expérience de la violence politique, et stockées depuis lors —des « traumatismes ». On suppose, en deuxième lieu, que ces émotions, traumatiques, sont suscitées par la souffrance : peine infligée par la violence, ou souffrance de la perte d’un proche. On imagine, en troisième lieu, que l’expression émue de cette souffrance permet le remplacement d’émotions de délire, par des émotions d’adhésion : la victime s’identifierait à un collectif qui la reconnaît enfin ; réciprocement, la nation se renforce dans la communion émotionnelle, dans l’effusion cathartique. On verra comment ce “tribunal des larmes” que fut la TRC met à l’épreuve ces convictions.

RC52-840.7

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Leadership Research in Healthcare: A Realist Review

According to Gilmartin and D’Aunno (2008), researchers were missing the opportunity to develop general leadership theory in healthcare sector mainly because they weren’t stressing enough the role of professionals as leaders and the need of understanding the role of gender in leadership; and because of the barriers to collect data. Many disciplines, e.g. psychology, were involved.

The present study aims to investigate which progresses researchers have done in order to understand: 1) Who are the leaders in the healthcare sector and which factors (i.e. traits, skills, competencies, behaviors and styles) are needed for such a role?; 2) How can leadership impact the healthcare sector and what challenges are addressed?; 3) Which efforts are in place in order to educate leaders in healthcare and how relevant are those?; 4) Is leadership in healthcare going towards a systemic, cross-cultural and collaborative approach?

To achieve these goals, we identified the realist review as the best methodology to analyze the relevant researches sample. We have answered questions such as “what works, for whom, and in which circumstances” highlighting: the effectiveness and acceptance of transformational and collaborative approaches; professionalism, expertise, and good task delegation within operational teams; distributed leadership, relationships, and social responsibility at a systemic level.

The relevancy and need of leadership development programs, framed within a wider strategy, emerged. Nonetheless, gaps still exist and require further investigation: particular needs in public vs. private contexts; professionals’ and women’s differentiating characters; generational gaps; associations between leadership and recruitment HR practices research; how (and if) leaders (should) influence the organizational culture and values; and developing countries specific challenges. Also, a greater proportion of relevant findings should be drawn by empirical and more rigorous studies. Finally, major attention could be paid to interactions happening at the team, organizational, and systemic level among different leaders, and among leaders, followers and external actors.

RC23-409.1

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Who Will Do Science? Implications for Science, Technology and (New) Forms of Social Inequalities

Submission to RC23 Research Group: Research Committee on Sociology of Science and Technology

Who Will Do Science? Implications for Science, Technology and (New) Forms of Social Inequalities

Almost 20 years ago, the authors explored the ramifications for science and society of who practices (and will practice) science in the United States (U.S.). They describe a career of who practices science. Since then, academic scientists have become key actors in the production and training of scientists (admissions, funding, training and apprenticeships) and the design, implementation, certification and evaluation of curricular content. Moreover, access to and understanding of science and technology are necessary to function in a global, knowledge-based economy. These issues are still critically important to both the scientific enterprise and society.

This paper revisits these issues and implications for science policy in the contexts of dramatic demographic changes and inequalities in access to science and technology in the US. Currently, increases in the percentages of the U.S. population comprised by historical racial/ethnic minorities are not reflected among the individuals choosing to pursue science careers. This reinforces and exacerbates inequalities among groups. The authors explore inequalities in science and technology by examining trends in the participation of historical racial/ethnic minorities in science and engineering higher education and the workforce over the last two decades.


RC54-864.1

LEGRAND, JADE* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, jlegrand@ehess.fr)

Embodying the Other As a Self

Based on ethnography of international relief organizations, this contribution explores one aspect of the daily life of aid workers: how emergency contexts bind people together and eventually melt different selves in a temporary, shared body. First, the body is considered as the biological boundaries of human being, with its vulnerabilities. It then becomes the united entity of an emergency team.

What strikes about life in the field is the level of danger commonly accepted by members of the organizational world (Roth, 2011). Putting yourself at risk, physically and mentally, is a prior condition to humanitarian career. Incidentally, the fantasy of danger flows into our perception of aid workers as modern heroes living a life of adventure and self-sacrifice (Dauvin, Simonet, 2002). In concrete terms, kidnapping, rape, beating and robbery are often their reality. While being in the field with the teams, one can observe, even experience, that not only may aid workers put themselves at risks but sometimes also others. Life in a mission creates a high dependence between the staff, relying on each other to ensure everyone’s safety. This dynamic is reinforced by the lack of intimacy and the control over individual agency.

The two-day routine is submitted to rules and constraints, particularly for international staff sharing house, office and meal. To a certain extent, these mechanisms of embodying the other operate as well with the local communities.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The Self and the Other are linked in the ethical principle of aid itself. But the way it is translated in the field is still to be described and analyzed. It opens the door to a new understanding of humanitarian biopolitics (Fassin, 2006, 2010; Agier, 2012; Redfield, 2013). Indeed, isn’t the choice of risking one’s life for the others the ultimate way to contest the sovereign power of letting die (Foucault, 1976)?

J5-23.2

LEGRIS REVEL, MARTINE* (University Lille 2, marte.revel@gmail.com)

Are Civil Society Organisations Doing Research?

Legitimate governance of science cannot be achieved by the research community alone. Science governance should take into account issues of broad public concern. Engaging CSOs (civil society organisations) in research design and implementation more effectively could help address these issues. Publicly funded research has an obligation to produce outcomes beneficial to the public who fund it. In the European Union this obligation is reinforced by a complementary trend toward participatory governance. Momentum is growing to deepen democratic engagement through the participation of citizens, also in the research environment.

Unfortunately, the knowledge base underpinning CSO involvement in research is extremely thin. This knowledge foundation must be strengthened if Europe is to develop a research governance structure capable of accommodating CSO involvement effectively. We need to deepen our understanding of how CSOs are currently participating in EU-funded research — to what extent, in which roles, for what purposes and to what effect...

In a rigorous investigation of unprecedented scope, our study maps these parameters of engagement and analyse their underlying assumptions. The models being identified should allow us to evaluate research outcomes more efficiently and provide contextualized understanding of CSO participation moving forward...

The findings presented in our paper are based on the results of two surveys carried out by the CONSIDER project in 2012. The surveys, which covered all FP7 projects, were aimed at gathering essential information about participation of CSOs in EU-funded research. Survey one was sent to 14,000 FP7 project coordinators and generated 2,959 completed responses. The role of CSOs in research projects is perceived very differently by academic institutions and the CSOs themselves. CSO participation in the FP7 research projects privileges an institutionalized professional type of civil society organisation over grass roots activists.

RC10-196.3

LEGRIS REVEL, MARTINE* (University Lille 2, marte.revel@gmail.com)

Beyond Rational Dialogue: Alternative Modes of Participation

The stumbling blocks of the “dialogical” procedures spread in the political public place and in the service of the democratic participation of the citizens can be limited, by-passed even by the development of modalities and “post-dialogical” devices of sustainable cooperation in the public and “private” places, the political spaces and everyday life, with the aim of a both reflexive and constructive democratic governance.

The “post-dialogical” way suggests that the “dialogical” devices in the service of the democratic participation are neither a necessary condition, nor a sufficient condition of the mobilization of the actors or the exercise of the citizenship. The passage of the models and the devices of participation of “dialogical” type in the models and devices of cooperation of “post-dialogical” type allows to envisage sustainable democratic methods of social exchange and governance beyond the public place and beyond the political space, by considering their development and their functioning in the “private” spaces, in particular those of the world of work and of everyday life. The way of the cooperation groups a big variety of approaches and experiences and suggest, beyond the devices of interaction, to question the transformations of the company and the State, as well as their possible evolution towards the forms of “the cooperative company” and of “cooperative State “, major partners, with civil society, of the democratic governance of our societies.

Our paper will include a theoretical approach and the synthesis of the results of our field work in the domain of industrial democracy and of citizen contribution to sustainable development in France and in Europe.

RC52-844.9

LEHDONVIITA, VILI* (University of Oxford, vili@lehdonviita.com)

Marketization and Agency: Freedom and Self-Control in Low-Status Online Contract Work

How does the marketization of knowledge work and the associated creation of entrepreneurial subjectivities influence workers’ agency, or their control over their own lives? Proponents of marketization suggest that it provides workers freedom in choosing where, when and how to work. Critics fear that it leaves workers isolated, adrift and vulnerable to exploitation. In this paper, we approach the question through an extreme case: self-employed knowledge workers who contract with clients around the world through online labor markets.

The data is based on interviews of 25 online workers in United States, Nepal and Philippines, and on participant observation in online labor markets and in worker online communities. In contrast to earlier studies of independent online work, which focus mostly on relatively elite workers, we focus on workers who specialize in low-status digital tasks, such as photo labeling, sentiment analysis, and data entry.

The findings show that online workers celebrated their freedoms and cast the uncertainty inherent in contract work in positive terms, as variety and excitement. At the same time, the lack of structure provided by an organizational context left many of the workers struggling with self-control, resulting in underwork, overwork and ineffective time use. To cope with self-control issues, many workers participated in online peer groups and used sophisticated software tools to track progress and create goals and alerts. Since well-paying tasks were available on the markets only occasionally, some workers felt compelled to attend whenever these tasks alerted, even at night, and structured their daily activities so as to be constantly available. This suggests that, at least for some workers, the freedom of marketized knowledge work may be somewhat illusory: the iron cage of corporate bureaucracy is replaced with a self-imposed digital cage.

RC02-52.4

LEHMANN, JULIE-MARTHE* (Hague University of Applied Sciences, J.M.Lehmann@hhs.nl)

Do-It-Yourself Finance! a Participatory Action Research on Community-Based Finance Systems in the Netherlands

The contemporary global financial and economic crisis has led to a shrinking Dutch welfare state, which encourages citizens to help and support each other on the grass roots level. This paper provides inside insights in a community-based savings and credit mechanism, called CAF-group. The rationale of CAF-groups derives from informal savings and credit associations in developing countries and migrants in the West. Since the early 1990s, international and local development organisations have learned from this phenomenon and have developed a methodology for self-funded financial groups to improve the well-being of vulnerable people. Lately, CAF-groups have been successfully implemented in Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Belgium and the Netherlands. Based on practical evidence in Europe, one can assume that participation has a positive impact on human needs such as the generation of significant economic benefits and the improvement of financial management skills. Participation creates self-confidence among CAF-members which in turn leads to feelings of ownership and responsibility for the management and maintenance of their group.

The implementation of self-funded financial groups in the Netherlands is supported by a participatory action research program. This paper discusses the results of this program by exploring whether and how participation of members can improve their well-being based on the capability approach of Sen (1993). Therefore, the capability approach is operationalized and applied to three CAF-groups in The Hague, the Netherlands: (1) men, 40 plus, ethnically-mixed; (2) women, 40 plus, ethnically-mixed; (3) mixed sex, below 30, Aruban ethnicity. Data is collected through qualitative interviews with members, participatory observations of group meetings and evaluation workshops. This research provides insights into the operational features of community-based financing mechanisms, here three CAF-group in comparative perspective, and demonstrates how grassroots solidarity economy processes can contribute to the general well-being of vulnerable people in a time of global crisis.

RC46-751.3

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Certifying Practitioners and Accrediting Programs: The United States Experience

This presentation is intended to clarify the distinction between the certification of individual practitioners and the accreditation of programs in sociological practice, clinical, and public sociology. In the United States the Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology (AACS) certifies individual practitioners at the Master’s or Doctoral level. Certification is earned by a sociological practitioner to document their qualifications beyond an academic degree. It is a process of evaluation by previously certified peers and includes the submission of a portfolio and the completion of a demonstration in which applicants showcase their action oriented work. Certification is not licensure as granted by a state or commonwealth.
In contrast, The Commission on the Accreditation of Programs in Applied and Clinical Sociology (CAPACS) accredits programs. Sociology programs can voluntarily seek accreditation to document their quality and performance. It involves a program self-study and external peer review of the program. Programs must meet curriculum standards in the areas of sociological theory, methods, and practical experience such as an internship. Accreditation provides impartial advice on improving the education of students. The Commission accredits programs at the Baccalaureate, Master’s, and Doctoral Level.

This presentation is intended to be an informative one in which both the process of considering an individual and the process of accreditation for a program will be covered. A closing argument will be made that sociological practice - applied, clinical, and public - can be made stronger if it is populated by practitioners who are certified graduates of an accredited program.

RC21-364.3
LEHRER, UTE* (York University, lehrer@yorku.ca)
KEIL, ROGER (York University)
Urban Land Encouragement and the Greenbelt in the Greater Toronto Area

In this paper, I look at the implications of the Greenbelt legislation that was introduced in the so-called Greater Golden Horseshoe Area in 2005 and is coming under increasing scrutiny. The main rational for the introduction of the Greenbelt was to protect green space from further land encroachment by Toronto’s massive urbanization pressures; (2) to secure the hydrological system that is important for the Toronto region; (3) to safeguard several ecological sensitive areas and its biodiversity. In tandem with this legislation, a second provincial legislation came into place with the purpose to direct growth to already built up areas. While it is hoped that the exurban expansion into the countryside will be alleviated with this policy, the provincial pressures on municipalities to support conditions for growth lead to different local perspectives on what the greenbelt constitutes. This paper looks at one municipality - Markham - as the “inside” of the greenbelt, and Barrie on the “outside” of the belt – and how they negotiate and integrate the physical barrier in their growth agendas, while contributing to further decline in biodiversity. By using these two perspectives, one from the inside, one from the outside, I will investigate how far the greenbelt is seen as a limit to growth, a repository for biodiversity or an important hydrological system. For this, I will look at the few remaining agricultural areas and their relationship to urbanization on the one hand and the protected landscape on the other. This paper draws on elite interviews with representatives in two municipalities (Markham and Barrie), review of official documents, and newspaper and symposia. It is hoped that the general lessons it brings to questions of biodiversity decline and water regime change in the context of urban development pressures where legislation, discourse and social practices are contradicting each other.

RC38-649.7
LEICHT, VERONIKA* (Promotionskolleg, Veronika.leicht@fau.de)
Inclusion and Structural Processes of Young Recipients of “Unemployment II Benefits”

This paper discusses first findings of a research project that tries to reconstruct biographical developments of young adults who are perceived as especially difficult to “include” – due to their precarious status as recipients of “unemployment II benefits”. I am especially interested in turns of events that appear surprising in the eyes of professionals and of creative “metamorphosis” (Schütze 2001). In terms of biographical analysis a special focus is put on “structural processes” (Schütze 2001) of the young adults. There have been approaches to understand the situation of young people receiving unemployment II benefits in recent studies (i.e. Schreyer/Zahradnik/Götz 2012), but the focus on the biographical context and especially the relationship with relevant professionals is missing so far. Autobiographical-narrative interviews with the target group are being conducted according to Schütze’s concept of "Passagen" (Glaeser/Strauss 1996). Insights into the interaction with the professionals are gained on the basis of spontaneous narratives of professionals (in this case: counselors in the job center etc.) about the history of their working relationships with clients (Riemann 2000).

Schütze, Fritz (1981): Prozeßstrukturen des Lebensablaufs. In: Joachim Matthes, Arno Weifenberger and Manfred Stossberg (eds.): Biographie in handlungswissenschaftlicher Perspektive. Kolloquium am Sozialwissenschaftlichen For-
'Covering narratives' are at the foreground, and for certain experiences it appears that there is no discursive space, neither in the family nor in the social context. This has consequences: inclusion and exclusion are almost inextricably intertwined and occur simultaneously inside and outside the bi-national family; and violence and fear find their way, uncontrollably, barely discussable.

RC34-595.2

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Individual and Structural Causes of Neet - a Case Study of Austria

Compared to other EU member states, Austria has one of the lowest youth unemployment rates, an above-average graduation rate, and a well-developed dual system of vocational education and training. Nonetheless, ongoing structural changes induce labor market conditions that particularly bar less-well-educated young people from successfully and permanently entering the labor market. Consequently, between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of Austrian youth (aged between 16 and 24 years) Not in Education, Training or Employment (NEET) leveled off at slightly below ten percent.

In order to investigate the phenomenon of NEET in Austria comprehensively, our research is guided by the following questions: (i) How can the social composition of NEET-population be characterized? (ii) What are the relevant key factors that drive young adults on the pathway to NEET? (iii) How long do young adults remain at NEET-status? (iv) What are the key determinants that help overcoming NEET?

Our analyses are based on the Austrian sample census from 2006 to 2011 and we rely on a descriptive analysis as well as on a regression-based path analysis. First results reveal gender-specific risk factors for becoming NEET including early school leaving, poor health/disabilities, involvement in child care activities, and unemployment experiences at the individual as well as an active labor market policy and a broad supply of suitable jobs at the regional level. The heterogeneity of NEET requires individual measures for young people at risk.

RC29-501.6

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Interaction Effects in Nonlinear Models - Testing and Interpreting Core Assumptions of Situational Action Theory

In contrast to the linear regression model, interaction effects—defined as the marginal effect of the moderator variable on the marginal effect of the focal variable on the outcome—are allowed to vary across individuals in nonlinear models. Thus, they do not simply equal the coefficient of the product term variable. Furthermore, even the nonlinear main effects model includes an interaction effect (labeled as structural or model-inherent interaction and/or compression effect) if both covariates contribute significantly to the explanation of the outcome. The presence of the model-inherent interaction is owed to the restricted range of the outcome variable.

However, several scholars have engaged in a discussion whether the model-inherent interaction has a meaningful interpretation. While some scholars argue that substantive interest is only on the interaction that arises from the product term variable and advocate removing the model-induced interaction from the total interaction effect (e.g. Bowen 2012), others adhere to the interpretation of the total effect (e.g. Ai & Norton 2003). So far, the discussion concerning the idea and interpretation of interaction in nonlinear models didn't result in a common perspective.

To date, there is a lack of a systematically derived justification for one of the options, based on the combination of theoretical and methodological arguments. In order to overcome this shortcoming, we (1) develop a general perspective on the idea and meaning of interaction in nonlinear models, (2) target at developing an application scheme guiding researchers to the appropriate concept of interaction—either including the model-inherent interaction or separating it from the total interaction effect—, and (3) propose statistical tests that allow for an analysis of the interaction effect.

Situational Action Theory, a recently proposed and promising criminological theory (Wikström 2006, Wikström et al. 2012), will serve as theoretical exemplification.

RC55-876.5

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“How People Recount Their Life”: Recording and Analysis of Individual Well-Being over the Life Course

Constructing and structuring life courses through the perceptions of those concerned is a promising approach to the study of life-event histories. Pioneering sociologists have developed the qualitative analysis of turning-points based on subjective quality of life-course narratives (Hareven & Masaoka, 1988); we here present data from a quantitative survey which recorded individual life-event histories together with perceptions of well-being over the life course.

This unique dataset allows to explore the evolution of well-being from birth to age 50 among a representative sample of the French population. Respondents were asked to divide their lives so far into periods, and to explain and interpret these significant phases. They identified the turning points, the general tone of each period and what they saw as the landmark events.

Our initial analyses of this abundant material show how individuals’ life courses are structured around certain factual landmarks, especially landmarks in their conjugal and working lives, and the context of historical events. We also identify how individual characteristics influence the subjective description of well-being: the respondents’ subjective experiences prove to be varied, non-stereotyped and not readily predictable.

Having established some of the relevant characteristics of the declared turning points, we then explore the changes in reported well-being from one period to the next within individual life courses. To explore the perceived life courses we apply Optimal Matching Analysis to draw out their main features and establish a typology of well-being trajectory types.


RC24-439.6

LEMAIRE, XAVIER* (University College London, x.lemaire@ucl.ac.uk)

Large-Scale Dissemination of Small-Scale Renewable Energy Technologies in Developing Countries

Access to clean energy services is considered as a requisite for any development in rural places of developing countries. In remote places, decentralised renewable generation of electricity has been considered for a long time as a desirable alternative to rural electrification with the extension of the grid. A number of alternative characteristics for cooking and heating have been designed and promoted by NGOs. But progress in the dissemination of these technologies has been slow. This paper will first examine some of the myths linked to rural access to energy and how they have been impeding the implementation of renewable energy projects.

The dissemination of small decentralised clean energy technologies in developing countries seems often analysed in the international development literature in terms of barriers to be overcome or institutional gaps to be filled. Considerable efforts have been put in subsidising clean energy technologies with most of the time environment to thrive compared to established centralised (and often polluting) technologies.

This paper will finally analyse how innovative business models, but also adapted institutions and regulatory frameworks for private public/partnerships are contributing to accelerate the diffusion at a large scale of technologies that can be now considered as mature.

RC24-438.37

LEMAIRE, XAVIER* (University College London, x.lemaire@ucl.ac.uk)

Urban Planning and Sustainable Energy Transition in Sub-Saharan African Countries

Urbanisation rates in Africa are the highest in the world and in most sub-Saharan countries energy service delivery is inadequate to keep up with the needs. The situation is often dire, with cities scarcely able to provide for their existing population, let alone allocate resources to minimise the longer term environmental risks facing them such as global warming- leading to on-going crisis management and potentially spiralling declines in welfare and economic growth.

Inadequate access to electricity and limited mobility because of deficient public transports are common in major part of African cities, notably within informal settlements. The demographic trend in sub-Saharan Africa and massive migration from rural to urban areas can only aggravate difficulties and deepen the inequalities between the middle class and the poorest relegated in the margins of urban cities.
Strategies to integrate energy issues in urban planning could be built to mitigate these trends, by promoting energy efficient housing, better spatial planning and public transport and also access to energy by alternative electrification approach. This paper presents a research on organisational dynamics and constraints faced by sub-Saharan cities; it surveys capacity constraints in municipal departments and analyses the gap between policies and implementation of sustainable energy transition measures. This on-going research relies on case studies in Uganda, Ghana and South Africa.

WG01-890.4

LEMAŃCZYK, MAGDALENA* (Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management, m_lemanyczek@wp.pl)

National-Ethnic Identities of Leaders Of The German Minority In Northern Poland

The main objective of this report is to present the national and ethnic identities of leaders of the German minority organizations in the context of their activities after 1990. It is an in-depth case study of social construction, including structure and operating principles, considering internal and external interactions and the dynamics of this system was carried out. The empirical analysis of the leaders' identities are based on the main theoretical concept of ethnic identity that simultaneously constitutes a synonym of ethnicity by John Milton Yinger. The subject of this report includes formal institutions (associations), represented by formal and informal leaders of German minority groups in selected areas of northern Poland. The sample contains associations that operate in Pomerania, a part of Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodship, the Warmia-Mazury voivodship and the northern part of the Wielkopolska voivodship. The location of the associations coincides largely with former province of West Prussia (1878-1920) and the territory of the former Second Free City of Danzig (1920-1939).

RC20-351.1

LEMEL, YANNICK* (Laboratoire de Sociologie Quantitative, yannick.lemel@ensae.fr)

KATZ-GERRO, TALLY (University of Haifa)

Cross-National Comparative Lifestyle Research: Theoretical and Methodological Considerations and a Two-Country Illustration

In this presentation, we offer a comparison of cultural stratification in France and Israel, with a specific emphasis on the association between the social field and the cultural field. Analysis of cultural stratification is interested in the degree to which individuals from different social groups are able to take part in cultural life and develop a meaningful relationship with it. In turn, such a relationship affects life chances in the realms of education, occupation, and social status. So, analysis of cultural stratification is a powerful tool for analyzing social stratification systems and to better understand the similarities and the differences between countries in this realm. Research on this topic has developed significantly, both empirically and theoretically, these last fifteen years, but relatively little attention has been granted to research that adopts a cross-national comparative approach and that asks theoretically, these last fifteen years, but relatively little attention has been granted to research that adopts a cross-national comparative approach and that asks

RC22-401.3

LEMKE, SUSANNE* (Oldenburg University, susanne.lemke@uni-oldenburg.de)

Contested Multiculturalism in Germany? - the Debate on Circumcision

In the words of Angela Merkel multiculturalism has "utterly failed" in Germany (16/10/2010). Although the former German President Christian Wulff had stated "Islam also belongs in Germany" only a few weeks earlier (03/10/2010) the debate seemed to be settled. In contrast to other European countries adopting official policies of multiculturalism, German politics did not strive to incorporate multicultural elements into policy making or the legal system. However, with this attitude the German secular state will face challenges with respect to the religious sphere. The 2012 medial outcry due to ceremonial circumcision recently demonstrated this ongoing societal discussion.

In this case, right-wing politicians as well as a coalition of secularist actors, and children's rights groups opposed circumcision, an essential ritual practice for the Muslim and Jewish religious communities. As a result of this debate, an exception was introduced into the German Civil Code that makes circumcision of boys for religious reasons legally possible. After this step the medial attention decelerated and left behind what can be seen as an attempt to introduce multicultural elements in an otherwise mostly secular jurisdiction.

My sociological take on the debate goes even beyond this description. I argue from a point of social theory that takes into account the 'boundaries of the social world' (Lukmann 1970). From this perspective it becomes clear that it was necessary for secular politicians, jurists, and participants of the debate to adapt the jurisdiction to the reality of the religious communities living in Germany. This involved a re-interpretation of the German Civil Code in order to respect the children's rights into a means of their symbolic inclusion into the social sphere of a religious community. In my presentation I will elaborate on this theoretical approach as well as its implementations for the analysis of the debate and the concept of multiculturalism.

RC46-761.4

LENEL, PIERRE* (LISE - CNRS - CNAM, lenelj@yahoo.fr)

Maladies Chroniques, Transitions Professionnelles Et Changement Social

A l'occasion d'une recherche d'une durée de trois ans ayant pour thématique centrale les rapports entre maladie chronique et travail, cette communication s'efforcer de montrer que, à l'occasion d'un dispositif spécifique de recherche action clinique que nous présenterons, la rupture biographique (Bidart 2006, Grossetti 2006) se transmet en une dynamique de transformation sociale. La transformation personnelle débouche, « naturellement », sur une (dynamique de) transformation collective via la présence d'un groupe, qui sur un temps long, conduit chacun à quitter le récit de sa vie pour soi, pour mettre en commun ce qui dans son parcours individuel fait écho aux autres participants. Le récit de sa vie, de la simple vie, de ce que certains appellent la vie nue (Arendt, 2002 ; Agamben, 1998) ou la vie vivable (Butler, 2010) se transforme peu à peu en une réflexion sur ce qu'il faudrait transformer chez soi, chez les autres et dans la société afin de parvenir à une vie en santé. Ce sont alors les normes sociales du travail enten-dues comme « la représentation sociale du travail-emploi qui détermine l'accès aux ressources de base requises pour répondre au commandement temporo-rain de l'individu maître d'œuvre de sa propre existence » (Castel 2011) qui sont questionnées. Quel que soit l'âge, le sexe ou le niveau social c'est bien la question de la centralité du travail dans une vie qui est mise en débat. Cette recherche montre bien à quel point les transitions sont des occasions de co-construction du changement individuel et social. Si les façons de penser changent, elles conduisent alors à une volonté de changement social qui se manifeste via différentes stratégies que ce soit dans le milieu familial comme dans celui des organisations et des institutions.

RC46-761.4

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LENGERSDORF, DIANA* (University of Cologne, diana.lengersdorf@uni-koeln.de)

From Foosball Table to Beer Crate – Ordering Everyday Worklife in an Internet Agency

Internet advertising agencies are production oriented service companies who mainly develop software applications for their customers, like advertising banner or homepages. They are an instructive example for new forms of organizing working processes in an exceedingly complex working field. By bringing in empirical data from an ethnographic study I will show that in spite of this complexity, employees are able to finish their work successfully. This is possible because of practices that are differentiated: the focus of the talk is on the differences of these practices and of a special configuration these practices carried out: masculine software developer.

The argumentation will begin with introducing theories of practices as an instructive theoretical “tool” to analyze organization and materiality, secondly basic points of the conducted ethnography will be presented, following by empirical material from the field. I will show how crates of beer and a foosball table are important parts of the practices that carried out software developer and how these practices are interlinked with practices of doing masculinity. The so produced configuration can be described as a main agent in the field – in addition to account and creative. I will conclude that the ongoing practices of differentiating, e.g. differentiating the software developers from the creatives, “guarantees” the social order in the observed field.

MEUSER, MICHAEL* (Technical University Dortmund, michael.meuser@tu-dortmund.de)

Involved Fatherhood: Source of New Gender Conflicts?

This paper, based on interviews with 36 couples, focuses on fathers who take parental leave or reduce their working time in favor of participating in family work. Although looking at the separating factors they help us to understand the complex dynamics of changing gender relations in the private sphere.

Involved fatherhood does not only contribute to gender equality, it is also a potential source of new gender conflicts. The hegemonic cultural construction of masculinity does not only fit into the core of this study. Our data show that involved fatherhood must be accomplished against the hegemonic pattern, but that, for involved fatherhood becoming an unquestioned routine, the father's uncommon attitude to occupational career must be shared and supported by the mother. Otherwise the man’s abstinence from career ambitions is a permanent source of conflict.

Another potential source of conflict is who is entitled to define the standards and norms of gender roles. Fathers who are engaged in family work find themselves often in an ambivalent situation. Our data show that, on the one side, mothers appreciate father's engagement, but, on the other side, tend to defend the household as their domain. Often the father gets into a position of his wife's "junior partner", if men refuse to be the junior partner a new kind of gender conflict arises. Closing the gap between "culture and conduct of fatherhood" (LaRossa) proves to be complicated in different respects. It even can evoke new conflicts.

LENNE, LYDIE* (Institut Catholique de Lille, lydie.lenne@ic-lille.fr)

La Fabrique De L’Autonomie

Dans le contexte de la mise en œuvre volontariste d’un projet utopique, construction d’un nouveau quartier de ville constitué de mixité, (…) de solidarité et d’innovation sociale », à l’initiative d’une université et de collectivités locales, un « groupe-ressource » pilote les « commissions de mutualisation », lieu incontournable des prises de décisions, de positions ou encore de pouvoir des acteurs. On proposera l’analyse de l’agenda de ce groupe-ressource, les thématiques abordées, les situations et positions, les argumentations, les processus de décision. Les sujets abordés lors de ces commissions vont de la signalisation à l’animation commerciale du site mais sont surtout pour nous l’occasion de questionner les tensions entre les notions de dépendance et d’autonomie. Dernièrement le débat autour de la vente de frites par un « foosball truck » sur le parking de l’université n’a pas échappé à l’attention. Doit-on offrir à la personne en situation de handicap, l’être « dépendant », celui qui va à l’encontre de la norme, de l’idéal de nos sociétés (GAUCHET, 2004) qu’il soit en fauteuil, fou ou vieillissant, l’occasion de consommer des aliments riches en graisse ? Celui-là même que l’on pousse à l’indépendance, à participer à un processus de vie, à se prendre en main, à être autonome mais que l’on ne reconnaît pas capable de faire ses propres choix diététiques.

Entre une « politique de la pitié » (ARENTH, 1967) et le paternalisme des décideurs, les commissions de mutualisation peinent à s’inscrire dans une conception capacitaire des individus et creusent un fossé avec les intentions originales du projet : penser le quartier par et pour les usagers.

LENGERSDORF, DIANA* (University of Cologne, diana.lengersdorf@uni-koeln.de)

RC06-122.5

RC02-55.5

LENZ, ILSE* (Ruhr University Bochum, ilse:lenz@rub.de)

Changing Gender Orders and the Variety of Gender Welfare Regimes

The paper considers the present transformation towards a flexibilised gender order in a comparative perspective informed by the variety of gender regimes. The paper will outline three stages of gender orders in modernity: In the first stage of national modernisation and capitalist consolidation, the neopatriarchal gender order was established which assigned public and domestic power to men and defined women as mothers and housewives. The difference based gender order developed as the neopatriarchal authority receded. Formal and legal male superiority was reduced with women’s votes, legal reforms for women’s own rights of property and decision in the family. The worldwide spread of Fordist/ Postfordist production established men as core workers and women as housewives. Emerging welfare states institutionalised this division of labour with the breadwinner-housewife model. The varieties of gender regimes have evolved in the context of the different welfare state trajectories and the various paradigms of mass production as Fordism and Toyotism, but they also were influenced by the diverse liberal, social democratic or conservative political culture.

The difference based gender order has been eroding by women’s educational advancements, by women’s movements and the resulting legal and social reforms as well as by postfordism and globalisation and flexibilisation of employment. Presently flexible gender order is emerging which is based on a pluralisation of gender and gendered employment and life forms; as various forms of sexuality have become acceptable and men, the integration of women into the labour market and increasing flexibilisation and global mobility of employment. The impact of the diverse forms of gender regimes on these transitions will be investigated.

LEONG, SUSAN* (Curtin University, susan.leong@curtin.edu.au)

WILLSON, MICHELE (Curtin University)

Soft Power, Reciprocity and Guanxi: Temporary Business Migration, New Media and Belonging

This paper connects two contemporary bodies of literature surrounding the nation that appear to be unrelated. The first is what might broadly be termed, disapproving connections. Although the notion of long-distance nationalism 열gate the participation of diaspora in home nations to interference, work on trans-
nationalism and diaspora advocacy redeem these practices by revealing them to be two rather than one-way flows of socio-political influence and econo-cultural goodwill. Increasing migration from traditionally receiving nations such as Canada and Australia has also hastened the realization of diasporas as assets in the service of national interests. The second body of literature can be productively viewed as connected through a more specific triadic relationship between diaspora, home and host nation. As part of a new study on temporary business migration from China to Australia, this paper will use examples from new media to explore how theories of reciprocity and guanxi can shed light on this triad. Doing so will allow for a more holistic understanding of the various forces that shape the temporary migrant’s experience, and a grasp of the mechanisms that engender belonging amidst the uncertainties of provisional residence.

RC34-594.5 LEONINI, LUISA MARIA* (Università degli Studi di Milano, luisa.leonini@unimi.it)

Young Italians Surviving Strategies In The Social and Economic Crisis

The paper intends to present some preliminary results of a research we are carrying out in Italy to investigate the impact of social transformations, spawned by the 2008 financial crisis, on young people and their working conditions. The research’s main goal is to highlight, thanks to the methodological tools of sociology, not only the crisis’ possible outcomes but also how social actors cope with the new situation adopting best practices. Specifically, we concentrate on the changes in the everyday life’s routines, in the consumption practices, in the capability of viewing and planning the future, in the relational models adopted, in the emergence of organizations and beliefs that dominate the panic and the negotiation of identification and belonging. The main goal is to highlight paths, critical points, tactics and strategies adopted to cope with the economic crisis. The research will also point out the impact of the crisis on every day practices, on the methods of planning for the future, on the interpersonal relationships.

The main research’s hypotheses concern the influence of cultural capital on the different personal and family strategies. Cultural capital, gender and ethnicity seems to be the most relevant variables to understand differences and abilities to cope with this very difficult social and economic context. In-depth qualitative analysis has been carried out to enrich available quantitative statistical data, in order to identify possible ways to promote and support best practices able to reduce the negative effects of economic crisis, and to overcome it without weakening the social bonds and, at the same time, promote inclusive, innovative and secure societies. The research aims to provide an accurate description of the everyday practices used to adjust to the current economic crisis, thereby enriching the available qualitative data with in-depth qualitative data.

WG01-892.2 LEONINI, LUISA MARIA* (Università degli Studi di Milano, luisa.leonini@unimi.it)

Young Women Facing The Economic Crisis

The paper presents the intermediate outcomes of a research on the impact of the socio-economic crisis in Italy on young people. More specifically this paper deals with gender differences and inequalities which characterize the condition of young people in Italy. Which are the expectations, the abilities and the competences to cope with difficult economic conditions that characterize young female and male? The relevance of cultural capital will be discussed in order to understand the opportunities or the difficulties faced by young women or men. Besides some data will be presented on young male and female living in Italy but with foreign origins. We argue that gender, ethnic origin and cultural capital are the three most important variables to explain inequalities of opportunities among young people facing the economic crisis.

T007-971.3 LEROUX, LILIANE* (Universidade Estado do Rio de Janeiro, liliane@leroux.pro.br)

Communities of Sense and the Borders of Art and Politics: Graphic Art, Moving Images and Dancing Bodies in Urban Periphery of Rio De Janeiro

Abstract Text:

Duque de Caxias is a city located in Baixada Fluminense, a peripheral area of the Rio de Janeiro state occupied by many poor northeastern migrants attracted by work opportunities in the emerging 1940s and 1970s Brazilian southeast.

Transformed into national security area in 1971 by military coup d’état and administered by mayors chosen by the national government until 1985, the Caxias city is visibly experienced through massive images of floods, garbage and violence. Overshadowed by the beauties of the cidade maravilhosa (marvelous city), the neighbor city of Rio de Janeiro, Caxias is, in the words of its youth, “a steamroller crushing all their dreams for generations”[1].

Against the trend we have outlined, a new scene erupts in 2000s Caxias: a youth who perceives the city as absolutely cinematic and responds visually to this finding.

This study aims to approach the intertwining of visual art, politics and everyday life by presenting and discussing the production of cultural activist groups currently operating in the city of Duque de Caxias. The research is carried out in Italy to investigate the impact of social transformations, spawned by the 2008 financial crisis, on young people and their working conditions. The research aims to provide an accurate description of the everyday practices used to adjust to the current economic crisis, thereby enriching the available qualitative data with in-depth qualitative data.


RC05-112.7 LESSARD-PHILLIPS, LAURENCE* (University of Manchester, laurence.lessard-phillips@manchester.ac.uk)

The Dimensionality Of Immigrant Adaptation In Britain: An Analysis Across Generational, Ethnic, and Gender Lines

Many theories have been put forward to explain the long-term experiences of migrants and their descendants (here termed adaptation), from classical assimilation theory, to multiculturalism and the ‘neo-assimilation’ theories of the ‘new’ straight-line assimilation theory and segmented assimilation. These hold different assumptions as to the concepts that ought to be used to qualify the immigrant experiences, as well as the paths of adaptation, i.e. the number of dimensions that the immigrant settlement ought to take, but are not always clear as to which they are, and how they link together. Moreover, current research tends to focus more on the individual analysis of various dimensions of adaptation (socio-economic, cultural, political (electoral and non-electoral participation)) rather than an assessment of the actual number of dimensions of adaptation present across immigrant generations, which has important ramifications for understanding inequalities in the adaptation process across immigrant groups. Research on immigrant adaptation in Britain is no stranger to this trend.

The aim of this paper is to remediate this issue by analysing recent British data to explore the dimensionality of adaptation that underlie the lives of certain immigrant groups in their interactions with British society. The determination of the dimensionality will follow the work by Bean et al (2012) and use factor analysis to determine the underlying number of factors behind variables deemed to be representative of the immigrant adaptation experience and assess the structural equivalencies in the factor analyses across gender, ethnic, and generational lines. The analyses will provide an empirical evidence base to: (1) assess the extent of inequalities in adaptation across gender, ethnic, and generational lines, and (2) examine the extent to which the uncovered dimensions of adaptation in the British context match existing theoretical views.

RC10-187.2 LEUNG, TERRY TF* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, terryleung@cuhk.edu.hk)

User Participation in Welfare Service Management – Possibility of Authentic Argumentation Between the Welfare Service Users and Welfare Professionals

User participation is an age-old piece of good practice advice for human services. In Hong Kong, user participation in service management and planning is mandatory for welfare service organizations that receive public funding. Also encouraged by consumerist impetus, many welfare service organizations in Hong Kong include service users in their governance structures to inform the making of management decisions. However, critics often have doubt on the possibility of authentic argumentation between the welfare service users and welfare profes-
signals in these organizational platforms. Habermas' model of a discursive space that is free from the domination of power remains an ideal to be realized.

The author has conducted a study on the participation of welfare service users in governing welfare service organizations in Hong Kong. The study sets out to interrogate the interaction dynamics between the welfare service users and the welfare practitioners in organizational decision-making platforms. Drawing from Habermas' theory of communicative action (Habermas, 1986), the presentation will discuss how the welfare service users construct their institutional identity and the institutional power relations, and the ways that their lifeworld and system world come to influence the communicative actions. The presentation will also explore the ways that discourse orientation and communicative competence of the participants shape the discursive space for organizational decision-making. The discussion will help assess the possibility of authentic argumentation in traditional power asymmetry between the welfare service users and the welfare professionals in the Chinese society of Hong Kong.

Reference:

RC01-36.2
LEUPRECHT, CHRISTIAN* (Royal Military College of Canada, christian.leuprecht@rmc.ca)
HATALEY, TODD (Royal Military College of Canada)

Determinants of Effective Cross-Border Cooperation

The world over local communities broach international boundaries. The borders of the Westphalian system of states have a differentiating effect on policy regimes. This article hypothesizes that the degrees of collaboration, coordination and cooperation are a function of these communities' capacity to reduce the transaction costs that differing policy regimes on either side of the border impose. Scrutiny of this hypothesis, however, requires us to control for variation in a local community's interaction. Two phenomena over the past 20 years provide for such variation: the end of the Cold War resulted in new borders that now divided communities that had hitherto functioned as one; the security measures in the aftermath of 9/11 had a similarly deleterious effect on the way cross-border communities functioned. Narva/Vangorad across the Estonian-Russian border is an example of the former; Stanstead/Derby Line across the Canada-United States border an example of the latter. To explain variation across each case study's outcomes, the paper uses collective-efficacy theory to measure each community's response as a function of existing networks, supportive institutions, spatial dynamics, leadership, rate of change, economic cost, and organizational capacity. The findings not only disentangle determinants of collective efficacy among cross-border communities but also provide the beginnings of a model to facilitate effective cross-border engagement when local communities are confronted with events beyond their control that give rise to national policies with adverse effects on cross-border communities.

RC01-34.2
LEUPRECHT, CHRISTIAN* (Royal Military College of Canada, christian.leuprecht@rmc.ca)

Implications of Generational Change for the Armed Forces

This paper investigates how the armed forces might optimize the skillset of the incoming generation of soldiers. Generational cohorts have widely been associated with distinct attitudinal structures and behavioural patterns: Baby Boomers, Gen X, Gen Y, Millennials, and post-Millennials. Each of these generations are said to encompass generalizable proclivities and attributes. This paper surveys the vast body of literature on generational theories which it contextualizes in wider social trends on diversity and technological innovation. With respect to the armed forces, the paper identifies controversies of particular relevance and knowledge gaps that stand to benefit from further research.

RC21-379.2
LEVENSON, ZACHARY* (University of California, Berkeley, Zachary.Levenson@gmail.com)

Dispossession through Delivery: Informal Settlement Upgrading and Socio-Spatial Confinement in Post-Apartheid Cape Town

The South African state has delivered more than 3 million formal houses since the demise of apartheid. Yet the same period is marked by a nearly ten-fold increase in the number of informal settlements, the gradual peripheralization of these areas, and the introduction of novel forms of socio-spatial containment, most notably temporary relocation areas (TRAs) on the urban fringe. How can a benevolent delivery regime coexist with forced relocations, shack eradication, and the introduction of veritable refugee camps administered by the same municipal state overseeing delivery and allocations? This paradox is particularly acute in Cape Town, where the persistence and augmentation of apartheid geography is generally accepted in the urban studies literature. In this paper, I examine relocation regime as antitheses, it is precisely through delivery/upgrading and dispossession as antitheses, it is precisely through delivery/upgrading and dispossession that post-apartheid urban relocations can be characterized as dispossession through delivery. Rather than understanding delivery/upgrading and dispossession as antitheses, it is precisely through formal housing allocation that segments of the poor are relocated to new spaces. Socio-spatial confinements are successfully portrayed themselves as legitimate representatives are defined as “deserving” and gain formal housing, while contending groups are defined as “undeserving” and relegated to “alternative accommodation” in TRAs and other novel forms of socio-spatial confinement.

RC07-142.1
LEVER-TRACY, CONSTANCE* (University of South Australia, constance.lever-tracy@flinders.edu.au)
CORKINDALE, CAROLYN* (Flinders University, Carolyn@corkindale.net)

Natural Disaster Mitigation, Public Opinion and a Propensity To Discount The Future

Despite the growing urgency of scientists' warnings, much of public opinion remains wary of major expenditures and lifestyle changes to mitigate future dangers from climate change. The impact is said to threaten mainly poorer countries, off the radar of wealthy polluters. Economists claim there is a universal human desire to discount the future, decreasingly valued the more distant. The worst dangers will strike many decades in the future and, even if they last for centuries only, much of the damage can be discounted to zero. Sociologists point to the greater salience of local and manifest experience over seemingly abstract and uncertain models and long term global scenarios, but also note that a cultural and social shift to short term values is recent and not universal or irreversible. A recent increase in manifest and unpredicted climate disasters, which have actually struck both rich and poor countries, may in time encourage changes in public perception and a greater willingness to act. Scientists are now focussing on the effect of small rises in average global temperatures on the frequency and intensity of extremes in general, and on the measurable probability of them having already contributed to specific droughts, floods, storms and fires.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
A nationwide Nielsen survey of 7500 Australians, commissioned by the authors, gives some indication of changing values. Willingness to contribute 'substantial but affordable sums on a regular basis' for mitigation of future risks from natural disasters was systematically greater in younger cohorts and for those with direct or indirect experience of them. It varied little between risks 'in the next two years', 'during your lifetime' and 'in centuries to come', suggesting no progressive discounting of the future.

RC10-185.3
LEVER-TRACY, CONSTANCE* (University of South Australia, constance.lever-tracy@flinders.edu.au)
The Growing Unpredictability Of Climate Disasters - Implications For Effective Responses In An Unequal World
Locally unprecedented and unpredicted natural disasters are already becoming manifest, and will increase in frequency and intensity, around the globe, as climate change advances.
Poorer countries, with the least resources with which to respond, are often the most exposed to droughts, floods, storms, wild fires or rising seas, but there is no universal correlation between inequality and such vulnerability, which can strike anywhere, as hurricane Sandy and the flooding of the Japanese nuclear plant have demonstrated. Accelerating climate change, shifting weather systems and poorly understood tipping points undermine the predictability needed for preparedness by even the wealthy, and few nations have the resources or experience to respond quickly without help or advice.
Transnational assistance can be equally inadequate or inappropriate as illustrated by the divergence in responses by US forces or by the lack of preparedness for radiation effects on US personnel assisting at Fukushima.
The mechanisms for rapid trans-national or local to local assistance are as yet undeveloped and Naomi Klein and others have demonstrated the dangers of external aid, when it ignores local knowledge, brings in highly paid expatriates and foreign profit making companies that undermine or displace local activities.
On the other hand there has been too little attention to the potential in empowering and channelling aid to local bodies, and facilitating direct communication between localities around the world which have had similar experiences. Monalisa Chatterjee’s study of the Moombai floods, illustrates the potential effectiveness of local networks, in contrast with the disastrous and damaging imposed responses to Katrina in New Orleans.

RC10-185.3
LEVER-TRACY, CONSTANCE* (University of South Australia, constance.lever-tracy@flinders.edu.au)
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RC11-208.2
LEVIN, JACK* (Northeastern University, jlevin@neu.edu)
Blurring the Boundaries: The Declining Significance of Age
This book examines changes in age-related norms, both in their substance and in their declining rigidity. The analysis of changes in age norms is embedded in a wider thesis that informal social norms in general have diminished in their influence. Jack Levin argues that the social and cultural forces responsible for the blurring of boundaries between public and private conduct, and increasing equality by gender and race, are implicated in the decline of chronological age as a determinant of major life decisions. The book address issues of the cult of youth, the relaxation of age constraints, the erosion of childhood, and the argument for a new life stage of ‘emerging adulthood’. Dr Levin argues that the declining significance of age has depended on the same changes in society as manifest in increases in cheating and in noise pollution, declining basic skills, and growing gender equality. Changes in age norms are examined in the broadest sense, from childhood, to youth to adulthood to ‘boomer changes’. The book thus takes a comprehensive life course approach to aging.

RC21-367.1
LEVY, DAN* (University of Coimbra, danlevy82@gmail.com)
RODRIGUES, CLAUDIA* (Faculdade de Economia da Universidade de Coimbra, claudiamrodrigues@gmail.com)
Urban Resilience and Resistance in the Neoliberal City: The Cases of Comunidade Coliseu (BRASIL – SÃO PAULO) and Es.Col.a Da Fontinha (PORTUGAL – PORTO)
The world is being urbanized; the urban space is being neoliberalized (Peck and Tickell, 2002) (Leitner; Peck and Sheppard, 2007). The space neoliberalized rise up social fragmentation, polarization and unequally urbanities. At the same time however, the neoliberal spirit and practice, akin a contemporaneous religion, also arouse renewal urban struggle dynamics, renewal place strikes. The neoliberal practices and discourses produces their own spatiality and that reality is in permanent retroaction with alternative, subversive, counter-hegemonic and resilient space production and space demand. Those are the assumptions and questions criss-crossing the present essay which aims to add some contributes to the analysis of processes in the neoliberal scenario. How the neoliberal direction of space production may be revert by the local people activity and their creative urban production visible on social movements, more or less resilient, more or less resistant? How the neoliberalized space interacts with resilient and resistant space, who movements these processes engage and what are fragilities and lines of flight can they offer?
On approaching these questions, we take as case studies the Comunidade Coliseu, a São Paulo’s favela – a brazilian urban slum habitation type – placed on Vila Olímpia Neighbourhood, and Es.Col.a da Fontinha, a squat-eviction process of an urban public space in the city of Porto. The forces that broke the municipal control transformed in an auto-managed collective space. Immerged on dominant urban governance directed to the privatization, to globalized plans, to the flux creation, to the attractively of city, to the urban marketing, those places and those people try to oppose that path, almost heroically. Attempting those cases, the ambition is to underlying local/unprivileged urban population ways of coping with the neoliberal hegemony, understanding how people shapes acts and discourses of their fight, viz. grasping urban resistance potentials in a neoliberal ambience.

RC04-96.4
LEVY, GAL* (The Open University Israel, galle@openu.ac.il)
SAPORTA, ISHAK (Tel Aviv University)
Diversity, Segregation and the Prospects of Multi-Ethnic Education: Narratives of Israeli Educators
One challenge for societies under protracted conflicts is to develop educational programs and curricula that would both address ethnic and social differences and bridge social differences between various groups. In particular, a society under protracted conflict immerse itself in managing the conflict, thus it fails to attend to other societal issues. In the 1990s, after the signing of the Oslo Accords (1993) and with the absorption of a significant wave of new immigrants from the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia, it was thought in Israel, as elsewhere, that multicultural education would help transcending the national, ethnic and cultural boundaries that separate these various groups.
Notwithstanding the theoretical debates about multicultural education, the challenge of bridging these social boundaries has remained the same. In fact, as it became evidenced during the 2011 social protest (again, in Israel but also elsewhere), for a moment it was as if from ‘bottom up’ has emerged a new vision of society. In this new vision, the challenge for society was to rebuild its unity and solidarity against the privatization of education. In education, this implied breaking with the “old” divisions and replacing them with a more cohesive educational vision. In this paper we ask to further explore this vision by interviewing educators (mainly headmasters and teachers) on their conception of multiculturalism in education. Particularly, the research will focus on the Negev area, where we will be tracing the relation between the structural, spatial segregation of education (and habitat) and the possibility of and interest in multicultural education.

RC01-41.2

LEVY, YAGIL* (Open University in Israel, yagil.levy@gmail.com)
Conceptualizing The Bereavement Hierarchy

The Open University in Israel

Yagil Levy

Abstract submitted to the RC01 Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution. Session: Death in the Military: Towards a New Paradigm?

Scholars of the syndrome of casualty sensitivity exclusively analyze public opinion and its impact on policies. A few studies argued that the mode of recruitment largely determined the perception of collective actors. From a normative perspective, the extent to which the war is portrayed as successfully attaining its original goals) to challenge the dominant discourse and influence the war’s policy. However, missing is an analysis of the bereavement discourse by which various social groups interpret the loss of their children’s lives or the potential risk posed by their military service. The tone of this discourse affects the likelihood of antiwar protest. While manpower policies create a hierarchy of risk by exposing different groups to different levels of risk, this hierarchy is also reflected within the bereavement hierarchy. It is argued that the extent to which a group will develop a subversive discourse of bereavement that can be translated into antiwar protest is highly correlated with several variables: (1) the group’s social status and its reliance on the military as a mobility track; (2) the group’s ideological stance; (3) the legitimacy to protest as derived from the character of manpower policies - market-regulated vs. state-sanctioned death. In general, the lower the position of the group in the social hierarchy, the greater its tolerance for military death, and vice versa. Different levels of discourse can be hierarchically clustered, from subversive to submissive discourse. Thus, mapping the bereavement hierarchy may improve our understanding of how the social composition of the armed forces affects the likelihood of antiwar protest.

RC24-429.5

LEVÄNEN, JARKKO* (University of Helsinki, jarkko.levanen@helsinki.fi)
Institutional Feedback and Collective Learning in Industrial Waste Management

Heavy industries offer an interesting research subject of complex operational environment of waste management. Due to massive amounts of processed materials, heavy industries also play a crucial role in achieving challenging recycling targets that many countries have set for the future. Major challenge is to increase material recycling between branches of industries. Production facilities should not be seen as bounded units, but as parts of wider industrial symbioses in which secondary material flow from one plant could serve as raw material for another process or as a component of a novel product. Such symbiosis-like industrial networks, however, are difficult to manage. Management and development of industrial symbioses requires that different stakeholders are constantly able to develop new possibilities for recycling. This, in turn, requires that stakeholders are collectively able to learn from each other to create nuanced picture of the network they are parts of. Considering this, the key question in industrial waste management is: how can we create such institutional tools that encourage collective learning in complex operational environments? Numerous analyses concerning the performance of policy designs have ended up emphasizing the importance of such flexibility that allows steering the regulation based on regulated actors’ experiences. Such an opportunity may be called as a feedback to institutional and operational environments and it seems to be a very important element also according to collective learning. Few studies, however, have analyzed the capability of policy designs to strengthen such institutional feedback in practice. Based on a case study of industrial region located in the northern Finland, I argue that institutional feedback is very important in industrial waste management. My preliminary findings point out that optimally institutional feedback allows the continuous learning and the development of industrial systems towards better material efficiency.

RC01-43.5

LEW, ILAN* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, ilanlew@gmail.com)
Conversing with the Executioners: Denial and Expressed Moral Values in Interviews with Perpetrators from Nazi Germany and Operation Condor

In this presentation, we will expose a research on testimonies of former perpetrators of mass violence coming from two contexts (Nazi Germany, Last Dictatorship of Argentina), when the latter are in an extrajudicial interview situation with journalists or co-detainees. The aim of this paper is to show the heuristical dimension of such sources for the understanding of subjectivity within committed State violence and for the study of the question of “moral-concerns” of massmurderers. The paper will bring to light the power relationships characteristic of these interactions, as well as strategies carried out by the interlocutors to lead these “veterans” beyond their face-work (Goffman, 1967) and, through the framework of the encounter, make them speak more consistently about their violent acts. Secondly, we will deal with how documents of this type can give us a privileged access to questions of morality in situations of mass violence. To this end, we will look closely at places in the discussions where the mass-murderer reacts strongly and feels offended, while on the other hand he often asserts the legitimacy of the violence he committed. We will focus here on the thematics of indignation in both contexts and more specifically on the interrelations to money and the management of resources that emerge for the perpetrators in the course of their duties.

RC52-839.4

LEWANDOWSKI, ROMAN* (Voivodeship Rehabilitation Hospital for Children, rlewan@wp.pl)
Internal Conflicts Vs. Integrity within Medical Profession Under Managerial Encroachment

Poland, like other European post-communist countries inherited the inefficient health care system. The first major reform was implemented in 1999, ten years after the fall of communism. The reform changed hospital financing from fixed budget to payment for performance and granted private medical organizations access to public money.

After the Cold War, Poland inherited too many hospitals, as in the days of communism additional hospitals were created for the military purposes, internal security forces, and even for large professional groups, such as railway workers. Thus, after the reform public hospitals have been forced to compete for financial resources and a limited number of medical professionals, not only among themselves but also with rapidly growing private sector.

In the communist system, costs control were made through a lack of access to expensive medical technologies, which absolved both physicians and managers of moral responsibility for cost containment and thus limited the conflict between managers and doctors. However, nowadays managers bear the primary responsibility for balancing the hospitals budget, and the task can be realized only through exerting pressure on doctors to reduce costs. This situation exacerbated the conflict between these roles.

This paper presents the study on Polish hospitals concerning the identification of methods used by managers to take control over the clinical practice, the response of medical profession to managers actions, internal conflicts within the profession and defense of its autonomy. In western countries the pressure to reduce costs was increasing gradually over many decades, but in the post-communist states these phenomena occurred rapidly. Most doctors currently working in Polish hospitals entered the profession in the communist times and now not only they have to adapt themselves to new reality, but also help to socialize younger colleagues entering the medical profession.

RC28-486.1

LEWIN-EPSTEIN, NOA* (Tel Aviv University, noah1@post.tau.ac.il)
Changing Circumstances in Late Life and the Relationship to Household Debt

The study is motivated by the rise of household debt in recent decades in most economically developed societies. Students of consumer society have noted the increasing importance of material comfort and the growing use of credit among people in late life. Yet, for those living on fixed income any change in the economic environment or in one’s health can dramatically disrupt their economic wellbeing. The theoretical framework on household debt in late life builds on two concepts central to social stratification: consumption and risk. With regard the former we focus on risks associated with changing circumstances such as retirement and illness. As to the latter, we argue that consumer culture and its institutional structures are an important driving force behind growing household debt.

Based on the above theoretical framework, the paper addresses three issues: the relationship between debt and changes in life circumstances (especially as re-
lated to health status and labor market activity); the association between house-
hold debt and the subjective experience of economic hardship; and cross-county
variations in the relationship between household dynamics and indebtedness.
The analysis is carried out using the first and the fourth waves of the Survey of
Health Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The panel structure makes it
possible to study changes in late life (marital status, labor market, and health)
and their relationship to household debt in 13 European countries and in Israel.
Premiminary findings reveal that household debt is widespread even in advanced
ages; it is not limited to households that are asset poor; but it is systematically
related to changes in health and marital status. Large country differences exist in the magnitude of household debt. We also find com-
plex effects of country context on household level relationships.

RC46-756.2

LEWIS, DAVID* (Middlesex University, D.B.Lewis@mdx.ac.uk)

Trade Unions and Whistleblowing: Can They Do More Than Protect Their Members?

The role of trade unions in relation to whistleblowing is frequently seen as
reactive and defensive. They often have limited resources and regard their prime
function as being to advise potential whistleblowers and to represent both those
who feel they have been victimised for reporting concerns and members who are
alleged to have engaged in wrongdoing. Research conducted by Public Concern
at Work and the University of Greenwich in the UK suggests that trade unions are
good at performing these tasks but are not particularly effective in ensuring that
allegations are investigated and wrongdoing rectified. A more proactive and collective role for trade unions would be to negotiate
whistleblowing policies and procedures at the workplace where employers were
willing to do so. Research conducted in several countries consistently shows that
whistleblowers normally report their concerns internally first and that line man-
ergers are often the first port of call. However, if this manager is not appropriate
for any reason (for example, is the subject of an allegation or is regarded by the
whistleblower as unsympathetic/antagonistic), the question arises as to whether,
for trade union members, a lay or full-time official should be regarded as a suit-
able alternative to approaching higher management.

This paper will examine the existing data about how trade unions function in
relation to the whistleblowing process and will consider the ways in which they
could use their collective strength to play a more positive role in dealing with
alleged workplace wrongdoing.

TG04-945.1

LEWIS, RANDOLPH* (University of Texas at Austin, randolph.lewis@austin.utexas.edu)

Natural Surveillance: Google Trekker and the End of Wilderness

Natural Surveillance: Google Trekker and the End of Wilderness

For individuals seeking refuge from the increasingly monitored spaces of ur-
banized “control societies,” the idea of unamed wilderness has long held a special
appeal. Figuring prominently in various strains of ecological writing and literary
romanticism, wilderness has also been central to various indigenous belief sys-
tems in the Americas, Australia, and New Zealand. In these contexts, wilderness
has often been valorized as an aesthetic, moral, and national resource of the high-
est order, a sacred place for the regenerative experience of living “off the grid” of
temporary culture.

However, new surveillance technologies are rapidly taming the wild, bringing it
under the watchful eye of the governments, corporations, and private individuals
who want to minimize risk and uncertainty in any environment—even where an
element of risk has long been considered a virtue. Indeed, the rapid proliferation
of capturing technologies such as UAVs, night-vision, CCTV, GPS and other forms
of remote sensing is challenging long-held conceptions of nature as refuge. As the
surveillance assemblage expands into the wild, finding an unobserved, or unob-
served, spot will become increasingly difficult.

While Facebook's Mark Zuckerberg dreams of an “Open Planet” of total trans-
parency, Google is bringing its “Streetview” concept to nature with “Google Trek-
ker,” a backpack mounted data collection apparatus that is designed to illuminate
the hidden spaces of the natural landscape. With satellite cameras, drones, and now Google Trekker looking over our shoulder even on the highest moun-
tain peak, will we continue to imagine the regenerative power of wilderness in
opposition to the enervating qualities of post-industrial life? Is desert solitude a
bygone fantasy? By putting Google's Trekker into dialogue with concepts of rug-
ged individualism, wilderness, and frontier autonomy, this paper will explore the
implications of “rural surveillance” phenomenon for national imaginarys and eco-consciousness generally.

RC15-267.8

LEWIS, SOPHIE* (The University of Sydney, sophie.lewis@sydney.edu.au)
FRANKLIN, MARIKA (The University of Sydney)
WILLIS, KAREN (The University of Sydney)

The Unequal Structuring of Healthcare Choice: Perceptions of Australian Healthcare Consumers

The notion of choice in healthcare is a cornerstone of many western developed
health policy settings. In the Australian context, choice has been integral to policy
initiatives encouraging Australians to take out private health insurance (PHI). Pro-
moted by policy makers and marketed by the health insurance industry, choice
of specialist medical provider, hospital, and even complementary and alternative
services has become highly valued. This private system coexists with a universal
health insurance scheme for medical care and public hospital provision. Howev-
er, despite the emphasis on healthcare choice, there has been little exploration
about to the factors shaping, and unequal structuring of, healthcare choice.

Drawing on Bourdieu's theoretical framework of intersecting forms of capital
(cultural, social, symbolic, economic, and spatial) we explored the structuring of
choice by Australian consumers using indepth interviews. Purposive sampling
ensured a diversity of perceptions and experiences of healthcare choice, as well as
in capacity to draw on healthcare capital when exercising choice. Interviews
explored use of healthcare; purchase and use (or not) of PHI; social networks and
information sources drawn upon when making healthcare choices. Interviews
were thematically analysed.

We found that people have an unequal capacity to make choices in health-
care. Complex, interlinked forms of capital contribute to the unequal structuring
of choice. While people's choices are most clearly enabled or constrained by eco-
monic resources and tradition, economic capital is strongly shaped by social rela-
tionships and networks, geographic location and interactions with healthcare pro-
viders. Choice represents an individualised rather than communitarian approach
to healthcare service provision. Therefore the prioritising of individual choice in
healthcare policy and markets contributes to the maintenance of unequal health
outcomes across the population.

JS-44.6

LI, ANQI* (Research Associate, anqi.li@warwick.ac.uk)
China in the British Imaginary: Coverage of Beijing Olympics in the UK National Press

Categorised as 'mega-events', the Olympics have long been an incredibly elabor-
ate media spectacle in the guise of a purportedly idyllic and ostensibly shared
global story, which uniquely reveals about host cultures, carrying real implications
for international relations and domestic interests. Such a rich cultural repertoire
shared in the media discourse becomes part of the popular imagination that con-
stitutes the collective memory. It is in this sense that British media coverage of
Beijing Olympics has shaped how a distant culture is discursively constructed and
geo-politically defined. This article will answer the following questions:
-What themes are focused on in the British press coverage of Beijing Olym-
-How does the character of reportage vary between different titles?
-What is the general image of China that emerges from the coverage to be
analysed?

This paper will examine the existing data about how trade unions function in
relation to the whistleblowing process and will consider the ways in which they
could use their collective strength to play a more positive role in dealing with
alleged workplace wrongdoing.

RC34-585.1

LI, CHUNLING* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, lcl@cass.org.cn)
The Trend of Educational Inequality in China during 1940 - 2011

Because Hukou system has been existing for long time which resulted per-
sistent and severe inequalities between urban and rural residents, including
educational inequality. In today's China, urban-rural segmentation is the most

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
influential factor affecting educational inequality, and educational gap between urban and rural population is much larger than of class, race, gender and nationalities. This paper, based on national survey data of 2006, 2008 and 2010, examines the change of the educational inequality between urban and rural residents over time. It concludes that educational gap between urban and rural children has been continuing to enlarge in spite of rapid educational expansion.

RC28-485.4

LI, DAI* (Peking University, lazywindream@gmail.com)

A New Cycle: Understanding the Current Life Course of Rural Families in Western China

Past research has proposed that with the urbanization process, Chinese agriculture is faced with prospects of industrialization and mechanization. However, rather than such transitions, we see more evidence showing a lack of labor and capital investment in agriculture in western China. This article investigates what the economic meaning of agriculture is to the rural families, and describes a generational division of roles apparently stemming from reciprocity. Using logit models and qualitative findings combined, we show that (1) agricultural income is insignificant to rural families compared to what they may earn elsewhere, so only the less capable part of labor remains home and they will not spend much time and capital in agricultural management; (2) a paradox: ages in which a peasant plays different roles at different ages: he is raised by grandparents in the country home where education is inexpensive, works in the city if possible supporting his children and parents, and returns home where livelihood is inexpensive, raising his grandchildren, hopefully with the support of his children who work in the city. We call this pattern the ‘new cycle’ as opposed to the peasants’ traditional life course which dissolved in the tension between rural-urban duality and globalization.

RC32-564.14

LI, HSIAO-JUNG* (University of Bristol, UK, hjieveli@yahoo.com.tw)

Gender and Power in the Primary Teaching Workplace: Women's Fight Against Male Power in Taiwan

This paper aims to explore how gendered power manifests in the primary teaching workplace with reference to the context of the teacher surplus issue by analyzing the responses of teachers in the campaign against the power. In addition to official statistical data, the data presented is derived from an ethnographic case study carried out in a primary school in southwest Taiwan. Non-participant observation and semi-structured in-depth interviews are the main sources of data collection. The non-participant observation included shadowing six teachers for four days, whereas interviews were conducted individually with eight teachers, including the six teachers shadowed, one male class teacher and one female subject teacher for a gender balance.

The analysis of data from official statistics and state publications identified the seriousness of and impacts from the teacher surpluses in the Taiwanese context and in the case-study school. The research evidence suggests the image of female teachers as a silent majority in their workplace. However, while confronting difficult challenges rooted in the teacher surplus issue, women's image may be changing as empirical illustrations of women displayed their capabilities and dedication to fight against the male principal for their ideals. When compared to their female colleagues, the involvement of male teachers in the campaign seemed passive and obscure. More importantly, this campaign process calls attention to the issue of gender and power that is, the relations between gender and power exist not only between men and women but also between men. As argued, female teachers seemed to suffer more negative experiences from the principal's leadership or from the power relations, while male teachers were supportive and reliable allies of their principal to share power and to trust because of their gender norms. In addition, the findings also demonstrate that some male teachers in the study prioritised their family responsibilities, rather than their own professional advancement. Men's dissociation may imply that men can also enjoy working with children and the solid teaching profession.

RC02-58.4

LI, HUIPING* (Shanghai University, huiping.shufe@gmail.com) MOLLER, STEPHANIE (UNC Charlotte) QUINONES DOMINGUEZ, MAURICIO (UNC Charlotte)

Income Inequality, the Welfare State, and Economic Growth Across Time and Space

Sociologists, economists, and political scientists have studied the association between economic growth and income inequality, although with different foci. Some scholars have primarily studied the economic implications of inequality, while others have studied the distributive effects of economic growth. In both literatures, the welfare state is implicated as a key mechanism although with different functions. Some researchers posit that high inequality generates public support for social welfare which ultimately slows economic growth. At the same time, researchers contend that stronger economies with faster growth have greater capacity to reduce inequality via the redistributive effects of the welfare state. Yet, to date, no research has simultaneously tested these theoretical propositions. This paper examines the relationship between income inequality and economic growth through non-recursive structural equation modeling by examining a cross-national, longitudinal dataset. We find partial support for both research traditions.

RC30-514.5

LI, JIANGHONG* (WZB Berlin Social Research Center, jianghong.li@wzb.eu) POLLMANN-SCHULT, MATTHIAS (WZB Berlin Social Research Center)

Parents' Commute to Work and Children's Social and Emotional Wellbeing in Germany

Based on a nationally representative sample from the German Socioeconomic Panel Data (SOEP), we examined the relationship between parents' commute to work and five domains of child emotional and behavioral problems, using SDQ and controlling for family socioeconomic and demographic characteristics and child gender. The findings show that commute to work by both fathers and mothers when their children aged 3 to 4 years was associated with a higher level of emotional and behavioral problems in their children two years later. In both-parent families, father's daily commute to work two years prior was associated with higher scores for peer problems and, to a lesser extent, higher scores for emotional symptoms and hyperactivity when the children aged 5 to 6 years. Daily long distance commutes (40 or more km each way) in fathers was associated with the highest level of emotional and behavioral problems in children. Mother's commute to work either daily or weekly was associated with a lower level of prosocial (positive) behavior in children. Analysis including single mothers showed that mother's commuting 20 km or longer each way was associated with a higher level of conduct problems but a lower level of prosocial behavior in children. This is one of two studies on this topic in the literature and much further research is needed to address causality in a more rigorously way, with more waves of longitudinal data and to examine mechanisms linking parents' commute to work and child outcomes.
ANDREWS, SONIA (Curtin University)
KENDALL, GARTH (Curtin University)
STRAZDINS, LYNDALL (Australian National University)
DOCKERY, MICHAEL (Curtin University)


This paper provides a comprehensive review of empirical evidence linking parental nonstandard work schedules to four main child developmental outcomes: internalizing and externalizing problems, cognitive development, and body mass index. We evaluated the studies based on theory and methodological rigor (longitudinal data, representative samples, consideration of selection and information bias, confounders, moderators, and mediators). Of 23 studies published between 1980 and 2012 that met the selection criteria, 21 reported significant associations between nonstandard work schedules and adverse child developmental outcome. The associations were partially mediated through parental depressive symptoms, low quality parenting, reduced child-parent interaction and closeness, and a less supportive home environment. These associations were more pronounced in disadvantaged families and when parents worked such schedules full time. We discuss the nuances, strengths, and limitations of the existing studies, and propose recommendations for future research.

RC06-129.4
LI, LIANG* (Soochow University, liliang7909@126.com)
Impact of Conjugal Living Arrangement on Marital Satisfaction in China’s Rural Labor Flows

In the context of rural people floating out for jobs, one of the challenges is marital stability of rural couples who are separated. In a traditional society, women stay at home and their husbands go outside for work. And this model of conjugal living arrangement maintains the harmony in the family for thousands years. However, now more and more women have migration experience.

Using the data from the survey “Population Mobility and Reproductive Health / Family planning Service”, which was carried out in an area of Anhui province of China in 2010 by the Institute for Population Studies of Soochow University, this paper analyzes the impact of conjugal living arrangement on marital satisfaction.

The results show that, more than 60% of rural people have the experience of going out for jobs. More than 30% of rural couples live separately. When men interact their life working at hometown, only a few of their wives float out at present. There are no signs to show that migration experiences, living arrangement or family values have significant correlation with marital satisfaction.

There are almost half of women interviewed whose husbands live apart from them being migrant workers. For rural women without migration experience, living apart has insignificant influence on marital satisfaction. However, for rural women with migration experience, living apart could lead to lower marital satisfaction than living together. On the other hand, family values are significantly helpful to marital stability.

RC12-217.2
LI, YAO-TAI* (University Of California, San Diego, y01059@ucsd.edu.cn)
Diffuse or Enclosed? the Ethnic Communities of Taiwanese Migrant Workers in China

This paper focuses on how the spatial characteristics of cities influence ethnic communities of Taiwanese migrant workers in China. Although Taiwanese migrants and Chinese both fall under a ‘pan-Chinese’ context, most Taiwanese migrant workers still see themselves as a different ethnic group and thus inhabit ethnic communities that are distinct from those of the locals.

Within this context, this paper tries to answer two questions which are directly related to urban sociology and community studies. First, whether the spatial characteristics of cities affects the openness or insularity of an ethnic community and—if it does—why is this so? Second, in what degree does such pan-ethnicity affect the lives of those living in different cities.

By comparing data collected from 35 interviews, as well as by examining other factors such as the cultural practices of Taiwanese migrant workers in Beijing and Wenzhou, this paper highlights either the openness or insularity of such ethnic communities, derived from factors not only based on ecological characteristics (such as physical arrangements for work and leisure), or industrial differences, but also on how Taiwanese immigrants perceive and interact with the local Chinese in different cities.

In this paper, I will first define what I mean by the openness or insularity of an ethnic community and how the insularity/openness relates to life styles, social
bonds, and ethnic relations. I will show that openness/insularity is an idea that I have arrived at by combining Claude Fischer’s (1984, 1995) concept of the institutional completeness of a subculture, Louis Wirth’s (1938, 1956) theory on the cultural heterogeneity of cities, Robert Sampson’s (2012) discussion of neighborhood effects, and the subjective experience of the city in which they live. Continuing, I will list empirical indicators of openness and insularity, such as residential pattern, social/ethnic relation, friendship network, and the perception of local societies.

**RC24-428.2**

**LI, YIFEI** (University of Wisconsin-Madison, yifei1@ssc.wisc.edu)

*Down to Earth: Environmental Governance and Flexible Bureaucracy in China*

The notion of “flexible bureaucracy” is an oxymoron; by definition, bureaucratic institutions are not amenable to change. The sociological literature on the East Asian developmental state has articulated the processes by which authoritarian states relied on rigid bureaucratic apparatus and their evolution to implement development policies during the late twentieth century. Despite historical legacies, the authoritarian bureaucracies in East Asia have undergone substantial transformations in the last decade. This paper discusses the relaxation of bureaucratic rigidity, and devolution of political power towards non-state actors in the face of environmental challenges.

This study focuses on the case of China, seeking to understand how environmental issues have brought challenges and opportunities to the regime. How have localities in China devised different strategies to respond to pressures from above and below regarding environmental degradation? As different places experiment with innovative forms of environmental governance, what are the resulting differences in policy outcomes? These questions are not only important for understanding the current state of environmental governance in China, but also critical for contributing sociological knowledge about mechanisms of accountability, institutional isomorphism, and political legitimacy under authoritarianism.

The empirical discussion is informed by ethnographies in four Chinese cities, including Baoding, Dujianyang, Hangzhou, and Tianjin. It also draws from archival research in Beijing. This paper concludes that, in China, environmental protection is the most politically devolved policy area. Thus, environmental governance exhibits significant diversity across localities. In places where the bureaucracy remains tightly controlled by the central state, environmental governance reflects a genuine commitment to ecological sustainability, even at the cost of economic growth. Contrarily, in places where the local state enjoys higher levels of autonomy and flexibility, bureaucrats are more likely to pursue partnerships with private businesses and other non-state actors. These partnerships tend to promote business development and political maneuver under the pretext of environmental protection.

**RC03-76.4**

**LI, YIFEI** (University of Wisconsin-Madison, yifei1@ssc.wisc.edu)

**ZHONG, XIAOHUA** (Tongji University)

*The State on the Street: Visible Hands in Creative City-Making in Shanghai*

Historically, cities are strategic sites for the penetration of state authority. They are critical posts for taxation, defense, and trade. It is therefore no surprise that cities bear extensive marks of the state. With the rise of creative economy, however, the literature has moved beyond bottom-up, spontaneous, and community-driven forms of urban initiatives. Especially when it comes to urban culture, there is much discussion about the explosion of creativity and entrepreneurialism from below; the state seems to have disappeared from the sociological field of vision.

In this working paper, we bring the state back in. We critically interrogate the role of the state in the creation of the urban creative economy. The discussion is based on a structured comparison of three art districts in Shanghai, including Tianzifang, M50, and Bridge Eight. We develop the comparison along three dimensions. First, we situate the timing of development in the broader context of urbanization. Over the past two decades, the “norms” of urban development have gradually shifted from massive demolition towards historic preservation. The focus on timing enables us to understand how the state shapes the trajectory of creative city-making. Second, we pay particular attention to the various actors that played crucial roles in each of these projects. We attend to the contribution of different actors, as well as relations between actors. Third, we bring to light the importance of spatial attributes of each project area in constraining and facilitating the exercise of state power.

Our empirical evidence points to a more nuanced conception of the state than previously reported in the literature. We explain why, on different occasions of creative city-making, the state exhibits different levels of intervention, from tacit agreement to active support. We advance a relational conception of the state to better account for the rise of art districts.

**RC28-483.2**

**LI, YU** (Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, liyu2004@gmail.com)

*Class Boundaries in Cross-Class Friendships: A Preliminary Study Based on Social Eating Network Data in China*

China’s class structure is changing dramatically after market-oriented economic reforms. Economic marketization and privatization of ownership has created a new pattern of social stratification, which differs from the cadre-dominated social hierarchy in the state socialist era. Based on a national survey in China which reported social eating network among 5000 households, this paper documented social networks structure among 12 occupation-based classes, and examined patterns of friendship ties across class boundaries. In particular, analysis of strength and diversity of class cross-society ties suggests (1) the pattern of friendship is affected by social class structure, and social resources can be mobilized across class boundary through social network channels, (2) Varying degrees of social-network cohesion is exhibited among different social classes, (3) the manual-unmanual boundary is significantly more permeable than authority, expertise and property-based class boundaries.

**TG06-962.2**

**LIANG, LI-FANG** (National Yang-Ming University, lijiang.tw@gmail.com)

*Living in the Gray Zone: State’s in/Exclusion of Live-in Migrant Care Workers in Taiwan*

Since 1992, in order to accommodate demographic necessities—including the increase in the number of double-salary families and the “graying” of the population in Taiwan as fertility rates decline and people live longer—the Taiwanese government has allowed the immigration of domestic workers and care workers as short-term contract labor force to shoulder the responsibilities of caring for older adults, people with disabilities, the sick, and younger children. In 2013, the number of migrant care workers in Taiwan reached a stunning 200,530 compared to 26,233 in 1997. In contrast to their counterparts working in the factories, live-in migrant care workers are not applied to Labor Standard Law which defines the rights of workers.

Relying upon institutional ethnography, in this essay I demonstrate how the specific lived experiences of live-in migrant care workers are shaped by the social organization of carework in Taiwan within the context of labor migration. This study investigates migrant labor policy in general and migrant care labor policy in particular to illustrate how the Taiwanese government includes migrant workers into private labor market to solve the shortage of care labor on the one hand. On the other, live-in migrant care workers are excluded from full legal protection by the Taiwanese government through its practice of state sovereignty.

**RC34-587.6**

**LIANG, YAN** (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, liangyanpku@gmail.com)

*Exploring the Meaning of Social Justice in Chinese Context*

The globalization process has been greatly affecting the development of many professions as well as the young people who strive to become one recognized member of the professions. Among the many professions, social work, with its long tradition in pursuing social justice is the major concern here. This paper attempts to investigate how social work graduates in China understand and interpret the key concept of social justice, the value that they should be devoted to defend, and what factors contribute to their understandings and interpretations. As a qualitative research, in-depth semi-structure interview was adopted to collect opinions from 23 social work students in Guangdong province.

Result indicates that this group of interviewed students perceives social justice as a distant ideal which is too difficult to achieve. From the students’ narratives, a strong sense of powerlessness was detected and they feel constrained a lot by current social and political reality in Chinese society. They mostly construct the idea of justice within a nation-state framework by using a resource-distribution scheme.

Their conception of social justice is largely a mixed product of Western-orientated social work education and their growing-up experience in transitional Chinese society. In addition, it is worth exploring the distinctive and long-lasting effect of their received political education (mainly derived from Marxists’ theories) in high school, which offers them vocabulary, standpoint, and theoretical assumptions to develop their interpretations of justice. Based on above empirical findings, this research suggests some future directions for promoting a more inclusive and globalized understanding of social justice among the Chinese youth.
A Text-Mediated Buddhist Conglomerate and Its Practitioners: Using Institutional Ethnography to Explore Lay Followers’ Religious Experience in Tzu-Chi

The purpose of this paper is to use concepts of Institutional Ethnography (Smith, 2005) to explore the way in which texts coordinate lay followers’ religious activities in the Tzu-Chi Organisation (hereafter, Tzu-Chi), one of the largest and the most resourceful Buddhist civil organizations in contemporary Taiwan. Although it started as a small civil foundation with a few Bikkhunis and a dozen of lay female followers in the late 1970s, it has grown into an international religious “conglomerate” within half a century, and owns subsidiaries across charity services, educational institutions, medical centres, media industry, and so on. Offering a wide range of charity services and voluntary programs, Tzu-Chi organization transforms the way in which Taiwanese people think about and practice Buddhism. Scholars are aware of the thriving power and transformative structure of this organization. However, not enough debates have been devoted to a) the way in which lay followers, especially female participants, respond to this new form of religious organization, and b) interweaves the discussion with rapid socio-economic changes of 20th century Taiwan. Therefore, the researcher conducted 15 in-depth interviews on female volunteers of Tzu-Chi in order to find out the way in which the followers adapt Buddhist doctrines and practices through the organization’s modern form. The research findings demonstrate that a) in a rapidly changing society, Tzu-Chi transforms Buddhist groups into a new form of religious organization that offers practices where housewives build up horizontal ties outside the private sphere; b) media texts such as the founding nun’s book publications, monthly magazines, TV dramas produced by its own TV network, and so on, as well as lay followers’ participations in the organization’s volunteering activities help to consolidate and coordinate lay followers’ religious identities.

Religious Sisterhood Among Female Audience of Da-Ai Dramas

The purpose of this paper is to examine the way in which the audience responds to prime-time dramas broadcast on a widely watched religious channel (and another commercial TV network), owned by one of the largest Buddhist civil organisations in contemporary Taiwan—Tzu-Chi Organisation. Tzu-Chi started as a humble civil foundation with a dozen of lay female followers and a few Bikkhunis that offers charity-based services in the late 1970s. Within half a century, it has grown into a huge religious “conglomerate” which owns subsidiaries across charity services, education institutions, medical centres, media industry, and so on. Among its various types of multimedia platforms, the success of its TV network (Da-Ai TV) draws attention from one of the largest commercial TV network (CTV) and started to broadcast the Da-Ai’s prime-time drama (also known as Da-Ai Dramas) across both networks from Jan, 2013. As Tzu-Chi has increasing visibility and influence in a competitive TV market in Taiwan, this paper aims to explore the way in which the prime-time dramas are watched and interpreted among followers and non-followers. The researcher have conducted in-depth interviews on 13 female audience who have been watching prime-time dramas on Da-Ai TV for more than six months. The research findings demonstrate that the audience focuses on the edutainment purposes when choosing to watch Da-Ai TV because a) watching these dramas is seen as an easier alternative to acquire sophisticated Buddhist doctrines, and to practice them in everyday life; b) discussing these dramas with female colleagues or friends can be educational and encouraging, and, thus, helps to form horizontal ties among female audience.

Social Desirability Bias and Mode Effect in the Case of Voting Behavior

Response distribution and data quality are influenced by different mode of data collection. Such consequences are seen as mode effect. One significant influence of mode effect on data quality is social desirability bias, which is related to whether an interviewer is involved, pace of cognition process during interviews, sensitivity of survey questions, etc. For example, social desirability bias is more likely to occur in face-to-face interview when compared to telephone interview. Slower pace and the development of rapport in the former encourage respondents to think thoroughly and provide a socially desirable answer. However, previous research on desirability of mode effect did not obtain consistent findings. The problem of social desirability bias is found to be more severe in telephone interview than in face-to-face interview when dealing with voting turnout (Díaz de Rada, 2011; Voogt and Saris, 2005). This issue of such responding bias with the consideration of mode effect is worth further examination.

This study aims to examine mode effect on social desirability bias by comparing CATI and face-to-face interviews on the voting turnout of the 2004 president election in Taiwan. Data are drawn from two national representative sample conducted the same year after the election to eliminate possible recall error. Weighting by population characteristics, socio-demographic variables will be compared first to examine the dis/similarity of the two samples. Voting behavior, political attitudes and other related variables will be included in the multivariate analysis. Conclusion and discussion will be provided.

10th Anniversary of Hakka Television: A Study to Examine the Ethnic Broadcasting Policy in Taiwan

It is 2013 that the 10th anniversary of Hakka Television, the first ethnic broadcasting system in Taiwan. Reviewing the past 10-year development, there have been 3 ethnic television stations founded and operated in Public Television System to protect the minority language such as Hakka, Holo, and Indigenous. In this important moment, it is necessary to examine how the ethnic broadcasting worked in the past decade in Taiwan.

This research summarized the development of ethnic broadcasting during this decade from 2003 to 2013 in Taiwan by reviewing the literature, especially in Hakka communication. Furthermore, it also interviewed those who participated in either practical or academic field to discuss and give a suggestion for the next era.

The result shows that the population using Hakka is consistently growing owing to the broadcasting; however, it is still stated in an unequal position of language as a vulnerable one. In addition, this kind of situation is also shown inside Hakka community among different 5 accents; moreover, the gap is even widened in this group. It is obvious that the policy protecting the right of using and reducing the development gap among dialects still needs a great improvement in next decade.

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Second, social networks and new technologies will be considered inviting a rethink of the inclusion of these non-mainstream tools in the fields of intensive training. In fact, both the democratic transition and the educational system can be studied from the political point of view as an alliance and strategy for the construction of citizenship where students now have extended power coming out of the classroom and are intertwined with the adult world and “control”. From there, decentralization and participation mechanisms were built in that focused on serving and satisfying the diffuse demands of its citizens. Thus, the expansion of the democratic base with the introduction of students trained in an irreversible process as is the information era and digital culture has led to a dislocation of representation and alliances. As such, the discussion here will briefly include how new political consensus, access to education and new social networks have strengthened democratic processes around the world. In particular, it will be asserted that the new school within and with the democratic context in Argentina comprise a strategic alliance that must be ensured in order to discourage the development of undemocratic contexts conducive to coups or destabilizing conflict. In the first part, the current situation regarding democracy and education in Argentina will be presented. Next, an analysis of this situation will be given. Finally, conclusions and some ideas for future changes will be proposed.

RC49-797.2

LICHTENSTEIN, BRONWEN* (University of Alabama, blichten@ua.edu)
BARBER, BRAD* (Alabama Probation and Parole Office, brad.barber@alabpp.gov)

Stigma, HIV Law, and HIV Testing Among Offenders Under Community Supervision

In 2010, the U.S. Office of National AIDS Policy (ONAP) promoted a national strategy for HIV testing and linkage to care (“test and treat”), with emphasis on communities at risk. Potential barriers to HIV testing were cited, including HIV laws that criminalized non-disclosure to sexual partners. In order to identify such barriers, this study assessed knowledge and attitudes toward mandatory disclosure and HIV testing among 197 probationers and parolees in a southern state. Over two-thirds of participants had heard about the law (69.2%) and most believed that it was fair (85.5%). Most participants also supported HIV testing for offenders under community supervision (68%). Despite this support, 66.5% of participants believed that the law was a barrier to HIV testing because of fear, stigma, and potential for arrest. Perceptions of HIV/AIDS as a crime and non-disclosure as murder suggest increased stigma and resistance to “test and treat” among convicted offenders.

RC49-796.5

LICHTENSTEIN, BRONWEN* (University of Alabama, blichten@ua.edu)
WEBER, JOE (University of Alabama)

Women Foreclosed: A Gender Analysis of Housing Loss in the U.S. Deep South

Women were a focus of subprime lending during the housing boom, increasing their risk of mortgage foreclosure during the Great Recession of 2007-2011. Following Valentine’s (2007) call for a feminist geography on interactions between social categories and spatial ordering, this article investigates housing loss among women foreclosures in a southern U.S. county with a history of residential segregation. We collected data manually from legal notices and public access property tract data for GIS analysis. We found significant differences between women foreclosures in terms of marital status, race/ethnicity, and location. While married women foreclosures typically lived in majority-white areas throughout the county, their unmarried counterparts were clustered in low-income Black neighborhoods close to the county seat. Women’s foreclosure activity followed historical patterns of residential segregation, with privilege and disadvantage in juxtaposition with social hierarchies of race and class. We conclude that housing loss in the U.S. South is complicated by racial history and the subordinate status of ‘women alone’ in the property market.

RC24-431.3

LIDSKOG, ROLF* (Orebro University, rolf.lidskog@oru.se)

Public at Risk or Public As Risk? Managing Environmental Concerns through Risk Governance

Public relations, risk communication and participatory approaches to risk management have emerged as means to handle diverging interests in society; not least public perceptions could be a source of risk in the sense that public perceptions and opinions could pose a threat to the legitimacy and stability of existing ways of managing risk. Thus, risk governance focuses on how organizations deal not only with the technical calculation of risks, but also with the actors they perceive as possible threats and potential risks to the stability of the organization. This paper analyzes risk governance and the implications of it. The empirical material consists of three interview studies and two studies of public records on how Swedish authorities handled citizens and stakeholders’ claims for regulating nature. The analysis finds that the public claims were seen as a particular risk, where public outrage and loss of political legitimacy became part of the risk panora ma of the responsible agencies. In particular five mechanisms were used: dissemination of knowledge; naturalization of the problem; development of collective action; inclusion of stakeholders; and individualization of responsibility. Through these mechanisms, governmental agencies succeeded to influence stakeholders and citizens understandings and modify their claims. Thus, what took place was not only a process for governing nature, but also for governing people The paper ends by addressing the question whether this conclusion indicates the end of public participation or if it can serve as a trigger for more radical approaches of public participation.

RC08-165.1

LIDZ, VICTOR* (Drexel University College of Medicine, vctor.lidz@drexelmed.edu)
STAUBMANN, HELMUT (University of Innsbruck)

On The Development Of Talcott Parsons’ Conception Of Societal Community

On the Development of Talcott Parsons’ Conception of Societal Community During the 1950s and early 1960s, Talcott Parsons tried to write a general interpretive book on American society using the analytic methods he had developed with his function paradigm. Around 1960, he was joined in the task by his recent doctoral student, Winston White. Although the work was interrupted when White suddenly left academia in 1962, over 1200 pages of draft chapters and preliminary working papers were produced. Among the drafts and working papers are Parsons’ first attempts, using the four function paradigm, to develop a conception of the integrative subsystem of society. The initial attempt built essentially on Chicago School ecological notions of community in the sense of local community. It conceived the integration of society in terms of an aggregate of local communities. A later draft, from 1966, explored a range of social institutions that serve to integrate American society as a whole. In this work, Parsons sought to develop in analytical detail and in application to a complex modern society, the conception of societal community that had emerged in early drafts for his Societies; Evolutionary and Comparative Perspectives and The System of Modern Societies. Our presentation will discuss the differences between the two conceptions of the integrative subsystem and American society and will attempt to compare Parsons’ conception of societal community to current analyses of civil society and to Jeffrey Alexander’s The Civil Sphere. Parsons emphasized complexes of integrative institutions that have strongly equalitarian effects, but in contrast to Alexander and others, included as well institutions that have stratifying effects. He understood differences in levels of influence among individual actors, collectivities, and associations to be essential to social integration.

RC16-301.4

LIE, JOHN* (University of California, Berkeley, johnlie@berkeley.edu)

Misrecognizing the Modern: Japan and the Failure of Social Theory

Modern social theory rests on a series of misconceptions, the most important of which are ethnocentrism and presentism. That is, classical social theorists equated the modern with the west (and particular parts of the West at that) and with their contemporaneous reality. In so doing, as important as they are, their theorizing systematically misrecognized the nature of the modern. Yet “modernizing” Japan, and especially its social theorists, used the culture-bound and time-bound notions and in so doing not only misunderstood the nature of the West but also of the non-West, including most importantly Japan itself. Furthermore, the Japanese misunderstanding would in turn be absorbed by Western writers who were seeking precisely to overcome the limitations of classical social theory and of the modern. Needless to say, I am aware of disparate and divergent strands in social theories both in the West and in Japan but I wish to focus on the leading writers - most importantly, Marx and Weber - and consider the genealogy of misrecogni tion that continues to hobble the task of social theory today.

RC33-582.3

LIEBE, ULF* (University of Bern, ulf.liebe@soz.unibe.ch)
BEYER, HEIKO (University of Göttingen)
Using Factorial Surveys and Stated Choice Experiments to Investigate Discriminatory Attitudes and Preferences

Empirical research on discriminatory attitudes and behaviour grapples with the social undesirability of its object. In many studies using regular survey methods, estimates are biased, and the social context of discrimination is not taken into account. Several methods have been developed, especially to deal with the first problem. In this regard, the estimation of the ‘true value’ of discriminatory attitudes is at the centre of interest. However, methodological contributions focusing on the social context of attitude communication and discriminatory behaviour, as well as the correlation between both, are rare. We present two experimental methods which address those issues: factorial surveys and stated choice experiments. In a first study, the usefullness of factorial surveys is demonstrated with data on German anti-Semitism (N=279). We show that the rate of approval with anti-Semitic statements increases if (a) respondents are told that the majority of fellows agrees with such statements, (b) the term “Jews” is replaced by the term “Israelis”, and (c) reference to the Holocaust is made. Apart from the main effects of these experimental factors, significant interaction effects regarding the political attitudes and social status of respondents are observed. In a second study, a stated choice experiment on the purchase of olive oil and tomatoes was conducted in Germany (N=440). We find that respondents prefer Italian and Dutch products (control treatment) compared to Israeli and Palestinian ones (discrimination treatment). There are no significant differences between preferences for a so called ‘Peace product’ (which is produced jointly by Israelis and Palestinians) and products from Italy as well as the Netherlands. Yet, taking discriminatory attitudes (anti-Semitic and anti-Arabic attitudes) into account, a strong correlation between both, are rare. We present two experimental methods which address those issues: factorial surveys and stated choice experiments. In a first study, the usefulness of factorial surveys is demonstrated with data on German anti-Semitism (N=279). We show that the rate of approval with anti-Semitic statements increases if (a) respondents are told that the majority of fellows agrees with such statements, (b) the term “Jews” is replaced by the term “Israelis”, and (c) reference to the Holocaust is made. Apart from the main effects of these experimental factors, significant interaction effects regarding the political attitudes and social status of respondents are observed. In a second study, a stated choice experiment on the purchase of olive oil and tomatoes was conducted in Germany (N=440). We find that respondents prefer Italian and Dutch products (control treatment) compared to Israeli and Palestinian ones (discrimination treatment). There are no significant differences between preferences for a so called ‘Peace product’ (which is produced jointly by Israelis and Palestinians) and products from Italy as well as the Netherlands. Yet, taking discriminatory attitudes (anti-Semitic and anti-Arabic attitudes) into account, a strong correlation between those attitudes and stated behaviour (purchase of Israeli, Palestinian and jointly produced products) can be found. This adds support to the hypothesis that discriminatory attitudes hold behavioural consequences.

RC06-118.6
LIETZMANN, TORSTEN* (Institute for Employment Research, torsten.lietzmann@iab.de)

The Impact of Unemployment on Male Gender Role Attitudes in Germany

Germany has a long-standing tradition as a welfare state with a pronounced male breadwinner orientation in social and family policy. In the last decades there have been some reforms in the direction of a more gender egalitarian "adult worker model", particularly for women.

In this paper we want to explore the impact of unemployment on men's gender role attitudes within this new policy framework, assuming that unemployment might lead to a more egalitarian view on gendered work-family attitudes. The new labour market policy in Germany has a general notion that assigns obligations to work to both male and female recipients of unemployment benefits which might lead to less pronounced male breadwinner attitudes among unemployed men living in a couple. For women it has been shown that unemployment status has an influence on gender role attitudes. In explaining this phenomenon, it has been argued that there are two mechanisms at work: first, there is a selection effect implying that women with more employment oriented attitudes have a higher probability to be employed. Second, there is an adjustment of attitudes, that is, changing one's own attitudes in response to employment status in order to reduce "cognitive dissonance".

We conduct an empirical analysis of the relationship between gender role attitudes and unemployment for men and women who are interested in the effect parenthood has on this relationship. Fatherhood, in particular, might lead to a more egalitarian view on gendered work-family attitudes among men as it fosters male responsibility for family income.

RC48-786.4
LIJLA, MONA* (School of Global Studies, Mona.lilja@gu.se)
BAAZ, MIKAEL (School of Business, Economics and Law)

Theorizing Queer Temporalities

Traditionally, feminist research has focused more on the content and the supposed effects of gender norms and their relations to power, than how the gendered power relations may change. However, there has been a tenet within feminism and—more recently—masculinity studies, which more specifically discusses how to change these power relations. A further research specifically looking at how gender norms change is warrant. How might the gender stereotypes that surely inform the enactment of violence, transform into something new? In queer pedagogy advocates try to find solutions for resisting gendered norms, for example, through queering time. The question is what is mean by 'temporality' and 'queer'? What norms of temporality are queer supposedly challenging? Taking temporality in queer studies as starting point new strategies of resistance,
against different gendered power relations, prevail. This paper, discusses various resistance strategies in relation to different attempts to reach gender equality.

RC20-352.2

LILLEJOA, LAUR* (Tallinn University, laur@tlu.ee)

Change of Basic Human Values in Europe 2002-2012

Values research is gaining an increasing popularity among social scientists and there exists several theories, trying to deal with this complex phenomenon. Given study is based on the Basic Value theory by Shalom Schwartz, which while describing a theoretical structure of basic values, has created a robust framework for both cross-time and cross-cultural value comparisons.

During last two decades, Schwartz has developed several value instruments, which has been used in numerous surveys around the world. Given analyses use data from European Social Survey (ESS), which includes one of mentioned instruments - a short version of portrait value questionnaire (PQV-21). ESS is a comparative social survey with free access and very high quality criterions. It was started in 2002 and is conducted in every second year in most of European countries. Therefor this survey provides a database with nearly 300000 cases from year 2002 through 2012, covering very dramatic period of developments in Europe.

Given study is not analyzing value change only on country level, but distinguishes also major ethnic minorities where applicable, which gives a more adequate picture of real differentiations and enables to describe occurred change in more detail.

The broader aim of this analysis is to fit the change of Europeans basic values into larger societal-change context, following the transition from economic prosperity to regression, which would also allow a better understanding of the value phenomenon in general.

RC51-830.2

LILLRANK, PAUL* (Aalto University, paul.lillrank@aalto.fi)

The New Normal As a System Challenge

Since the Lehman shock 2008 there has been a growing sense that the economy is out of joint. The world is not as it used to be during the period of Modern Normal, roughly from 1870 to 1970. The growth potential and progress of advanced economies is lost in systemic changes.

There have been several attempts at grand diagnostics. Francis Fukuyama and Avner Offer have described the Great Disruption in the microsystems of social life as a consequence of mass opulence. For the majority of people in the advanced world biological survival is no longer a daily concern, therefore the traditional foundation of morals have been eroded.

The New Normal argument by Tyler Cowen and Richard Gordon has it that “the low hanging fruit” of modern technology, demographics, the cold war, and educational mobilization have been picked. The fall of the iron and bamboo curtains have opened the world and, according to Moises Naim, created the “more, mobility, and mentality revolutions”. Daniel Alpert argues that the main disruption is an oversupply of both capital and labor, and a lack of aggregate demand. Edmund Phelps details how massive borrowing is not channelled into productive investments, but absorbed by new corporatism.

Tyler Cowen argues that due to Internet, globalization and smart machines “average is over” and the middle classes are shrinking. Ian Morris builds a historical argument about “growth ceilings” that can’t be penetrated without major systemic changes.

In the international debate Japan is seen as an example of things to come. In spite of economic and demographic decline, social order and reasonable labor force participation have been maintained. Therefore the question is, can Japan again be seen as “number one” in adjustment to the New Normal?

RC22-387.4

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Korea in Civilizational Perspective

TBA

RC16-282.3

LIM, WOONTAEK* (Keimyung University in Korea, wtlims02@gmail.com)

Rediscovery of Asia – from the Value-Based Orientalism to Strategic Universal Asianism

The so-called Asian Values debate has long history. In the late 19th and the early 20th century not only in Japan, but also in China as well as other Asian countries (e.g. Korea and India), the Asian intelligensia had dealt with the modernization. They faced with the essential problem, in which they would want on the one hand to slough off categories of the orientalism such a like orientalism defined by the western, to find the Asian way of modernization, which consist of democracy, nationalism, and welfarism. Despite of brief contents, he has tried with these principles to pioneer the strategic universal Asianism unless falling into a trap of ‘Great Asia’, which had been identified as the main obstacles in the way of East Asian integration.

Focusing on the past debate inherited in the present to criticize certain version of so-called ‘duality’, one engages in the universal professional norm of journalists as a value framework alternative conceptions of Asian commonality, this article will examine the dynamics of critical regionalism in Asia from the 1990s to today, and suggest new dimensions of universal Asianism like peace, prosperity of mankind, democratic sovereignty, and socio-cultural integration.

RC05-114.4

LIM, YOUNGHYANG* (The University of Tokyo, y.lim0522eiko@gmail.com)

The Profession of Minority Journalists: The Voices of Zainichi (ethnic Korean) Journalists in Mainstream Newsrooms

This study aims to explore how minority journalists follow their profession in mainstream newsrooms. Japanese academic discourses pivoting around journalism and multiculturalism have criticized their mainstream media for presenting a news frame confined to the national boundaries, which imposes the readership as ethnically homogeneous. Although these works offer valuable suggestions, roles of foreigners inside mass media including journalists have not gained much attention as a research interest in Japan. With increasing diversity of residents, however, a demand for minority participation in the media industry slowly emerges; considering effects of minority journalists as members of mainstream media may redeem an absence of approaching minorities as subjects.

Previous studies in America clarify that minority journalists have two natures - called ‘duality’: one engages in the universal professional norm of journalists such as objectivity, the other adopts a viewpoint as a minority in journalism. This study redefines this ‘duality’ as a structure of conflict between ‘professional identity’ and ‘ethnic identity’, and investigates compatibility of this structure for Japan by interviewing 10 Zainichi (ethnic Koreans) journalists in mainstream media, - one of the biggest minority groups in Japan.

As a result, predominance of ‘professional identity’ over ‘ethnic identity’ is observed in Zainichi case, so there is no conflict such as previous American studies indicate. This absence of conflict reveals that Zainichi journalists do not necessarily pursue ‘ethnic identity’ as their foremost mission, however utilizing this ‘ethnic identity'...
Ciencia, Tecnología e Industria a Servicio De La Inclusión Digital y Social

En Brasil existe entre todos 3 millones de PCs, o sea, personas en sillas de ruedas con parálisis cerebral. Actualmente nadie puede decir que esta inserto en el mundo y que puede interferir en el mundo o esta fuera de las grandes redes sociales en el Internet. Para enfrentar esto fue desarrollada una pesquisa de sociología integrada de tecnologías digitales y enero aprendizaje. En medio de una red agencia de fomento de pesquisa, fábrica de productos de accesibilidad, Universidades, familia de los pacientes, terapeutas, escuela y poder público. El objetivo final de la pesquisa era un producto industrial acoplado en una silla de ruedas postural y de procesos técnicos especialmente configurados para realizar inclusión digital y social de jóvenes en silla de ruedas y que no pueden mover los miembros superiores.

El artículo presenta una pequeña introducción teoría de la vida social simbólica que fundamenta la aplicación de la pesquisa, descrito dos casos bien diferenciados de éxito de inclusión digital en la pesquisa: una joven con lesión neuronal congénita en proceso de alfabetización asistida por computadora y otra joven con lesión adquirida – ya alfabetizada. Ambas utilizan mouse de cabeza y recursos de vocalización computacional asistida integrada en servicios interdisciplinarios de rehabilitación e inclusión digital y social. Destacamos lo prioritario de la red de compañeras montada entre terapeutas, Universidad y una industria de productos de accesibilidad y el impacto del medios de comunicación delante de los resultados positivos alcanzados con las dos jóvenes. Por fin, desarrollamos una rápida inclusión.

LIMA NETO, FERNANDO (Pontificia Universidade Católica, fercoline@gmail.com)

Reframing Citizenship in Contemporary Brazil: The Effectiveness of Democratic Institutions

After the highly enthusiastic expectations raised by the re-democratization of Brazil in the 1980’s, contemporary sociologists and political scientists are more likely to analyze the effectiveness of political institutions that were created by the democratic constitution in 1988. This work compares the democratic effectiveness of two of these institutions: the conselhos (councils) and the ouvidorias (ombudsmen). Each of them sets a particular way of dealing with patrimonialism, a traditional obstacle to democracy in Brazil. The research results indicate that both institutions present considerable limitations to democratic governance inasmuch as they reproduce traditional practices they were supposed to confront. In spite of that, the institutional frame of conselhos is better adapted to absorb social control practices. The work proposes a systematic reflection on the relations between the constitutional foundations of these institutions, the role played by them in politics and the individual perceptions of their agents. The experience of conselhos and ouvidorias are also analyzed in the light of the broader debate on the reformulation of conventional patterns of political representation in contemporary Brazil. The main challenge to improve their democratic effectiveness is to encompass political autonomy and accountability mechanisms in their formal dispositions and daily activities.

LIMA NETO, FERNANDO (Pontificia Universidade Católica, fercoline@gmail.com)

Social Justice, Philanthropy and Ecology: The Symbolical Legacy of Brazilian NGOs

This work seeks to analyze the longstanding symbolical legacy that frames Non Governmental Organizations’ experience in Brazil. The main objective is to identify the social values which give sense to the very notion of NGO by analyzing its variations of meaning throughout history. Firstly, I present a macro sociological approach in order to deal with the emergence of the NGO field in Brazil. The connections between church, state and society for the promotion of social welfare generated the three major social values that confer meaning to the NGO’s experience: social justice, philanthropy and ecology. The first two have a common historical origin, the organizations of lay Catholics which were present in the context of promoting social welfare in Brazil since the colonial period. In turn, the consecration of the value of ecology concerns a different context, dating mainly from the decades of 1990 and 2000. I also build on a micro sociological approach in order to interpret these values in the light of the individual trajectory of Herbert de Souza, known as Betinho, the major actor in the formation of these institutions. Betinho’s biography presents individual frames to the macro-historical process of transformation of the value of Christian charity into those of social justice and philanthropy. The research results indicate the social values of social justice, philanthropy and ecology as the main cultural codes that give meaning to the contemporary phenomenon of NGOs in Brazil.

LIN, CHUNN-YING (association professor, aying@mail.ndhu.edu.tw)

Money Matters for Early Childhood Education: The Effects of Education Subsidy on Preschool Child Readiness in Taiwan

For many children, high quality early learning environment can provide lots of the experiences and skills that help build a foundation for later school success. Among the numerous measures of early childhood education and care quality, some closely linked to later success in school are those which assess school readiness. Many researchers have been claiming that education subsidy is a significant factor related to children’s learning and development. In 2010, the Taiwan authority announced “The Free Education Program for Five-Year-Old Children”. This program which was expected to benefit a larger ratio of population revealed the importance that Taiwan government has attached to early childhood education. However, little information is available about “the effects of this program’s subsidy on preschool children’s school readiness” and “can this program’s subsidy really minimize the gap between disadvantaged and advantageous children”. This study used two waves survey for 1073 preschool students who are 5 years old from Eastern Taiwan to construct a longitudinal analysis, in order to examine the relationships between subsidy of the program and the development of children’s readiness. The results showed that subsidy of the free education program has significant influences on children’s school readiness development. Preschool children who are lower family socioeconomic status are more likely to accept extra subsidy of free education program, and further will reduce the school readiness gap with their counterparts of non-lower family socioeconomic status. That is to say, the subsidy of free education program for five-year-old children in Taiwan really diminishes the school readiness developmental gap between disadvantaged and advantageous children. The implications of the findings for theory, practice, and preschool education policy are also discussed.

LIN, JI-PING (Association professor, jiping.sinica.edu.tw)

Workload and Wage Gain As Determinant Indicators of Constructing a Composite Index Reflecting Worker Well-Being: Evidence from Taiwan Record-Linkage Data of Manpower Surveys

In light of tremendous institutional changes in the labor markets and working conditions, the research devotes to establish some labor indicators in the hope of reflecting labor transitions and enhancing international comparisons. Although existing official statistics help shed lights on recent development trend, they are not capable of providing us with dynamics and evolution of a complex labor market system temporally and spatially at individual level. Based on 900 thousand individual laborers collected from the 1980-2010 micro data sets of Taiwan Manpower Utilization Surveys (MUSs), the research uses record linkage technique to link individual records of MUSs, creating the so-called quasi-longitudinal MUS (QLMUS). QLMUS is not only large in data size, but also rich in labor information, including demographic characteristics, human capital, work status, employment dynamics, and individual wage income. On the basis of the constructed QLMUS, the research aims to study the evolution of labor well-being in the past three decades. With other factors being fixed, the study constructs an indicator of labor well-being (ILWB) on the basis of joint distribution of individual wage income and workload. ILWB is measured by the joint integral with respect to individual wage income and individual workload, which can not only reflect the collective well-being of labor by social class, region, labor market institution, but also enable us to explore the joint effect of labor market flexibility and security, or flexisecurity, and to reflect various conditions of labor market, worker’s life, labor’s value and labor market inequality. Research findings serve as the base for the design and provision of evidence-based labor market policy.

LIN, LIANG-WEN (University of California, Los Angeles, liangwen0626@gmail.com)

Education Faculty Members’ Perceptions of and Responses to the Sci-Oriented Academic Evaluation Systems in Taiwan

The main purpose of this research is first to investigate Education Faculty members’ perceptions of and responses to the SSCI-oriented academic evaluation systems in Taiwan, and then to analyze the relevant factors of how the faculty members perceive and respond to these systems. Semi-structured interviews
were conducted with 38 academics in the Field of Education from across Taiwan including 17 full professors, 10 associate professors, and 11 assistant professors. P. Bourdieu’s field theories, M. Burawoy’s theory of voluntary servitude, and neo-liberalism that has become globally dominant in higher education policies were referred as the primary theoretical frameworks.

The conclusions are as follows.

1. In terms of Education Faculty members’ perceptions, the SSCI-oriented academic evaluation systems were established top-down and followed in the logic of natural science. The main purpose and underlying logic of the SSCI-oriented academic evaluation systems are against the professional scholarships of Education, and the resistance of faculties thus is inescapable.

2. What Education Faculty members propose to modify the SSCI-oriented academic evaluation systems reflects authentically their calling of re-emphasizing the education core values.

3. This research contributes mainly to unearthing the difference of practical concerns and responsive strategies amongst full, associate, and assistant professors. Theories of field, capital, and social space proposed by Bourdieu present a substantially analytic framework, while neo-liberalism and Burawoy’s voluntary servitude theory offer modest explanations.

4. The research provides delicate analyses of relevant factors in the institutional field, although the difference within gender, university types, and dis/advantaged positions are not yet systematically discovered. The relevant factors in the institutional field include the messages embedded in and transferred from the institutional practices, and the hidden rule of the review process. The factors explain why different faculty members share the same response.

RC34-603.8
LIN, LIANG-WEN* (University of California, Los Angeles, liangwen0626@gmail.com)

Identity Formation and Social Relations on Facebook for Taiwanese College Students

The purpose of my research is to reveal how Taiwanese college students express who they are through Facebook. Based in Taipei, Taiwan, this study applied a multi-sized approach and methods including interviews and textual analysis to explore the identity work and social relations on Facebook among college students in Taiwan, which exists under the surveillance of unseen audiences and the influence of technocapitalism in the context of cultural globalization and consumerism.

Facebook has gradually played a substantial role in students’ college life due to cultural globalization facilitated by information and communication technology, and the international mobility of higher education. Specifically, Taiwanese youth culture embraces a hybrid of American, Japanese, and Korean popular culture because of Taiwan’s historical context and geographic location. This cultural phenomenon thus reflects not only the global influence of American site Facebook but also the cultural interflow within the Pacific Rim area between Taiwan, Japan, and Korea.

32 participants were recruited from the same department of two universities for analytical purposes, as they offer similarities and differences that make for an interesting comparison of dissimilarities not only in urban and rural areas but also in public and private universities. In each university, 8 first-year and 8 fourth-year were recruited to compare changes of identity formation influenced by each university over time. Within each year, there were 4 male and 4 female students for gender consideration.

The conceptions of performance introduced by Goffman, distinction proposed by Bourdieu, and surveillance developed by Foucault are referred as the primary theoretical frameworks in this research. The preliminary findings are as follows.

1. It’s all/not only about having fun?
2. Awareness of image management vs. ordinariness;
3. Intersection of gender and class.

The results will be situated in debates on subculture versus post-subculture within youth cultural studies.

RC30-516.4
LIN, MEI-LING* (National Open University, Taiwan, paulina@kcg.gov.tw)

The Global Crisis, International Migration and Social Change: Increased Needs for Employment Flexibility and Its Consequences for Social Inequalities

The recent global economic down-turn, resulting in insecure and precarious labour markets, is likely to intensify the societal transformations. The paper seeks to provide deeper understanding of global social inequality and addresses contemporary inequality from the perspective of the multiple discourses of difference. Migration, and porous economic, social and political boundaries burden governance and demand innovative solutions to problems unique to global crisis. Asia is not only a migration-receiving area but it is notable for sending massive emigrants. The author utilizes the mobility paradigm or integrates it with other perspectives of inequality, such as global cultural and political economy. The paper examines mobility as the paradigm for understanding social life, and explores these new migration situations as well as the attempts of management of this new migration landscape. The author articulates three analytic approaches of migration: the first one focuses on the timing and anticipation of migration, in its family and social components. The paper that should address include: (1) the uneven embeddedness of transnational migrants in the societies to which they are connected transnational migrants’ adaptation strategies to become embedded in more than one society, (2) constructions of cultural hybridity and/or cosmopolitanism as strategies to attempt to maintain and/or increase social integration in more than one society, (3) the issues that arise for transnational migrants when they have crossed national boundaries to live elsewhere in terms of not being or feeling integrated in either one society. The author concludes with a summary of the main arguments and recommendations. The methods of the study include literature review and survey research.

RC34-584.9
LIN, MEI-LING* (National Open University, Taiwan, paulina@kcg.gov.tw)

Youth Education-Work Nexus and New Configuration of Social Risks. Young People, Inequality and Youth Work

This paper examines the education and work nexus in the lives of young people to demonstrate varied forms of potentialities, vulnerabilities, and types of resilience, and explores experiences of youth in terms of how education and work are integrated and/or disintegrated. The author examines the nature of shifts occurring in the context of global social policy thinking and practice, examines the analytic details of the labour market reforms, that share the same logic of selective exclusion for younger cohorts, and then considers their social, occupational, economic, and demographic consequences to depict the inequality scenarios can be predicted for the local communities. The paper is structured according to a number of key topical foci, namely: (a) to seek to determine what social, economic and institutional factors account for the different degrees of social vulnerability present in a young population, (b) to explore the causes and (un)intended consequences that globalization has had on labour market outcomes in different phases of the life course, (c) to examine global social policy thinking and practice, (d) to understand economic insecurity, youth poverty and social protection, (e) to engage youth discourses in potentialities, vulnerabilities and resilience, and to determine how well these themes apply or unsuitably capture the nature of education and work structures impacting contemporary youth, (f) to understand the development of social inequality structures in the course of increasing needs for employment flexibilization, and how the process of globalization has influenced life-course patterns and inequality structures in the local communities. The author would like to debate the results of qualitative and quantitative semi-structured research, but also focus on the theoretical concepts used in the analysis.

INTE-20.5
LIN, NAN* (Duke University, gnanlin@gmail.com)

Advancing Social Capital Research: A Discussion of East Asia Research Contributions

This presentation will review recent and current studies of social capital in East Asia and explore their contributions to the global literature on social capital and the development and advance of social capital theory and methods. Emphasis will be given to cultural and political institutions as contingencies of accessing and using social capital in different societies.

JS-41.3
LIN, QIANHAN* (National University of Singapore, qianhan@gmail.com)

The Unequal Pathways to Adulthood in China: A Holistic Approach of Assessing the Role Transitions

Rapid economic and social changes coupled with constant changing policies have had impacts on the ways in which young adults structure their pathways to adulthood in China. Different from previous studies on demographic markers in young adulthood in China where the focuses are on specific life events, our paper applies a holistic approach to the transition to adulthood based on the 2006 and 2008 waves China’s General Social Survey. This study enhances the literature by presenting the ways in which social class and structural factors influence the occurrence and timing of major life events as a whole. We have distinguished five prototypical pathways to adulthood. Clear differences are found in the trajecto...
ries types between four subgroups defined by gender and household registration status, as well as between father’s social status. We also examine the evolution of transition using the typology built to reflect changes in both demographic and occupational spheres.

RC39-672.1
LIN, THUNGHONG* (Academia Sinica, zoo42@gate.sinica.edu.tw)
Governing Natural Disaster: State Capacity, Democracy and Human Vulnerability

The paper discusses how state capacity and democracy interact in affecting human vulnerability of natural disasters. For rule and revenue, political elites have the incentive to build up relevant state capacity preventing disaster impacts on the population and property. The incentive of the elites and the capacity protecting citizens shall be stronger under democratic competitive elections. Thus, strong state capacity effectively reduces human vulnerability especially in democracy. A panel data of 150 countries from 1995 to 2000 are used to illustrate the relationship between state capacity, democracy, and the impact of disaster. The empirical findings from the multilevel models imply that strong state and democracy are associated with the lower disaster death and victim tolls.

RC44-734.6
LIN, THUNGHONG* (Academia Sinica, zoo42@gate.sinica.edu.tw)
Politics Of Production In a World Factory: The Global Fragmented Despotism In Foxconn

In this article we describe some special characteristics of the world’s greatest factory (in terms of the number of employees) belonging to the Taiwanese enterprise, Foxconn group in Shenzhen, China. We argue that the factory regime has been shaped by three key elements: (1) internal globalization: it refers to the global brand names, especially the Apple group's authority and interventions of the production process in the factory; (2) organizational fragmentation: the fragmented structure of corporate governance, that is, the vertical fraction of business groups (BGs) and the horizontal segmentation of employees belonging to different nationalities. The fragmentation led to the strong autonomy of BGs and incomplete information between BGs; and, (3) workplace despotism: the surplus of Chinese low-skilled rural workers enforced the arbitrary managerial power on the shop floor. According to the three elements, we name the factory regime as the “global fragmented despotism.” The organizational structure of world factory may be helpful for explaining Foxconn’s poor labor conditions and workers’ suicides happened in 2010.

ADH-996.2
LIN, TZE-LUEN* (National Taiwan University, tlin@ntu.edu.tw)
LEE, HO-CHING (National Taiwan University)
Mapping the Climate Discourse Networks: Media Coverage of Climate Change in Taiwan

There is an increasing media coverage and visibility on climate change in Taiwan. Few studies, however, have been done with regard to how issues of climate change have been reported in the newspapers. This paper intends to examine Taiwan’s newspapers from 2007 to 2008 as well as semi-structured interviews with climate experts. Through discourse and relational networks methods, the paper examine how and why the climate change media discourses have been framed and represented, and how they interact or reflect national climate change politics and policies. It concludes with a discussion of how these findings help us understand multiple actor and discourse networks that effect national climate policies.

RC44-739.4
LIN, VIVIAN WENLI* (City University of Hong Kong, vivian@voiceofwomensmedia.org)
Visualizing Voices of Women

There has been a gendered shift in migration from men to women in the past several decades. This feminization of migration is particularly noticeable with the exodus of Asian women leaving their countries - to serve as nurses in the United States for several decades. This feminization of migration is particularly noticeable with the long-term objective to contribute to their sense of empowerment and awareness of their rights as women and as workers through this process of self-reflection. Through an intimate process of gaining trust and access to different communities of migrant workers, we carefully build and cater a specific format for each group that will encourage them to share their stories. Local and migrant sex workers in Hong Kong will visualize their own voices by participating in making media themselves. This paper will examine the results of this study and the effects of these personalized narratives and the role it plays on the awareness of gender and migration at large.

JS-61.2
LIN, WEN-HSU* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, mars760512@gmail.com)
The Effects of Family Support and Friend Support on Adolescent Functioning: A Taiwanese Case

A number of factors affect adolescent functioning. This study investigates the respective contributions of perceived support from family and friends to various adolescent functioning, including deviance, depression, and self-esteem. Although previous studies have examined the relationships between family support, peer support, and adolescent functioning, these studies have some limitations, such as using an western sample (e.g., U.S.) and cross-sectional data. Using the Taiwan Youth Project (TYP), we employed latent growth curve model to explore how these two supports influence adolescent functioning. We expect to see that adolescents who experience high level of family support may have better functioning (e.g., high self-esteem and low depression) than adolescents who have low level of family support. We also expect to see similar results when support from friends is in the model. In addition to the individual effect from the two sources of support, we also investigate the moderating effects of these two supports on adolescent functioning. We expect to see significant interaction between these two supports such that high level of family support may have stronger effect on adolescent outcomes when friends’ support is at high level. In contrast, low level of family support may have negative impacts on adolescent functioning even when the level of friends’ support is at high level.

RC32-542.6
LIN, YA-FENG* (Louisiana State University, ylin7@tigers.lsu.edu)
A Multi-Level Analysis of the Effect of Age on the Female Employment Rate in Japan and Taiwan

Do women overcome the limitation of their life cycle in Japan and Taiwan? Scholars have seen that the relationship between female employment rate and age is an M-shape in these countries. More women enter the labor market after graduating from high schools or colleges, leave labor force due to marriages and/or childcare, return after their children are somewhat grown, and leave for retirement. Some scholars assert that this M-shape reflects the dilemma between families and jobs for women, while others believe that the curve is only due to cohort differences in women’s behaviors.

The OLS regression model cannot entangle the independent effects of age, period, and cohort because of statistical issues, and thus we need Age-Period-Cohort (APC) model to do so. Using this method, we attempt in this paper to clarify how age, period, and cohort each affect female employment and whether women’s participation in the labor force correlates with their family obligations or cohort transitions of women in Japan and Taiwan.

This research indicates that the M-shape is more suitable to describe relationships between female employment and age in Japan. The female employment rate has a dip around the late twenties and early thirties. This indicates that Japanese women choose to leave the job market because of marriages or childbirth and they will later return to work when their children begin to attend schools. Nonetheless, the present research produces more like an inverse U shape in Taiwan. Compared to their Japanese counterparts, Taiwanese women nowadays rarely give up jobs once they enter the job market. Taiwanese women re-entry to the labor force around 35 to 44 years old was observed in 1980 through 1995 or so. Since 2000, however, this re-entry has not been readily observed.

RC49-803.1
LIN, YUCHI* (University of Hertfordshire, ninio0731@gmail.com)
Rigidity, Culture-Related Conflict and Depression

Since marital law was abolished in 1987 in Taiwan, the rate of depression has dramatically increased. The reason for this remains uncertain. Some researchers think that this phenomenon might be related to the psychological conflict be-
between ‘social orientation’ and ‘personal orientation’ which is generated through the process of acculturation. Although the development of democratisation increases personal freedom, it also increases anomic. Hence, being influenced by Chinese culture in which the values of social groups are highly valued, people in Taiwan might feel anxious and uncertain when personal orientation is strengthened. Accordingly, the researchers suggest that the tension between social and personal orientations might trigger the formation of psychological conflict. Depression could also occur when people feel that the psychological conflict is too high to cope with. In this paper, the author attempts to propose that psychological conflict is expressed through depression but not through other constructs system. In the dynamic process of social change, depression might occur when the individual's construct system is rigid and not flexible enough to adapt to the tension between personal and social orientations, aroused by the changing society. This hypothesis is examined by conducting a survey and an interview. The survey has already been conducted and the interview was not enough statistical evidence to identify the relationship between depression and conflict. The interview is going to be conducted next month, and Repertory Grid Technique (RGT) will be adopt to qualitatively and quantitatively examine the relationship between the levels of the rigidity in terms of the construct system related to personal and social orientations and depression.

RC14-252.4

LINARES RODRÍGUEZ, VIRGINIA* (Profesora, virginal@ucm.es)
ABEJÓN MÉNDOZA, PALOMA* (Profesora, pabejonm@ccinf.ucm.es)

Influencia De Las Nuevas Tecnologías En La Prensa y Los Procesos De Opinión Pública: Una Nueva Cultura Periodística

El surgimiento de las nuevas tecnologías ha traído consigo un gran impacto en todos los ámbitos de la sociedad pero el más significativo, indudablemente, ha sido el cambio comunicativo, ya que ha supuesto la conexión entre personas, desde cualquier lugar del mundo, con algún tema en común. Así lo ha demostrado, por ejemplo, la teoría de seis grados de separación, recogida en el libro Six Degrees: The Science of a Connected Age del sociólogo Duncan Watts, que intenta comprobar que el ‘mundo es un pañuelo’.

La prensa no es un eslabón perdido en esta cadena tecnológica, pues ha sabido aprovechar todos los recursos que genera la red para propagar sus informaciones. Hoy día se concibe un medio de comunicación que no tenga su espacio en alguna red social como Facebook o Twitter, esta última siendo la horma de sus zapatos, ya que 140 caracteres son más que suficientes para que un titular informativo o de opinión, y que miles de seguidores se informen in situ.

RC16-279.3

LINDGREN, LENA* (Lund University, Lena.Lindgren@soclaw.lu.se)

‘Modern Times’: The Conceptualization of Contemporary Societies

This paper attempts to do three things in following the development of the concept of modernity. First, it is about the last three decades; from its initial appearance and its early critique in the eighties of the then emerging postmodernity, to the now frequently used and almost indispensable appearing trend when it comes to diagnosing contemporary societies. There has thus been a journey from conceptual polemics to its having become a part of the ‘dominant intellectual discourse’. Lyotard’s ‘La Condition postmoderne’ (1979) was probably the starting point. The dichotomy of Modernity versus Postmodernity (Habermas 1980) was established soon thereafter. Later the term gradually became an integrated part of sociological theory and it was declared that “Modernity is itself deeply and intrinsically sociological” (Giddens 1990). Modernity then came to refer to a ‘global condition’ and possibly also the beginning of a future ‘world sociology’.

The International Migration of Nurses and Doctors into Healthcare Systems: A Look into the Philippine Case

This paper explores parallels and dynamic interplays between charismatic Christianity (Pentecostalism and Lutheran charismatic revivalism) and ‘traditional’ understandings of mysterious power as related to an occult sphere in Iringa, a regional capital of South Central Tanzania. I discuss how notions of mystic power as constructive, defensive and necessary yet also dangerous and potentially destructive are adopted into and partly transformed by charismatic discourses on the realm of darkness and related ritual practices of empowerment, rupture and spiritual struggle. Attempting to move beyond a rigid continuity-discontinuity dichotomy I suggest that the relationship between Pentecostal-charismatic Christianity and traditional religion/ culture may better be grasped in terms of coevalness, intersections and ongoing mutual influence than temporalising difference.

RC90-180.2

LINDIO-MCGOVERN, LIGAYA* (Indiana University Kokomo, lmcgover@iuuk.edu)

The International Migration of Nurses and Doctors into Healthcare Systems: A Look into the Philippine Case

The international migration of health professionals, such as nurses and doctors, has been a growing phenomenon in the globalization of the healthcare labor market, with serious consequences on the source countries’ capacity to maintain sustainable domestic healthcare system. One consequence is an estimated shortage of 4.3 million health professionals required for delivering essential health care services to populations in need, posing a major barrier to providing the essential lifesaving health services. A significant contributing factor to this shortage is the transnational migration, export and/or recruitment of health professionals from low and middle-income countries.

The general pattern of the international migration of nurses and doctors—where the movement is generally from the periphery/semi-periphery to the core market—is changing as emerging through fine-grained human interaction in interaction with containing coarse-grained structures (Gell-Mann, 2002, Hayz&Ashley, 2011) in what Stacey, et.al. (2000) call complex responsive processes. The ways in which human interaction dynamics generate emergent innovative structures can be clarified using complex systems models that include emergence. Novelty is understood as emerging through fine-grained human interaction in interaction with containing coarse-grained structures (Gell-Mann, 2002, Hayz&Lichtenstein, 2010) providing enabling structures from an eco-organizational perspective. We propose a complex system model of organizing emergent innovation.
Managing Social Unrest through Risk: Reintroducing the Debate

Sweden has in no way been spared from riots similar to those that took place in Parisian suburbs in 2005 and in the UK during 2011. Two events well known to the Swedish public were the manifestations of civil unrest in Malmo during the winter 2008 and Stockholm 2013. Recently municipalities in Sweden have begun to include the notion of social unrest in their local risk- and vulnerability analyses. Hence, social unrest is placed at the same ontological level as for example natural and manmade disasters, pandemics and climate change. Put differently, social unrest is managed by being represented as a risk phenomenon which consequently legitimizes specific measures to reduce the potential threat of societal disorder. Within the horizon of Foucauldian theorizing risk is employed here as a technology allowing the calculation about probable futures in the present followed by interventions in the present in order to control that potential future (Rose 2001:7). In documents pertaining to local risk- and vulnerability analyses social unrest is thus considered a phenomenon with an existence in itself, while at the same time specific groups are defined as being both at risk and being a risk to societal order. With this background there seems to be reason for returning to an old sociological debate on the status of social unrest. During the 1970s, Herbert Blumer (1971; 1978) engaged deeply in the nature and role of social unrest, arguing that social problems are fundamentally products of a process of collective definition rather than phenomena existing independently as objective social arrangements. In this paper I return to Blumer’s writings aiming to find out what he has to offer in a discussion on the present development. In addition I describe through a Foucauldian lens the process through which social unrest is made manageable using the technology of risk.
Sweden is commonly regarded as a country with some of the best housing standards in the world. The provision of ‘good housing’ has been at the core of the Swedish post-war welfare model, but, over the past decades, a systematic process of marketization has led to increasing housing shortage, and the lowering of housing standards, particularly affecting low income groups. A large amount of housing from the late 1960s is also in urgent need of renovation. Those who do not have the possibility to buy a dwelling are dependent on a shrinking rental market due to the systematic conversion of rental housing stock to tenant-owned housing, and the current reluctance of developers to start up new building projects. An important shift in the way decisions are made seems to have reached stalemate, leading to a paralysis of decision-making procedures.

This article will shed light on the organization, arguments and reception (by authorities and police) of these new social movements. We will give examples of the debate and present results from an ethnographic study based on interviews with activists from several marginalized housing areas in Sweden. We argue that this ‘dysfunctional housing market’ is the underlying cause of social space, gendered and racial segregation within the Swedish urban landscape.

**Confidence Building and Stakeholder Involvement in Nuclear Waste Management. the “Glocalization” of Social Acceptability**

In most of the nuclearized countries, the public agencies in charge of the development of a technical solution for the safe management of the radioactive waste were confronted to a strong opposition coming from anti-nuclear movements and local populations. These movements of contestation paralyzed all the decisional processes, leading the different agencies to transform their approaches and integrate what they call the “social aspects” (or the “problem of social acceptability”) of the waste into their research agenda.

In this context, this paper examines the way in which the nuclear sector has developed different strategies to react to this generalized contestation. It precisely analyses one of these strategies: the setting up of the “Forum for stakeholder confidence (FSC)”. The FSC is an international arena that was created in 2000 within the framework of the Radioactive Waste Management Conference of the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) at the OECD. The FSC gathers representatives from different national nuclear organizations and aims at facilitate the sharing of experiences in order to ensure a effective dialogue with the public with a view to strengthening confidence in the decision-making processes.

Drawing from qualitative fieldwork conducted in Belgium, document analysis and non-intrusive participation in meetings of the FSC, I will argue that the setting up of this international arena, in his ability to centralize all the experiments made regarding public participation and stakeholder involvement in different countries, and, therefore, in his ability to develop an diffuse “good practices” of public participation can be seen as a “strategy of glocalization” as defined by Ulrich Beck (2000). However, the FSC confronts a number of multi-level strategy that is almost impossible and the local and national level, seems to be very effective in preventing the apparition of new wave of contestation and will durably alter the social agency of local actors.

**The Role of Social Scientists in Dealing with the “Social Aspects” of High-Level Radioactive Waste Management in Belgium. Will Sociologists Tame Resistance?**

In most of the European countries that are confronted with the problem of radioactive waste, an important shift in the way decisions are made seems to have recently taken place, labeled by some scholars the “participative or deliberative turn” (Lettinck, 2010; Flora, 2009; Barth, 2006). While technocratic rationalities (based mainly on performance assessment and quantitative risk analysis) prevailed until the early nineties, they have proved to be unsuccessful and reached stalemate, leading to a paralysis of decisions-making procedures. Experts identified the “societal aspects” of nuclear waste management (mainly the emergence of organized local contestation) as the main cause of this paralysis and set up new tools of decision (e.g. SIA, local partnerships, consensus conferences) to deal with this new issue.

The present paper examines this “participatory turn” in the Belgian case. I identify the emergence of a new consensus among policy makers on how to deal with the “societal aspects” of high level waste management: it is claimed that the problem can only be properly handled if the expertise of social scientists is mobilized. Collaboration between nuclear and social scientists is therefore called upon by the actors of the nuclear sector as a way to unblock the decision-making process on nuclear waste.

Adopting a neo-institutionalist stance, I analyze the genealogy of this new kind of expertise in the field of nuclear waste management, tracking the idea of bringing social scientists in the process back to controversies in the late 1940s in the US. This genealogical account enables me to argue that this use of the social sciences can be seen as a way to maintain the prominence of technocratic rationality in participative decision-making processes.
The Marriage Squeeze for Aboriginal Men in Taiwan: The Impact of Ethnic Intermarriage Between Aborigines and Han Chinese People

Before 1970, the main stream of ethnic intermarriage in Taiwan was the elder veteran from Mainland China marrying aboriginal women, but the pattern of ethnic intermarriage between aborigines and Han Chinese has been changed due to a rapid economic transformation. In the past three decades, aborigines moved from their native villages to large metropolitan areas increasing and their spatial segregation from Han Chinese was decreased substantially. Accompanied by the population redistribution, the intermarriage rate of aborigines and Han Chinese has increased, and now aboriginal marriage is more likely to be accepted for aboriginal men declined. Although men and women both leave their hometown, the shortage of marriageable partners only appeared in specific local marriage markets, i.e., their hometown areas in the mountain or the peripheral southeastern coast. The spatial distribution of indigenous population become unequal and sex ratio only skewed in some areas due to the migration selectivity of sex and education. The propensity of migration of aboriginal women is higher than men and the well-educated tend to stay in urban areas where they are more likely to marry Han Chinese. With the social constraint of the marriage gradient and mating threshold, the less educated aboriginal men who stayed in hometown are compelled to stay single due to the shortage of marriageable women in local marriage market. Using the 2000 Taiwan population census, we try to reveal the complex relation among intermarriage, migration and marriage market. The ultimate goal is to provide some empirical evidences to revalue the impact of ethnic intermarriage in the perspective of marriage squeeze.

LIU, HWA-JEN* (National Taiwan University, hjliu@ntu.edu.tw) GARRETT, MATTHEW CARL (Wesleyan University)

Conjectures on Labor-Environment Alliances

This paper examines different historical contexts under which labor and environmental movements have taken their current shapes, and offers some conjectures about possible future trajectories. We put forth a broad schema for explaining the character of labor and environmental movements according to two historical determinants: the historical strength of organized labor, and the overall character of the state (i.e., whether or not it bears an authoritarian legacy). In contexts where organized labor is historically strong and remains dominant, environmental movements are more likely to incorporate livelihood and class politics issues in their agenda, cases such as India and Brazil. However, once the hegemonic labor movements show signs of decline, environmental movements are likely to engage in fierce ideological competition against the dwindling left—cases such as Germany, England and Korea. This competition might take two different paths: the greens attempt to absorb the left (e.g., Germany), or the greens in no small measure cut themselves off from the leftist tradition and do so intentionally (e.g., Korea). In contexts where organized labor is chronically weak, environmental movements are more likely to flourish independent of class politics.

LIU, NAN* (Ochomanizu University, rabbit0870411@gmail.com)

Relationship Among Fathers’ Occupation, Fathers’ Parenting Behaviors and Children’s Academic Performance during Early Adolescence in Modern China

The purpose of this study is to clarify two points: (1) whether or not there are differences in parenting behaviors of parents depending on strata and (2) how parenting behaviors of parents influence the accomplishment of children’s education. By incorporating cultural capital in Bourdieu’s theory of reproduction, this paper, an empirical study was conducted by putting together a study concept of “economic strata of fathers (occupations) → fathers’ parenting behaviors → accomplishment of children’s education” by considering parenting behaviors of parents as cultural capital. The subjects included 746 groups of second-year high school students and their fathers and mothers, and a questionnaire survey was conducted in the rural part of the Shansi Province in 2009 and the urban area in 2010. The most important aspect as a result of analysis was the strong influence of the “father’s occupation” on academic performance of children. Therefore, it was successfully confirmed that economic strata cannot be ignored and Bourdieu’s theory of reproduction can be applicable to society in China, with a significant influence from fathers’ parenting behaviors on self-esteem and academic performance of children. First of all, all parenting behaviors of parents in the blue-collar stratum including farmers and temporary workers have a weak influence on self-esteem and academic performance of children, with a higher rate than children in the white-collar stratum. Fathers in the white-collar stratum who work for government institutions, corporations and organizations gain a relatively higher income than the blue-collar stratum and emphasize more on parenting; therefore provide more home education to children. Self-employed fathers have higher income than blue-collar and white-collar...
strata and own abundant network resources; however emphasize education for males over females.

**RC18-319.3**
LIU, TONY TAI-TING* (National Chung Hsing University, stanggofilia1984@yahoo.com.tw)

Sell the Cow and Drink the Milk: China's Community Building Discourse and Its Implications for East Asia

Despite East Asia's efforts towards integration over the past two decades, political and historical antagonisms and sovereign disputes among powers and stakeholders in the region have greatly hindered the process. Besides direct conflicts among powers, this author argues that the difficult state of community building in East Asia is also the result of the securitization of economic integration by respective states in the region, particularly by great powers such as China.

Based on the concept of securitization developed by the Copenhagen School, this paper examines the case of China and how Chinese discourse in the new century has reshaped state relations in East Asia. Specifically, this author seeks to explain how China's discourse on economic security conflict with its parallel discourse on the establishment of a harmonious regional order. The impact of China's mixed discourse is to re-open the dual debates of Beijing's peaceful rise vs. potential challenge and Beijing's maintenance of status quo vs. lean towards revisionism. The debates entail the possibility of China's re-introduction of a tributary-like system in East Asia, which has significant implications for state relations in the region.

The purpose of this paper is to explain how China plays a critical role in the regional community building process and to draw the connection between securitization and the development of integration in East Asia. This paper proceeds in five parts: part one lays out the main argument of how securitization influences community building and integration in East Asia; part two reviews Chinese foreign policy in the new century; part three traces Beijing's discourse and its implications for regional integration; and part four elaborates on the implications for state relations in East Asia and the response of neighboring states towards China's behavior.

**RC12-228.2**
LIU, XIAONAN* (Chinese University, luxiaonan@gmail.com)

Gender, Law and Legal Professions in China

Based on surveys, interviews, and archival research, this paper attempts to analyze Chinese women's current status and impact in the legal professions. This paper introduces and compares the Chinese pioneer women lawyers and some current model women judges to demonstrate that so-called "legal characteristics" and "female temperament" do not necessarily conflict. In the past, being affected by biological determinism, gender essentialism and dualism hierarchy; the ability of women to study law and work in the legal professions was not fully affected by biological determinism, gender essentialism and dualism hierarchy; in the past, being affected by biological determinism, gender essentialism and dualism hierarchy; the ability of women to study law and work in the legal professions was not fully recognized; since Chinese judicial reform started to pursue harmonious justice and multiple dispute settlement mechanisms, Chinese women judges, due to their abilities of mediation, have played more of an important role in the Chinese judicial system. Sex discrimination and gender bias however still exists in the legal professions in China.

**RC09-168.3**
LIU, YIA-LING* (National Chengchi University, yiliiou@nccu.edu.tw)

Local Institutions and Historical Contingency: Divergent Paths in Local Economic

This article examines the paths of local economic transition over the past thirty years in Wenzhou and Wuxi of China from an institutional perspective. Chongqing will serve as a minor case in comparison. It argues that local institutions matter in explaining divergent paths of development in the era of market transition. Specifically, the passive nature of the local state complemented with the bridging character of business associations and the more independent entrepreneurship of local firms in Wenzhou have contributed to a local transition from a semiliberal capitalism throughout 1980s to a market economy coordinated by local state at the turn of the century. On the other hand, with a dominant local state intervention and the weakened business associations and entrepreneurship, Chongqing transformed from a typical path of planned economy towards a road of strong state capitalism. This article further traces the historical origins of different local institutions in Wenzhou and Wuxi, arguing that a historical contingency of self-liberation in Wenzhou at a critical juncture of the 1949 socialist revolution explains an inactive local state with a more lenient attitude toward the local private peasant sidelines, in contrast to the liberation by Mao's regular Army from north in Wuxi and Chongqing, which disrupted the local status quo and switched the loyalty of local power hierarchy to socialist transition in Mao's era. Thus the initial genesis of institutional arrangements as a result of punctuated equilibrium in localities shapes the way in which local institutions evolve for decades to come.

**RC49-800.9**
LIU, YING* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, yingliu@swk.cuhk.edu.hk)

Cultural Stigma and Social Exclusion for Adolescent with Mental Illness: A Case Study in Guangzhou, China

Due to the prevailing stigma towards people with mental illness, adolescents with mental health problems are facing overwhelming social exclusion in mainland China. In order to respond to the lack of studies on the social exclusion for young adolescent with mental illness in Chinese context, this study tried to explore the process of seeking medical service and daily struggles for teenagers with mental health problems in China. A case study has been conducted to understand the social exclusion for a middle school student in her school life. The data was collected from researcher's one-year placement as a social worker in a junior middle school in Guangzhou, China. The girl, her classmates, her parents, and her teachers were targeted interviewees. According to the research findings, the cultural construction of mentally disabled people as violent and demoniacal from social media and Chinese traditional belief has profoundly affected the adolescent's mental well-being. The research also identified a dilemma faced by young people with mental health problems. On one hand, they are entitled to the social welfare; on the other hand, the labeling effect in social welfare provision and legal responsibility for school to take care of students' safety in Chinese social context result in an unfriendly environment for the young people in school, as being rejected by school and teachers once diagnosed. Chinese cultural value that emphasized family to take care of it member also leaves the family with great anxiety. A new service model as 'medical care - social workers - teachers - families - peers' for social work intervention, which seeks to promote community understanding on adolescents with mental illness, reduce the labeling consequences of 'stigma', and initiate a more positive social support environment for young patients' rehabilitation was advocated.

**JS-38.3**
LIU, YING* (Utrecht University, Y.Liu1@uu.nl)

Gentrification during the Redevelopment of Urban Villages in Shenzhen, China

Developing countries have witnessed unprecedented rapid urbanization process, whereas we are worried to see that most of the urbanization happened in the form of urban sprawl. It is the situation in most fast growing cities that on the one hand, urban land is expanding into rural areas without control; on the other hand, many distressed inner urban sites are left unused. During the new stage of megacity, massive urban expansion is no longer encouraged, replaced by more sustainable and intensive utilization of urban land. Nowadays large scales of urban development have been taking place in China. Among which the redevelopment of urban villages has received substantial attention. Urban village is a unique phenomenon due to China's dual land system and residence registration system. China's urbanization, massive urban expansion is no longer encouraged, replaced by more sustainable and intensive utilization of urban land. Nowadays large scales of urban development have been taking place in China. Among which the redevelopment of urban villages has received substantial attention. Urban village is a unique phenomenon due to China's dual land system and residence registration system.

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**RC34-603.4**
LIU, YING* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, yingliu@swk.cuhk.edu.hk)

Social Capital, Resilience and Self-Efficacy in Promoting Psychosocial Development Among Senior Middle School Students in Zhejiang Province

Although social capital theory has been widely applied in western countries to investigate positive factors to children and youth's development outcomes, little attempt has been made to test the applicability of social capital theory to adolescents in mainland China, especially for those who are after the compulsory education in medium-sized cities. This research aims at understanding whether and how social capital from the family, school, peer, and community contexts relate to...
the psychosocial development of senior middle school students, and whether and how resilience and self-efficacy could serve as mediators for the relation between various forms of social capital and development outcomes. 231 senior middle school students in Zhongshan participated in the survey. Results show that school quality concerning students’ interaction to school and teachers display significantly positive relation with adolescents’ mental health, behavior adjustment, clear and positive identity, but not with students’ social capacity. Family social capital as parental supervision and community social capital as reciprocated exchange also positively relate to students’ behavioral adjustment. Students with more encouragement, respect and reciprocated exchange in the community are more likely to develop clear and positive identity. Moreover, students who scored higher on teacher encouragement, structural bonding and perceived mutual help with peers, and child-centered informal social control in the community are also more likely to have higher score on social capacity. However, not all sources of social capital have significant relations with students’ development outcomes. In addition, according to the research findings, resilience and self-efficacy also mediate the effect of social capital on mental health, clear and positive identity, and social capacity, while only resilience could have the mediation effect on the relation between social capital and behavior adjustment. Implications for family service and family policy, everyday educational practice at school, and community development programme are discussed.

RC04-90.6
LIU, YUFEI* (Chinese Culture University, liurainfly@hotmail.com)
Educational Expansion of the Upper Secondary Schools in Taiwan

After planning and designing ‘the Twelve-Year Compulsory Education Policy (TYCEP)’ for 30 years, Ministry of Education in Taiwan finally officially announced in 2011 that the policy will be implemented in 2014. However, despite the Taiwanese government has promoted the policy for more than two years, the issue is still continuing to cause intense disputes and to gain numerous opposite views. In particular, the proportion of normal to vocational school students and the ratio of public to private schools, both of these two pre-existing structural issues of the upper secondary education in Taiwan will be the main problems to implement TYCEP. Therefore, this study suggests that for TYCEP, it is necessary to clarify the importance of these two key issues and review the impacts on the educational opportunities for high school students. Thus, this study aims to explore the history of educational expansion of Taiwan’s upper secondary schools and to analyze the backgrounds and major factors of developments of those two structural issues through the literature and field survey. Furthermore, this study scrutinizes ideas, impacts, and challenges of TYCEP’s implementation.

RC23-414.9
LIU, ZHENG* (Xian Jiaotong-Liverpool University, zheng.liu01@xjtlu.edu.cn)
SHI, YONGJIANG (University of Cambridge)
The Development of Inter-Firm Trust: Cases from the Animation Game Industry

Nowadays, technology has played important role in the society and even shaped the way business operates. However, there is also an awareness of the “soft sides” of business, among which is the inter-firm trust. This is particularly observed in the animation game industry where increasingly more inter-firm cooperation and inter-firm collaboration takes place. Such topics as “how to select appropriate business partners” and issues relating to the process of inter-firm trust has been showed in our research. The issue is more and more important as the inter-firm trust issue is still continuing to cause intense disputes and to gain numerous opposite views. In particular, the proportion of normal to vocational school students and the ratio of public to private schools, both of these two pre-existing structural issues of the upper secondary education in Taiwan will be the main problems to implement TYCEP.

RC24-433.6
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CHULTEMSUREN, TAMIR (Board member)
Conflicts Between Artisanal Miners and the Government in Mongolia

In autumn 2013, Mongolians witnessed gun shootings and an attempt to blast bomb near the Parliament House, motivated by the Civil Environmental Movement of Mongolia. The country’s basic economic revenue comes from mining sector and since the democratic transition; the country started using the mineral resources with the ratification of ‘Gold Program’ in 1994. As a result, the number of artisanal miners who exploit gold in abandoned areas has increased extensively and they have been one of the main factors to the environmental degradation as they operate without any legal coordination and official registration for the last decade. The Government made an effort on dissolving those illegal and environmentally hazardous groups in 2005, but it led to extremely acute conflict between the tow sides. Remarkably, not comprehensive survey was conducted on this newly generated community in Mongolian society. Accordingly, a research was carried out for determining forms and consequences of conflicts between the artisanal miners and the Government on example of cases in Mongolia. The fundamental conflict theory and approaches were applied in this paper. As a result, the main conflicting parties in artisanal mining were identified as local authorities and the root cause for long term dispute was defined as having no mediation and facilitation in the process. Eventually, the conflicts resulted to unsustainability in artisanal miners’ activities, more risks in safety issues and many people were injured during their rudimentary operation. The research, carried out deep study on essence of the artisanal miners and process of their institutionalization, has been recognized as significant project which will contribute to effective natural resource management and resolution methods on conflicts over natural resources.

RC13-231.1
LOBO, FRANCIS* (Edith Cowan University, f.lobo@ecu.edu.au)
Leisure in an Unequal World: Gender Differences in Australia

Leisure in Australia has been male-dominated. Historical analysis paints a picture of women in supporting roles with regard to leisure. They have been placed in an inferior position. The home care role of men has been contrasted with the breadwinner role of males. While men dominated recreation resources, women were expected to facilitate men’s leisure. In contemporary times, the gender gap between leisure provision and participation has narrowed with observations of separate pathways in types of activities and parity in total participation. Development of gender equality in leisure has occurred through research studies; measurement of leisure engagement; and the diversity of recreation offerings and programs. The paper is structured historically with gender activity described in traditional aboriginal life, during colonial times and at post-1945 and contemporary eras.
Temporal Scales of Justice and Sustainability: Aboriginal Peoples and Environmental Governance in the "Wild" Landscapes of Northern Australia

Sustainability evokes concepts of social and environmental justice that are inherently temporal. It assigns rights to future generations and works to apprehend risks to human well-being stemming from as yet indeterminate environmental change. While the future-oriented temporality of sustainability is of manifest importance, research in environmental justice highlights the parallel importance of contemporary social and spatial relations, and the historical roots of those relations, in the determination of social-ecological futures. This presentation explores the temporality of sustainability and environmental justice in context of Aboriginal peoples’ involvement in environmental governance in Far North Queensland, Australia. It argues that while indigenous Australians are ascribed unique legal and moral rights in environmental decision-making, aboriginal involvement in environmental governance is often restricted, in practice, to conservation of natural and cultural heritage. As passage of the Wild Rivers Act 2005 illustrates, aboriginal aspirations for futures that integrate natural and cultural heritage with the development of natural resources, diversification of remote economies and/or political self-determination often meet active state resistance.

Partners in Change: Using Patient Narratives for Service Co-Design

Objectives: To use a national video archive of patient experience narratives to develop, test and evaluate a rapid patient-centred quality improvement approach (‘Accelerated Experience-based Co-design’ or AEBCD).

The intervention was an adapted form of Experience-based Co-design (EBCD), a participatory action research approach in which patients and staff work together to redesign care. EBCD draws on transportation theory and narrative persuasion, using locally collected video patient narratives to help staff see through patients’ eyes. The accelerated intervention used national rather than local patient narratives (in lung cancer and intensive care). This shortened the timetable from 12 to 6 months and halved costs.

Evaluation: An ethnographic process evaluation was conducted, including observations, interviews, questionnaires, and cost and documentary analysis (including comparison with previous EBCD evaluations).

Results: A total of 96 staff members and 63 patients participated in the four AEBCD projects. The accelerated approach proved readily acceptable to staff and patients; using films of national rather than local narratives did not adversely affect staff engagement, and may have made the process less threatening. Local patients felt the national films generally reflected important themes although a minority felt they were more negative than their own experience. However, they served their purpose as a trigger to discussion, and the resulting quality improvements were similar to those in traditional EBCD projects. But the element of the intervention that has left both staff and patients feeling energised and empowered is the direct encounter with each other; the active partnership in co-design to achieve change; and the sense of tangible results. Staff feedback suggests EBCD can reconnect staff with fundamental values of care and compassion. Patients too, report a different level of appreciation for staff, a belief that they will be listened to and that change is possible, and a renewed sense of trust in healthcare providers are looking for these types of products. This system of certification has generally relied upon the third-party certification (TPC) model as a way to ensure that producers are complying with standards. Over the past five to ten years, critiques of this model have emerged in both practitioner and academic circles. These critiques focus on the appropriateness of this model based on the type of knowledge that is privileged, the cost of the model and conflicts of interest. This paper examines these critiques by exploring how participatory guarantee systems (PGS) are used to accommodate some of the critiques of the TPC model. We draw upon examples from Japan and Bolivia to illustrate how PGS are rethinking some of these concerns. Through our analysis we explore new institutional arrangements and where there might be spaces for empowering alternative ways of knowing.

Employment and Health Consequences of Care-giving for Older Workers in Australia

In Australia there is continuing policy pressure on older adults to remain in paid work. For many, especially women, participation in paid work is undertaken in conjunction with providing care for sick, disabled or frail family members and/or grandchildren. Recent policy developments in Australia such as the National Carer Strategy Action Plan (2011–2014) articulate a commitment to ‘recognise and respond’ to the needs of carers including supporting their right to participate in social and economic life. To this end, the Fair Work Act Amendment Bill 2013 extends the right to request flexible working arrangements to mature-age workers over 55 and workers with added caring responsibilities. At the same time, The Australian Human Rights Commission Report ‘Investing in Care: Recognising and valuing those who care’ (2013) acknowledges the potential disadvantages, particularly for women, associated with unpaid caring responsibilities and the impact on workforce participation, retirement income and health.

This paper explores the relationship between paid work and care-giving, with a particular focus on Australia’s early baby boomer cohort and the gendered nature of care-giving. Analysis of longitudinal data from the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey indicates that being female, having a health condition, higher education, being partnered, and being engaged in paid work and care-giving in 2002 increase the odds of engagement in concurrent activities in 2010 relative to engagement in paid work only. The finding that prior engagement is consistently related to future engagement in the same activity eight years later highlights the value of examining engagement over a longer time period. These findings will be interpreted within Australia’s policy context and the potential employment and health related consequences of care-giving on those providing the care, their families, employers and the community.

Participatory Guarantee Systems: Alternative Ways of Knowing in Agri-Food Systems?

Over the past twenty years, sustainability standards have been used in agri-food systems as a way to link sustainably produced products with consumers who
Deus Ex Machina? Religious Texts, Spiritual Capital and Inequalities – in Continuation of the Current Debate

This paper is borne from three impulses: broadly, the presently ubiquitous influence of liberation theologies within mainstream Christianities; narrower, the widespread religious assumption that the divine addresses the world through the “Holy Word” of the Bible; most specifically, a current South African debate (in which the author is a participant) on the contextual relevance of scholarly exegesis of these texts. The contention here is that the usual “application” of biblical texts to modern issues of inequality is undertaken in unsophisticated ways. First, the hermeneutic lenses are often left unacknowledged. Second, the exegetis is often poor and seldom new, because the prime concern is a pressing modern issue. However, third, with little academic background in socio-political, economic and related fields of study, the pressing issues are often analysed superficially. Thus, good intentions flounder on poor scholarship, based on a critical (by now, clichéd) rejection of “biblicism” that is combined with an ideological conservative “Western” biblicism. The underlying assumption is that Bible texts can be directly brought to bear on modern issues. The concepts of spiritual or religious capital can ameliorate this. The history and implications of these concepts are therefore reviewed. In constituting the religious identity of individuals, the Bible may well be an influence, but one among many. The thus-molded religious identity of persons so inclined may lead them to address social inequalities, pursuing a less unjust and, usually, more egalitarian society. Agency is mediated by such a constructed religious identity. The issues addressed, almost exclusively socio-political, are matters of moral high ground, presented with firm conviction, may in this less instrumentalist engagement with the religious heritage be expanded to include the theological, with greater humility, seeking clarity.

Embodying Another Self for Western Shamanic Voyage

New Shamanism is one of the many answers provided by Western countries in order to satisfy the new spiritual urgencies proposed by modernity. Spiritual research and physical well-being care the two basic components through which the argumentation about health is built up in contemporary Western world. Both spiritual and therapeutic research share the same objective attainable through activities borrowed from other disciplines like yoga, traditional medicine, Eastern philosophies and neo-shamanic practices.

My analysis is focused on how new-shamanism is being developed and conjugated in Western world, being it considered a form of therapeutic primitivism populated by small fleeting groups gathering together during meetings and seminars (with fee) in France in order to learn new “exotic” healing techniques.

In this context, the Shaman plays the role of a teacher-therapist in front of the novice-patient; both are involved in a healing and education process where teachings are all about the possibility to raise awareness in exotic cosmologies by learning visualization techniques capable of carrying participants into the shamanic universe (flying to the west). The purpose of this paper is to lay special stress on the modalities used by Western participants (mostly middle class women, aged 40-50) to embody and assimilate the techniques they learn during seminars. The common objective to such techniques is to allow participants to bring to effect the so called “shamanic voyage” without resorting to psychoactive drugs.

It is my opinion that the possibility to reach a different, transitory and unknown cosmology implies the ability to embody another self. It relates to a self which possesses a specific “ritual face” capable of manifesting itself during the symbolic interaction taking place in the social microcosm of shamanic seminars for western people in France.

Organization within Organization Studies: From Core Object to Unspecified, Awkward Relic

After the outbreak of the financial crises, scholars and public intellectuals have sought to uncover the roots of the current economic downturn. Prominent in this discussion has been a renewed discussion of the state apparatus in the context of state regulation and laissez faire, as well as a critique of the preceding decades accelerated financial deregulation. The current crises, however, should also be seen in conjunction with its organizational dimensions. On the one hand, these dimensions can be traced to the beliefs held and the actions undertaken within a multitude of organizations, including banks, corporations, credit institutions, etc. On the other hand, these dimensions should also be regarded in conjunction with a range of historical developments within organization studies (OS) itself, where the core object of the organization seems to have been problematicized to such an extent that it is rather unclear what remains of this foundational theoretical construct. By attending to these latter historical developments, the paper argues that specific, yet highly diverse, modes of theorizing within OS progressively seem to have undermined organization studies’ core object. This loss, the paper claims, have made OS ill-suited to adequately respond to the organizational dimensions of the economic crisis. Only by reconceptualizing and re-appropriating this core object can OS revitalize itself as a practically useful and relevant academic discipline.
Human Rights As Political Imaginary

The language of human rights has become one of the most important normative and policy directions of our time. Along with the struggle for democracy, this quest for human rights resonates with a striking number of societal and political projects; indeed, for some, it is the uncontested emancipatory project of a globalized world. Due to their ineradicable normative nature, however, normative approaches predominate in the human rights field; this remains the case even in the important emerging sociological scholarship.

This paper draws attention to the fact that human rights do not exist as a ready-made object of sociological analysis; hence their sociological “thingness” needs to be elucidated. The paper addresses the type of conceptual and theoretical work that is required to make human rights an object of sociological analysis in order to avoid normative restatements of the origin of human rights in a sociological register.

A model of human rights as political imaginary is proposed and used to constructively review contemporary sociological accounts of human rights. However rather than a mere review, the conceptual framework proposed by the political imaginary model makes possible a cartographical approach to the field. Thus the goal of the paper is not simply to catalogue existing approaches, but to theoretically relate them to one another in order to contribute to the development of a more synthetic sociological framework for analyzing human rights.

A Multidimensional Measure of Social Stratification: Composite Indicator of Inequality

In previous works (Fachelli, 2009; Fachelli & López-Roldán, 2010, 2012) we analysed the changes in the social and economic model of Argentina in the period 1997-2010, we observed that the social structure, measured by a variable that typifies stratification, remains basically unchanged during the years analysed in spite of the profound crisis that occurred at the end of 2001 and along 2002. With in this general framework, we developed a multidimensional model where are combined 4 dimensions (work, education, housing and income), 6 variables and 38 categories. With them we obtain a typology with four basic types. The methodology we apply is called “structural and articulated typology”: we use factorial analysis, including multiple correspondence analysis (MCA), in order to reduce the initial attribute space into “m” factors. Then we apply cluster analysis to classify individuals into “key” groups or “types on these factors.

Our goal is to obtain a single measure of social inequality. However, the multidimensionality of the concept of social stratification makes difficult to obtain a complete ordering of households according to “inequality” level. The question that arise is how generate a composite indicator, that we call “social distance”, based in a multidimensional measure taking into account the principal factorial components. We follow the work of Asselin (2009) who applies this strategy in the context of the analysis of multidimensional poverty. The communication will present the results based on the analysis of the Labor Force Survey of Argentina in 2012.nder.
Unions and levels of government. In this paper we assess the Spanish legislation on migration, particularly of the measures designed to manage the recruitment of circular seasonal foreign workers in the framework of the bilateral agreements signed by successive governments during the first decade of the XXI century. Our analysis suggests that labour market needs were a goal in the design and implementation of these policies which promoted forms of induced circularity. We highlight the idea that the seasonal labour mobility schemes in Spain have been shaped by a constellation of interests and a result of a consensual policymaking process at local and regional level in seasonal sectors with a high dependency on foreign workers. Economic crisis has change the whole implementation of these policies creating new forms of "spontaneous" circular migration.

RC30-517.4

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Guestworkers Programs in Uncertain Times. Economic Crisis and Seasonal Labour Mobility Schemes in Spain

Since the 1970's, the global economy has been characterized by liberalization of trade and capital, but also by transnational movements of people. Recruitment of migrant workers has become popular in states facing the ever-changing nature of labour workers. Temporary labour migration has become an attractive resource in several low paid jobs within the agricultural, service and construction sectors. Accordingly, there has been a growth in temporary migrant worker programs in several countries in Asia, Europe, and North America. New immigration countries, such as Spain, implemented also TWP during the economic boom in the 2000's.

In this paper we aim to shed light into the process of policy-making and implementation of these programs in the Spanish agri-food industry during the last decade focusing on three dimensions: a) country selection and recruitment process, b) recognition of rights and transitions to permanent migration and c) actors and multilevel governance.

The final part of the article focuses on the impact of the economic crisis on the implementation of these programs since 2008 and its prospects in these new uncertain circumstances.

RC54-886.1

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RC17-303.2

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Managing Heterogeneous Actors in the Reliable Embedding of Security Technology: Findings from a Comparative Study of Airports in Germany

After 9/11 security measures, especially in the air traffic system, have been increased enormously. Complex technology is employed to protect the global circulation of passengers and goods. Recognizing this venue as a network of heterogeneous actors, it is instructive to see how they can manage to keep this more and more complex security system moving. In our contribution we want to interplay security as complex technology – in the sense that it transforms an unknown, potentially dangerous person into a safe passenger through a combination of different cause-and-effect chains – that is reliably embedded in the daily activities at the airport. Against the background of growing passenger numbers, ever more stringent airport regulations and increasing economic competition on different levels, we want to explore how it is possible to ensure this reliable embedding in spite of different dimensions of heterogeneity. We discuss findings of a comparative study of three airports in Germany which focuses on practices managing those diverse demands arising from 4 different sources of heterogeneity:

1. Differences in educational background and professional views on security
2. Differences in organizational backgrounds (bureaucracies, free-lancers, etc.)
3. Differences between passengers and participants, public transport regulations
4. Differences between places of origin (ministry, security services, airport management)

We assess the state of Japanese capitalism by taking a fresh analytic look into its labor market. Our findings strongly indicate that the general dictum of «lost decades(s)» stands in stark contrast to economic reality. What is more, we find that the purported view of strong and rigid gender inequalities in the labor market is entirely flawed.

Analyzing employment and wage data for the period from 1988 to 2010 we find that the Japanese economy has seen very stable employment conditions in a long-term perspective. In fact, Japanese businesses have created some 10.1 million more jobs than were to be expected if the 1988 labor force participation rates of both sexes had stayed constant. 1.4 million of these additionally created jobs are jobs in regular employment, and what is more, 0.9 million of these newly created
regular jobs are occupied by women. Increasing labor market participation by women reportedly largely went into non-standard employment. While this is essentially true, we can evidence a strong tendency toward closing wage gaps both between men and women, and between regular and non-regular employment. As the latter effect is particularly strong for women, we cannot draw any evidence for any particular gender inequalities for our investigation period. On the contrary, our findings suggest that women have made significant inroads into formerly male-dominated regular employment.

Hypothesizing about potential reasons for this bias, we suggest (a) that this negative perception stems from a general “adaptation problem” referring to the transition from high to low-growth economy, and (b) that the ongoing strong prevalence of the societal ideal of a male breadwinner in Japanese society effectively forecloses a positive appraisal of young women increasingly finding their way into regular employment where this happens at the expense of men.

LC22-388.1

LOVE, ERIK* (Dickinson College, lovee@dickinson.edu)

Civil Liberties or Civil Rights? Muslim American Advocacy Organizations

This paper considers the extent to which two of the most prominent Muslim American advocacy organizations have been able to follow the pattern of advocacy established by the Civil Rights Movement as they have sought to confront Islamophobia in the USA. These two organizations – the Muslim Public Affairs Council (MPAC) and the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) – have long been at the forefront of Muslim American advocacy. The analysis considers the trajectory of MPAC and CAIR given the cultural and political context of the current “post-Civil Rights era”. I begin with an overview of what I call the “civil rights mode” of advocacy, a race-conscious strategy historically used by many civil rights advocacy organizations. This is then contrasted with a “civil liberties mode,” a race-neutral or “color-blind” strategy that has recently gained favor in certain circles.

My findings suggest that the power of the civil liberties mode in contemporary American advocacy politics has played a crucial role in limiting the effectiveness of Muslim American advocacy efforts.

RC39-667.2

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FOSTER, GARY (Eastern Illinois University)

DINASO, STEVE (Eastern Illinois University)

GUTOWSKI, VINCE (Eastern Illinois University)

Etched In Stone: Preservation Of Cemeteries and Cultural Identity

Cades Cove was a thriving Appalachian mountain community in the United States prior to the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The creation of the park effectively brought an end to this community. It now exists within the park as a tourist destination (approximately 2 million visitors per year) with a few remaining ‘primitive’ homesteads and cemeteries. Everyone knows what cemeteries are, but in that familiarity, there is dismissal, for few know that cemeteries are far more than what they know them to be, and in that regard, cemeteries are far more than sequestered repositories for the deceased. Cemeteries constitute libraries of stone and are proxies or microcosmic expressions of the communities they represent or represented and are an important element of community.

The first task of this research has been to conduct a sociological examination of Cades Cove and the associated cemeteries, archiving the socio-demographic data of the former communities and their residents. The second objective has been to collect precise GPS coordinates of all known stones & markers in the cemeteries of Cades Cove.

A major disaster can strike at any time, endangering precious cultural property. Our cultural preservation efforts of these cemeteries are an important component of disaster preparedness in Cades Cove and to members of the surrounding communities with direct familial ties. These cemeteries have tremendous religious and spiritual importance to the families with ancestors buried there and are a significant marker of their cultural identity. Without these preservation efforts, a major disaster could destroy these libraries of stone and they would be lost forever. This would potentially threaten the future continuity of the communities and their cultural identity, destroy the artifacts of their ancestors and their family histories, and hinder recovery efforts.

RC22-398.5

LOVEMORE, NDLOVU* (Independent researcher, lodizah@yahoo.co.uk)

Role of Sociological Theory in Deconstructing Sociological Phenomena In Africa – the Social Exchange Theory and the Small House in Zimbabwe

Sociological theories continue to illuminate various sociological phenomena found in Africa and act as conceptual and analytical tools in deconstructing sociological knowledge. This study uses the lens of the social exchange theory to analyse the small house practice in Zimbabwe. The ‘small house practice’ is the trend among married men in Zimbabwe to maintain a single woman as a quasi-permanent sexual partner of ‘official marriage’. This relationship is considered subsidiary (small) compared to the official marriage yet it is important to the welfare of both man practicing it and the unmarried woman being looked after. The study reveals that those engaged in small house interactions are rationally seeking to maximize the profits or benefits, especially in meeting basic individual needs of both the man maintaining a small house and the woman being looked after.

TG07-969.1

LOW, KELVIN* (National University of Singapore, socleyk@nus.edu.sg)

The Spatial Politics of ‘Noise’

This paper attends to sounds and noises as sociocultural phenomena taking place in everyday sonic environments. If noise is considered as sound that is out of place, then how and where does this evaluation transpire in order for noise to qualify as an aural transgression? In defining what constitutes as sound or noise, the process also involves locating how noise is dealt with in different places that we inhabit (public space as shared/private space), at different levels (small/large-scale) and by different social actors (individuals, groups, social institutions etc.). Cases of auditory altercations in urbanity will be analysed in order to demonstrate how sounds and noises acquire socio-cultural valences in the ways that urbanites regard and utilise spaces in city life. By interrogating how places are experienced and contested vis-à-vis auditory encounters, the paper attempts to shed light on the relationship between sound, noise, and sociality in place, and also illuminates how aural information structure social positionings, divisions and hierarchies in everyday life.

RC16-289.1

LOW, MARTINA* (Technical University of Darmstadt, Martina.low@tu-berlin.de)

Space as Material Culture

The concept of space continues to represent a challenging category in the field of sociology owing to its implicitly referring to the material dimension of things. Following the “spatial turn” in the social sciences, relational definitions of space have prevailed, yet there is still a clear lack of systematic research. However, the concept seems ideally suited to grasp the configurational nexus of complex relations between performativity, iconicity and materiality more accurately. The presentation introduces space as a cultural sociological concept and shows recent examples of how space constitutes social meaning.

RC11-208.1

LOWENSTEIN, ARIELA* (University of Haifa, ariela@research.haifa.ac.il)

BIGGS, SIMON (University of Melbourne)

Approaching Generational Intelligence: Complexity and Agency in an Intergenerational World

‘Generational intelligence’ (GI) proposes a psychosocial approach to the questions of cultural adaptation to demographic change and a reconceptualization of age as a generational issue. It places age related generational identities in the domain of intergenerational relations and contexts such as families, workplaces, in policy development and in civil society. GI suggests three dimensions, key to addressing the degree to which it is possible to place oneself in the position of another age group. These include: the degree to which one becomes conscious of self as part of a generation, a relative ability to put oneself in the position of other generations, and a relative ability to negotiate intergenerational connection.

It is argued that dominant forms of adaptation provide limited opportunities for personal development and for age-specific identities to take shape. The value of empathic understanding, negotiated solutions and complementary roles between generational groups are examined as we move toward the discovery of age-specific contributions that may also throw light on the wider human condition. As such the approach works phenomenologically and is not overly concerned with refraction based on lineage, cohort and chronological age. It also dismisses the critical psychodynamic understanding of social relations in so far as a preconscious ‘unthought known’ is seen to play an important role in the maintenance of legitimized social identities and inequalities based on age. Implications for policy and the conduct and training for research are also critically examined.
Dimensions of Exclusion in the Lived Experiences of Adult Survivors of Childhood Liver Transplant: A Micro-Analytic Perspective

The first paediatric liver transplants were performed in the early 1980s and continue today, saving thousands of children's lives. Underlying syndromes, the transplant surgery, comorbidities and side effects of medication leave young people looking and feeling 'different' from their peers, especially in childhood. Through analysis of in-depth interviews with 27 now-adult survivors of the first cohort of childhood liver transplant recipients in Europe, we take a micro-analytic perspective in reporting how the processes of feared, felt, and enacted exclusion began in early childhood for this group. Exclusion through liver transplant is an additional intersectional dimension to more recognized societal exclusions such as age or gender, and appears to be fluid throughout the life course. Adapting Goffman's work on stigma and presentation of the self, we see that problems of exclusion are only slowly resolved in a number of social role interactions, where others appear to feel free to comment on the appearance of individuals' bodies. For example, felt exclusion of schoolchildren often occurred through physical education, where the transplant scar could be observed unless the child learnt to hide their body in communal changing spaces. Learning how to present oneself to others continues throughout the life course. Narrative restarts, such as changing school or employment, appear a common way to 'pass' by losing the identity of a liver transplant recipient. However, this strategy is fragile, being contingent on the medical history not being uncovered. Positively revealing oneself as a liver transplant recipient was reported to result in inclusionary practices, more as an adult rather than a child. For most, a sense of inclusion appears to be reached by this 'new' ageing population only through growing older: the understanding that everybody has 'differences' and that being 'normal' is something not closely defined for self or others.

Growing up with a Childhood Liver Transplant: Medical 'Pioneers' and Beck's Normativity of Diversity

The concept of a stable biographical narrative and its potential undermining by long term health conditions is one that underpins much medical sociology. This is particularly true of chronic illness rather than acute conditions constituting forms of biographical disruption. More recently, the influence of approaches derived from theories of reflexive modernity have started to challenge the salience of the modernist life course, introducing notions of indeterminacy and contingency into how individuals construct individualised narratives of the self. Consequently, health conditions can constitute identity rather than be threats to it. Ulrich Beck has also argued that not only is reflexive modernization (or second modernity) constituted by the 'side effects' of modernist discourses such as those surrounding the welfare state or modern science but that this has also given rise to a 'normativity of diversity' which has replaced the more simple normativity of previous societies. This is not only witnessed in terms of the makeup of household structures, sexuality, marriage and employment but also extends to notions of disability and human embodiment.

This presentation will look at how social theory can help us understand the situation of the cohort of adults who were the first European recipients of liver transplants as children. The first childhood liver transplants took place in the early 1980s and this group has had to act as a 'pioneer' cohort all through their lives, dealing with the risks of transplant surgery, underlying syndromes, comorbidities and side-effects of medication as previously unencountered phenomena. Through analysis of in-depth interviews with 27 now-adult survivors of this cohort, we report how both biographical narrative is constructed in the face of ever present risk and how these 'pioneers' represent aspects of the normativity of diversity.

The Reproduction of Intangible Heritage Successors in Heritage Tourism

While China has achieved miraculous economic growth over the past 30 years, this process is accompanied with numerous environmental problems, which result in substantial economic losses, social conflict, and rising health costs in China. How do the Chinese assess their government's environmental performance? To answer this question, the survey data of the 2003 and 2010 CGSS data is used. We conduct an empirical analysis of government's environmental performance in the first decade of 21st century China. The main results of analysis are as follows: (1) Compared to other countries, 39.56% of the respondents think that their government has done too little, while 61.7% of the respondents think that their central government or local government become even worse in 2010 than in 2003 CGSS data. (2) Environmental performance whether in central government or local government become even worse in 2010 than in 2003 CGSS data. (3) As for central government's environmental performance, rural respondents give more positive evaluation than urban respondents. However, urban respondents give local government a higher environmental performance score than rural respondents. (4) Multivariate analysis of government's performance in environmental protection indicates that education is the strongest factor in while negative relationship with the central government's environmental performance. These results suggest that government's environmental performance in China today are a mixed system, in which objective environmental problems and resident's subject perception and social characteristics coexist to determine how the Chinese evaluate their government's environmental performance.
This study examined patterns and predictors of changing young adults’ attitudes toward gender-role during Taiwan’s social transition in the beginning of 21st century. Based on panel data from 2000 to 2011 and latent growth curve modeling methods, the study identifies patterns and predictors of attitudes formation and change from adolescence to adulthood. The young adults showed an attitude of high self-empowerment for gender equality, which was following by the declining egalitarian outlook during their transition to adulthood.

The findings indicate that the parental characteristics and their gender-role attitudes have significant influence on the formation of adolescents’ gender-role attitudes and consist with socialization perspective. The study also suggests that the parental attitudes have larger effect on adolescents’ attitudes than does parents’ behavioral modeling as indicated by parents’ household labor pattern. On the other hand, the findings disclose the important source of influence from school and community contexts on both the initial adolescents’ attitudes and the changes that occur along the subsequent effects of school track, academic achievement, class interaction, work experience and participation in community activities.

Furthermore, the results of the latent growth curve analysis evidence the inter-weaving mechanism of socialization and symbolic interaction. Therein the socialization background has far reaching impact, not only shaping the initial adolescents’ attitudes but also affect the trajectory of the attitudinal change through the various social-interaction contexts.

RC32-542.3
LU, YU-HSIA* (Academia Sinica, lyuh@gate.sinica.edu.tw)
Copreneurship and Gender Dynamics in Small Family Firms in the Transitional Economy of Taiwan

This study explores the relationship between entrepreneurship and gender relationships in family firms during the global recession in Taiwan. Although previous literature conceptualized women’s invisibility through patriarchal means, certain studies have indicated women’s substantial contributions and indispensability. The gender dynamics within an entrepreneurial setting remain understudied. In this study, the power dynamics within day-to-day entrepreneurial processes in Taiwanese copreneurial firms during the global economic recession are explored from a family embeddedness perspective.

Qualitative data generated through in-depth interviews of 24 family firms across economic sectors in 1995 and the follow-up interviews in 2010 show the diversity of the gender relationships and the complexity of the power negotiation between copreneurs and patriarchies. The market uncertainty and the firms’ adaptive strategies provide a context in which women are able to negotiate the patriarchal system and reconstruct their position by using their entrepreneurial capability. The findings show that gender dynamics and wives’ bargaining power in copreneurial firms may vary with copreneurs’ entrepreneurial capability, the nature of their specific industry, and family relationships. Wives’ adaptive copreneurship based on years of accumulated tacit knowledge and capability, is crucial for firms’ risk management in coping with market uncertainty. Wives’ roles tend to be characterized by greater autonomy in industries that utilize female skills than for wives in other industries. Conversely, wives of copreneurial firms in a stronger patriarchal culture, particularly those in an extended-family environment, are more likely to work as unpaid laborers and have no say in firms’ decisions.

The observations further reveal that wives’ entrepreneurial identity is shaped by the patriarchal culture within the family and the firms. Wives’ adaptive copreneurship strategies provide a context in which women are able to negotiate the patriarchal system and reconstruct their position by using their entrepreneurial capability. However, lack of opportunity to cultivate their entrepreneurial identity asserts their gendered identity and reinforces marginality.

RC14-243.4
LUCAS, ANTONIO* (Universidad Complutense, antonio@luca.com)
LLANO, SERGIO (University of La Sabana)
Communication As A Basic Element of Organizations: Contributions and Perspectives from Digital Social Networks

From the overview of the communication as a requirement to support the organizational activity, related aspects of the digital mediated communication are proposed. Mediations supported in the new technologies appear as the most common way in which communication processes take place in the organizations of advanced societies. The organization cannot exist without the dynamic and complexity that communication provides. It is a fundamental cohesion factor.

Digital social networks introduce new concerns and problems to the mediated communication, particularly since its participatory and collaborative possibilities. In a wide sense, this requires a deepening approach from theory and practice. The revalued contributions of social networks to the organization at the internal level are not clear enough because it is consider that the commercial issues tend to prevail. From here, there are some questions to solve: is this a merely external communication issue? Is there a meaningful contribution that the comprehension of social networks brings to the organization? In the other hand, far from the importance of implementing social media as a resource in the internal communication it is also important to point out on the challenges that a “brand new” type of communication demands to the organizations. Introducing new technologies could be adopted very fast but the social comprehension of subtle changes, like those in communication, requires extra analysis.

RC42-702.1
LUCAS, SAMUEL R.* (University of California-Berkeley, lucas@demog.berkeley.edu)
Prejudice Incidence and Estimated Exposure to Prejudiced Authorities in the United States

Analysts have debated why substantial declines in the estimated proportion of persons prejudiced against women and blacks has not been accompanied by large declines in key indices of race and gender socioeconomic inequality. Some analysts contend the measures of prejudice are flawed, and this has spawned an exciting effort to measure prejudice unobtrusively. While accepting the research on implicit prejudice, I note that the sociological debate has presumed that the incidence of prejudiced attitudes is the appropriate focus of analysts attention. I submit, however, that using the measured incidence of prejudiced authorities and accounting for the social organization of exposure to those authorities produces better estimates of the exposure probability. Data limitations made it necessary to focus only on women and blacks, but the methods used can be applied to any group for which measures of prejudice exist. The results of the analysis indicate that, with levels of prejudice obtained for the year 2012, African Americans are almost certain, and girls are even more certain, to encounter authorities prejudiced against them. After presenting the findings, the implications of the findings for a thorough-going asymmetry of experience are noted. It is suggested that this asymmetry, and the doubt as to others’ sincerity it fosters, undermines prospects for positive societal response to the problem posed by prejudice as well as any effort to inhibit the transformation of prejudice into discrimination.
Rethinking Methods and Ethics in Male Sexual Risk Behaviour Research

Studying sexual behaviour of men is always a challenge to many researchers. This is a qualitative study on the sexual risk taking behaviour of men in the context of HIV/AIDS. The occupational group of seafarers are chosen for this particular study in the port city of Santos, Brazil. Seafaring is a male dominated mobile occupational group at very high risk to HIV with many seafaring countries having reported high prevalence rates of HIV. Ethnographic work in the red light district was conducted consisting of in-depth interviews and nightly observations. Local non-profit organizations working in the field were approached for entry to the site. Results showed that sexual behaviour remains a sensitive topic to discuss. Researchers need extra skills and knowledge to elicit substantial and quality information. Sex of the researcher and the way he deals with the individuals play important roles in data gathering. The study encountered various hurdles in the areas of research and safety given the nature of the study, which dealt with a semi-legal environment of prostitution and drugs. Language, cultural differences, and other idiosyncrasies have to be considered in doing the fieldwork. Ethnography is an effective method to understand many phenomena because this form of inquiry digs deeper into the relationships (with the sex workers). Length of time of researcher's immersion in the field makes him strongly embedded. A rich reflexive account in an ethnographic setting is a major output in a qualitative study. Methodological issues raised in this study provide substantial contribution to the continuing search for appropriate methods in enriching areas of research and in building safety for the given nature of the study, which dealt with a semi-legal environment of prostitution and drugs.

Achieving individual life goals demands decision-making processes characterized by the evaluation and reevaluation of personal circumstances and risks. The application of a biographical approach will highlight how university graduates work on their situations in order to reduce future risks. Based on six months of field research in Bamako, this predominantly empirical paper will investigate past, present and future aspirations and subsequent strategies of action deployed by university graduates in Mali focusing on how risk is perceived, evaluated and dealt with.

RC41-698.3

LUI, LAKE* (University of Washington, lakelui@uw.edu) 

Hukou Intermarriage and Mate Selection Process of Rural Migrants in Urban China

China is a natural case for understanding the relationship between internal migration, rural-urban migrations, and stratification. Past studies show that during Mao’s era when internal migration was banned, rural people moved within 25 km from their villages. Social mobility through marriages and migration for work was hindered. After the ban was lifted in 1978, boards of rural migrants escape rural poverty and flood to the urban areas to improve their life chances. It islogically expected that spatial mobility brings people with rural and urban origins closer culturally, socially and economically, and thus increasing the odds of rural-urban marriages. However, this is not happening. The urban and the rural marriage markets are not overlapping despite migration. Based on 62 in-depth interviews with rural and urban people and participant observations in various parts of South China, I found that opportunities for rural-urban marriages are seriously constrained by the ascribed stratified “hukou system” (household registration) in various ways. First, this system links people’s accessibility to state-provided opportunities and benefits for urban people like housing, education, and health care, which cannot be enjoyed by the rural migrants. They are thus degraded as second class citizens in the urban areas and become the least desirable in the urban marriage market. Second, spatial segregation in education, housing, and workplace has reduced the opportunities for rural migrants to meet urbanites and/or developing urban ties that facilitate rural-urban marriages. Third, day-to-day discrimination against rural migrants has forced some to self-eliminate from “marrying up.” However, facing these constraints, some individuals employ strategies to break the social and spatial segregation by using Information Communication Technologies in dating and by upholding and adopting “modern” urban cultures and values so that their status is comparable to the average urbanites.

LUND, REBECCA* (Aalto University, rebecca.lund@aalto.fi)

Working on Futures, Reducing Risk – University Graduates in Mali and Their Strategies of Action

The research examines the conditions and opportunities of university education in Mali. The West African state counts two state universities, five state graduate schools and various private universities. The capital city’s University of Sama- ko with more than 80,000 students is obviously the center of higher education. Facing precarious conditions due to the shortage of means and professors the majority of students manage nevertheless to successfully graduate. Being young and highly qualified, university graduates are still heavily affected by unemployment.

Given the problematic conditions of studies and the major difficulties entering the labor market, a university degree does not create the certainty expected, but provides and even provokes risk again. Consequently, the main questions to be answered are: Why do young Malians study nevertheless? And how do young academicians cope with a situation characterized by uncertainty and unpredictability?
**The Work of Producing Quality in Changing Academia from the Standpoint of Junior Female Scholars**

This paper is a chapter in my doctoral thesis. It builds on another chapter in which I explored the gendered work of ‘boasting’ in the context of changing academia, and how this work is essential for furthering ruling purposes and interests connected to the marketization and global competitiveness of Finnish academia. I pick up from there to study the evaluation ideology from the standpoint of junior female scholars. This involves explicating: how particular managerial texts, textual technologies and artifacts, including those related to tenure track recruitment, hold people accountable in ways that lead to the production of particular notions of quality; how this is part of furthering particular organizational and managerial purposes; and how the work related to producing this quality involves the (re)production of a particular gendered order in academia. I work from there to suggest a reworking of the concept of homo-sociality in academic recruitment. In the analysis I draw mainly on an in-depth interview with one female scholar; the various versions of an article manuscript she wrote as it developed over a lengthy review process for publication in a top journal within her field; the review documents; as well as the correspondence with editors of the journal in question. Furthermore, I draw on interviews with differently positioned scholars and academic managers, field notes from various events, and text material produced over a period of three years.

**RC36-630.2**

**LUNDBERG, JANNA** (University of Lund, janna.lundberg@uvet.lu.se)

**Social Science and Alienation In School**

School can in many ways be seen as a place distant from life in general: in classrooms students are kept separate from the familiar parts of life. School and life outside of school follow different schemes so many students seems to put their real life on hold.

Social science class ought to be one occasion where life in school become more real and more similar to life outside of school, since it is supposed to be all about life in society. According to the curriculum for the Swedish upper secondary school it is not enough to learn about society, the students should also become a part of society through active participation – by doing democracy, not only learning about democracy (a legacy from John Dewey). In spite of this we do not appear very well equipped for taking an active part in society even after the twelve years in school that the majority of Swedish citizens complete. The importance of active citizenship is emphasized, but in the room where students and teachers do their daily work something stops the development of active citizenship.

My doctoral study focuses on the intriguing tension between what is told, said and written in theory and what is being done in practice within the field of education and democracy in general and active citizenship in specific. Alienation theory can reveal why the well-intended work within the frames of social science is failing. Alienation in school could be seen as one part of the greater social tendency to postpone life by not living in the present. This paper will examine alienation theory and if in addition to how it can be used to understand the tension mentioned above and thereby search for a path that may have the potential to lead to changes of the situation.

**RC02-64.4**

**LUNDBY, ERIKA** (Linnéaus University, erika.lundby@lnu.se)

**Young Consumers In Sweden**

In this presentation the question of how economic resources influence children’s peer relations will be addressed, with focus on the Scandinavian setting. This question is of particularly importance in times of changing discourses surrounding children’s role in the consumer society. The ways Scandinavian children are portrayed as ”consumer culture has gradually changed, from regarding resources towards competent actors in their own lives. In total, 48 Swedish children aged 9 were interviewed in focus groups, using a projective vignette technique and pictures. The children were asked if and how children in general could gain new friends through material possessions and money. The findings indicate that children perceived possessions as multi-functional tools in peer relationships. The ability to fit into the peer group, by the use of different possessions, was perceived as especially important. Additionally, the children perceived money as an altruistic tool to demonstrate kindness. As the Scandinavian countries become more liberalized, with higher economic differences between households as a result, we need to address the question of the consequences. We should consider the significant effects of increased consumption on children’s social relationships. If children perceive peer pressure of having “cool” things, and if they believe that they can use material goods to become more popular and accepted, they may be highly vulnerable to the internalization of materialistic values.

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Surveillance often sparks responses relating to “privacy.” The era of state surveillance, read through warnings like Orwell’s, makes being watched seem negative, undesirable. We want to escape, to hide, or just be “private.” But this approach seems myopic in a world of mass media and now social media. The world of celebrity makes being seen a matter of privilege, of desire. The consequences for surveillance are far-reaching – from the unwanted eye to welcome watching. The desire to be seen may help to naturalize and legitimate surveillance of all kinds, to encourage new modes of cooperation of the surveilled with their surveillors. The desire to discover (large scale surveillance) meets the passion for publicity in social media. Flexibility, mobility and connectivity are sought through social media but users find themselves tracked and recorded using the same media. How do we account for the apparent willingness to be visible to all, or to have a secure or desirable position, when it is known that daily routines and whereabouts are tracked and traced constantly? While social media allows everyone, in a sense, to surveil, it also facilitates in fresh ways classic activities of state agencies. Such forms of surveillance penetrate the time-space paths of everyday life (using constant updates, location tracking). This paper explores these questions sociologically and critically.

**RC16-279.14**

**LYTKINA, EKATERINA** (National Research University, ekaterina.lytkina@gmail.com)

**Transformation – Reality or Simulacrum?**

In this report the concept of transformational societies will be revised. The concept was widely applied to address post-communist societies and especially value, institutional, normative change and related phenomena. However it is unclear whether the change is accomplished and what a post-transformational society is or should be like. Besides, a broader context should be considered. Are transformational societies only those with the communist past or can other societies, for example, experiencing economic crisis or different kinds of social instability such as revolutions or wars, or even those who enter the European Union also experience a transformation? Surely, the contemporary context is totally different from the change meant by Durkheim when he wrote about the transition from the traditional society to the industrial one. Contemporary societies are characterized by what Urry calls complexity and certain changes become their permanent characteristic. So is it possible to differentiate between a transition and a societal change? These and other questions will be addressed in the report.

**RC36-629.4**

**LYTKINA, EKATERINA** (Higher School of Economics, ekaterina.lytkina@gmail.com)

**Unique Societies-Common Alienation? Revisiting Alienation in Contemporary Context**

The paper is aimed at examination of the difference of nature and characteristics of alienation and and in post-Soviet and Western countries. Recent findings (Lytkina, Welzel 2013) show that in such post-Soviet countries as Russia and Kazakhstan anomie can be measured by powerlessness and normlessness whereas meaninglessness, social isolation and job dissatisfaction form a measurement of alienation. The linkage of powerlessness and normlessness might be explained by the general Mertonean assumption of discordance between the culturally defined goals and the means the social system provides an individual with. Hence, lack of control over desired outcomes (powerlessness) causes anomie behavior (normlessness). Still, powerlessness is commonly used as an indicator of alienation (Seeman 1982, Olsen 1965, Dean 1961) whereas meaninglessness is sometimes used as an indicator of individual anomie, or anomia (Seeman 1982, Legge 2008). These arguments make formulate the following problem: are thus alienation and anomie in post-Soviet and Western countries different? If yes, what are the reasons for its difference and how can the differences be captured theoretically and empirically? Post-Soviet countries can be conceptualized as the ones who underwent the process of social transformation, thus they can be conceptualized in Durkheimian logics. One can assume that in the time of transformation the level of anomie rose significantly. Western European societies, on the contrary, experienced a relative stability. Post-Soviet countries experienced a dramatic change in the value and normative systems which before the collapse of the Soviet Union were characterized by the collectivistic nature, whereas Western societies were characterized by pluralism of normative and value systems together with high level of individualism. Which phenomena and which indicators are thus relevant for the two types of societies? These and other considerations will be taken into account.

**RC32-563.25**

**LÖFQVIST, LOUISE** (Linnaeus University, louise.lofqvist@lnu.se)

**Gender Change and Constants. the Case of Swedish Police and Gender Equality Policy**

The aim of this paper is to present the case of gender equality policy and politics within the Swedish Police Service. The main object is to investigate the relation between gender equality change and local gender formations and experiences. The paper provides an outline and a theoretically and empirically informed discussion of specific organizational, historical and socio-demographic factors that are key in an understanding of gender and police work in Sweden, and putting this within a framework of political and policy development. Sweden is often portrayed as world-leading when it comes to issues of gender equality, and state policy has put forward ideals of equal opportunities in all areas of society. In this context the national police service is interesting, as a male-dominated, masculine, state organization where gender change is visible.

Ideals and discourse concerning gender as well as gender equality policy and gender equality projects have been a part of police organization since the 1980’s and the female-male ratio is slowly but constantly evening out. There has been a symbolic change and a statistic demographical change when it comes to women in policing. The issue put forward in this paper is the impact of these ongoing transformations in everyday police work. Rather than evaluating the gender equality regimes, this project investigates into the micro politics of changing gender regimes at the work place. The results show that change is undisputable but unevenly distributed in the organisation with regard to the gendered division of labour and gender symbolism and the grand narrative of gender equality is put under scrutiny. Further the author argues links between processes of professionalisation and academization of policing, as well as altering organizational ideals as pertinent in this process.
Reconsidering the within-Country Digital Divide and the Global Digital Gap: Comparing Students’ Daily Life Experiences with Information and Communication Technologies from 40 Countries

The rapid development in Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) has drawn scholars’ attention to a new social problem—the digital divide. However, there has been little work examining the link between national contexts and students’ experiences with ICTs. This research combines two groups of literature: micro-level accounts on the inequality of digital usage and macro-level studies covering the global digital gap. Using data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009 data, I utilize hierarchical linear modeling to examine how institutional variables at the country-level are associated with students’ digital usage across 40 countries. I use Cook’s distance to diagnose the influence of data points from the cluster level. Three institutional factors are examined: economic development, income inequality, and educational expenditure. Results show that the digital divide between socially-advantaged versus socially-disadvantaged students is wider for countries with lower income, higher inequality, and lower educational expenditure. (2) The effects of institutional characteristics on digital usage only matter for low SES students, but not for their high SES counterparts. This research helps scholars identify key national characteristics that influence the inequality of digital usage.

Exploring the Impact of Birth Cohort Size on Education Achievement of Cohort Members

Using the data from China General Social Survey 2005, this research explores the major and modulatory effects of birth cohort size on education achievement of cohort members in China. I use age at marriage as an index of birth cohort size. Results show that birth cohort size has significant impacts on education achievement of cohort members, and cohort members in larger birth cohort have lower education achievement. However, the impacts of birth cohort size on male and female, on urban people and rural people are different, and the reduction of birth cohort size will narrow the gap between these two groups. Besides, this paper decomposes net effect of birth cohort size by simulation and points out that it is the discordant change between population reproduction and education capacity that leads to this result.

Why Should I Know? the Reluctance of Absorbing and Sharing ERP Knowledge

In an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) system, all necessary business functions, such as financial, manufacturing, human resources, and distribution, are tightly integrated into a single information system with a shared database. Such a system potentially allows firms to manage their integrated business processes and associated knowledge, and to have more control of information and data in the organization. However, ERP systems are very knowledge intensive and require high levels of knowledge absorption and knowledge sharing between organizational members in order to be used successfully.

In the military organization we study, ERP systems are aimed at improving support, secondary, and primary processes. This means that many military employees prioritize workloads connected to the primary process of the military. The ERP system was developed to improve these secondary tasks, leading to tensons/user resistance including the reluctance to incorporate or share ERP knowledge. In turn, this lack of knowledge exchange can become dysfunctional since it prevents the use of IT that could benefit the organization.

We applied qualitative methods including 40 semi-structured interviews with ERP users and their managers in three separate business-units, who have been using the ERP for two years. In the study we assess why and how users of the ERP system become averse to the exchange of knowledge and how military organizations are able to overcome tensions between primary processes and ERP implementation/knowledge sharing as a secondary process. By combining theories about user resistance and informal/formal knowledge structures we grasp the underlying reasons of the reluctance. Moreover we contribute to the literature by studying IT as a supportive technology leading to user resistance, instead of focusing on how organizations incorporate core technologies effectively (e.g. Barley, 1986).

Global Education in Japan

Global education has become a trendy phrase in Japan. A recent international symposium entitled “Primary and Secondary Education in the Global Age,” held in August 2013 by National Institute for Educational Policy Research (NIER) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), attracted a large audience confirming interest in this area. Among the discussions at the symposium, a central one was the debate about the meaning of “a global person.” For some, especially those in economic circles, diversity is regarded as a source of competition. For others, particularly multicultural educators, diversity is regarded as one reason to implement changes to the social welfare policies and education in an increasingly global society. With these two polarized positions in mind, I examine what intercultural Education Society in Japan has tried to achieve since it first introduced the word “intercultural” into Japan 30 years ago. Because of the efforts of the society, the largest Japanese association in this field, most people in Japan are now aware of the term “intercultural.” However, research from the society has concentrated on promoting dichotomous viewpoints based on comparisons between Japan and other countries such as the U.S. The focus of the society’s research is primarily on the differences between nations, while it has scarcely put any effort into the investigation of diversity or power differences within society. In other words, in spite of the organization’s goals, it has failed to scrutinize the idea of “intercultural” in terms related to internal diversity or issues connected to social justice even as Japan has experienced a number of changes related to these in this age of globalization. In this study, I examine and analyze the context above and consider the reasons for the tendency identified in this field of Japanese education.
Judgments about Inequality and Economic Elite Among the Middle Classes: Discontents and Sociology of Critique

This paper will present the preliminary results of a research on the Chilean middle-class and its perception of the socioeconomic elite. The global emergence of the middle class has also triggered interesting social dynamics that both reproduce and question inequalities, the socioeconomic elite – i.e. the 1%? Does a perception of injustice, discontent or critique emerge towards the elite? How does that happen – or not? Our team conducted a study using an experimental methodology based on games that replicate real exercises applied by social scientists through studies in different countries: "unknown persons" and "dictator" games. Starting with a middle-class differentiation through occupation and distinguishing by type of territory where they live and work, the simulation was carried out with participants from five strata of Chilean middle classes and one from non-qualified manual workers. This method allows the study of feelings and perceptions that arise in simulated situations of social interaction, which could not be observed through surveys or interviews. We will present the preliminary results, especially subjective elements that nourish and give meaning to middle classes, reproducing or challenging inequalities. The paper will contribute to topics that are relevant to stratification in the context of globalization, such as different discourses in middle classes, their feelings, perceptions of justice/injustice, discontent or critique towards the socioeconomic elite.

RC35-604.4
MACAMO, ELÍSIO(*) (University of Basel, elisio.macamo@unibas.ch)
Science and Technology Studies, Africa and the Long Shadow of Unspoken Assumptions

Science and technology studies have injected new blood into social theory over the past 20 years. Their assumption that the workings of science and technology are a good guide into the constitution of (modern) society has played a central role in sharpening sociological thinking over the notion of modernity and its analytical relevance in research. A paradox underlies the importance of science and technology studies. On the one hand, STS seem to suggest that we should read specific type of society, namely highly technological modern society. This would seem to rule out the possibility that STS might have anything to say about societies which do not fit this description. On the other hand, however, and because STS produces social theory, i.e. a vocabulary designed to make the social world intelligible, it can lay claim to the ability to deliver concepts that can be deployed in efforts to make non-modern societies intelligible, even if only by default. This paper will try to address this paradox critically with a theoretical claim. The claim will be that the reason why STS may work well as a research programme may have to do with the fact that it takes the settings within which science and technology operate for granted. In other words, STS research works under a “ceteris paribus assumption” – legal predictability, economic and political stability, etc. – which constrains the translation of concepts into different settings.

RC32-554.10
MACE, ERIC(*) (Université de Bordeaux, eric.mace@u-bordeaux2.fr)
Is the Concept of Patriarchy Useful to Comparing the Gender Relations through the World?

Is the concept of patriarchy useful to understanding and comparing the gender relations throughout history and the world? To answer this question affirmatively we must understand that patriarchy not only exists as a system of male domination that speciﬁes itself upon all human societies but instead, by adapting Erving Goffman’s concept, as a specific form of “gender arrangement”. From this standpoint two things can be shown. First, that gender arrangements such as those that exist within the European Union are not patriarchal arrangements but post-patriarchal: they are the result of the ability to deliver concepts that can be deployed in efforts to make non-modern societies intelligible, even if only by default. Second, the construction of inequalities and the social construction of inequality and between the values of personal uniqueness and social reproduction of cultural differences and gender hierarchies. Secondly, our approach also shows that in most non-Western societies, such gender arrangements are not just traditional patriarchal arrangements, but traditional patriarchal arrangements that have been modernized (by colonial hegemony) and re-remodeled (by globalized hybridization). A major consequence is that these hybrid arrangements possess both the contradictions inherent in the modernization of traditional patriarchy and those specific to post-patriarchy. Recasting patriarchy in this way enables one to grasp the logic of action and internal contradictions of each type of arrangement by identifying their singularities without placing them hierarchically on an “axis of progress”. Moreover, this analytical move also makes it possible to compare all gender arrangements according to their relationship to the principle of patriarchy.

RC32-564.7
MACEDO, JOANA* (Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, jocsmacedo@gmail.com)
Women Appointees and Political Participation in Brazil

This work aims to study the change identified in the women’s participation in Brazilian politics in what concern the high positions of state bureaucracy. Specifically, it will be emphasize the kind of change’s patterns followed in what regards women political appointees by two different social agents of representative government and third sector institutions linked to the work with this audience. Leisure will be analyzed in its subjective and contemplative dimensions, and in his contributions to ressignification of the quality of life of the old guy, and the strengthening of intergenerational relations, solidarity-based and participatory political and social life. In this context, the effective relationship will be addressed with the landscape, a place of memory, whose presence preserved is relevant in the biography of who gets old. Thus, these leisure activities, from the aesthetic contemplation, are compatible and suitable for various limitations arising from aging.

RC40-677.2
MACMAHON, AMY* (University of Queensland, amy.macmahon@uqconnect.edu.au)
Gender, Food Security and Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh

This paper examines the links between gender, food security, climate change and adaptation in Bangladesh, and investigates how a social justice approach to adaptation – with a commitment to participation, recognition, equitable governance and environmental integrity – may work to improve local level food security, and address social vulnerability. Southwest Bangladesh is facing a range of ecological and climate changes, including rising sea levels, cyclones, variable rainfall, salinity and and rise in temperature. This paper will explore how the interaction of these factors affects women’s food security and food security in the region. Women’s role in household food security is highlighted. Here, I critically examine these theories and assumptions, within the contexts of existing social, cultural and other vulnerabilities, with reference to projects and research from Bangladesh. I then discuss these ideas in relation to climate change adaptation. Socially just adaptation theory argues that for adaptation to be sustainable, transformative and effective, initiatives need to be responsive to existing social inequalities, while working to reduce vulnerability and create transformational change. Many NGOs, the Bangladeshi government and other key stakeholders, have recognised the complex vulnerabilities facing women, both within their households and communities and are attempting to incorporate these ideas into adaptation responses. However, it is unclear whether these efforts represent
strategic change for women from poor households, involving a transformation of gender structures, or only practical changes, in helping women survive.

TG03-938.2

MACPHERSON, ROBERT* (University of California Irvine, rmacpher@uci.edu)
The Right to Democracy and the State in Moments of Crisis: Lessons from the History of Radical Unionism

For the last four years square occupation movements have formed the core of a revolutionary wave calling for radical forms of directly democratic organization. It remains an open question to what degree these rights to democratization can be accommodated by states and the larger structures of global capitalism – if at all. Solving this puzzle requires the trajectories of state-movement interaction and to be conditioned by processes of global capitalism and the specifics of local context in which they contend. In reality, neither of these approaches can explain the worker organizations of Europe and the crisis itself within the history of the world-economy. The results of long-term processes of capitalist development...
regulators and those who have to implement regulations. This suggests that the rationale of hospital employment is changing bottom-up, often against what regulators conceive as an adequate design for hospital work.

RC32-553.1
MAESTRIPIERI, LARA* (Politecnico of Milan, lara.maestripieri@polimi.it)
Childcare and Elderly Care in Bologna

Family is the main provider in the Italian welfare system. As a consequence, supports for care in Italy are underdeveloped since care is almost totally delegated to women to sustain its members. Such model had strong influences on women's autonomy. Italy has one of the lowest fertility rates all over Europe and will be suffering in the next years from an increasingly higher old age dependency ratio, thus worsening the female care overload. Nevertheless, Bologna is a best practice in this worrying scenario. Thanks to a strong social democratic tradition, local welfare system has been able to build a new structure which has mainly developed in the new contextual situation. In this paper we will explore how the roles of grandmothers, children of dependent elderly and worker.

RC21-367.5
MAEYAMA, SOICHIRO* (Fukuyama City University, masichiro@aol.com)
Possibility of Area Management Organizations for “Bulwark” Against Neoliberal Urbanization – Thorough the Cases of Public Development Authorities (PDAs) –

In some cities in US and in Japan entirely new organizational structures have sprung up to promote urban development in the new contextual situation. In this presentation, a new structure, “Public Development Authority” (PDA) is treated, which has mainly developed in west coast of US, and is getting attention in terms of neo liberal urbanization. PDA is quite unique-style entity that is established by cities (municipalities) as special purpose government for promoting specific purpose (such as area management, or historical and business management of historic market), equipped with business specialist-staffs, and also it is governed by volunteer citizen board members. “Half private, half government”entity is run or governed by citizens.

Some PDAs has been observed to behave as “developer” in the “neo-liberal” urbanization process. But considerable PDAs, for securing neighborhood’s core and culture, are trying to build the facilities for helping local business owners and individual citizens mentally and physically, as of Seattle Chinatown International District, “IDEA Space” project for assisting local small businesses, using “visioning”method . These trials are expected to be effective “bulwark’s against diverting impacts of neoliberal developments. This presentation concretely gazes at the PDAs’ efforts (and the like’s of area management organizations) to keep local core of cultures, local “life economy” with concrete devices from the stand point of citizen’s eyes and “advocacy”. And the conditions for preventing PDA to fall into “developer” are sought.

Just for accessing the present big picture in terms of area management organizations in neo-liberal trends in US, Japan etc, CDGs (Community Development Corporation) in US and “Machizukuri Kaisha”, special purpose agency in Japanese PPPs are shortly mentioned as well.

RC45-742.2
MAGALHÃES, RAUL FRANCISCO* (Federal University of Juiz de Fora, raul.magalhaes@ufjf.edu.br)
Instrumental Action and Rhetoric: Framing Rational Action on Language Field

The paper makes a theoretical reconstruction of a model for instrumental action in language, using the notion of rhetoric. It takes persuasive language to be constitutive of instrumental reason, and analyses the possibility of bring to the theory of social action some concepts from linguistic field. The first step establishes an analogy between instrumental rationality and rhetorical movements like projection of future, or reconstruction of past. In those operations we use rhetoric in order to create the persuasive frames of reality and use them for self-persuasion and for persuade other people to go into a specific course of action. Since deliberation is a problem of collective action and rationality we can understand rhetoric in terms of building a new descriptive model of rationality, in other words, we can describe rationality as a rhetoric operation; it consists in giving different degrees of truth to the information available and then create conditions for choosing a specific way. This approach builds a critical view to the notion of information as objective data collected by rational actors, and points to the deliberation as a cognitive way to deal with framed discourses about reality. Based on this model we can criticize some analytical problems from the theories of rational choice concerning collective action, here represented by M. Olson's paradox and, in the same way, criticize Jon Elster's paradox of indeterminacy, based on the concept of optimal amount of gathered information. The concepts of rhetoric give to the theory of rational action a key to understand how in empirical situation words, and sometimes just words, are enough to create action.
Women's experiences have been the nucleus of domestic violence literature, discourse, and policy, and have shaped the therapeutic and/or punitive measures that are characteristic of domestic violence prevention – measures that research has shown are largely ineffective in curbing violence. Consequently, we still know relatively little about why men batter, and how they make sense of the negative “batterer” credential that corresponds with their offense. The few studies that explore batterer behavior are primarily psychological, reducing their violence to individual pathology that can be “treated” in therapy. Accordingly, non-psycho- logical studies are characterized by evaluations of the utility, effectiveness, and/ or therapeutic techniques of Batterer Intervention Programs, thus missing the sociological roots of batterer behavior. Drawing from in-depth interviews with 15 male batters, my research shows that these men make sense of the offenses of which they have been accused in different ways, both with regard to the role they attribute to the state in their felt disempowerment and emancipation, and the role they attribute to social policies and governance. These different meanings are attributable to a number of factors – factors I argue must be addressed to the extent that they are linked to recidivistic risks of battering. The analysis presented in this paper therefore provides a foundation for creating more effective social remedies for battering behavior, and it provides an opportunity to reconsider gender-based theories of interpersonal violence more generally.
spaces and other “third places” described by Oldenburg but also through collaborative web sites and their acting platforms.

RC24-429.3

MAHLER, CLAUDIO FERNANDO* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, cfmahler@gmail.com)

OLIVEIRA, SAULO BARBARA DE (Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro)

Urban Waste and Our Day-to-Day Chaos

There is litter on most streets of the more privileged neighborhoods of the city where there is cleaning services comparable to the first world; in the underprivileged neighborhoods, urban sanitation is on pari with African or Indian quality levels: this is the reality of Rio de Janeiro and the majority of the 16 Brazilian cities with populations of over one million inhabitants. Rio de Janeiro is a city characterized by enormous inequality in income and in geographic distribution of the population, as well as in public services. Erratic urban expansion has made Rio de Janeiro one of the hallmarks of segregation and social degradation, which makes the populace’s standard of living a challenge to manage. Due to this inefficiency, most the city’s periphery has open sewage that runs in ditches, rivers, the sea and on the streets. The system of rainwater drainage does not undergo periodic maintenance where there is a system at all, causing frequent floods and public damage from heavy summer rains. Litter clogs drainage pipes and exacerbates flooding and the contamination of rivers and the sea. It is still possible to see the accumulation of garbage in outlying areas. In favelas, present throughout the entire city, the habitation conditions and urban infrastructure are precarious, and environmental degradation leaks out of control, thereby contaminating the sea and making it impossible to swim and go to the beach in many important parts of the city. Our research, conducted from the late 1970s. The objective of this article is to present a diagnostic of the impact of urban waste on the city of Rio de Janeiro. The research was conducted using quantitative methods, as well as secondary data from official sources.

RC07-146.4

MAHMD, HASAN* (University of Sociology, Los Angeles, hm77@ucla.edu)

Migrants Remittances and the Family

Abstract: Contrary to the perception of the relationship between the individual and the family as a structure, this paper offers a conceptualization of this relationship as a process whereby individuals selectively identify with various available forms of family. It builds on 30 in-depth and unstructured interviews, complemented by ethnographic participations, with the Bangladeshi immigrants in Los Angeles. Conceiving migrants’ remitting as a socially motivated economic act where the migrants invest both financial and emotional resources to maintain and further develop social relationships, it recognizes migrants’ relationships to their family in Bangladesh as central to their remitting practices. It recognizes multiple forms of family and community organizations to which the immigrants simultaneously identify themselves. However, it finds this identification as a process whereby the immigrants choose to attach to certain forms among a range of culturally defined social aggregates, which causes their remitting to be selective. Emphasizing the immigrants’ emotional involvement and collective orientation, this study recognizes the mingling of the immigrants’ self with the recipients in their origin country as essential in remitting. Thus, this paper makes significant contribution to the study of migrants’ family by adding a relational approach that identifies fluidity in the individuals’ identification to the family through migration and remitting.

RC06-118.18

MAHMD, HASAN* (University of Sociology, Los Angeles, hm77@ucla.edu)

Migrants Sending Money and the Family

Abstract: To know why migrants send money to home, this paper introduces a new conceptualization of the relationship between the migrants and their families. It builds on 30 in-depth and unstructured interviews, complemented by ethnographic participations, with the Bangladeshi immigrants in Los Angeles. Conceiving migrants’ remitting as a socially motivated economic act whereby the migrants invest both financial and emotional resources to maintain and further develop social relationships, it recognizes migrants’ relationships to their family and origin community in Bangladesh as central to their remitting practices. Unlike the NELM approach’s assumption of economic rationality, or the cultural approach’s emphasis of cultural factors, this paper finds the immigrants’ relationships to the remittance-recipients as central in determining their remitting. It recognizes multiple forms of family and community organizations to which the immigrants simultaneously identify themselves. However, it finds this identification as a process whereby the immigrants choose to attach to certain forms among a range of culturally defined social aggregates, which causes their remitting to be selective. Emphasizing the immigrants’ emotional involvement and collective orientation, this study recognizes the mingling of the immigrants’ self with the recipients in their origin country as essential in remitting. Thus, this paper makes significant contribution to the study of migrants’ family by adding a relational approach that identifies fluidity in the individuals’ identification to the family through migration and remitting.

RC11-206.1

MAHNE, KATHARINA* (German Centre of Gerontology, katharina.mahne@dza.de)

Contemporary Grandparenthood in Germany: A Perspective Of Social Inequality

The study provides a multifaceted analysis of contemporary grandparenthood in Germany. Building upon ideas rooted in a sociology of the family and in a sociology of ageing, the study aims to demonstrate the usefulness of a perspective of social inequality for the study of the multigenerational family in later life. Social inequality is on the one hand conceptualised in the form of unequal access to the grandparent role (e.g. the transition to grandparenthood). On the other hand, social inequality is conceptualised in the form of unequal outcomes connected to grandparenthood (e.g. levels of subjective well-being).

Based on data from the German Ageing Survey (DEAS) and applying a three-generation perspective, the study demonstrates that access to the grandparent role is in fact unequally distributed: higher educated parents are less likely to experience the transition to grandparenthood and become grandparents later in life than less educated parents. In contrast, the subjective importance of experienced advantages as prospective grandparenthood does not vary by levels of education and other indicators of social class. Given the unequal access to the grandparent role, grandparenthood could evolve into a highly valued but unequally distributed social resource for later life. Furthermore, social inequality also exists as a result of grandparenthood: positive and negative outcomes of relationships with grandchildren for grandparental subjective well-being are unequally distributed across educational groups.

Based on these results, it can be concluded that social inequality in relation to grandparenthood exists in two forms: first, access to the generally highly valued social position of grandparent is unequal. And secondly, advantages and disadvantages are unequally connected to the grandparent role. The study shows that the perspective of social inequality is essential for an adequate description and analysis of grandparenthood in social and demographic change.

RC32-553.6

MAHON, EVELYN* (Trinity College Dublin, emahon@tcd.ie)

Reconciling Work and Motherhood: Class and Access to Childcare in Dublin

The ‘motherhood penalty’ is invoked to explain the lower labour force participation of Irish women. Mothers with third level education and those with second level education were conducted in order to compare their respective orientations to work and their reconciliation strategies. Mothers in both groups articulated a strong intrinsic, social and instrumental orientation to their work and a distinct worker identity, separate to motherhood. As working mothers they had all overcome the first penalty.

Mothers with third level education earned incomes that enabled them to buy childcare for the child aged (0-3) using private nurseries which facilitated their full-time employment, but at considerable financial cost. But low income earning mothers could not afford the 800-1000 euros a month fees. This explains their over lower participation rates.

The exceptional mothers in our focus groups with low educational levels had even lower participation rates referred to as an ‘education penalty’. This paper will explore the ways these penalties are socially constructed in an Irish childcare policy context.

Funded by FP7 FLOWS, separate focus groups composed of mothers with third level education and those with second level education were conducted in order to compare their respective orientations to work and their reconciliation strategies. Mothers in both groups articulated a strong intrinsic, social and instrumental orientation to their work and a distinct worker identity, separate to motherhood. As working mothers they had all overcome the first penalty.

Mothers with third level education earned incomes that enabled them to buy childcare for the child aged (0-3) using private nurseries which facilitated their full-time employment, but at considerable financial cost. But low income earning mothers could not afford the 800-1000 euros a month fees. This explains their over lower participation rates.

The exceptional mothers in our focus groups with low educational levels were facilitated by getting a childcare place in a local community creche with fees of 95 euros a week full time and pro-rata reductions for part time. (Only 30,000 parents nationally have access to these). Mothers without a childcare place (if married) relied on their unemployed partner to provide childcare, or both parents worked part time. Grandparents or siblings also provided care. These constitute a mixture of recombination strategies not easily replicated. Childcare policies in a neo-liberal society can considerable reduce equality of access to childcare places and offer an explanation for the education penalty. Overall participation rates are unlikely to rise unless this inequality is addressed.

RC19-335.3

MAHON, RIANNE* (Balslillie School International Affairs, prmahon@rogers.com)

Constructing a Gender Discourse inside the OECD: The Working Party on the Role of Women in the Economy

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The UN International Decade for Women and the four UN Conferences on women helped to put gender equality on the global agenda. Although feminists are rightly critical of the slow pace of change, gender equality retains an important place on official global (and regional) policy agendas. This paper examines the work of the OEDC Working Party on the Role of Women in the Economy (ROWITE). Formed in 1975, in advance of the first UN Conference on Women, ROWITE constituted an important site for the consolidation of a feminist agenda for the Global North and, through its support for the Women in Development group within the OECD's Development Advisory Committee (DAC) supported the promotion of gender equality through its member states' programs. Although ROWITE was disbanded in 1998, its concerns were, in part, picked up by the Social Affairs Division and thus continues to have a resonance in contemporary debates.

RC11-215.8

MAHRS TRÅFF, ANNSOFIE* (Linköpings universitet, annsofie.mahrs.traff@norrkoping.se)

Perceptions of the Concept of Physical Activity Among Older People and Staff in Residential Homes

Annsofie Mahrs Träff, PhD-candidate
National Institute for the Study of Ageing and Later Life, Linköping University, Sweden

This presentation aims to present parts of my doctoral work focusing on the ability and desire to be physically active when you live in a residential home for the elderly. The aim for this part of the study was to identify and describe variations in perceptions of the concept for "physical activity". Physical activity is described as positive and important for all people. My thesis is to investigate how people are interested in, and able to, maintaining physical activities even though they often have significant disabilities. And also to investigate how older people in residential homes are experiencing opportunities for physical activity and how their physical environment affects these opportunities.

The interviews show that the older people often describe physical activity in on their "daily life" and ask about what the concept of physical activity means to them and sometimes also states that physical activity is something that they do not perform. Later in the interview the very same person can describe the activities of a physical nature which they do in everyday life, for example to walk. A number of staff do not know that physically activity is one thing when it comes to themselves, but something else when it comes to the older people.

To have different perceptions of a central concept can affect both hopes and expectations.

RC08-150.3

MAIA, JOÃO* (Fundação Getulio Vargas, joao.maia@fgv.br)

Global Arenas of Knowledge: Perspectives from the Brazilian Case

This paper aims to present the major guidelines of the project 'Global Arenas of Knowledge' and its first results. The project involves theoretical work to reformulate the sociology of knowledge in contemporary global perspective, and three empirical studies dealing with key elements of global knowledge production and circulation. The study runs first in three southern-hemisphere countries which are part of the post-colonial periphery, and then in the USA and UK. The empirical work takes three domains of knowledge as starting-points (HIV/ climate change/ gender studies), and examines them in several ways, combining ethnographic work, interviews, documentary work and quantitative methods of citation-network analysis to study the patterns of centrality, inclusion and exclusion of researchers across the global arenas. In this paper, I present the results of the first part of the study, which involves interviews conducted in Brazil with senior researchers in three different domains of knowledge and historical analysis of each domain. For each domain of knowledge in question, I propose a topic: a) how the dynamics center/periphery affects knowledge production in the Brazilian case; b) how Brazilian social scientists in these different domains of knowledge build their careers in a global scale.

RC44-729.2

MAICH, KATHERINE* (University of California, Berkeley, kmaich@berkeley.edu)

Legislation and Its Discontents: Consequences of the Peruvian Household Workers Law

Peru is currently understood as one of the fastest growing economies in Latin America, one whose wealth is highly concentrated in the capital, fueling a centralized and unregulated flow of labor. Many indigenous internal migrants work as trabajadoras del hogar in Lima, situated within a vulnerable context since their work is highly gendered, private and contained within the intimate space of the home, where discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender and class looms. Colonial relations persist in the apartments and homes across wealthy districts of the city, yet meanwhile Lima moves ever so forward by pushing costly modernization projects, developing its booming tourist industry, and promoting its global culinary fame.

Peru passed national labor protections for trabajadoras del hogar ten years ago with negligible improvements in the lives of its household workers. Based on nine months of in-depth interviews and ethnographic fieldwork, I investigate the nature of the outcome of political inclusion and state-granted labor rights in Lima for household workers, privy to capital's growth and yet [arguably] further marginalized through labor regulation, which grants few benefits, offers no minimum wage, and lacks real enforcement in practice.

When the state steps in to regulate the informal sector, what possibilities and potential problems result? How does the implementation and specifics of legislation come to bear on the lives of those it attempts to protect, offer benefits to, or bring into political inclusion? My dissertation grapples with the intersection of gender, law, the state, and the political economy of domestic work in Peru with specific attention to new organizing strategies for household workers in the face of myriad obstacles. When and how can the law matter in the case of informality, and what else is to be done?

RC32-554.5

MAICH, KATHERINE* (University of California, Berkeley, kmaich@berkeley.edu)

When Does the Dust Finally Settle? Peruvian Household Workers, Reproductive Labor, and Sweeping Changes

Peru is currently understood as one of the fastest growing economies in Latin America, one whose wealth is highly concentrated in the capital, fueling a centralized and unregulated flow of labor. Many indigenous internal migrants work as trabajadoras del hogar in Lima, situated within a vulnerable context since their work is highly gendered and isolated in the home, where threats of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender and class loom. This practice of domestic labor is broadly accepted in Peruvian culture, demonstrating the profoundly deep, entrenched nature of colonial relations within contemporary Lima society. Analyze domestic work as both a daily, lived-out practice and a culturally inscribed phenomenon within Peruvian society. Peru passed national labor protections for trabajadoras del hogar ten years ago, though with negligible improvements in the lives of its household workers as the law offers no minimum wage, few benefits, and lacks real enforcement in practice. Based on nine months of in-depth interviews and ethnographic fieldwork, I investigate outcomes of political inclusion and state-granted labor rights for these women workers, privy to capital's growth and yet [arguably] further marginalized through labor (mis)regulation as they continue to sweep, iron, cook, and care for the future class of Limaños. My research finds that rather than Lima paving the way for a modern, egalitarian Peruvian state, inequality and colonial relations are alive and well in Limaño homes, with serious consequences for a future, more egalitarian, and ‘modern’ Peru and Latin America.

How does the implementation and specifics of legislation come to bear on the lives of those it attempts to “protect”? My dissertation grapples with the intersection of gender, law, and the political economy of domestic work in Peru with specific attention to challenges facing women workers confronting the burden of colonial history on a daily basis.

JS-44.3

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From Political Protest to Sectarian Violence: A Sunni-Shiite Split in Lebanon?

From Political Protest to Sectarian Violence: A Sunni-Shiite Split in Lebanon? The year 2005 has been a turning point in the history of Lebanon. The assassination of the former Prime Minister Rafic Hariri in a car bomb on February 14th, 2005 triggered the largest demonstrations in the history of the country. Hundreds of thousands of people poured to the streets to denounce the Syrian presence in Lebanon, as well as to protest against the political, social, economic and security situation. The demonstration was organized by the Christian parties in opposition to the government and accused it of being behind the assassination, or to flag out their alliance with it and accuse the US and Israel of killing Hariri. In the following research I study the political protests that followed the assassination of the former Prime Minister Rafic Hariri turned into sectarian violence that has been framed as “Sunnis versus Shites”. More precisely, I look at the shift in the political salience and the re-modeling of political, confessional as well as national identities. I have used official records and newspaper archives in order to compiled a dataset of all protest movements and events of violence/clashes that have occurred in Beirut between 2000 and 2010. I analysed this dataset in order to depict the shift in political salience and to account for political mobilization in Lebanon. I show that the Hariri regime as a whole, through its inability to control sectarian violence, has lost its legitimacy, and that the government’s inability to control sectarian violence, has lost its legitimacy, and that the government’s control over the situation in Beirut is more and more jeopardized by the diminishing political power of the state in the face of the rising political power of the sects.
assassination was a “political earthquake” that shifted the attention of the Leba-
nese society from mainly pan-Arab concerns, to internal concerns and anti-Syrian activism. The analysis of our findings suggests that a change in political relations leads to sectarian tension when two main conditions are met: (a) the majority of the sectarian group follows one leader and; (b) when the two opposing communi-
ties are equal in size and in power.

JS-15.2

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Australian Carers’ Income Support Since 1983 – Changing Frames and Persistent Gender Inequality

Many Australians provide unpaid, informal care for a relative or friend with a disability, illness or age-related frailty, and women are more likely than men to be the main ‘carer’ in these circumstances. A dedicated income support payment for some Australian carers has been available since the 1980s. Unlike many other forms of income support, which have been progressively restricted as part of a wide-ranging neoliberal reform process, eligibility for Carer Payment has been extended to an increasing number and range of carers in recent years.

This paper reviews the history of this policy area, focusing on the manner in which reforms to the social security legislation have been framed. Drawing on Fio-
nna Williams’ analysis of the framing and framing of European care policies (2010), we argue that changes to Australian carers’ income support have developed within competing frames of social justice and social investment. The social investment frame, which prioritised paid work over care, has become particularly prominent in recent years. This echoes the increasing concern with paid work participation in other areas of social support, such as unemployment benefits and payments for sole parents. However, the changes to care policy reflect a unique tension between competing goals of promoting paid work participation for all working-age people and ensuring a supply of unpaid carers in the community.

Neither of the dominant policy frames addresses Australian women’s ongoing responsibility for the bulk of unpaid caring, and income support policy potentially reinforces this inequality. We argue that these issues must be addressed in future reforms to ensure that the competing pressures on women to care and to engage in paid work do not lead to greater disadvantage for carers and the people for whom they care.

RC32-553.10

MAKI, YOKO* (Hitotsubashi University, maki.yoko@nifty.com)

Middle Class Women’s Work and Childcare in Paris

Today, France draws attention from neighbouring countries because of its high birth rate. French women are also relatively active in their labour force participa-
tion. In Paris, the number of women in work is especially high, and the number of nurseries is inadequate. How do women manage to find a place or person to look after their children while they are at work? How are women and class related to the issues of childcare? These are the main interests of this paper. In France, the most widely used form of childcare is the registered childminder, the so-called “Assistants maternels”, and not nurseries as in Sweden. The paper will put the emphasis on this French registered childminder system.

According to a French national report on childcare, in 2011, 37 % of children under three whose parents worked full time were left with registered childmind-
ders who were approved by the local authorities and received children mainly in their own homes. 18% of children had places in nurseries, and 4 % were left with unregistered childminders, usually professional nannies who worked in the children’s homes.

The French “Assistant maternal” system was passed into legislation in 1977 to clarify the undeclared work, and progressed during the 1990s to increase jobs in the domestic sphere. Local authorities conduct home inspections, and 120 hours of professional training is required for approval. The state takes charge of the social security cost of childminders.

Now in Paris, many childminders are immigrant women and they help middle class French women to work outside the home and to get higher wages than the childminders do. Mothers are generally satisfied with this system because of the flexibility of working time, which means the longer and less well paid work of immigrant women supports the work and families of French middle class women.

RC34-597.3

MAKINO, TOMOKAZU* (Japan Society Promotion of Science, makinotomo815@gmail.com)

The Transformation Of Self-Subjectivity In Japanese Youth: From 1992 To 2012

Japan’s economy entered a long period of stagnation, known as the “Lost Two Decades,” after reaching its peak in the late 1980s and early 1990s. In this peri-
od, many politicians, business person, and intellectuals critized Japanese youth: tending to lose their temper with the darkness of mind, chasing their unplanned dream without regular jobs, and not leaving their nests. Critics also told fragile and self-consciousness of young people of Japanese youth. But we can get another figure of Japanese youth from the outcome of the research of Japan Youth Study Group, conducted in 1992, 2002, and 2012. For instance, most Japanese youth love them-
sevles, and feel senses of themselves. They are anything but fragile. By the way, one of merit of comparison of three or more time point is that we can distin-
guish between temporary trend and long-term trend. For example, the ratio of re-
pondents of feeling sense of oneself has declined by degrees from 1992 to 2012. The ratio of keeping one’s individuality in any situation has declined too. And the ratio of changing oneself depending on the situation, and engaging in superfi-
cially, has decreased from 2002 to 2012. These means long-term trend of diver-
sification of the self. On the other hand, the ratio of loving oneself had increased from 1992 to 2002, but has decreased from 2002 to 2012 (temporary trend). What causes for these? We can consider two matters. First, the cultural-social change underpinning long-term trend, for instance, the diffusion of mobile media and social network service accelerating the diversification of the self. Also, we need consider what happened in 2002 (about temporary trend). We try to explain the structure of self-affirmation by comparing the determinant and related item of self-affirmation on each year. Finally, we discuss the effect of intertemporal re-
search on public opinion in Japan.

JS-55.4

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A Method to Construct the New Framework for the Equitable Water Distribution -the Case Study of the “Water War” in Bolivia-

Why does the water resource problem in Bolivia remain despite the victory of “Water War”? “Water War” in 2000 was an anti-privatization movement towards the public water service and it changed the water law and forced a private company to withdraw. The goal of the social activists who had played a main role in “Water War” was to improve water resource accessibility. However, the success of “Water War” did not solve the water resource problem in Bolivia. Does it mean that the other issue was needed to improve the water resource situation?

Existing literature has mainly focused on the strategy of water war, and the water situation not mentioned. In order to investigate a real driving factor that had caused the problem, analysis of the Water War should be revisited from dif-
ferent angle. A water shortage is classified into two factors: “Real scarcity” and “Manufactured scarcity” (Mehta 2003). While real scarcity refers to a shortage of volumetric quantities, incurred mainly from population growth, industrialization and an ecological system, manufactured scarcity is constructed by powerful ac-
tors such as politicians, bureaucrats and irrigation farmers to gain profit at the exclusive possession of water resource.

I assume that the goal emphasized in “Water War” was directed towards manu-
factured scarcity, it prevented its focus from real scarcity, which is also pivotal in order to solve the water resource problem. This study uses the original data of fieldwork and local newspapers from three times of fieldwork by the author. I will use discourse analyses to expose the process of why social activists chose to focus on “Manufactured scarcity” in order to gain the civilian support. I present the importance of recognizing the each characteristic of water scarcity to improve the water resource problem. This research intends to provide a new framework for equitable water distribution.

RC11-205.7

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Pathways Of Aging: Old Women’s Gendered Narratives and Cultural-Historical Locations

Pathways of Aging: Old Women’s gendered narratives and cultural-historical location

Cultural-Historical Locations

Pathways of Aging: Old Women’s gendered narratives and cultural-historical location

About gerontology has moved away from a focus on old age per se to the recog-
nition of old age as part of the life-course, and more importantly, as the result of a lifetime’s experiences. In this paper I explore the themes that old Mexican women themselves identified as important in shaping their pathways towards old age. I do so by employing a thematic-narrative analysis of multiple in-depth interviews with older women aged 50 to 89.

Throughout their life-course the women’s personal biographies, their current social, cultural and economic locations have been informed by a range of struc-
tural factors, institutions and personal attitudes, choices and opportunities. My investigation is to stress the importance of structural and personal mechanisms that underpin the socio-cultural construction of ageing and old age; the relation be-
tween the objective reality and subjective experiences of ageing. By making refer-
enances to the women's historical and cultural location and their gender socialisation, I contend that not only is there an individual biography, but also a collective story. There is however diversity amongst these women's life experiences. Through some specific actions such as attaining higher education and continuing to work after marriage, they enacted their individual agency and challenged the prevailing patriarchal narrative. Their actions although offering 'liberating' narratives, become more evident in the experience of their daughters and granddaughters. The women's -formal and informal- participation in the labour market has not brought them real benefits in their old age, as most of them do not have their own occupational pension, thus making the role of the family central to their well-being in old age. This is relevant in relation to family arrangements and commitments that define the contexts of care and the social and economic capital these women have access to.

RC51-816.4
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The Complex Adaptive Systems Approach, a Socio-cybernetic Reading

Since the foundation of the Santa Fe Institute in the United States in 1984, and especially during the 90s, was formed a new wave in the science of complexity: the Complex Adaptive Systems (CAS) approach. CAS is based on modeling and simulation of complex systems using advanced computational techniques such as cellular automata or agent-based modeling. With an interdisciplinary and universal class of models, the main methodological approach has dominated the scientific discourse around complexity. Numerous interdisciplinary complex adaptive systems centers have spread throughout the world, from United States to Europe, from Latin America to East Asia.

We need a more reflexive and critical approach to CAS, taking into account its epistemological limits. Socio-cybernetics, through authors such as Varela, Maturana, Luhmann or Morin, is very useful here, because of its emphasis on the question of the observer/subject and its construction of the observed/object. Something that CAS models ignore, seeking to determine objectively and algorithmically probabilistic patterns in complex systems, without considering that the observer and the complexity they are primarily attributes of an observer, an operation of “punctuation” in his knowledge of the world. The simulated systems are doubly result of the intervention of the observer: the real system is an “invented reality” (von Foerster) and the system that simulates the real system would be doubly so. CAS-epistemological limits become more evident in its sociological models called “Artificial Societies”. The intervention of the modeler/observer here is even more evident in self-reflexive systems that are able to observe themselves, “self-referential” (Luhmann) systems of meaning in which both the constructed nature of the subjects themselves (Foucault) and the structures or social spaces of objective positions where the subjects are located (Bourdieu) cannot be ignored in favor of a mere behaviorist study of patterns of interaction among agents and their resulting and irreducible emergences.

WG03-915.1
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Not No Place: Fragments of Johannesburg

Not No Place is a collage of visual and written fragments on Johannesburg-historical, archival, found and self-generated. The book is the result of documenting and collecting material on the city of Johannesburg over the course of five years. It interweaves selected quotations with personal memories and reflective accounts, as well as fiction in an attempt to explore the city as both lived place and an imagined no-place (the direct translation of U-topia). A montage combining photographs, drawings, archival material and texts, it alternates between the mode of collector, witness, observer and author, taking into account the numerous representations of the city in historical writing, urban theory, film, media and fiction. Not No Place presents a collection of moments in the city's complex history, its contemporary spatial realities as well as its future projections. Bettina Malcumness and Dorothee Kreutzfeldt speak to their visual processes and practices informing their book-length investigation into Johannesburg, Not no Place: Johannesburg: Fragments of Spaces and Times. This intriguing and beautiful book is by no means an official biography of the city - it reads more like a richly illustrated scrapbook of ideas and reflections part made up of quotes from a multitude of sources and part made up of the authors' personal narratives and ruminations on belonging. Fragments of Spaces and Times captures well, it is a peripatetic amble through the history and physicality of Johannesburg, stumbling into recurring characters such as the Carlton Hotel and Nongoloza.

MALDONADO CASTAÑEDA, OSCAR JAVIER* (Lancaster University, maldonado@exchange.lancs.ac.uk)

Mattering Difference Cervical Cancer, HPV Vaccines and Global Health

Vaccines are a contested technology. On the one hand, they have been presented by health policymakers, researchers and practitioners as the most powerful weapon in the war against global disease. On the other hand, vaccines have been an object of criticism and distrust by anti-vaccines social movements. Cervical cancer is a woman's disease in that it is a deeply gendered disease. It has had an important capacity for embodying historical power relations and material conditions of women experience. Cervical Screening programmes and a general improvement in healthcare services in the "developed" world has meant a significant reduction in its incidence and mortality. However, such improvement has not occurred in the "developing" world at the same rate. HPV vaccines dwell between these worlds. HPV vaccines are not only a good case for understanding the convergence of such tensions, but also they make visible new problems such as co-production between gender, technology and disease.

This paper presents the discourses on cervical cancer and vaccines as the framework used in the production of narratives about HPV vaccines. I use the terms politics of disease and politics of prevention in order to describe the arrangements of objects, narratives and institutions that involve the contemporary perceptions on cervical cancer and vaccines. I describe the tensions that make vaccines a contested technology and cervical cancer a marginal disease. On the other hand, cervical cancer has a particular story as a malady associated with poverty and sexual stigma. I discuss the permanence of these narratives in the contemporary policies and practices on cervical cancer and development. Finally, HPV vaccines establish a connection between the worlds of cervical cancer and vaccines. These technologies not only gather such tensions, but also they make visible new problems such as co-production between gender, technology and disease, the development of “anticipated” cure.

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The Impact of Fukushima on Evacuation Preparedness in Case of Nuclear Disaster in Slovenia

Krško Nuclear Power Plant (KNPP) located in Slovenia has met expectations about safety and stability of operation so far. Stress tests conducted by the EU a few months after Fukushima disaster in 132 NPPs in 14 EU member states proved that KNPP was one of the safest installations. However modern technology brings inherent risks therefore failures and accidents are in some way inevitable or even "normal". The nuclear disaster in Fukushima proved that this can happen in one of the most developed countries in the world. There is no reason to assume that such disaster could not occur elsewhere including KNPP.

Drawing on results of the survey among inhabitants and interviews with the highest representatives of institutions and companies conducted in a 3-kilometre radius around KNPP, the paper seeks to establish the level of preparedness of population, institutions and companies for the evacuation in case of disaster in KNPP. The analysis reveals that despite communication efforts made by the authorities almost three quarters of the population in the potentially most threatened area are not familiar with the locations of reception centres assigned to them in case of disaster, whereas two thirds of them do not know the evacuation routes. The level of preparedness of institutions and companies is also rather low due to fatalistic attitude, and poor nuclear disaster planning, training and coordination. These facts suggest that crisis management actors, including Slovenian military, would face extremely demanding situation in case of nuclear disaster similar to one in Fukushima. The role of the military will be especially scrutinized in this context taking into account previous experiences of military's involvement in disaster management.

MALETZKY, MARTINA* (Ruhr University Bochum, martina.maletzky@rub.de)

RC30-517.5

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Our findings are based on quantitative and qualitative data: the archive of the SU (630 entries) and in-depth, longitudinal interviews of 50 members that started in 2008, during and after their mobilization in the « Union of the Youth ».

MALLACH, ALAN* (The Brookings Institution, omallach@comcast.net)
Uneven Development and Social Equity in American Shrinking Cities: Can the Growing Social and Economic Gap be Narrowed?

The phenomenon of uneven development as a way of differentiating growing and shrinking cities is well-established, but emerging patterns of uneven development within many shrinking cities have been less extensively examined. We find that these cities have long-since undergone internal variation within U.S. shrinking cities, these variations have become markedly more pronounced in the past decade. A conjunction of market shifts, demographic trends, and economic pressures have resulted in some areas seeing regeneration at levels not seen for many decades in these cities, while decline appears to be accelerating in other areas. The evidence of central core revitalization on the one hand and the accelerating decline of many traditional single-family neighborhoods on the other is particularly striking, with population growth, job growth and housing market strength increasingly spatially concentrated in the core, leading to a growing polarization of these cities by race and income, and raising important questions of economic and social equity. This paper will begin by summarizing the evidence from research into economic, demographic and racial change over the past decade in a cluster of ten large American shrinking cities including Detroit, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh. The paper will explore the challenges and implications for policymaking and governance of this increasing polarization, leading to a proposed conceptual framework for how governmental and NGO actors, particularly community development corporations, can foster more equitable revitalization in American shrinking cities. This framework will address the question of the policy space available for redistributional strategies in an environment of severe resource and policy constraints, and the extent to which that in turn dictates rethinking governance roles and responsibilities in shrinking cities.

MALLICK, BISHAWJIT** (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), bishawjit.mallick@kit.edu)
Resilient Or Vulnerable? Analyzing Disaster-Triggered Migration Process Of a Tropical Cyclone Prone Coastal Community

The capacity of coping with the effects of a disaster is not only an economic capability; it is also a result of socio-politically constructed vulnerability matter of the survivors. Thus, the migration-decision by the disaster victims is not only influenced by material constraints but is also a long-term consequence of societal mechanisms that is determined through unequal distribution of resources, opportunities and power. Consequently, the aftermath intervention programs in disaster affected communities succeed to social inequalities – as well as population displacement. Taking this theoretical and conceptual debate into consideration, this paper explores how the aftermath intervention programs influence the community resilience or social vulnerability in coastal Bangladesh? Do such interventions introduce social disparities, and finally, result to a migration-decision of the cyclone victims? Results are derived from a field survey with 1555 respondents. The survey was conducted during 2009 and 2010 in 48 southwest coastal villages; those variations have become markedly more pronounced in the past decade. A conjunction of market shifts, demographic trends, and economic pressures have resulted in some areas seeing regeneration at levels not seen for many decades in these cities, while decline appears to be accelerating in other areas. The evidence of central core revitalization on the one hand and the accelerating decline of many traditional single-family neighborhoods on the other is particularly striking, with population growth, job growth and housing market strength increasingly spatially concentrated in the core, leading to a growing polarization of these cities by race and income, and raising important questions of economic and social equity. This paper will begin by summarizing the evidence from research into economic, demographic and racial change over the past decade in a cluster of ten large American shrinking cities including Detroit, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh. The paper will explore the challenges and implications for policymaking and governance of this increasing polarization, leading to a proposed conceptual framework for how governmental and NGO actors, particularly community development corporations, can foster more equitable revitalization in American shrinking cities. This framework will address the question of the policy space available for redistributional strategies in an environment of severe resource and policy constraints, and the extent to which that in turn dictates rethinking governance roles and responsibilities in shrinking cities.

MALLICK, SAMBIT** (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, sambit@iitg.ernet.in)
Contested Proprietary Technology: In Search Of a Non-Proprietary Technology in Agriculture In India

The paper reviews the strategies by the Government of India over time to improve the state of agriculture. The strategies and the institutional and organizational framework within which these strategies were conceived of and implemented though have contributed to improvement in agricultural productivity have led to larger consequences – exclusion of some regions, communities in the region and crops and marginalization of knowledge of those engaged in the cultivation of such crops and their marginalization from the process of development, exasperation of inter-regional and intra-regional socioeconomic disparities, and environmental problems in raising questions of equity, sustainability, justice — attributed as well as cognitive. Further, productivity based on green revolution strategy has
reached a plateau and substantial yield gaps still persist. In this context, modern biotechnology tools having potential to improve crops assume significance. The paper focuses on the potential of non-controversial, genomics-based Marker-Assisted Selection (MAS) technology for addressing biotic and abiotic stresses and yield enhancement in agriculture. As a corollary the institutional, organizational and regulatory issues associated with the development, application and deployment of MAS technology for innovations in agriculture in India are important. In other words, the national innovation system especially with reference to agriculture has to be restructured by establishing productive linkages among public R&D institutions, policy making, regulatory issues and large scale production of products including seed based on MAS. Priority setting with respect to which crops and which traits in a given crop has to be made and adequate resources, physical and human, and institutional and organizational arrangements have to be developed to achieve useful results. Further, MAS is a non-proprietary technology, and hence conflicts between ownership and control will be kept to the minimum. The MAS has the potential to promote more inclusive and user-centered innovations in agriculture in all the regions including rain-fed areas.

RC39-659.3
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Telling the Stories of Disasters Study Juku: A Series of Workshops in 3 Disaster-Affected Areas in Japan

What are the ways that disasters are memorialized, and how are the lessons of disaster transferred to future generations though preserving objects as well as the actual experiences of people who experienced the disaster? The Telling the Stories of Disasters Study Juku is a series of 3 workshops held in 2013, in 3 areas of Japan that have experienced disaster: Tohoku, Chuetsu, and Kobe. Each workshop includes a tour of the local area, with a focus on the way that local institutions pass on the stories of the disaster experience, involving local community members.

In recent years, large natural disasters are happening throughout Japan: in 1995 the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, in 2004 the Chuetsu Oki Earthquake, and in 2011 the Great East Japan Earthquake. Yet in the disaster area those terrible memories are not being forgotten. Many efforts have begun to preserve and pass down these memories through sharing experiences, items, documents, video, etc., towards the creation of a future society which is stronger against disasters.

The “Telling the Stories of Disasters Study Juku,” visits each disaster area, engages in practical activities related to the collection and preservation of documents in the disaster area, listens to the local people who are involved in passing on the stories of disaster, and learns in the style of a study retreat. Incorporating the discussions of the participants, we consider the ways to pass on the stories of disaster. This paper will review the experience of the Study Juku, along with the different memorialization and disaster storytelling examples from the 3 disaster areas in Japan.

RC45-745.4
MAMADA, ROBERT* (University of California, Irvine, himamada@hotmail.com)

A Mathematical Extension Of The Resource Mobilization Approach Of The Social Movement Theory: An Analysis Of The Emergence Of The Arab Spring

This paper proposes a mathematical extension of the Resource Mobilization approach of social movement theory to answer the questions: Why does a particular social movement occur at a certain time of history? Does the social movement inevitably occur at that time? Or is it simply a historical coincidence? Current social movement theories are adept at providing us with the analyses of social structure of social movements; however, many of them, with several exceptions, do not seem to be ready to answer these questions. In this paper, I incorporate the Resource Mobilization approach of the social movement theory into a mathematical model of the propagation of information and attempt to ascertain that the shock wave of information and the subsequent information vacuum are the fundamental driving forces of the emergence of a social movement. This paper suggests how the shock wave and the information vacuum have played a crucial role in the emergence of the protests in Tunisia that ultimately triggered the subsequent Arab Spring. Prior to the emergence of the protests, social networks and social movement organizations have to be prepared so that the shock wave and the information vacuum can propagate in society. Thus, the Resource Mobilization approach paves a road to the emergence of a social movement. But for a movement to emerge, a shock wave and the subsequent information vacuum need to propagate in society because, during the information vacuum, people are attracted into the “field” of the protest, and the subsequent activities are coordinated there. Thus, this paper argues that the combination of the Resource Mobilization approach and the analysis of the propagation of information clarifies the detailed steps of the emergence of a social movement.

I would like to submit my paper for the Best Graduate Student Paper competition.

JS-33.4
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The Making Of “Homo Financius”: The Emergence Of The Financial Literacy Field In Israel

In the era of financialized capitalism, states not only supervise and regulate financial markets, but also discipline individuals, requiring them to take responsibility for their financial decisions and their current and future economic situation. Attendant to the privatization of risk, varied actors attempt to instill among individuals the knowledge, skills, predispositions and attitudes considered as necessary to function as responsible and wise consumers in the financial sphere, thereby creating a capable and reliable “homo finans.” In the last years, the constitutive traits of homo finans are being specified and promoted using and diffusing the concept of financial literacy, which refers to a set of capabilities that are seen as underpinning proper and responsible financial conduct. Based on a detailed process-tracing study, this paper examines the emergence of the new institutional field of financial literacy and analyzes the role of consumers as one of the actors populating it, and the various notions and practices that are being formulated, negotiated and institutionalized. The emergence of the field has been the result of interactions among actors responding to numerous changes initiated by state agencies in the local financial system and to the institutionalization of financial literacy as a compelling global standard. Following these developments, new opportunities were created for many and varied actors – both state and non-state – most of them existing before the emergence of this field. These actors propose varied notions and practices of financial literacy, drawing different field boundaries and promoting varying rules of interaction between the actors populating it. Patterns of cooperation and conflict among the actors surface mainly around the establishment and institutionalization of boundaries and rules of this emerging field.

RC21-365.3
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Social Housing in Sustainable City

The paper investigates how the issue of housing has been treated by urban policy in Brazil to meet the legislation defining the social function of urban property as one of the goals of reaching sustainable city. The object of evaluation is the federal government programs of the past 10 years since the adoption of the Urban Policy City Statute, aimed at reducing the housing deficit of low-income by the use of the instrument of regularization involving, in the Brazilian case, the participation of the community resident in the project area, the implementation of infrastructure and titling of land to families. It is found that urban sustainability in the Statute, has focused on social equity and democratic management, essential aspects for sustainability, but not exhausted. It is noteworthy that much of the land regularization programs occurs in urban areas environmentally fragile, specifically borders of rivers and hillsides. The results of urban land regularization processes of social interest are unimpressive considering the research on the irregularity of urban occupation. Illustrates the fragility of these results, the confrontation between the database Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics 2010, and numbers of the federal program of regularization. The 2010 Census showed that 11.4 million people live in informal settlements, which corresponds to 3.2 million residential units. The program’s goal was to serve 364,000 homes, but reached in fact 46 000, which means less than 2% of the total residential units located in areas irregular. As the principal results of the analysis: misconceptions of statistical measures, that considers a single house as different types of irregular, or because there are areas not surveyed in the census; inconsistencies in the definitions of program indicators, whose main focus is in the titration, not considering improvements in the areas of infrastructure and urbanization; low investments in regularization programs.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
New Ethics of Russian Ecologists: Myth or Reality?

New professional ethics is becoming important in the conditions of unequal societies, especially during the socio-ecological crisis. The present study is examined the real socio-ecological interests in mass behavior of different social communities in transformation was approved. Such important issues as a problem of availability of information on environmental activities is presented. It is characterized by:

- establishment of united federal unified information system on nature protection;
- introduction of up to data information technologies and systems into the process of the decision making in the areas of nature use and environment protection;
- provision of state guarantees of public participation in solving of environmental problems, development of effective social partnership;
- organization and implementation of the environmental education of population.

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The findings of the expert survey present the social attitudes and system of values of these professionals and the views of the lay public about their social role. The data selected in the article is the result of comparative sociological research, conducted in Post-Soviet area since 2006 till the present. Observation, content-analysis of mass-media devoted to ecological problems and expert survey were used during the research. The conception of reflection of ecological environment to social behavior and orientations of different social-demographic groups of population was adapted and developed as well as conception of socio-ecological monitoring and conceptual scheme of origin and development of social-ecological (tension) conflict in Post-Soviet dimension. The conceptualization of reflection of socio-ecological interests in mass behavior of different social communities in transformation was approved.

SOSUNOVA, IRINA* (VNIITE)

From Chernobyl to Fukushima: Socio-Ecological Analysis. Russian Outlook

The authors aimed to analyse the typical socio-ecological problems in contemporary Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova and the main reasons of their appearance in terms of socio-ecological consequences of Chernobyl nuclear disaster. These tragedies - Chernobyl, Russia 1986 and Fukushima, Japan 2011 - have shown that everything people do is not enough to prevent the damage to environment and societies if the country is not nuclear free. The findings of the expert survey prove high level of socio-ecological tension in the region of explosion even after 25 years of this event. The data selected in the article is the result of comparative sociological research, conducted in Post-Soviet area since 2006 till the present. Observation, content-analysis of mass-media devoted to ecological problems and expert survey were used during the research. The conception of reflection of ecological environment to social behavior and orientations of different social-demographic groups of population was adapted and developed as well as conception of socio-ecological monitoring and conceptual scheme of origin and development of social-ecological (tension) conflict in Post-Soviet dimension. The conceptualization of reflection of socio-ecological interests in mass behavior of different social communities in transformation was approved. Such important issues as a problem of availability of information on environmental activities is presented. It is characterized by:

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- provision of state guarantees of public participation in solving of environmental problems, development of effective social partnership;
- organization and implementation of the environmental education of population.
As first order cybernetics deals with observed systems which are teleological and second with observing, which are teleonomical; a third order of cybernetics studies mutually observing systems and are teleological and teleonomical at the same time. A fourth order of cybernetics can also be expounded as the realm of human cognitive systems, which are self-observing systems and have the features of both first and second systems. Third cybernetics has language as a basis, while fourth has cognitive coherence; social cybernetics can be understood as the interplay of third and fourth order cybernetics.

RC02-55.1

MANDEL, HADAS* (Tel-Aviv University, hadasm@post.tau.ac.il)

Rethinking the Paradox of Welfare States and Gender Inequality

Although most comparative studies of welfare-states and gender inequality highlight the favorable effects of work-family policies on women, a growing number of studies, including my own, provide evidence of the unanticipated, and negative, consequences of work-family policies. The conclusion from these findings is that state interventions to reconcile paid with unpaid work, which are considered “mother-friendly,” have, paradoxically, negative consequences for the labor market attainments of working women.

In this work, my aim is to locate these findings within a wider context – not to change things themselves, but to question the conclusions that arise from them. My arguments are twofold: First, I argue that the impact of work-family policies is conditioned by class. The negative implications of family-policies for women’s labor market attainments, found in previous studies, are, in fact, a consequence of their impact on highly skilled and highly educated women. Among low-skilled women, these effects not only diminish, but also reverse. Second, I argue that when the focus is shifted from a single aspect of gender inequality to multiple aspects that are analyzed simultaneously, the implications of work-family policies for gender inequality no longer appear paradoxical, for it becomes possible to see the inherent tradeoffs between the different aspects.

These arguments are examined using a wide range of country-level indicators, aggregated from the ISSP data, of 14 welfare states. The indicators encompass most aspects of women’s economic activities that have been investigated in comparative research. The indicators are divided into two groups: one that is relevant to advantaged women (e.g., women’s representation in managerial positions), and the other to disadvantaged women (e.g., poverty rates). The relationship between welfare-state policies and each group of indicators will be examined and discussed in light of the tradeoff between participation and occupational attainments, and the class divisions among women.

RC34-594.9

MANCINI, FIORELLA* (UNAM, fiorella@unam.mx)

Youth Labor Trajectories and Social Changes: Transitions and Occupational Mobility in Three Generations of Mexican Workers

The aim of this paper is to analyze, from a life course perspective, changes in certain transitions related to occupational mobility during labor trajectories of young men and women of three generations, in Mexico. Data come from EDER 2012, a national longitudinal survey. The analysis is based on the study of:

1. The first entry to the labor market and the number and duration of occupational transitions between 20 and 30 years old.

2. Mobility tables at the same ages between five specific occupational transitions:
   a. Between “formal” and “informal” jobs.
   b. Between salaried and non-salaried position at work.
   d. Between full time and part time jobs.
   e. Between jobs in industrial and service sector.

3. Discrete time regression models associated with these same transitions. Through the analysis of mobility tables for each of these transitions and the study of the weights associated to their constraints, the objective is to test a hypothesis of social change related with the precariousness, outsourcing and de-salarization processes of work force at early ages in this country, coupled with increased “heterogeneous” labor trajectories in younger cohorts (where the “determinants” factors are more diffuse).

Under this hypothesis, we admit that the processes of globalization and internationalization of the economy enable greater heterogeneity in certain occupational transitions and an increase in the diversity of youth work trajectories.
the “choices” made by the system (Bourdieu). In public schools, where most of the students belong to low middle class families, judgments made in this context are predominantly moral, therefore more social than academic. Learning problems are considered as being originated outside of the school. Students’ personal dramas influence grades, their families are also subject to judgment. Teachers’ work is not part of the debate, teaching strategies that promote learning are not discussed, which ultimately leads to school failure. The institution investigated attends middle to upper class students and has been evaluated as one of the best schools in Brazil after several national assessments. How would be the trial in an institution where the student body is already selected socially? It was observed that the evaluation criterion has an academic origin, but the criterion is not strictly academic. Disposition’s considered fundamental at schools of excellence are: docility and academic aptitude (Bourdieu). The social selectivity in this school is a distinctive selectivity. Cutting class will operate in the kind of attitudes towards school, and the possibility of ascension through school. The student desired profile is the middle class one, whose families adhere more easily to the school values, since they have the cultural goodwill as Bourdieu defined.

RC48-790.3

MANDIC, DANILO* (Harvard University, mandic@fas.harvard.edu)


What role does organized crime play in determining the success of separatist movements? My paper explores the role of organized crime in the separatist movements of Kosovo in Serbia and South Ossetia in Georgia. From 1989-2012, two cases that share remarkable similarities but have generated different outcomes in the level of successfulness of the separatist movement. The crucial difference, I will argue, is that while both Serbia and Georgia were thoroughly criminalized states in the 1990s, the former took negligible and the latter substantive steps towards curbing the extent of organized crime. This crucial difference accounts for Kosovo’s greater success in nearing sovereignty compared to South Ossetia’s more limited success. Exploring the relations between separatist movements and organized crime in these two cases sheds light on different opportunities for resource mobilization afforded by criminal enterprises, and on differing strategies of states, crime networks, and separatist movements towards each other.

RC07-135.3

MANDICH, GIULIANA* (University of Cagliari, mandich@unicag.it)

Cultures of the Future: Habitus, Reflexivity and Capacity to Aspire

Human action, as Schutz observed, is constructed within an imaginative horizon of multiple plans and possibilities. While we move in the temporal domain “with great agility, pirouetting and swiveling to face both past and future, twisting and turning in the knowledge realms of perception, memory and anticipation” (Adam 2001), the sociological understanding of the same process is far from easy. The analysis of the cultural dimensions of projectivity (Mishe 2009) is a very important task cultural sociology has to achieve to understand action and social change.

The imaginative process of projection requires what Appadurai (2004) calls “capacity to aspire” that is to say the set of cultural resources shaping the ability to project into the future. In this presentation I try to explore the very complex field in which the capacity to aspire emerges as stretched out between the forms of practical anticipation incorporated in the habitus (Bourdieu, 1997) and the cultures of the future inhabiting the public domain (as produced by technologies, media, institutions). Strongly connected with the concepts of reflexivity and creativity the “capacity to aspire” has to be seen mainly as the ability to project present opportunities using socially relevant narratives. These ideas are explored through the analysis of ca. 200 essays on the future, written by young boys and girls of age 17-18.

RC24-420.6

MANDL, SYLVIA* (Inst Sustainable Development, sylvia.mandl@oin.at)

BRUNNER, KARL-MICHAEL (Institute for Sociology and Social Research, Vienna University of Economics and Business)

CHRISTANELL, ANJA (Austrian Inst Sustainable Development)

Social Justice and Energy Consumption: The Problem of Fuel Poverty

The social discourse on sustainable development not only focuses questions of intergenerational and global justice, but also increasingly questions of social ecological inequalities in industrialized countries (keyword: environmental jus-

RC18-320.1

MANDRET-DGEGELH, ANTOINE* (CEE, Sciences Po Paris, LaSSP, antoine.mandret@sciencespo.fr)

The Rites of Institution As an Instrument of Public Policy, the Example of French Municipal Rituals

This contribution addresses the issue of the performance of contemporary French municipal rituals of institution.

I will start from the findings of my doctoral research in political science which is related to municipal rituals of institution in France. A rite of institution (Bourdieu 1982) is a symbolic event marking someone’s transition from one status to another. In my research, I identify four ideal types of municipal rites of institution: kindergarten, civil weddings and Mother’s Day; citizenship rites, which include naturalization ceremonies, coming of age ceremonies, conscription rituals; honor rites providing municipal or national medals; and work rites, which encompass welcome receptions and retirement ceremonies.

Through my communication, I will show the importance of these rituals in public action. First, I will demonstrate that these rites can be considered instruments of public policy (Lascoumes and Le Gallès 2004). Here, I will focus especially on two examples: naturalization ceremonies and Mother’s Day. Since their invention, both rituals have been the instruments of migration policy and family policy, which aim to make virtuous citizens and mothers themselves as virtuous citizens and mothers, and therefore, behave as such.

Nevertheless, how does it occur? To answer that question, I will focus on the performance dimension of these rites of institution, that is, on how status and social roles are assigned to participants in these rituals. Drawing evidence from ethnographic observations and from interviews that I conducted, I will study the sequencing of these rituals and the verbal and non-verbal performative practices that happen during these rituals, as well as the representations of the participants related to them. Thus, I will consider what social conditions allow for effective performance.

RC03-75.2

MANFREDO, MARIA TERESA* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, manfredomt@gmail.com)

Reflections on a Rural Community Traversed By the Process of Globalization: The Case of the Tupé Reserve (Amazon, Brazil)

This paper aims to present preliminary results of a PhD research that focuses on the dynamics of social relations of rural population living in a sustainable development reserve, the Tupé Reserve (Manaus-Amazon, Brazil). In this area, agriculture is related to local and regional economic and social conditions. As such, it is an area with its own dynamics of consumer demands and new lifestyles in which imageries, values and worldviews are shared. Thus, the social relations there are no longer constrained by the local context of interaction, as various forces (local, national and global) are at stake. These, far from being seen as happenings disguised as part of a dialectical process of socialization, are instances of socialization of a particular culture. In short, we propose a paper that discusses the effects and constraints of the transformations and conflicts in the relations between global
social changes and local reality, its cultural representations, and identities of the people who live there. The question of how, and to what extent rural communities produce, and are made by, globalization is central to our work. Therefore, we are led to discuss, among other things, the vitality and renewal of topics related to rural communities.

RC17-307.1

MANI, DALHIA* (HEC Paris, mgni@hec.fr)

Seeing Both the Trees and the Forest: Closure and Social Capital in the Indian Interorganizational Network

The Indian economic context is characterized by the importance of business communities such as the Parsis or Gujarathis. These communities enable trust and norms in interorganizational transactions, and substitute for weak legal institutions. Current research in the interorganizational network context has focused on closure in the local network, and does not do as well in explaining how trust and norms can be maintained within large communities. We go back to the original Colemanian conceptualization of closure and social capital which describes the operation of trust and norms in large communities. In addition, this theory emphasizes the importance of closed structures and also the importance of having “good standing” with closed structures. Hence the theory is two dimensional, and has a positional and structural element. Current interpretations conceptualize closure as a closed triad, but this conceptualization is reductive, and (a) reduces the collective element of closure to a property of actors’ local network, and (b) loses the second positional element of Coleman’s theory. We rely on the latest advances in social network methodology and a complete population network in Indian firms to look at macro closure, and position of the actor within macro closed structures. Using this macro conceptualization of social capital, we find evidence for both the structural and positional dimension of Coleman’s theory.

RC44-735.6

MANKY BONILLA, WALTER OMAR* (Cornell University, wm264@cornell.edu)


In 1993, Peru experienced one of the most radical neoliberal reforms in Latin America. In its attempt to attract international investors, the government derogated the labor market, undermined labor rights and created a non-interventionist legal environment for collective bargaining. As a result, the number of unions, strikes and collective agreements felt dramatically, while the labor movement almost disappeared. Nowadays, Peru is the Latin American country with the best economic projections—in spite of its increasing inequalities—; it is the second world free trade agreement and multinational corporations control 85% of the country’s mineral resources.

In this context, mineworkers have mobilized to get better salaries and working conditions, and have started organizing to bargaining with global mining companies. Most of the studies about these efforts have focused on the contention between labor and capital—particularly within specific workplaces—but have overlooked the role that State has in the dynamics and outcomes of the collective bargaining and the labor conflicts.

Using unique quantitative data of all the state’s interventions in the mining industry’s conflicts between 1993 and 2012, as well as qualitative evidence of two in-depth case studies, this paper analyzes the role of the state in the configuration and outcomes of labor disputes. The study shows that, in spite of the commonplace ideas about the “neoliberal state” and its pro-employer tendencies, Peruvian workers have been able to engage in face-to-face negotiations with public workers and politicians in order to confront global companies. This paper offers a typology of the main negotiation mechanisms between state and labor unions; analyzes their main differences with previous strategies used by workers’ organizations; and discuss its implications for a theory of the relationship between the labor movement, the state and the global capitalism in Latin America.

RC44-726.4

MANKY BONILLA, WALTER OMAR* (Cornell University, wm264@cornell.edu)

Negotiating the Margins: The Trajectories of Subcontracting Laws in Peru and Chile. The Case of the Mining Industry

In spite of their different development levels, Peru and Chile have several elements in common. In both cases the basic principles of the neoliberal reforms have persisted—in contrast with the political transformations of other Latin American countries;– mining is the most important economic activity; and more than 70% of this industry’s workforce is subcontracted. As in other societies, this labor market segmentation has produced precarious employment, from which global companies have largely benefited in the last thirty years.

Additionally, both countries experienced the biggest and longest strikes since their return to democracy in the last decade, and in both cases subcontracted mineworkers organized the main mobilizations. Although miners were not the only group claiming for a reform in the labor legislation, because of the industry’s importance, they were the most visible and powerful one. As a result, both countries changed some parts of their subcontracting laws in the last years.

Based on a comparison between Peru and Chile, this study analyzes the relationship between workers’ mobilizations and labor law’s trajectories. Whereas previous studies have focused on how workers struggle, this one attempts to explain and theorize the results of that contention. Using news clips, legal archives and interviews to union leaders, the study argues that, in spite of the similarities between their contexts, workers’ mobilizations produced divergent outcomes. In Chile, mineworkers organized themselves in their own national federation, which helped them to build a strong identity, whereas in Peru the traditional mining federation rapidly absorbed workers’ struggles, making them unable to unify their demands in a national scale. I suggest that the networks and structures of the subcontracted workers’ organizations affected the reforms they got: restrictive in Peru—they are not for all the workers in the industry—and more inclusive in Chile.

RC49-798.1

MANNING, NICK* (University of Nottingham, nick.manning@nottingham.ac.uk)

DSM V, a Sociological View

What does sociology have to say about the DSM? Sociology as a discipline has two approaches to analysing a classification system such as the DSM. Looked at as an object of sociological study, questions and observations are about the way in which this is connected to general patterns of social structure and social action. For example, how do the organizations function that produce the DSM? What are their sources of income and power? How do they change? and how does the DSM function in relation to them? A second sociological approach is to accept the general priorities of a field which is committed to some particular outcome and to try to bring sociological knowledge to bear on its problems. From this point of view, sociology could be used to try to help or improve the process of producing a classification system such as the DSM. Sociological analysis of how the DSM is produced, the way it functions in research and clinical practice and its relation to the nature of knowledge and medical care could all have been incorporated into DSM knowledge. DSM knowledge, this has not happened, and I shall argue that this has resulted in the very substantial failure of the DSM to work. In this paper, I will analyse the nature of the DSM as a classification system and its performance. Secondly I will examine the way in which the DSM became rapidly and widely accepted. Thirdly I will advance some general explanations of the way DSM has been produced and the functions it performs.

RC32-562.3

MANOHR, NAMITA* (City University of New York, NManohar@brooklyn.cuny.edu)

Highly-Skilled Immigrant Women's Labor Market Access: A Comparison of Indians in the United States and North Africans in France

Using the concept of cumulative dis/advantage, this paper examines how early dis/advantage in immigration generates barriers to and/or pathways by which highly-skilled North African and Tamil (an Indian regional group) immigrant women access professional labor markets in France and the U.S. respectively. It draws on ethnographic projects with North Africans in France and with Tamils in Atlanta, Georgia.

It finds that despite their more advantageous position upon immigration—student migrants, single women, and French-styled North African educational qualifications– North African women experience barriers in accessing skilled work – difficulties with French work-authorizations, temporary work contracts, lack of professional networks and of local work experience. They therefore strategize by working in skilled-technical, low-wage capacities or in the ethnic economy. In contrast, Tamil women’s immigration is marked by early disadvantages— their legal status as “dependent” wives, the non-transfer of Indian credentials and re-employability for care work – that contribute to their de-skilling. In response, they strategize through the pathway of gradual ascent – moving from low-wage to high-wage work; (re)education and direct entry; and skilled entrepreneurial work to successfully access highly-skilled work.

Four mechanisms explain these divergent outcomes - education-work experience nexus, interactive effects of local labor markets and immigration policy, social capital in classed social networks, and racialization. For Tamil women, the cumulative effects of these converters their early disadvantages to “contingent advantage” resulting in them becoming highly-paid professionals in America. For North African women, these contribute to the erosion of their early advantages leading to their “categorical disadvantage” - long-term confinement to low-wage work with few ladders into the primary labor market in France. Therefore the

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

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downward mobility associated with skilled immigrant women is not universal, as is often theorized, but relational across national contexts such that some groups are more successful than others in accessing skilled work.

RC09-171.3 MANSOURLI, VALI* (George Mason University, vmansouri@masonlive.gmu.edu) Similar Roots and Diverging Outcomes: Uprising and Revolution in Iran and Egypt Recent uprisings in the Middle East have increasingly been characterized by spontaneous mobilization, decentralization, and the lack of dominating charismatic leadership. This research will demonstrate the salience of Horizontalism in constructing and contrasting the Iranian Green Movement of 2009 with the Egyptian Revolution that started in 2011 through the use of ideal types. Attention is devoted to assessing the strengths and added resilience of these decentralized movements against their Authoritarian states. Analysis through identification of different processes leading to variations on success, stalemate and repression, this will build on previous studies of revolutions to better understand contemporary social and political change. The Green Movement, despite months of sustained mass protest and delegitimization of the government, solicited little to no concessions or change from the state; while the Egyptian Revolution within only 18 days was able to topple the head of state, ushering in a struggle for the future polity between shifting alliances and elements of the old regime. Identifying key political institutional arrangements illuminates potential vulnerability or resilience to uprising, Construction of state is key, in the case of Egypt is characterized by diffusion of centers of power in institutions such as the Supreme Leader, the government and Revolutionary Guards, combined with limited but competitive elections allow for flexibility, making for added resilient state. On the other hand Mubarak’s National Democratic Party (NDP) of Egypt was more closely characterized by Patronymial bureaucratic rule, which led to competition and conflicts in interest between NDP members and affiliates who rose since the Infitah and the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF). By looking at these social uprisings and the changing states will help to explain the current divergent and potential directions of these two movements and their future.

RC23-408.2 MANUSHI, KU (JNU) PATRAZH CHANDRA* (JNU, prakash.csss.jnu@gmail.com) Patterns of ICTs Using and Information Flow: A Study of Rural India Patterns of ICTs Using and Information Flow: A Study of Rural India Manushi and Prakash Chandra Dilare, PhD Scholars, Center for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India ABSTRACT Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are widely acknowledged as important resources in all the aspects of socioeconomic development and this is especially articulated in national policies. Among developing countries, this perspective incorporates ICTs into the development agenda because of their relevance in transforming human activities and in presenting new opportunities for economic growth. Even if ICTs appear ubiquitous in this day and age, it still exists, the growing presence of digital divide and social exclusion. A considerable number of marginalized groups, such as rural folk, women, and low-income youth remain unachieved by the benefits ICTs are supposed to offer. The vision of a so-called “information society for all” as stated in both developed and developing countries’ ICT policy documents today does not apparently include “all” (Chiumbu, 2008).

This paper presents the patterns of people’s ICTs using and information flow perceived in India, especially in the rural areas. India is a country of multiple divides - social and economic divides already exists in the country and now with the emergence of new ICTs new divisions are shaped on the basis of many factors involved in its use and access. Today growing ICTs and the telecommunication in country has given opportunities to the excluded sections to be part of this new information society. But the impact of ICTs in rural areas is still very limited, despite its penetration into every corner of modern life. There is need of relatively good flow of information and special skills to make full use of ICTs for socio-economic gains.

RC31-553.3 MANZENREITER, WOLFRAM* (University of Vienna, wolfram.mazenreiter@univie.ac.at) Homeless Diaspora: The Impact of Return Migration on Latin American Japanese Communities Currently more than 2.5 million Americans living on the South and North American continents are Nikkei or descendants of Japanese migrants. The history of their forefathers’ emigration and its consequences led to considerable scholarly attention. Their interest in issues of living in the diaspora, the meaning of ethnicity and citizenship has been renewed by the recent wave of sojourner migration by Latin Americans of Japanese origin into Japan. Virtually nothing is known so far about the impact of “return migration” and the “returnees’ remigration” on the diaspora in Latin America. To what degree have they ideas of ethnic or political loyalty, of national and cultural identity been shifting one way or the other due to the increased proximity to their ancestors’ place of origin and the influx of material and immaterial goods from Japan? And how have narratives on the experience of hostile or discriminatory treatment by the Japanese impacted on the collective image of the Nikkei in Latin America? The Nikkei’s return home migration, to the land of their ancestors, has not fulfilled the postulated ‘negation of a diaspora’ (Clifford, 1994), it has squared the sensation of being diasporic in the sense of being displaced twice and having multiple relationships with distinct nations which are neither just homeland nor hostland. Based on multi-sited fieldwork in Japan, Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay, I argue that the Nikkei are entangled in a squared diaspora in which the juxtaposition of homeland and hostland itself becomes questionable, instable and fluctuating.

RC03-67.5 MANZO, LIDIA K.C.* (University of Trento, lidia.manzo@gmail.com) Community Politics and the Middle-Class Desire for Diversity and Difference. Evidence from 40 Years-Span of (super)Gentrification in Brooklyn’s Park Slope The transformation of New York City into a global corporate city and the consequences of recent changes on small firms and on dwindling employment opportunities for some and to exacerbate displacement problems for others. By encouraging suburban home ownership, discouraging rental housing construction, and upwardly redistributing income through federal and municipal tax policies, Brooklyn’s Park Slope, at the beginning of the 1970s faced a racial and tenure status division between its neighborhood residents. Reform institutions emerged from neighborhood civic organizations and broad-based interest groups.

Drawing the evolution of its demographic and housing resettlement, I found that different social groups had different class interests and ideologies, and therefore they were differently affected by abandonment and resettlement processes. The involvements and influence in community politics of twenty community organizations were analyzed through archival and bibliographic researches from the late 1960s to the present time; among them four historical institutions – which still exist - and more four recent ones, were followed through the ethnographic activities and other researches and are reported in this work. There is, in fact, a social and ‘moral pluralism’ to understand (Schumaker 2013), especially when a neighborhood has been dealing with racial, ethnic, class, and religious changes.

This longitudinal study on the process of Park Slope super gentrification investigates the middle class’ desire for diversity and difference (Lees et al, 2008), as well as the influences of housing-abandonment and resettlement processes on 1) the types of institutions that emerged to represent different class interests; 2) the types of social groups that came to inhabit the neighborhood; 3) the pattern of that emergence over time; 4) the particular goals, scope, and strategies that these organizations evolved; and 5) developmental changes in the relationships between local institutions, government agencies, and private investors.

RC21-381.4 MANZO, LIDIA K.C.* (University of Trento, lidia.manzo@gmail.com) Cool Streets: Attitude or Commodification? What - and Who - Is Driving Gentrification Along Two Changing Boulevards in Milan and Brooklyn Streets do possess attitude. What usually community preservationists define as ‘spirit’ or the ‘soul of place’, here is re-interpreted both in terms of design attractiveness - human scaled, fine grained, mixed use, or highly walkable – and urban lifestyles (Jacobs, 1989, Zukin 1995, 1998, 2010, Parham 2012). Especially during a gentrification process, we can discuss how streets embodied essential elements of ‘coolness’ – showing off trendy styles and great flavors - which seems a reflection of the commodification of cultural production.

In using the concept of ‘cool as a framework’, understanding it as a cultural category in its own right (Pountain and Robins 2000) – this work explores the ways gentrification interconnects with the development of an individual habitus as a
spatial manifestation in which the street coolness is crucial to the construction of stylish individual personae.

This exploratory paper describes the relationship between aesthetics, symbolic meanings, understandings of street character, and patterns of socio-spatial change on local shopping boulevards in two neighborhoods - Milan and Brooklyn - which are discussed in terms of financial speculation and gentrification. These neighborhoods, once considered a symbol of blight in the 1970s, today are one of the most appreciated places for Milan and New York's wealthy and educated people. As I have observed, their street practices sometimes overlapped with working class people’s street practices, with aspirations of otherness” evoke feelings of the perpetual stranger or outsider who does not belong. However, with hip bars and cafés, used-books stores, yoga studios, and renovated townhouses, they are ‘no longer regarded by the public as blighted, but instead are both celebrated as sites of cultural consumption for a new middle class’ (Ossman 2011:8).

Drawing on several years of field research (2007-2013), empirical quantitave and ethnographic data on the current, and historical aesthetic characteristics as well as types of stores, and value-creating practices are considered.

INTE-18.2

MAPADIMENG, MOKONG SIMON* (North-West University, mmapadimeng@gmail.com)

South Africa within Brics: Emerging Society and Sociological Discourse

The formation of the BRICS contingent opened up new political and economic debates and discourses. The BRICS members are all developing or newly industrialised countries, and they are distinguished by their large, fast-growing economies and significant demographic contributions to the global economy. In 2010, South Africa was the last country joined the BRICS and currently holds the Chair of the Group. Against the afore-mentioned background, as well as South Africa’s strategic position in Africa, facets of the social structure as well as critical processes act as key drivers for social change in the country as well as parts of Africa, and simultaneously, provide the platform for rigorous sociological discourse.

Consequently, this paper aims to - in terms of social structure - critically analyse the political, economic, educational and health institutions of South Africa, and the differences and similarities within the broader BRICS contingency. Macro level issues, for example good governance, democracy and social services, developmental state, economic growth and policies, development programmes and projects, literacy and access to education, crises in the health sector (HIV/Aids, etc.), as well as other issues related to sustainability will be touched on. Inter-twined with the above-mentioned, the normative component of culture, namely values, norms and sanctions will also be part of the picture.

Closely linked to social structure, the following critical processes will in an integrative way be put under the magnifying lens, against the BRICS background: ideological reconciliation, nation-building, economic transition, rationalisation, migration, globalisation and post-globalisation.

In the final instance, the paper will sought to – from the South African perspective - analyse the contingency (BRICS) as a whole and the role of South Africa within it, specifically in terms of participation (e.g. politically, economically, culturally and militarily), autonomy, inter-dependence, and a designated leader role in certain parts of the world.

RC05-100.2

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Can the Racialised Other ‘Belong’? Rethinking Race, Racism and Belonging in Australia – Perceptions of Skilled Black African Migrants

This paper centres the perspectives of a group of black skilled African migrants to interrogate the notion of ‘belonging’ within the Australian context. Specifically, the paper explores how participants’ constructions of belonging are grounded in narratives (and experiences) of racism, racialisation and racial discrimination. There is a significant body of work that explores the migrant’s experiences of mobility and constructions of belonging. However, to date, not much has been done to explicitly link these with experiences of racism and racial discrimination. Drawing on data from a qualitative study on identity and belonging among skilled ‘black’ African migrants, we argue in this paper that experiences of racism and racial discrimination are entwined with aspirations of otherness” evoke feelings of the perpetual stranger or outsider who does not belong. We therefore interpret the participants’ perceptions of belonging as exposing an ‘other’ paradox of skilled migration: where feelings of being ‘needed’ (invited) into Australia to fulfill an identified ‘need’ in the labour market co-exist with experiences of discrimination to construct an ‘other’ who simultaneously belongs and does not belong. In the end, while the discussions in this paper are mainly concerned with belonging as subjective, personal and emotional attachment to particular groups and constructs of ‘home’, they also expose the power relations, contestations and complexities inherent in the notion of ‘belonging’ particularly when one has to contend with racism and racial discrimination persistently and consistently.

RC48-779.4

MARÁ, LIVIU CATALIN* (University of Barcelona, maralivucatalin@yahoo.es)

Social Innovation in the Housing Policy in Spain

The context of this research is the economic and financial crisis that has had the effect of exponentially increasing unemployment and evictions across the country. This research has one general objective, and two more specific objectives. The general objective is to analyse the impact of social measures on innovation and the effect of socially validated successful actions, in public housing policy in Spain, since the beginning of the crisis (2008) to the present. The first specific objective is to review the scientific literature in order to find successful actions at the international level in the fight against the loss of housing that have allowed more people, belonging to the most disadvantaged social groups, to have adequate housing. The second and final specific objective is to identify if there is a presence of some of these successful actions in the field of housing in the context of Barcelona, where I place this research, and how social movements have influenced the implementation of these initiatives. The results show that there has been a change in housing policy and citizenship, and crucially, contributed substantially to this change through innovative solutions and social pressure towards the Spanish political system. The innovation introduced by the social movements are both at the individual level (processes of financial literacy, empowerment, deliberation and participation) and at the civil society level (collective action, collaboration with organization promoting new models of housing, such as cooperatives). These innovations have open a new path for the future development of the housing policy in Spain and also has turned civil society more powerful and a significant actor in the dialogue with the State institutions.

RC31-521.8

MARATOU-ALIPRANTI, LAURA* (EKKE- Athens University, aliprant3@otenet.gr)

Female Migration in Greece and Integration Issues: Access to Welfare System and Political Participation

Greece has turned in recent years into an immigration region. While immigration started in the early 1980s, it was only in the early 1990s that significant numbers of economic migrants started arriving and became a new destination country. An additional important feature of the immigration process in Greece is the large proportion of women who migrate alone in search of employment.

With regard to the integration problem of migrant women many studies in the following years have been undertaken, and crucially, contributed substantially to women from social goods and welfare national system and the non-active participation in social and political life in the countries of residence are of paramount importance. Thus, access to welfare goods is associated with citizenship, while social goods and health system use are key in the early 1990s that international efforts to measure the degree of social integration of transnational migrants. At the same time, active political participation highlights the level of their integration.

In the context of the problematic for the social integration of women migrants in new immigration countries a nation-wide survey on a sample of 600 economic women migrants who had residence and work permit was held by EKKE (National Centre for Social Research) in 2010. This paper refers to some issues related to the integration of women migrants in our country based on the results of the above survey. More concretely we will analyze the access of migrant women to social welfare services, investigating issues related to social security coverage and the use of public health services. We will also discuss the interest of immigrant women in political life, and their participation in collective political activities and organizational schemes.

RC30-520.3

MARCHADOUR, GUÉNOLÉ* (University Lyon 2, marchadog@gmail.com)


Depuis la fin des années 1980, les syndicats dits « minoritaires » (Jobin, 2006) ont émergé dans le contexte japonais où les syndicats d’entreprise sont dominants et recrutent parmi les employé-e-s « régulier-e-s » (Kawanishi, Moyer, 2005). L’accroissement des emplois atypiques au cours des années 1990 a ce-
The meaning of transparency is seemingly obvious and simple, however, in political terms transparency is more “the condition of being transparent”. It arises in opposition to corruption, secrecy and lack of clarity in the management of organizations and institutions. Today, it is more relevant than ever as a consequence of all kinds of recent scandals. Citizens of democratic societies demand a more open and transparent government.

This requisite of transparency is a political goal, which is supported by the possibilities for openness produced by the microelectronics revolution. This has modified the technological, social and political scenarios. It is more than the Internet; it is becoming the global ICT system where available information is increasing daily, as are the possibilities of accessing and processing data.

In this context this paper proposes, first, an analysis of public policies according to the principle of traceability of decisions. This means that it is possible to identify the full cycle of a public policy and its relationship with the different actors involved in the policymaking process. Second, imitating food processing traceability tools, it is possible to propose a “policies processing software” for recording all the traces of public decisions and an open system to retrieve and access this data. Third, it describes the theoretical conditions and prerequisites for a “barcode” to reveal who proposed an action and how it was designed, implemented and evaluated.

RC20-350.6
MARCHENKO, ALLA* (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, alia_marchenko@list.ru)

Is There a Unified Recipe to Predict Civic Engagement? Comparisons of 47 European Countries

This presentation is focused on comparative framework of civic engagement in contemporary Europe. The database of the European Values Study (2008) is used as a main set of information, though some indexes (e.g., World Bank’s, Freedom House’ indicators) are used as a supplementary source. The scope of the research takes into account 47 countries. Civic engagement is conceptualized in three aspects: cognition, action and an act of civic engagement (Bourdieu, 2009) a certes perims d’ouvrir l’espace syndical niprois à des populations margi- nalisées sur le marché du travail (Urano, Stewart, 2007). She a cependant contri- bué à reproduire les rapports de domination sexués and racialises de l’organisation du travail industriel dans l’organisation des syndicats minoritaires.

RC22-397.6
MARCHENKO, ALLA* (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, alia_marchenko@list.ru)

Hasidic Pilgrimage As a Cultural Performance: Challenges and Opportunities

This presentation deals with the research of Hasidic pilgrimage in nowadays Ukraine on the examples of two settlements, Uman and Medzhybizh. The re- search is aimed to shed light upon the Hasidic pilgrimage through the lens of cultural sociology and the theory of “cultural performance” elaborated by Jeffrey Alexander as the most suitable theoretical and methodological tools in the analy- sis of this issue. Despite long standing historical prerequisites, Hasidic pilgrimage is still a new issue in Post-Soviet Ukraine which has become a special “core” in the world context. The understanding of performativity in the issue helps unveil its stable and emerging elements, as well as show the most problematic areas and possible consequences. It is shown that the Hasidic pilgrimage in Ukraine does possess some act of a cultural performance: collective representations (as well as background symbols and scripts), actors, means of symbolic production, mise-en-scene, power and audiences. Research methods (which included visual observation, media docu- ment analysis and interviewing) help outline and analyze typical resources, lines of communication and possible conflict areas both in time (2009-2012) and space.

RC51-823.3
MARCELLO-SERVOS, CHAIME* (Universidad de Zaragoza, chaime@unizar.es)

Openness, Transparency and Traceability of Public Policies

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The Image of the City Between the Local and the Global

Within the global competition among cities for recognition the ‘image’ plays a significant role. Cities work carefully on their iconic representation to attract tourists, knowledge-workers and investors. Therefore, they have the challenge to create a coherent as well as a distinctive image. One can argue that the field of city marketing is highly professionalized, and operates with standardised practices and similar beliefs. On that account, the images would be quite uniform, displaying rather a global culture than a local one. At this very point, the argument is reinforced by the claim that the ‘self-representation’ of a city is highly contested within the local context. Hence a study of the globally distributed images within their production and negotiation processes draws light on the local ‘urban imagery’ (Strauss 1960).

The presentation is focusing on the image production of two globally intertwined cities: Frankfurt, Germany and Glasgow, UK. Throughout several fieldtrips, city marketers leading to the creation of environmental movements. The paper presents a comparative in-depth analysis of the image production of Glasgow and Frankfurt, and shows how globally communicated ‘self-representations’ refer to the ‘cumulative texture’ (Suttles 1984) of the local urban culture.

RC50-806.5

MARIANO, DANICAR* (National University of Singapore, daniac.mariano@gmail.com)
The restrictive Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) laws and ‘moral safety valves’ in Singapore and their role in creating Singaporean reproductive tourists or exiles

The paper analyses why some Singaporeans are crossing borders to avail of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) treatments like In Vitro Fertilization (IVF), Pre-implantation Genetic Diagnosis (PGD), surrogacy, et cetera. A major factor that hinders or discourages couples from getting ART treatments in Singapore is the Bioethics Advisory Committee’s (BAC) strict regulations on ARTs – one of the most stringent in Asia. Formed as Singapore’s counterpart to the UK’s Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA), the BAC prohibits certain technologies like surrogacy, PGD for sex selection as well as “race or traits shopping” through selection of egg and sperm donors. It also demands that hospitals and clinics are their major selling point and competitive advantage. Since many technologies and services that Singapore prohibits are allowed in these countries, many of their fertility brokers and clinics report servicing several Singaporean clients annually.

As a result of the BAC’s ban on donor payments, there is a huge sperm and egg cell deficit in the country. Many Singaporeans do not want to donate or acquire genetic material within the small city-state for fear of incest or custody issues. In contrast, Internet is enabling many to circumvent these ‘moral safety valves’ that the BAC had set in place. Various organizations involved in fertility brokers and clinics are their major selling point and competitive advantage. Since many technologies and services that Singapore prohibits are allowed in these countries, many of their fertility brokers and clinics report servicing several Singaporean clients annually.

RC24-438.36

MARKHAM, WILLIAM* (University of North Carolina, Bill@uncg.edu)
FONJONG, LOTSAMART (University of Buea)
Rethinking Environmental Movements In Developing Nations: The Case Of Cameroon

Conventional wisdom holds that citizens of developing nations rarely participate in movements similar to the “mainstream” environmental movements of the developed world. Instead, like dispossessed groups in developed countries, their mobilization generally takes the form of locally based, confrontational responses to direct threats to their livelihoods and health. A large literature examines such movements, but it generally ignores developing nations where such mobilization is infrequent. This paper examines the case of Cameroon, where mobilization of large numbers of citizens for confrontation with government or business interests over environmental issues has been limited and infrequent. Our data come from an extensive literature search and interviews with 52 NGO leaders from five of Cameroon’s ten regions. We conclude that the relative absence of large scale, clear, and immediate threats to the livelihoods or health of large numbers of citizens, in combination with a resilient, quasi-authoritarian government characterized by patronage, divide and conquer strategies, and mild repression, have mitigated against such movements. Cameroon does, however, possess scores of NGOs and citizens’ groups that address environmental problems through lobbying, public education, and concrete projects to protect the environment. Although they lack a mass support base, they do enjoy significant support. Their accomplishments are real, especially in relation to the obstacles they face; however, they are severely limited by lack of funds, expertise, and equipment. Factors cited above, combined with heavy reliance by the most successful NGOs on funding from international environmental NGOs and international aid agencies, predispose them to avoid confrontation, and only a few engage in it. Our findings suggest that conventional wisdom about environmental movements in developing countries represents a considerable oversimplification and that environmental action can assume diverse forms in developing nations. It also raises important questions about how environmental movements are to be defined, which we explore in the conclusion.

RC02-54.5

MARKIN, MAXIM* (National Research University, mmmarkin@hse.ru)
The Problem of Opportunism in the Changing Conditions (A Case of the Relationships between Retailers and Suppliers in Contemporary Russia)

The rules of market exchange do not only distribute the value added [Gereffi, 1994] but also reduce uncertainty and control opportunism in business partners’ relationships [Kelly, 1991]. In Russia in the 2000s retailer-supplier contracts included highly different requirements such as pricing and bonus requirements of retailers, unpaid services and penalties to retailers, compensation for retailers’ services. Those requirements made the behaviour of business partners predictable. But in 2009 the trade law was passed and the most of the requirements must be excluded from the retailer-supplier contracts. Nevertheless, the business partners should reduce uncertainty and to control opportunism in their relationships even in the new conditions. The objective of this research is to analyze how retailers and suppliers altered their rules of exchange after the political intervention. The empirical data are two quantitative surveys that were carried out in 2007 and 2010. About 500 managers were questioned in Moscow, Saint-Petersburg, Ekaterinburg, Novosibirsk and Tyumen. The half of them are retailers and the others are suppliers. The findings demonstrate that after the enactment of the trade law the most of unallowed requirements were excluded from the retailer-supplier contracts but they are still used as separate contracts. This practice gives the business partners an opportunity to make each other’s behaviour predictable in the new conditions. Retailers and suppliers also continue to discuss the content of the political intervention and the consequences of its application.

RC08-158.3

MARKLUND, CARL* (Sodertorn University, carl.marklund@sh.se)
Organized Hypocrisy – Disorganized Technocracy: The Assumed Retreat of Politics in Contemporary Governance in Historical Comparison

Today, it is widely assumed that a power shift has taken place over the past few decades – a shift away from politics and in favor of the market. According to this view, neo-liberalism has since the 1970s and onwards reduced the scope of “the political”, limiting the exercise of public power in general and planning in particular.

Despite this assumed retreat of politics, politics is still, at least medially and rhetorically, tasked with providing some guidance for the future, based on scientific evidence, and to generate tangible results in a logic of input and output legitimacy [Schumpeter, 2000]. Public power is still held accountable as if it possessed the power which is by now to have been lost. Political control is still able to achieve results as if it would be possible to exercise public power without the use of planning, raising the question: Why do we expect more from politics at a time when it is supposedly able to do less?

This paper proposes that this conundrum – which could be seen as an organized form of hypocrisy (openness) coexisting with an increasingly disorganized form of technocracy (transparency), to paraphrase Nils Brunnos (2002) – can be analyzed by confronting Karl Popper’s concept of “open society” with Gunnar Myrdal’s concept of “open social engineering” and Karl Polanyi’s concept of “double movement”, as generated in the context of pitted conflict between laissez-faire liberalism, totalitarianism, and democratic socialism from the 1930s and 1940s, a conflict which in some ways resemble the contemporary contest be-

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tween neoliberalism, progressivism, and traditionalist backlash but also provide some instructive contrast.

RC08-160.2

MARKLUND, CARL* (Södertörn University, carl.marklund@sh.se)

Shaping the Things to Come: Concepts of Planning and European Modernity

Planning—in the sense of purposive action geared towards the anticipated future—has usually been seen by anthropologists and social psychologists as a characteristic of universal human reason. As a specific socio-political practice and scientific theory, however, historians and social theorists have often identified planning as a specific trait of European (Western) modernity, for better and for worse.

This classic analysis of scientific social and political planning speaking of politicians, revolutionaries, reformers, and scientists infuriated with the success of the natural sciences, dreaming of a brand new world. According to this view, the social sciences would be as closely integrated with politics as the natural sciences had already been adopted by business, medicine, and the military. In some more extreme “technocratic” interpretations, planning and science would eventually replace politics altogether.

Either planning has been seen as a largely technologically determined, if not outright “neutral” response to the complexity of the modern world. Or, more commonly, it has been criticized as a misguided attempt at controlling human relations and social circumstances in the same way as humans have sought to control nature. As such, planning is a key concept in European modernity. However, the many applications and diversification of planning belie any simple categorization, making it an appropriate topic for conceptual historical analysis. Yet, it is a key concept whose conceptual history is yet to be written. This paper maps out points of disjuncture between the historiography of concepts of planning, such as cybernetics, management, planning, rationalization, social engineering, and technocracy on the one hand, and the actual historical usage of these concepts on the other. Thereby, the paper brings previously isolated historiographical and theoretical strands into dialogue with one another with a view of initializing a new take on “critical planning studies”.

RC16-295.5

MARKOVIC, PETER* (University of Donja Gorica, Montenegro, petar.markovic@udg.edu.me)

Foundational Political Myths in Divided Societies: The Case of Montenegro

This paper provides an analysis of the constitutive role of founding myths in the formation of nation-states. In particular, it aims to elucidate the odd cases of identity formation in complex and ethnically divided societies where, it is argued here, the historical and cultural legacies are passed on rather differently than in the case of homogeneous societies mostly analysed in the literature on political mythology. With the intention to submit a phenomenon that belongs to the family of the most basic and yet arcane and essentially contested concepts of political theory and political culture to an impartial politico-logistical investigation, the founding myth is firstly reconstructed with respect to the general theory of myth and political myth. In the second part, the role of mythological legacy in the genesis of the statehood of Montenegro both in the past and present is analysed. The author argues there are two founding narratives in Montenegro, explaining their ethnno-nationalist character and attempts to deduce patterns of their instrumentalization by the rulers of the Petrovic-Njegos dynasty and the current government. The paper ends with concluding remarks about the controversial status of ‘constructive foundational mythology’ and the need to set forth new and republicanized forms of legitimisation that would disengage the regressive dialectics induced by the myths discussed thus far.

RC05-109.4

MARKOVIC, PETER* (University of Donja Gorica, Montenegro, petar.markovic@udg.edu.me)

Post-Nationalism in Practice: European Citizens’ Initiative

The discussion on the practical and heuristic value of cosmopolitanism and post-nationalism has informed and shaped the debate on the future of the European Union from the Maastricht Treaty onwards. The recent literature on belonging, allegiance and political identity suggests that cosmopolitanism is too thin of a concept to account for the gradual emergence of a common European public space visible primarily in the convergence of the EU’s civil society movements. In this context, the notion of “constitutional patriotism” is analyzed due to its centrality in the debate. Before proceeding to the central part of the paper, the author argues that social constructivism portrays a more realistic and substantive picture of the nature of the sense of European belonging. The paper concludes with an examination of the European Citizens’ Initiative and attempts to assess to what extent this institutional novelty of direct democracy in the EU has provided empirical leverage for post-nationalist belonging. Through the comparative and case study analysis of the most paradigmatic initiatives submitted thus far, this investigation aims to provide the reader with a possible dynamics of post-national identification in the EU.

RC37-632.1

MARONATE, J.* (Simon Fraser University, jmaronta@sfu.ca)

When Art Worlds Look to Sociology for Inspiration: A Case Study of Contemporary Art Conservation Strategies

Recent scholarship in cultural sociology has provided new theoretical frameworks and methodological strategies for studying diverse (and sometimes incommensurable) value systems (Boltanski and Thévenot 2005, Heinich 2008). This paper examines the relevance of trends in the sociology of values (or pragmatic sociology) in a case study of recent international initiatives involved with the development of new approaches to contemporary artistic heritage conservation. The paper presents research on the activities of four international initiatives devoted to the development of new strategies for the preservation of artistic heritage. The paper examines how contemporary art conservation networks are attempting to grapple with the increasing realization that diverse value systems and multiple meanings of the arts they care for can be taken into account in new visions of the role of conservators in the preservation of artistic heritage. It examines recent trends in conservation research, in particular the efforts of art conservators to adopt sociological methods and theories for inspiration. Conservators have become increasingly involved with research about the ‘meaning’ of objects and cultural heritage sites when planning interventions. They study records of the creator’s intent, conduct interviews with artists or other authorities, critically analyze the historical contexts of the work’s origins and of subsequent transformations, seeking insights about ways to preserve the integrity of the works that respect its symbolic and cultural significance. These efforts by art conservators to draw on sociological insights provide a compelling example of the relevance and uses of sociological research in contemporary art worlds, however they also raise questions about decision-making, in particular how to use social scientific theory as an affordance for practical action.

RC20-356.5

MARQUART-PYATT, SANDRA* (Michigan State University, marquap41@msu.edu)

Environmental Trust: A Cross-National Study

Environmental issues, topics, and concerns are some of the most pressing global challenges of our times. Research demonstrates public opinion on environmental concerns is global, yet simultaneously wide-ranging and varied. Despite its importance, however, our understanding of the within-country dynamics related to expression of environmental views remains underspecified. This paper examines environmental trust using the International Social Survey Program Environment data from 2000 to advance the literature on the globalization of environmental concern by articulating its content and expression in three regional clusters derived from previous research. Important similarities are shown across regions regarding the model overall. Some intriguing differences are revealed in the model when examining results for countries individually within the three regions.

RC24-427.5

MARQUART-PYATT, SANDRA* (Michigan State University, marquap41@msu.edu)

Pathways to Environmental Activism Across Time and Place

This paper tests a model of pathways to environmental activism using three waves of data from the International Social Survey Program. Given expectations from the theory of planned behavior and value-belief-norm theory, a path model is specified that examines how individual resources, knowledge, awareness of consequences, attitudes, willingness to contribute, and efficacy affect environmental activism. The mediating effect of willingness to pay or make environmental contributions is investigated in detail given previous research. Results demonstrate support for the theoretical propositions across the countries included. The model explains variance in environmental concern awareness of consequences, and attitudes combined affect environmental activism. Moreover, mediating tests were conducted that demonstrate a prominent yet not exclusive role of willingness to contribute in promoting activism across nations, uncovering relations that are masked in previous cross-national research. Results reveal that the model is robust over time and across places, with some exceptions, yielding insights for future comparative and cross-national studies.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Families’ Control and Youth Sexuality As Meaningful to Young Peoples’ Transitions into Adulthood

Nowadays, in Western societies, youth transitions into adulthood are, usually, considered to be a long process. However, some authors point to the importance of continuities, social positioning and the epistemological fallacy in the lives of young people and in the representations of youth and youth transitions into adulthood. Although the family context tends to be recognized as important to young people’s trajectories, sexuality is often forgotten or, even insignificant to their position into adulthood. Thus, sexual transitions can be seen as non-important, disconnected from other transitions, and having no decisive consequences; being just a hobby or children’s play. Based on 60 in-depth interviews conducted in Central Portugal, with 60 young women aged between 18 and 28 years old, I intend to look for possible articulations between family control over young people’s leisure times, sociability and sexuality, young people’s representations and experiences of sexuality, and their transitions into adulthood. I will argue that the family context and the domain of sexuality are not meaningless for young people’s trajectories into adulthood. Instead aspects related with family control, as; pioronality in the analysis of gender relations and sexual difference, and social mechanisms such as gender that called attention for problems related with power in gender relations, male dominance and women submission, commodification of sexual female bodies, sexual double standards or sexual violence, and that brought the personal into the political agenda, I still felt that something was missing in those discourses. Notwithstanding, simultaneously I was reading the work of some social scientist authors point to the importance of continuities, social positioning and the epistemological fallacy in the lives of young people and in the representations of youth and youth transitions into adulthood.

RC06-121.18
MARQUES, ANA CRISTINA* (CIES, ISCTE-IUL, anacriscina.hmarques@gmail.com)

Families’ Control and Youth Sexuality As Meaningful to Young Peoples’ Transitions into Adulthood

RC07-136.1
MARQUES, JOANA SOARES* (University of São Paulo (USP), joana.marques@usp.br)

Social and Solidarity Economy As A Real Utopian Design: A Comparative Perspective

Social and solidarity economy (SSE) presents a collective project for another way of organizing the production and the society, in which the economy is subordinated to its social function. Thus, the paper discusses SSE as a real utopian proposal (Wright 1010): its institutional design is desirable in terms of egalitarian emancipatory ideals, such as privileging the collective ownership and control of economic resources and integrating solidarity in the core of economic activities as a means to achieve common goals; it constitutes a viable, and to some extent achievable, alternative to capitalist arrangements, since it has been partially implemented and is active on the political agenda worldwide; it contributes to a pathway of social empowerment, as it involves collective actors taking control of the economy over the capital or the state. However, SSE is also a complex field pervaded by tensions and conflicts. If, on the one hand, it embodies a normative vision for overcoming the hegemony of the dominant system, on the other, some experiences have become complementary or even functional to the capitalist world. The paper results from ongoing PhD research and its purpose is to critically examine SSE, in light of an empirical comparative analysis based on one case from the North (Portugal) and one case from the South (Brazil).

RC16-280.5
MARQUES, ANA CRISTINA* (CIES, ISCTE-IUL, anacriscina.hmarques@gmail.com)

“Is Heterosexuality That Bad? Questioning Some Presuppositions and Asking for A Sociological Analyses of Sexuality”

“Is heterosexuality all negative? Why is heterosexuality so dangerous or bad? Are heterosexual women all submissive, victims and passive subjects? Should people be ashamed of being heterosexual? These are some of the questions that come through my mind as I was working on my PhD dissertation and attending conferences about sexuality. Giving credit and importance to the work of feminist, as pioneers in the analysis of gender relations and sexual difference, and social mechanisms such as gender that called attention for problems related with power in gender relations, male dominance and women submission, commodification of sexual female bodies, sexual double standards or sexual violence, and that brought the personal into the political agenda, I still felt that something was missing in those discourses. Notwithstanding, simultaneously I was reading the work of some social scientists authors point to the importance of continuities, social positioning and the epistemological fallacy in the lives of young people and in the representations of youth and youth transitions into adulthood.

RC16-279.13
MARQUES, RAFAEL* (Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestao, rmarques@iseg.utl.pt)

Out of Time: Uchronian and Dyschronian Devices in Social Theory

Social Theory has conceded an important place to utopias, and utopian thought, either as a device to envisage new and just worlds or to imagine dystopian counter examples. However, and despite some brave attempts by Max Weber, particularly with his “Uchronia” (the realm of the nowhere in time) never seemed to enjoy the same widespread attention as their spatial imaginary counterparts. In this paper, based on the contributions of Tarde and Renouvier, I’ll try to signal that Sociological Theory has much to gain by paying a closer look to uchronian thought. First of all, uchronian thought paves the way to a better understanding of causality mechanisms at the macrosociological level, separating the essential traits from the ancillary elements. Secondly, the use of uchronias is particularly helpful in comparative historical analysis, introducing conditional reasoning and “as if” instruments of analysis, offering a clear cut division between universal rules and contextually valid models. Thirdly, analysis of uchronian literature and fictional arrangements modeled by imaginary times (such as SF movies and TV shows) is an important device to assess how societies evaluate current dangers and future risks. Building up dyschronian times (like the ones imagined by Tarde) reflects the way groups and individuals, criticize existing modernities, hierarchize the current arrangements modeled by imaginary times (such as SF movies and TV shows) and think about their possible effects. Fourthly, uchronia asserts the levels of temporal continuity and discontinuity that characterize specific societies, making perceptible the creation of fois, imaginary foundations, communitarian links, and invented traditions. Finally, uchronian thought offers insights on the ways we predict, memorize, accelerate and decelerate time and how we sew the threads that link past, present and future in intelligible ways.

RC16-300.5
MARQUES, RAFAEL* (Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestao, rmarques@iseg.utl.pt)
Tortured Bodies, Ravaged Flesh, Killing Machines: David Cronenberg and the Sociology of Disgust

Over the past two decades, reflections on disgust and repulsion have been rippling-up in Social Theory. Moving away from an analysis entirely centred on biological responses to emotional expression, theories of disgust became an important instrument to understand moral boundaries and civilizational constructions. Disgust seems to fulfil a position akin to incest prohibition – adequately universal to be declared biological, and sufficiently particular to be deemed cultural. If the traditional views on disgust revolved around the issues of purity, pollution, and contamination, having the body at the centre stage, some of the contemporary approaches are linked not to external threats to the human integrity but to the transformative capacity of science and technology, breaking barriers, violating interdictions, and destroying moral boundaries. The danger of the body snatchers becomes the menace of the creators of resulsion. Terror and horror movies, tend to epitomize a profusion of disgusting forms of their agonizing forms on the mutilated, raped and transformed bodies of the victims of epidemics, and serial killers or on the creative and uncontrolled hubris of the brilliant but mad scientist that aspires to play a demigurges role in a new but demented universe. This double feature of disgust is paramount on the films of Canadian director David Cronenberg, representing both thecivilizing and uncivilizing roles that disgust can play, especially when linked to scientific projects. If science is seen as a cornerstone of modernity, a civilizing process and symbol of progress and enlightenment, reducing human suffering and enabling longer, healthier and happier lives, it is also possible to see it as a form of boundary crossing of the artificial-natural divide or the human-animal partition. Cronenberg’s filmography is a clear example of how the medical, biological and chemical sciences have entered the realm of disgust, side by side with porn or sexploitation.

RC21-374.2
MARR, MATTHEW D.* (Florida International University, mmarr@fiu.edu)
Changing landscapes of homelessness and marginality in global Tokyo

RC23-417.1
MARRIN, D.L.* (Water Sciences & Insights, watersciences@earthlink.net)
Developing a Pattern Language For Science-Engineering-Art-Design (SEAD) Collaborations

Acknowledged similarities and prospective synergies underlie the work of artists and scientists in perceiving and describing the natural world; however, there are few formalized or easily recognized methods to utilize those commonalities for enhancing art-science collaborations. The notion that observable or archetypal patterns could represent a form of communication or a language among professionals from different fields was explored by architect Christopher Alexander, who introduced a pattern language consisting of hierarchically arranged patterns that are linked together in countless ways. Whereas the use of patterns and rhythms to communicate art or music is relatively straightforward, the utility of spatial or temporal patterns to portray or explain scientific data is less obvious. Some branches of science focus specifically on nature’s patterns and rhythms; however, most scientific data can be expressed in terms of frequencies, cycles, and other common descriptors of temporal patterns, as well as distributions, geometries, and similar descriptors of spatial patterns. The use of a pattern language for art-science communication would initially identify and collect numerous patterns to be labeled and categorized, but discernable similarities among seemingly different patterns would likely reduce this number over time. Distinguishing among natural, ideal, and abstract patterns could be a first step in categorization and might provide a handy framework for users to perceive relationships among different forms of information (e.g., ideas, data, designs). The precise structure or syntax of the pattern language (i.e., naming, ranking, illustrating, exemplifying, and referencing patterns) should be less important than an unambiguous depiction of the collected patterns and their links. Patterns and rhythms may be more recognizable to people than are words, numbers, or symbols, thus providing a means of communicating across disciplines and cultures. This paper was presented as a SEAD white paper, and supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No.1142510.

RC02-49.5
MARQUES-MENDES, ANTÓNIO* (Research Centre In Economic And Organizational Sociology - SOCIUS/ISEG/UL, antoniomarquespය@gmail.com)
SANTOS, MARIA (Lisboa School of Economics & Management - Lisbon University)
An Integrative Model for Analyzing Strategic Corporate Social Responsibility in Portugal

Capital increasingly takes the integration of corporate social responsibility (CSR) into account in the development of business strategy. Nowhere has this been more the case than in the European Union, where commissions on CSR have reported and made policy recommendations to the European Parliament. Different firms adopt different CSR perspectives, from denial of any interest to commitment to a long-term CSR strategy for sustainability. The paper identifies levels of engagement that we place on a continuum that we call CSR maturity. Previous studies have neglected the relationship between different business strategies and the firm’s degree of CSR maturity. The research considers the variables underlying commitment to strategic CSR by looking at major companies listed on the Portuguese stock exchange. We are interested in how these companies formulate, implement, and align CSR with business strategy.

A critical literature review of strategic CSR, we present a matrix and analysis grid that distinguishes different types of strategic CSR orientation, and assesses their degree of maturity. The paper includes the findings of a pilot case study that will apply to our ongoing research.

The proposed model identifies six types of strategic CSR by looking at patterns in the company-environment relationship. This matrix serves as a diagnostic and improvement tool for the company to take advantage of CSR as a strategic force that can simultaneously create competitive advantage and social value.

The paper advances understanding of strategic CSR and proposes a model to evaluate the maturity of a firm’s integration of CSR into its business strategy. The research holds special interest at a time when Portuguese capital seeks to balance shareholder pressure to find new markets and sources of profit with strategic decisions on whether to pursue CSR as a viable path to profitability and long-term sustainability.

RC21-374.2
MARR, MATTHEW D.* (Florida International University, mmarr@fiu.edu)
Changing landscapes of homelessness and marginality in global Tokyo

RC23-417.1
MARRIN, D.L.* (Water Sciences & Insights, watersciences@earthlink.net)
Developing a Pattern Language For Science-Engineering-Art-Design (SEAD) Collaborations

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The paper advances understanding of strategic CSR and proposes a model to evaluate the maturity of a firm’s integration of CSR into its business strategy. The research holds special interest at a time when Portuguese capital seeks to balance shareholder pressure to find new markets and sources of profit with strategic decisions on whether to pursue CSR as a viable path to profitability and long-term sustainability.
evaluate (a) given the high competitiveness of the selection process, how is the association between social origins and chances of obtaining a place at this elite institution; and (b) if this association varies depending on which undergraduate course option the student applied for. Research has already shown how students from private schools have more chances of progression in all educational levels (Ribeiro, 2011; Montalvão, 2011) in the country, but the IEO between different tracks in public higher educational institutions in Brazil has never been analyzed before. Also this proposal relies on the use of data collected in the moment that the application is made, and it contains information on the entire universe of candidates for the selection process of this specific institution, which is another contribution to the empirical literature on the theme in Brazil, based mainly on cross-sectional household surveys.

RC46-760.4

MARSIGLIA, FLAVIO* (Arizona State University, marsiglia@asu.edu)

Examining the Long-Term Effects Families: Preparando La Nueva Generación, a Culturally-Specific Mexican American Parenting Intervention

The purpose of this study is to test the long-term results of the efficacy trial of a culturally-specific parenting intervention called Familias: Preparando La Nueva Generación (FPNG), designed to increase the effects of alcohol and cigarettes for youth participating in substance use. OLS regressions showed significant relative reductions in use of alcohol and cigarettes at wave 3 in comparison receiving only kIR. These effects, however, were completely mediated by anti-substance use norms – youth whose parent also received FPNG had significantly stronger anti-substance use norms, which in turn resulted in significantly lowered amounts of alcohol and cigarettes used. These results are consistent with the Ecodevelopmental Theory and provide further evidence to the theoretical premise that strengthening parent-child communciation of norms can have a positive effect in preventing adolescent substance use. In addition, these results support the assumption that involving parents in prevention efforts has a major effect in strengthen the efficacy of youth-only classroom based intervention. Because FPNG was designed with Latino parents and for Latino parents, FPNG is emerging as a curriculum that can positively impact familial and parent-child influences that characterize Latino youth and families and reduce substance use among Latino adolescents.

RC46-763.2

MARSIGLIA, FLAVIO* (Arizona State University, marsiglia@asu.edu)
NÚÑO-GUTIERREZ, BERTHA (Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social)

Preventing Youth Substance Use and Dependency: The Long-Term Effects of Keepin It REAL in Guadalajara, Mexico

Despite high rates of substance use in Mexico, only 43% of young adults report receiving a substance use prevention program. In response, keepin’ REAL (Man-ténte REAL), a substance prevention program developed in the US for Mexican American youth, was implemented in central Mexico by a bi-national team of investigators. Two middle schools in Guadalajara, Mexico, were randomized into a treatment (N=226) and control group (N=206) condition. Students completed a pre-test prior to implementation, a wave 1 short-term post-test after the last lesson, and a wave 2 short-term post-test 12 months later. Using a path analysis in Mplus on adolescents whose parents also participated (N=462), both direct and indirect effects of participating in FPNG were examined. Findings indicate that participation in FPNG and kIR had a significant direct effect in lowering adolescents’ amount of substance use. For alcohol and cigarettes at wave 3 in comparison receiving only kIR. These effects, however, were completely mediated by anti-substance use norms – youth whose parent also received FPNG had significantly stronger anti-substance use norms, which in turn resulted in significantly lowered amounts of alcohol and cigarettes used. These results are consistent with the Ecodevelopmental Theory and provide further evidence to the theoretical premise that strengthening parent-child communication of norms can have a positive effect in preventing adolescent substance use. In addition, these results support the assumption that involving parents in prevention efforts has a major effect in strengthen the efficacy of youth-only classroom based intervention. Because FPNG was designed with Latino parents and for Latino parents, FPNG is emerging as a curriculum that can positively impact familial and parent-child influences that characterize Latino youth and families and reduce substance use among Latino adolescents.

RC06-126.9

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From the Family to the Market – the Complexity of the Care Finance

From the family to the market – the complexity of the care finance

The problem of paying for the care delivered to old or disabled persons, because of its complexity, is rather difficult and not very popular. Simultaneously, it creates the significant element of the state’s social policy, sometimes being shaped in the previous political regime and strongly connected with the constitutional guarantee of the special rights given to the dependent persons.

Dependency, despite the development of anti-discrimination legislation and the public perception of disabled, is still one of the main factors of poverty, the stigma and exclusion. Moreover, it affects not only directly a dependent person, but indirectly this persons friends and family, who (in many countries) are legally expected to deliver the care and become fully dependent on the system of public care services. Along the change of economic regime, we can observe the strengthening of the care recognized as a commodity. This care, no matter the source of finance (public or private) has to be bought on the market.

This paper presents the initial effects of the research grant focused on the theoretical model of financing the care delivered to dependent persons, especially in the situation of social structures evolution and resources limitation. This project finalizes the few-year studies on the original theory of the costs of disability, which systematizes the expenses on disability policy and called for transparency and concentration.

The elaboration will focus on the financial situation of caregivers in different social systems. It will compare legal solutions across selected counties, the impact of the financial advantages and disadvantages for the family of dependent person, connections between public and private sources dedicated for care delivery. The discussion over types and forms of care will be tested introducing financial aspects as one of the recommendations.

RC19-335.4

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NGOs in Complex Global Social Governance Arrangement: Drivers of Policy Synergy or Policy Conflict?

NGOs in Complex Global Social Governance Arrangement: Drivers of Policy Synergy or Policy Conflict?

Global social governance is increasingly characterized by complex and fragmented institutional arrangements. In this paper, we study the role of NGOs in these governance arrangements. In particular, we are interested in the question whether NGOs have the potential to be drivers of policy synergy or policy conflict. We understand policy synergy as a situation in which the interaction of different policies leads to more favorable outcomes than would have been achieved independently. Policy conflict describes a situation in which the interaction of different policies results in more negative outcomes than if these
would have been implemented in isolation. To study the impact NGOs have on these questions, we first take stock of their engagement in global social policy and then assess to what extent their role has been adequately captured in the academic literature. In a second step, we examine their potential to influence the institutional integration, norm conflicts, and actor constellations in such a way that either enhances policy synergy or policy conflict more likely. Thirdly we draw on the governance literature to investigate the impact this has on the larger field of global social policy.

Family trajectories and transitions, union formation and dissolution, are strongly linked to or framed by economic and cultural context. In that perspective, family life has to be considered more as a result or the expression of contextual parameters than a universal phenomenon that could be looked at isolated from these parameters (like work conditions, economic assets, etc.). The 2008 financial crisis and its consequences on housings revealed in different countries such a relationship between external macroeconomic factors and family transitions: the case of couples who continue to live together while considering themselves to be separated. We have studied in parallel some of these “living together apart” situations in cooperation with Andrew Cherlin and Caitlin Cross-Barnet. We have collected in different social classes, the main arguments delivered by people concerned with such situations of forced cohabitation. Among them, we identify situations where residential separation is not possible, either because of the need to keep up appearances, often for the children’s sake, or because total separation is too frightening or living in separate homes is unaffordable.

In this contribution, we want to go beyond a typology of these situations to use them as a mean to compare our respective national family culture concerning marriage, divorce, cohabitation. France and USA are effectively two very different nations regarding family issues. The common economic trauma of the financial crisis that we are still facing in our respective countries an is an occasion to reveal these cultural dimensions.

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**Writing a Successful Article**

**RC22-382.6**

**MARTIKAIEN, TUOMAS** *(Åbo Akademi University, tmartika@abo.fi)*

**Managing Organisational Religious Diversity in Finland**

The paper will discuss and analyse how the Finnish public administration copes with religious and spiritual diversity in the 2010s. In the post-World War II times, state’s involvement with religious affairs was on a low level with the exception of the two national churches: The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland and the Orthodox Church of Finland. During the 1990s and 2000s the presence of different religious traditions and organisations has grown considerably. The main contributors to new religious diversity have been (1) Pentecostal and Charismatic Christianity, (2) religions of immigrants and (3) New Age and similar types of spirituality. Simultaneously the historical churches have experienced continuous secularisation. There has been both a novel interest in religious affairs by the Finnish public administration and a shift of governing religions from church law to networks (e.g., representative councils, interfaith associations). The new model does not only challenge the historical church–state relations, but it works alongside it. The paper argues that in order to analyse how states’ aim to regulate and manage contemporary religious diversity, we should look at how the historical church–state relations function together with new forms of governance networks.

**MARTÍN, CLAUDE** *(CNRS, claude.martin@ehesp.fr)*

**Impacts of the Financial Crisis on Family Trajectories: The Case of Living Together Apart Couples**

The arrival of Jorge Bergoglio to the Holy See has introduced a number of changes in the relationships between the Catholic Church and the State in Argentina. While traditionally, these relations have been characterized by the preferential status of Catholicism as quasi-official religion and its active presence in the governance literature to investigate the impact this has on the larger field of global social policy.
phor, but anchored in the specific experiences and particular semantics and their influence on the imagination of the nation and of religion. Soccer, as a matrix, helps us to problematize hegemonic definitions of religion and national identity.

RC43-721.1

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SCHAFER, MARK (Louisiana State University)

Black Ethnicity and Rethinking Assimilation Theories: A Multilevel Analysis of Housing Values Among and Between Whites and Native- and Foreign-Born Blacks in the U.S

Black-white residential segregation is still a reality in America. Research shows black homeowners are more segregated from white homeowners than black renters are from white renters. The findings have been interpreted to mean blacks do not benefit as much from home ownership because home ownership does not lead to greater access to white space. Implicit in this interpretation is the mistaken belief blacks ultimately desire residency in white neighborhoods and home ownership in said neighborhoods is evidence of the completion of the assimilation process. Focusing almost exclusively on home ownership as an indicator of assimilation is inadequate. To accurately understand whether blacks are assimilating, housing values must be analyzed. If blacks are assimilating the gap between them and the dominant racial group should decrease over time. Using census-based data for the past few decades, the present study examines the following research questions: 1. Are there racial disparities in housing values for blacks and whites and how have they changed over time? 2. Are the racial disparities larger or smaller between whites and foreign-born blacks or between whites and native-born blacks? 3. What social and demographic variables account for the variations in housing values by race and by ethnicity? 4. What are the theoretical and methodological implications of the study findings?

RC41-687.7

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BACIGALUPE, AMAIA (University of the Basque Country)

Gender Inequalities in Health and Socioeconomic Status: Analysis through Healthy Expectancies in the Basque Country (Spain)

In the Basque Country, like in most societies, women survive longer than men but are less healthy. However, several authors have criticized this fact as being too simplistic and not taking into account that men and women are heterogeneous groups. It is necessary to study gender inequalities in health consider other variables such as educational level, social class or age that can explain this gender gap.

The aim of the present paper is to examine gender inequalities in health and their change in the Basque Country considering two variables of socioeconomic status, and healthy expectancy as the main result variable, which integrates health and mortality. This measure also allows separating life expectancy into years of life in good and poor health. Educational level and a deprivation index of the residence area were used as socioeconomic status variables. The last one summarizes four characteristics of census tracks (unemployment, manual and eventual workers, insufficient education overall and in young people). Health expectancy is calculated in two periods (1996-2001 and 2001-2006). Women lived more years than men at all ages, periods and social groups, but the gender gap varied by age and social position. Thus, differences between men and women were greater as the level of education decreased or increased the deprivation index. The difference in the number of years between men and women was lower when considering only the years in good health, so that women lived more years in poor health. The gap between men and women decreased in the second period comparing to the first. A comprehensive vision which integrates gender and socioeconomic inequalities is necessary to adequately understand the health differences between men and women.

RC11-215.1

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Gender, Ageing and Everyday Life: Visually Representing the Body

As people grow older, daily norms and practices can be disrupted, the taken for granted nature of embodiment challenged, and people may increasingly be required to make sense of bodily changes in order to maintain and/or re-negotiate their identities. Drawing on the findings from an empirical study Photographing Everyday Life: Ageing, Lived Experiences, Time and Space funded by the ESRC, this paper explores the significance of the body in everyday life for 62 women and men aged 50 years and over in the UK. Participants took photographs of their different daily routines to create a weekly visual diary, which was explored through in-depth interviews to make visible the rhythms, patterns and meanings that underlie habitual and routinised everyday worlds. This paper explores the ways in which lived experiences of gender and ageing intersect and are performed and represented through the visual accounts of participants about their daily lives. In doing so, it focuses on two key aspects: (1) the ‘everyday’ appearance and body practices of participants visually depicted – which include work done on and with the body, through engagements with clothing, hair, make up application and shaving; and (2) representations and discussions of dieting and weight loss. The paper further highlights the potential disruptions, bodily betrayals, and moments of flux, in experiences of constructing the body in everyday life, and in representing the body through the visual. In the second part of the paper, we present the commonly occurring linked representations discussing their daily practices, indicate that the body is a process of ‘becoming’, a continual bodily ‘project’ (Gill et al., 2005), which is both socially and physically constructed through the practices participants engage in to maintain, discipline, and work on and with their bodies. The paper overall highlights participants’ negotiations of, and sometimes resistance to, dominant ideas and discourses surrounding gender, ageing and the body.

RC11-201.4

MARTIN-MATTHEWS, ANNE* (University of British Columbia, amm@mail.ubc.ca)

Cultural Representations of Widowhood: Social Media and the Declaration of a Status

The lens of widowhood research has moved from a focus on role loss to challenge dominant public narratives of misery and decline, pointing instead to a complexity of experience rooted in personal biography and in gendered life course. Cultural gerontologists promotes further enquiry into mainstream sources of scholarly knowledge in the social sciences, to reveal an even more complex and varied picture. Theatre and film have emerged in some cultural contexts as powerful tools to inform and emancipate widowed women from degrading widowhood rituals and norms. In addition, the rise of social media, websites and interactive messaging, has transformed public representations of widowhood. While older women in particular have traditionally had access to a reference groups of widowed age peers, the defining quality of those interactions is different from the new world of social media. As with structured social groups in the past, these interaction bursaries outside the mainstream, brought together in structured situations through the widowhood status they have in common. Through social media, contact begins more anonymously (visiting websites, reading blogs) or highly publicly (creating a website, authoring a blog, filming an online video) and then may lead to interactions and connections beyond one’s local community – through widow conferences and meetings, with some becoming sustained interactions. In historical context, one thus sees, over the period of about 75 years, cultural shifts from the public ‘wearing’ of one’s widowhood (widow’s weeds and other aspects of dress and appearance) – that ended by the 1930s; to the subsequent ‘invisibility’ and denying of widowhood and bereavement for some decades; to use of social media as a declaration or even reaffirming of widowhood, especially amongst younger women, those for whom widowhood is off-time, or for those experiencing dis-enfranchised grief.

TG03-937.6

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VON GLASCOE, CHRISTINA (Colegio de la Frontera Norte)
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Indigenous Female Farmworkers in Northern Mexico: Workers’ Rights Violation Under the Veil of Better Jobs

In Mexico the implementation of macroeconomic policies has resulted in the indigenous population experiencing great disadvantage, being deprived of benefits and subject to profound inequalities. Despite the fact that in the northern Mexican states living conditions are generally better than in the rest of the country, development is unequal and inequitable. This situation particularly impacts the female indigenous population that works in the agricultural fields in northern Mexico, as reflected in their low educational levels, unemployment or unstable employment, inadequate housing, poor nutrition, lack of social support and great poverty.

This paper discusses the point of view of female indigenous farmworkers in terms of social inequalities and their effect on living conditions. It is based on research conducted over three years in an agricultural valley of the state of Baja California, regarding working conditions, workers’ rights and the health of indig-
enous women who work in the agricultural fields. Using qualitative methods, the objective of this research was to recover the voices of the farmworker women regarding the inequalities to which they are subject.

The instability and insecurity of their employment produces and guarantees a docile and inexpensive work force, thereby permitting companies to reduce the financial risk implied by the cost of guaranteeing work and benefits. This situation reflects the invisibility of these women in the eyes of the state, which leaves them in a condition of social vulnerability. The asymmetry of social relations explains how the state can offer low-quality services to this population and reduce their working conditions and salary opportunities. The socioeconomic vulnerability in which this population is found is reflected in job insecurity and the inability to defend themselves against the state.

RC32-556.2
MARTINEZ, MARIA* (Universidad del País Vasco, maria_m_g@hotmail.com)


The crisis has had a big impact in Spain and specially on those who were already in increased precarity situations as women. But in order to understand women's situations in a time of crisis, we need a longitudinal analysis that show us the weaknesses of their living conditions and the precarization of their living conditions in the last years. The aim of this paper is to analyse the evolution of women's living conditions and the process of precarization in Spain between 1995 and 2010. We will address the common hypothesis that women constitute a more precarious social group than men, and we will try to complexify it in order to analyse that hypothesis. In a first moment, we will analyse women as a precarious group as a whole by using other recent researches done in Spain around mainly the work and labor conditions of women (Borderías, Carrasco y Torns, 2011; Torns, 2012) and the exploitation of statistical data, but we will try to look into differences among women in a more detailed way. The role of social networks and how they contribute to a new sense of Japaneseness.

There are several public myths about squatting houses and social centres. One of them is based on the idea that squatters are the unique agents, authors and responsibles of the squatting movement. From Latin America to Spain, Migrants Trajectories of Integration

From Latin America to Spain, Migrants Trajectories of Integration in a Rural Province

Recent migration patterns are characterised by their global nature and the preference for urban destinations. In Spain, immigrants tend to settle in the main cities of the country. Social network play an important role in both the decision to emigrate and the choice of destination. Understanding this process and the relevance of identity within the Japanese community can help prevent inter-group and social conflicts as well as promote a multicultural society.

RC41-688.5
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Recent migration patterns are characterised by their global nature and the preference for urban destinations. In Spain, immigrants tend to settle in the main cities of the country. Social network play an important role in both the decision to emigrate and the choice of destination. Understanding this process and the relevance of identity within the Japanese community can help prevent inter-group and social conflicts as well as promote a multicultural society.
and Gracia AC-90 Community Social Support Questionnaire and open questions were employed. ANOVAs analysis showed significant differences in community integration and participation in accordance with socioeconomic, motivational and social interaction variables.

Results show that given the changes in lifestyle, customs, language, etc., the peer group, the family and the neighbourhood give the base from which feelings of self-esteem and self-efficacy are derived, although contact with local people (Spaniards) is one of the main agents of social support; it is therefore important to examine the relationships that are established between the indigenous populations and the immigrants. Prejudices and stereotypes are easily established in a climate of mutual ignorance and isolated rural enclaves are no exception. In addition to policies of control and regulation, Spain's immigrants require support in the development of the processes of integration and peaceful coexistence.

RC31-529.5
MARTÍNEZ-IGLESIAS, MARIA* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, maria.martinezi@urv.cat)

Being Wives, Mothers and Sisters in the Absence of Men: Bargaining Power of Women Left behind on Oaxacan Rural Areas (Mexico)

This paper analyses how men's international outmigration affects traditionally extended gender family dynamics in some indigenous areas of Oaxaca (Mexico). From the late 1970’s, not just the individual but the family or the household has been considered the most appropriate decision making unit to understand how migration and development are linked. Since then, gender dynamics in rural sending areas have been mainly analyzed in terms of marriage transformations. However, other relevant family relations have not been widely studied. This paper highlights the importance of including mothers and sisters of migrated men to completely understand how traditionally gender norms and discourses, especially those related to inheritance and access to land, reproduce or change in rural Oaxaca. The main argument of the paper is that son’s and brother’s migration along with other co-acting processes has broken down the traditional system of protection based on son’s inheritance. It is also argued that mothers try to build new family alliances with their daughters to be cared for old age. In terms of marriage, the paper shows that changes in wives bargaining power must be seen within a cultural context to really understand if women did improve their situation. It was noted that in the Mexican context, without establishing direct causality relations as women’s paid work greater bargaining power.

Two Oaxaca communities were selected following 5 criteria: rural areas, indigenous communities, high-medium index of poverty, and men’s migration to USA and finally uses y costumbres (ruled by indigenous customary law). The methods used to carry out the investigation were long interviews, to measure shifts on gender discourses and the analysis of quantitative secondary database, to measure functions and capabilities.

RC49-797.4
MARTINOVSKI, BILYANA* (Stockholm University, bilyana.martinovski@gmail.com)
LINN, JAMES G. (Optimal Solutions in Healthcare & International Development)

On the Relation Between Well-Being and Communication: The Ethical Turn in Conceptualization of Communication with Case Analyses of Negotiation and Decision-Making in Peppfar

Conceptualization of communication has a crucial effect on communication itself and on communication research. This paper explores how communication affects and is affected by psychological well-being with case examples from an HIV/AIDS international treatment program (PEPFAR) implemented in Southern Africa. It calls for a re-evaluation of Weaver’s metaphor on communication as exchange of information and develops Buber’s and Peters’s ideas on communication as a manifestation of the ethical, where the ethical is described as openness to otherness. Communication is viewed as a tension between reproduction of Self with alterity. Mutuality is not viewed as a necessary condition for the ethical because it involves intimacy that can only be discretely expressed. It is assumed that the end of theocidy is not the end of the ethical because the ethical is a space of profound intimacy, beyond the preachment. Extreme cases of annihilation of others can create the expectation that violence towards others, and have deeper roots than modernity. The paper identifies challenges for the ethical turn in communication such as patriarchal order, implantations, influence of the ego, dehumanization, isolation of larger contexts, traumatic disorders, and states of denial. It also identifies what enhances communication as an ethical process: reciprocal adaptation, intercultural communication, nurturing of hybrid cultures, and distance taking techniques such as time, distance, attention/topic shift, emotions such as feelings of awe, and art. Case analyses of negotiation and decision-making in PEPFAR are discussed. Implications of effective interpersonal & intercultural communication through the process of reciprocal adaptation for program success, reduced participant stress, and higher participant morale and psychological well-being in HIV/AIDS treatment programs in Southern Africa are described.

PLEN-5.4
MARTINS, PAULO HENRIQUE* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, paulohenrique@unb.br)

Collective Rights to Life and New Social Justice: Lessons from Latin America

For a long time, the basic legitimation of capitalist power was the private power ideology revealed by the rights of the elite to privatize collective and natural resources. This privatization strategy was central to pointing out another dogma, that is, the idea of inexhaustible resources supporting unlimited accumulation. However, the social and political recognition of the exhaustibility of resources is a recent development. Latin-American economists such as R. Prebisch who noted that international economics is not only an economic problem but also a political issue. Thus, it is possible to understand the priority given to collective and natural rights in public policy management. Latin American cases, particularly Bolivia’s, are interesting ones to reflect about this change of development paradigms.

JS-11.3
MARTINS, PAULO HENRIQUE* (Profesor of Federal University of Pernambuco (Brazil), paulohenrique@unb.br)

Intellecuals and Development: Reflection from Diverse Latin America Statesments

Intellectuals and development: reflection from divers Latin America statesments

Paulo Henrique Martins

Summary: In this paper I will try to reflect about two points: the difference between economic growth and development, on the one hand, and the existence of regional statements about development, on the other. The first point is important to remark that the idea of development in Latin America is connected to the traditional criticism about imperialism and dependence. This understanding is particular to the region and it was born in the World War II when Latin-American economists such as R. Prebisch who noted that international economics is not only an economic problem but also a political issue. Thus, it is impossible to generalize this understanding of development to others continents but it is very important to try to compare some different processes. The second point is that the idea of development in the region is linked to the idea of power system, because what is developed is not the country but the power. Then, in this sense, it is possible to define some different development patterns in Latin America that reflect some possibilities of alliances between social and political forces that contribute to organize national power systems in the last decades. To demonstrate our papers we will try to show the differences and similarities between Brazilian and Bolivian cases. It is important to show the relationship and
Intergenerational Relations in Rural Tamil Nadu: Grandparent – Grandchild Relations from the Perspective of Grandchildren

The bond between grandparents and grandchildren is of special interest as it involves a relationship cutting across generations. Grandparents are in a unique position to offer love, advice and receptive ear enhancing their ability to provide emotional support. Their financial aid at critical junctures is not uncommon. In the absence of or inability of parents, the adult grandchildren generally provide care for their grandparents. In the absence of established expectations, obligations and rights permits both in the dyad have enough flexibility to build their relationship tailored to their needs and wishes while allowing freedom to minimize their contact or withdraw from the relationship.

The present paper examines the intergenerational experiences in terms of proximity, contact, time spent with, engagement and exchange from the perspective of 304 grandchildren residing in 9 villages in two districts of Tamil Nadu, India. The districts and the villages were selected using lottery method and the respondents were selected by systematic random sampling from interviews method was used to elicit data. Analysis provided percentage, mean, paired analysis of difference and analysis of variance.

The findings reveal lineage and sex of grandparents are significant factors in shaping grandparent-grandchild relationship. In general, proximity, contact, time spent together and degree of exchange are greater with paternal grandparents than with maternal grandparents. Likewise grandchildren have greater integration than grandmothers. However, age and sex of the grandchildren play an important role. The findings also underpin the role of joint family and large family size, which may imply joint living with grandparents, in enhancing the quality of inter-generational relations.

Mobile Precarious Workers? the Case of Post-2008 Latin American Onward Migration from Spain to the UK

Contemporary studies on intra-EU (European Union) migration have paid increased attention to forms of secondary mobilities, either in the case of mobile European citizens or, more significantly, in terms of third country migrants who have acquired citizenship in one Member State and subsequently migrated to another. This paper will contribute to this area of research by focusing on the case of Latin American secondary migrants with EU citizenship who have undertaken onward mobility from Spain to the UK post-2008. Existing studies have found that, for Latin American migrants, it is common to enter the EU via Spain, Italy and Portugal, where they expect obtaining citizenship to be easier, e.g. through historical and family connections. However, subsequent onward mobilities seem to have become more common after the onset of the financial crisis and its harsher consequences in southern EU countries. Drawing on a small-scale transnational project involving secondary data analysis and 25 semi-structured interviews with key informants from Latin American migrant voluntary organisations and statutory services working with migrants in Spain and the UK, this paper will explore the emerging picture of the contexts, causes and motivations that underlie these increased onward mobilities and the situations faced by secondary migrants and their families when settling in the UK. Despite these secondary migrants’ hopes of escaping financial difficulties and unemployment in Spain by making use of the right to free mobility which they have acquired with their European citizenship, the emergence in the UK has been fraught with initial arrival problems (i.e. lack of language skills, access to jobs and housing) and the vulnerabilities of joining many fellow Latin American migrants’ socially disadvantaged position as precarious workers in the UK.

Pakistani Immigrants in Central Brianza’s Small Cities (Italy): The Ambivalence of Ethnic and Non-Ethnic Forms of Incorporation into the Catholic Social Knit of an Industrial District

The paper focuses on Pakistani immigrants’ social placement in an area of small cities in central Brianza, up north of the Milanese metropolitan area. The dif- fused territorial model of immigrant incorporation in Italy – with a significant presence of immigrants out of the main metropolitan contexts – and the great variability of local governance schemes, qualify such areas as an especially suitable context to inquire the relation between migrant communities and local regulatory practices. In this paper we focus on a small city – Desio – and its surroundings, belonging to an homogeneous area in terms of immigrant composition, economic structure, political and cultural tradition. International migration has become more and more significant, producing one of the higher concentrations of Pakistani citizens in Italy. Immigrants found employment as both unskilled and skilled workers in the small cities which stretch all over the Brianza territory. Over a decade, consistently translocal networks have spread over there, most of them originating from a specific area of Pakistani Punjab. The paper aims to explore the relational everyday life emplacement of Pakistani immigrants in the local context, as it takes place through ethnic and non-ethnic forms of incorporation shaping citizenship practices and policies - practices regulation - are crucial elements affecting sociability with the house and the home area. Aspects related to housing tenure, processes of self building and care, forms of cohabitation, various uses and forms of private-space/publicness of the domestic space, will be analysed in order to account for differences in housing and urban fields.

Ambivalence of Ethnic and Non-Ethnic Forms of Incorporation in Italy – with a significant presence of immigrants out of the main metropolitan contexts – and the great variability of local governance schemes, qualify such areas as an especially suitable context to inquire the relation between migrant communities and local regulatory practices.
Recent events including the Global Financial Crisis and the BP Texas City refinery disaster have highlighted that incentive structures for senior executives work against process safety. Equally, the Global Financial Crisis was found to be precipitated by people whose behaviour was a direct consequence of their financial incentive regime. Financial incentive structures have long been used to influence professional values and practices, and at their core are assumptions about the nature of human motivation. Neo-classical economic theory starts from an assumption that people are rational, self-interested calculators and therefore respond in predictable ways to financial incentives. By contrast, work from within sociology has emphasised a breadth of human motivation beyond self-interest.

This paper engages with this debate both empirically and theoretically in the context of the present and potential role of incentives to manage major accident risk in hazardous industries. Incentive schemes are one way that organisations are seeking to manage complex technologies that have extensively depended on militarization and subsequently relied more heavily on surveillance technologies to monitor its citizens in the name of security. It can be contended that the purpose of surveillance technologies and the militarization of Canadian society post-9/11, is a precursor to greater government control; constructing ideal citizens that are ‘governmentable’ and can benefit the government by giving up certain freedoms, supporting government initiatives aimed ostensibly at securing citizen safety. This logic fits in nicely with narratives that argue there is no end to the ‘war on terror’ and therefore countries like Canada will continue indefinitely to militarize and rely on surveillance technologies. This proposed paper will examine sociologically the relationships between on the one hand, popular discourses and practices of militarization, and on the other, the adoption of surveillance systems whose software and hardware have become routine aspects of negotiating everyday life for all citizens. While government uses such risk management knowledge to secure, decisions, evaluations of the latter are overwhelmingly driven by economic rationalities, very often at the detriment of adequacy, security and equity. On the other hand, social policy literature mostly focuses upon the consequences of these decisions on pension income, rather than upon the governance of pension funds investment decisions that cause them. The paper argues that research on pension funds governance is either driven by economic rationalities, or focused upon insulated aspects of governance or regulation or the role of actors involved into decision-making. Within the latter, I aim to adopt a holistic approach in order to deconstruct the way in which actors interpret regulations and proceed to pension funds investment decisions, along with their implications for pension systems objectives.

MASOODI, MOHAMMED M.* (Queen's University, m.masoodi@queensu.ca)

Risk Management: The Effects of Militarization and Surveillance within the Canadian Context

Since the inception of the ‘war on terror’, Canada has been among the group of democratic countries that have felt the effects of militarization and subsequently relied more heavily on surveillance technologies to monitor its citizens in the name of security. It can be contended that the purpose of surveillance technologies and the militarization of Canadian society post-9/11, is a precursor to greater government control; constructing ideal citizens that are ‘governmentable’ and can benefit the government by giving up certain freedoms, supporting government initiatives aimed ostensibly at securing citizen safety. This logic fits in nicely with narratives that argue there is no end to the ‘war on terror’ and therefore countries like Canada will continue indefinitely to militarize and rely on surveillance technologies. This proposed paper will examine sociologically the relationships between on the one hand, popular discourses and practices of militarization, and on the other, the adoption of surveillance systems whose software and hardware have become routine aspects of negotiating everyday life for all citizens. While government uses such risk management knowledge to secure, decisions, evaluations of the latter are overwhelmingly driven by economic rationalities, very often at the detriment of adequacy, security and equity. On the other hand, social policy literature mostly focuses upon the consequences of these decisions on pension income, rather than upon the governance of pension funds investment decisions that cause them. The paper argues that research on pension funds governance is either driven by economic rationalities, or focused upon insulated aspects of governance or regulation or the role of actors involved into decision-making. Within the latter, I aim to adopt a holistic approach in order to deconstruct the way in which actors interpret regulations and proceed to pension funds investment decisions, along with their implications for pension systems objectives.

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to deal with the challenges of teaching about citizenship, yet without directly confronting the system that requires them to teach only the official version of citizenship. We specifically explore, based on the teachers' own perception, what practices are used in delivering their own conceptions of "citizenships", and how they confront the explicit and implicit supervision of the Ministry of Education.

RC16-300.1
MAST, JASON* (University of Warwick, j.i.mast@warwick.ac.uk)
The Ice Factor: The Resignification of the Grasshopper

This paper offers a theory of cultural innovation derived from engagement with Saussurian semiotics, Sahilin's analysis of Western industrial food production, and Judith Butler's performativity of gender. Marshall Sahilins (1978) set out to turn historical materialism on its head by demonstrating that the industrial complex of meat and protein production is organized around the cultural logic(s) of the edible, around understandings of humanness and cultural proscriptions such as the incest and cannibalism taboos. "Edibility is inversely related to humanity," he argued. Particular animals such as horses and dogs, and the internal organs of edible animals, are closely associated with humanness, and the idea of consuming them precipitates feelings of disgust and betrayal. Sahilins was right that edibility is related to understandings of humanness. However, in addition to symbolic proximity, too much symbolic distance, such as in the case of the grasshopper, may also produce feelings of revulsion and disgust. In this paper I develop a theory of cultural innovation, whereby objects associated with disgust may be transformed into objects connected with enjoyment, pleasure, even edibility. An insect on an American dinner plate, except in rare and select places, represents "matter out of place" and will produce a ritual cleansing of the plate. Variable across time and culture, the signifier of the grasshopper has been associated with pestilence and filth. Nonetheless, efforts to resignify these creatures are currently taking place. The challenge is overcoming "the ice factor" - the eyes, the wings, the legs... people won't accept it beyond novelty," one proponent, or agent of resignification, stated. Building on the above as well as on Douglas and Durkheim, I examine contemporary efforts to place bugs and grubs on American and Western European dinner plates, or to turn these creatures into "mini-live-stocks," ones that are interpreted as not merely edible but as desirable.

RC01-43.3
MASULO, JUAN* (European University Institute, juan.masullo@eui.eu)
Building Local Peace in the Middle of a National War. Community-Based Noncooperation Strategies in Colombia's Civil War

Despite of the high risks involved and the high levels of uncertainty, unarmed civilians organize themselves to collectively defy armed groups in order to avoid displacement, seek protection from violence, reclaim autonomy over daily affairs, and/or build local zones of peace in the middle of war. This paper presents findings from an empirical analysis of two communities that, in the midst of Colombia's civil war, chose noncooperation as a strategy to cope with war and live a life free from armed groups' violence and rule: the Peace Community of San José de Apartadó (PCSJA) and the Peasant Worker Association of the Cararé River (ATCC). The aim is to explain what determines communities to choose noncooperation over other possible responses by examining in detail rational, emotional and moral considerations behind the choice. Mechanisms such as pay-offs reassessment, belief (transformation), anger and resentment, norms of reciprocity, and moral outrage are spelled-out. Attention is paid to both the capacity and the desire to defy armed groups, and both explore rational, moral and emotional considerations behind the choice; attempt to explain the determinants of variation in the form of noncooperation. The paper focuses on the ATCC declared itself neutral without any bargaining with armed groups, the ATCC negotiated its noncooperation strategy with armed groups. The aim of the paper is, therefore, twofold: explain what drove these communities to choose noncooperation over other possible responses (e.g. flee, obey, actively collaborate) and explain the determinants of variation in the form of noncooperation. The paper explores rational, moral and emotional considerations behind the choice; attention is paid to both the capacity and the desire to defy armed groups, and both pre-war conditions and processes that are endogenous to war are analyzed. A unique dataset on violent events at the village level and two rounds of fieldwork, including individual and group interviews and memory workshops, inform the analysis of the emergence of non-cooperation in warzones.

RC05-114.7
MASUTA, AYUMI* (Nagoya Gakuin University, ayumi@nagu.ac.jp)
Japan's New and Old Concept of Ethnic Policy with a Comparison to a Multicultural Policy

Globalization has changed Japan's population composition significantly by the 1990s as a result of the arrival of a relatively large number of foreign workers for the manufacturing industry. This prompted the development of the concept of "Co-Living among Many Cultures" to facilitate the settlement of new foreign residents who have come mainly from South America and China. Many of the residents have taken up permanent residence or citizenship, instead of remaining as foreign residents on temporary visas. Japan's long and long settled Korean community who have been treated unjustly in the past are reacting cautiously to the new concept of "Co-Living Among Many Cultures".

A new issue affecting the experience of Japan's growing Chinese population is the rise of China-Japan tensions which also poses a challenge to the new co-living policy. A major aspect of the troubled relation is the emergence of transnational political action, including the Beijing Olympic torch relay incidents. Such incidents, as widely reported in the Japanese media, have triggered concerns among Japanese in general who treasure "Wa", or harmony and peace, a traditional Japanese value and practice.

In this presentation, I would like to point out what the Japanese new concept "Co-Living Many Cultures", the traditional philosophy "Wa" and the Australian "Multicultural Policy" concept have the common idea despite significant differences in demographics and ethnic relation policies in the in two countries.

RC22-402.1
MATEVSKI, ZORAN* (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, matev@mt.net.mk)
MATEVSKA, DUSKA (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, R. Macedonia)
Building the National Identity through the Religious Identity in R. Macedonia

After getting independence, in R. Macedonia the national sense of identity is followed by the religious sense of identity. The religion is classically sacral: "love all other nations as you love your own". We will emphasize that in fact a nation is an act of faith and believing. Through faith persons better understand characteristics of their own nation. Therefore in R. Macedonia, as a rule, representatives of ethnic communities form their own national identity while the Orthodox Church declared itself neutral without any bargaining with armed groups, the ATCC negotiated its noncooperation strategy with armed groups.

The Macedonian state as a world institution took the leading role in preserving the national identity of the Macedonian people in their entire history. It kept and secured the Macedonian identity in the most difficult battle for the Macedonians that in 1991 it was forgotten and suddenly everybody in R. Macedonia was proud of being a subject of the Macedonian ethnic community. In that moment the Macedonian state as a world institution took the leading role from MOC, as a sacral institution.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
RC02-49.4

MATHUR, NAVIN* (University of Rajasthan, professornavin@yahoo.com)

Corporate Initiatives for Sustainable Development: Some Case Studies and the Task Ahead

Corporate Initiatives for Sustainable Development: Some Case Studies and the Task Ahead

Sustainable development aims at environmental protection, social well-being and economic development. Over the years, corporate houses have realized that it is in the interest of business to operate within a healthy environment and economy and that sustainable development must be perceived as an integral part of business. This paper highlights the initiatives taken by leading corporate houses for sustainable development. These corporate include Apple, Cipla, McDonald, Philips, HUL, Reliance, Tata Group, Panasonic, ICICI Foundation and Bajaj Group. The study reveals that environmental excellence has become a part of corporate strategic thinking. However, in spite of all the initiatives with respect to sustainable development, the picture is dismal and shocking, not only in India, but world over. The three goals of sustainable remain unachieved to a significant extent. It is reported that 40% deaths globally can be attributed to air, water and soil pollution. 925 million people are under nourished. 30 trillion kg carbon dioxide equivalent greenhouse gases is released into the atmosphere. Further, rural-urban inequality is increasing while 15% of the world’s population goes to bed hungry. The author suggests the need for adopting a holistic approach towards sustainable development and the relevance of Mahatma Gandhi’s Universal Trusteeship concept. The culture and mission of the business enterprise must be aligned to gether. A sense of mission and social goal for the organization needs to be developed. The paper suggests a model which takes into account the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development which rests on the belief that sustainable development is a pervasive philosophy to which every participant in the global economy (industry, community, government, NGO’s etc.) must subscribe. Keywords: sustainable development, culture, global, environment

RC06-121.8

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Structural Social Support: Insights from Sociograms of Aging Individuals

The objective of the present study was to understand the structural social support and social network of the aging persons using sociograms. The study was based on a sample of 109 Indian respondents on whom were identified significant snowballing technique and following clear inclusive and exclusive criteria of selection. The sample was classified on the basis of working status (pre-retired, retired and post retired) and gender. Respondents completed the short form of Social Support Questionnaire (Sarason et al 1987). The items assessing the number of persons were considered for exploring structural social support. The sociograms were analyzed (one sided social dependence arising from the respondents towards others) on the basis of number of persons in social network, frequency of dependence and nature of dependence. The number of persons remains similar across working groups and gender however the nature of dependence changes dramatically. It is revealed that social network of the pre-retired group is predominantly family centered where spouse is perceived as most important support system followed by children, friends, relatives and siblings. For the retired persons, spouse support is critically important. Contrarily, the post-retired depend more on themselves under different situations which require support from others. The importance of supportive neighbors and same sex friendships increase significantly for post-retired males whereas family (children, grandchildren and relatives) remains the pivotal support system for the post-retired women. Changes in the nature of structural social networks with respect to dependence on others, gender diversity in support networks, frequency of seeking help, availability of support, intergenerational support and emergence of personally satisfying leisure activities emerge as a result of aging process and remain different for both men and women across time. Keywords: Aging, Retirement, Social Support, Sociograms

RC55-876.1

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Subjective Assessment of Happiness and Dimensions of Social Support: Empirical Insights

Subjective Assessment of Happiness and Dimensions of Social Support: Empirical Insights

Subjective assessment of happiness maintains that happiness is a global and subjective measure of whether a person is happy or unhappy (Lyubomirsky and Lepper, 1999). Social support networks and perceived level of satisfaction from support networks contribute to happiness. The present study aimed at exploring relationship between subjective happiness and dimensions of social support (structural: number of persons, and functional: level of satisfaction). The results indicated that structural social support is positively and significantly related with subjective happiness (r = 0.291, p<0.05) for ageing males whereas functional social support is positively and significantly related with subjective happiness (r = 0.327, p=0.01) for ageing women. However, the importance of diverse support networks for ageing males and an enhanced level of perceived satisfaction for ageing women as related with subjective happiness is reflected. Subjective happiness is positively and significantly related with both the dimensions of social support in post-retired and post-retired persons. Perceived level of satisfaction becomes critically important when people retire. Conversely, due to changes in family structure, death of spouse and loss of companionships; subjective happiness remains unrelated to social support in post retired years where as a sense of personal liberation and interest in personally meaningful leisure activities surface for both ageing men and women. Keywords: Happiness, Social Support, Satisfaction, Social Support

RC32-549.1

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SIMOES, SOLANGE (Eastern Michigan University)

The Interplay Between CEDAW, the Brazilian Women’s Movements, and Global Feminisms Agendas

In this paper we investigate how Brazilian women’s participation in transnational feminist networks and the UN Conferences on Women and Brazil’s ratification of CEDAW have profoundly shaped the two more recent waves of the Brazilian feminist movements: third wave of the 1980’s and the ongoing fourth wave. Our paper presents a case study of the interplay of the national and transnational dimensions in shaping women’s movements. The third wave of the Brazilian feminist and women’s movements encompasses the civic participation of Brazilian women from the third wave in the national (the Secretariat for Policies for Women), state and city levels. We argue that the reciprocal impact or feedback mechanism between transnational feminism and the Brazilian feminist movements can not be overstated. Brazilian women played a key role in building a broader and inclusive agenda for transnational feminism – currently relevant in the intersectionality of gender, race, class, and sexual orientation, CEDAW also was utilized by Brazilian feminists as a crucial tool to legitimize a very broad intersectional agenda. Based on our case study of the Brazilian feminist movement and CEDAW, we would like to argue that the feedback mechanism operating between local, national and international agendas have proved crucial to the growing intersectionality of gender, race, class and sexuality of the feminist movement worldwide. In sum, we would like to suggest that globalization and localizing the global should be at the center of both feminist activism and scholarship.

RC29-497.6

MATSUĐA, SAORI* (Utsunomiya Kyowa University, matsudar@gmail.com)

Informal Support Networks and Female Career Continuity

Female Japanese workers who have chosen to play multiple roles, such as those of wife, mother, and paid professional, often experience difficulty in career continuity. Some research and theory suggest that public policies that promote gender equality, childcare, and nursing leaves have positive effects on the career continuity of working women. Nevertheless, the impact of informal support has not been empirically evaluated.

In this exploratory study, I focus on informal networks among female workers. Affirming the importance of supportive networks, I explore how they relate to female career continuity in Japan. In order to accomplish this objective, I collected interview data on female informal support networks from persons in charge of personal or gender issues in 22 Japanese companies or associations. My major findings are that these informal support networks have three principal functions: collecting and disseminating useful information on career development, offering

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
emotional support in times of trouble, and providing role models for working women. Given the countermeasures to the dismissal or resignation of female workers in recent years, these findings can be utilized to examine the effect of informal networks on working women, which, in turn, may improve the social status of female workers and gender equality in the workplaces in Japan.

RC06-122.10
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Reconciling Work and Family: Do Japanese Fathers Take Advantage of Policies?

Japanese working parents today are entitled to various work-family-balance support measures such as parental leave, nursing leave for children, and shorter working hours. However, studies reveal that most working fathers in Japan fail to utilize such policies.

The primary purpose of this paper is to further explore the reasoning for Japanese fathers to reject or abstain from using the aforementioned workplace support measures. Furthermore, some critical factors including workplace culture, and the values and beliefs of Japanese fathers must be analyzed, in order to understand their reasoning for justifying their practices.

This study is part of a collaborative research project of work-life-balance led by B. Hobson and others in the European Union. The data was collected from face-to-face interviews, which were conducted in the Kansai area between April and November in 2010. There was a total 104 respondents, which included 51 women and 53 men. All of the respondents were dual-working parents with preschool aged children.

The results of this study showed a number of ways in which the fathers discussed their work-family-balance related practices. Among the 53 Japanese fathers, an estimated 40% of fathers worked more than 50 hours per week and a majority of them worked longer hours by “their own choice”. Moreover, in most cases, fathers were afraid of burdening their workplace by altering their work plans, due to family needs. Some fathers also had fears of damaging their career by actively utilizing paid leave and child care policies. However, there were some fathers who chose to prioritize family over work. Reasons for this include: wives being distressed or child care needs. These fathers appeared to have more bargaining strength or the ability to overcome workplace critics.

RC06-126.2
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The Issues Related to Care-Giving Conducted By Male in Japan

The issues related to care-giving conducted by male.

-Through the example of a husband and the son caregiver participating in the self-help group-

MATSUI, Yuka

Recently, the number of men caring for their wives or their parents has gradually been increasing in Japan.

In this study, I will first summarize current status and difficulties of male Japanese caregivers. Then, I pay attention to a meaning of the care experience of the male caregiver and survey care in Japan and a relationship of the gender.

Traditionally, family care has been thought of as a female role, so the existence of male caregiver has been largely overlooked. However, according to the latest investigation, one of three people of the family caregiver is a male.

Therefore this study interviewed it for a male caregiver and investigated it and investigated a meaning of their care experience.

As a result, I understood that a male caretaker faced various problems.

Their problem is difficulties with continuing work and doing housework, and the reduction of local relations, enclosure of the care, difficulty of talk of the problem.

So they had a risk of the abuse for the family.

And they got possible to arrest a self objectively by participating in the self-help group and evaded a risk of the abuse.

This study showed that a support function for them that a self-help group was apt to stand alone. This study explained that their problem is affected by a gender model.

And they experienced an identity crisis as the man through taking care of their family. However, there was the man who got new identity as the caregiver after having experienced an identity crisis in them.

The existence of such a male caregiver may reorganize care and relations of the gender.

RC23-412.1
MATSUMOTO, MIWAO* (The University of Tokyo, gtc03207@nifty.ne.jp)
Structural Disaster and Infinite Responsibility behind Institutionalized Forbearance

This paper attempts to elucidate the hidden social mechanisms of “structural disasters” involved in the Fukushima nuclear accident with a particular focus on the aspects of problems that go beyond the widespread dichotomous framework...
of perpetrators versus victims, from the viewpoint of the sociology of science and technology. In particular, this paper brings out the process through which double under-determination has influenced the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of public policies preceding and following the Fukushima accident.

Three points are made based on the analyses of the guidelines for the utilization of SLDF (The System for Prediction of Environment Emergency Dose Information), of the organizational structure of the Governmental Examination Committee on the Fukushima accident, and of the siting of facilities for the disposal of HLW (high-level radioactive waste). Firstly, the social mechanism by which “institutionalized forbearance” to secrecy causes serious damage to third parties without breaking laws or moral ethics is revealed. Secondly, the paper illustrates the way in which the organizational structure made up of both investigators and stakeholders tends to carry over structurally originated problems and reproduce them. Thirdly, the paper highlights the possibility that social decision-making, with a very long-term horizon and high degree of uncertainty, can bring about infinite responsibility, and eventually lead to collective irresponsibility.

Based on the insight into the novel dimensions of these three social mechanisms, which have been difficult to understand by utilizing the framework of perpetrators versus victims and its variants, the paper argues for the importance of evaluating and allocating social responsibility to ex-ante expertise rather than ex-post expertise provided with hindsight. In conclusion, based on an ongoing project by the special committee on scientific integrity in emergency situation of the Science Council of Japan, a policy proposal to redesign institutional structures after “structural disasters” will be made.

**RC05-103.2**

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The Past of Others: Korean Memorials in a New York Suburb

Since the first decade of the twenty-first century, memorials to the Korean past, that of the “comfort” women, forced into sexual slavery by the Japanese Imperial Army during the 1939-45 war, have been founded in the U.S. by members of the Korean diaspora. The issue of “salu” (Jap. “comfort women”) remains contested political and moral terrain between the two countries. The fundamental narrative of victimization of women and the aim of concretizing their memory, coupled with Japan’s official reluctance to acknowledge the role of colonial aggressor—has produced tension between the Korean and Japanese communities in the U.S. At the local level, such monuments have encountered resistance in some cases. For instance, in New York City, the Korean War Memorial, which was installed on the grounds of the City Hall in 2005, was met with considerable opposition from the NYC Board of Aldermen, who feared a precedent for installing other such monuments. An emotional salvo was exchanged between the Korean-American community and the Board. The opposition was spearheaded by the Council of Korean Americans (CKA) and a grassroots campaign named Gwangju USA. The memorial was finally unveiled in 2006 after a long and difficult legal battle.

Memorial-building is a political act par excellence. The context may be considered symptomatic of wider cognitive and social shifts in immigrant adaptation. Nonprofit organizations are significant in the present social situation. Nonprofit or volunteer organizations but also trade unions and religious organizations. And its profit organizations is significant in the present social situation. Nonprofit or volunteer organizations but also trade unions and religious organizations. And its

**RC02-357.3**

**MATSUMOTO, WATARU*** (Kansai University, matsumoto@res.kutc.kansai-u.ac.jp)

A Cross-National Comparative Study of Trust in Nonprofit Organizations

The emergence of nonprofit sector has been shown in many countries since 1990s (Salamon & Anheier, 1994). In addition, trust and nonprofit organizations can be considered basic elements of the so-called social capital which Putnam (1993) discussed. So, examining the cross-national comparison of trust in nonprofit organizations in the present social situation, Nonprofit organization, however, is ambiguous and diverse. Its concept cannot only include volunteer organizations but also trade unions and religious organizations. And its definition is never common in all countries. Thus this study aims to examine not only the simple comparison but also the measurability and comparability of that. This presents the results of some concerning “trust in nonprofit organizations” in the Asia-Pacific Values Survey (APVS, 2010-ons) and Public Opinion Survey on Political Participation and Social Contribution (Civil Society Survey, CSS, 2007-2009). The former survey was conducted in Japan and USA in 2010, and the latter in 2007-2009. The results show that the focus on the rate of the item nonresponses, “Don’t Know,” the degrees of familiar words may increase item nonresponses. On the other hand, it can be considered basic elements of the so-called social capital which Putnam (1993) discussed. So, examining the cross-national comparison of trust in nonprofit organizations except religious ones. From the results of multiple-tiver adaptation. Memorial-building is a political act par excellence. The context may be considered symptomatic of wider cognitive and social shifts in immigrant adaptation. Nonprofit organizations are significant in the present social situation. Nonprofit or volunteer organizations but also trade unions and religious organizations. And its profit organizations is significant in the present social situation. Nonprofit or volunteer organizations but also trade unions and religious organizations. And its

**RC22-388.16**

**MATSUMAGA, YASUYUKI*** (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, matsuagana@tufs.ac.jp)

Postrevelutionism IR or Traumatic Resecularization? What Does Historicizing the Religio-Political Unity Offer in the Post-Khomeini Iranian Context?

The postrevolutionary Iranian “Islamic revitalists” (who now call themselves “principals”) still evoke an early twentieth-century event that—in their collective reconstruction of the past—crucially crafted politics onto religion. A foreign-backed military coup d’état elevated an anti-Islamic modernizer to the position of power, enabling him to tragically crush the only voice that genuinely represented the anti-dictatorial and anti-colonial popular will. “Our religion is the essence of cosmopoliticism, and our politics is the essence of our religion,” a saying attributed to “Martyr” Seyyed Hasan Modarres (d. 1937), the prominent Shī mujtahid and long-term political opponent of Reza Khan, thus serves as the emotional (and formerly counter-) intuitive basis for the continued necessity of an Islamic theocratic state as a bulwark against secularizing forces inside and outside the kingdom. Against this backdrop, religiously-minded postrevolutionary reformists (known in Iran as “religious intellectuals”) who dare to suggest separation, in one way or another, of religion from politics run the risk of being labeled as “secularists.” It was not a mere coincidence, therefore, that both the December 2012 issue of the most liberal Tehran monthly Mehrnoume and a June 2013 principial political documentary featuring them adopted as their title “We are not secular,” a quote from prominent reformist-intellectual Saeed Hajarian.

After reviewing past-evoking claims made both for and against separating religion from politics and dynamic contentious interaction between the two opposing camps in Iran for the last two decades, this paper will reflect on two important questions. Is resecularization, be it generally conceived or analyzed in one national context, simply the reverse process of desecularization? Does historicizing secularities (and, for that matter, de-secularities) serve as means by which not only fresh reconstructions of collective memories are facilitated but also institutional reforms for accommodating pluralistic understandings of the religio-political unity may become possible?

**RC33-568.3**

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Use of Paradata in Non-Response Bias Adjustment: Application of Sequential Propensity Weighting on Dutch Reluctant Respondent Sample in the European Social Survey

This paper explores the use of European Social Survey (ESS) Round 5 paradata Z-variables (eg. type of dwelling and neighborhood characteristics, and characteristics of contact procedure variables) to adjust survey estimates for non-response. By taking reluctant respondents - as opposed to cooperative respondents, as proxies for all types of non-respondents - this paper obtains calibrated propensity weights in sequential steps. Two types of propensity scores (i.e. focus is on ‘contactability’ and ‘survey cooperation’) are obtained through logistic regression models and multiplied with each other in order to obtain nonresponse weights for reluctant respondents based on sub-group stratification methods. ESS Round 5 Dutch sample is used as a case study because of high number of reluctant respondents sample (N=460). This paper illustrates sequential steps to transform reluctant respondents sample that are representative of all types of non-respondents through sequential propensity weights. The effectiveness of propensity weights are studied through level of standardized bias, level of correlations between Z-R and Z-Y variables as well as effects of multiple regression models on attitudinal variables tested between unweighted and weighted samples. These evaluative items are also compared with the effects of post-stratification weights to be calculated from the reluctant sample (eg. age, gender, region). The paper addresses implications of data quality in paradata, fieldwork design on refusal conversion activities and use of reluctant respondent sample for non-response adjustments in cross-national research.
TG04-954.3

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Deciding ‘Quality’ Surrounding Umbilical Cord Blood Treatments in Japan and the UK

Stem cell treatments, such as those derived from umbilical cord blood, are relatively novel in the UK and Japan compared to other countries, such as Spain and America. Hence, the policy and practices surrounding the treatments are still emerging (Brown et al, 2011), and as a result creating uncertainty in the decision-making of haematologists and oncologists in the UK and Japan. In particular, when do they deem an umbilical cord blood treatment suitable for a patient; and how do they choose between umbilical cord blood banks when more than one unit is available for a patient? In essence, how do they ‘know’ what constitutes a ‘quality’ cord blood sample?

These are important insights to be gained when the cost of a single cord blood sample can reach between £16,000 to £25,000. Factors such as where the cord blood treatments are carried out and by whom have been considered as influential by policy makers in determining the success of treatments. How such a move to establish ‘clinical expertise’ around cord blood treatments would impact upon perceptions of ‘quality’ cord blood in the two countries is significant as it challenges the notion that the success of cord blood treatments is determined by the inherent properties of the cord blood unit. Furthermore, a connection between cord blood collection and banking practices and the perceived ‘transplant quality’ of a cord blood unit for stem cell treatments is also emerging from recent policy discussions, due to the proposed ‘best practice tariff’ to reimburse hospitals for securing high quality collections.

Emerging findings from a three year project, funded by the Great Britain Sakawa Foundation, to explore through qualitative interviews how those working in Japanese and UK transplant centres perceive ‘quality’ in cord blood in a global context, and what factors influence their perceptions, will be presented.

RC30-518.1

MATSUMITA, NAMIKO* (Hitotsubashi University, namiko.matsutani@gmail.com)

Collapse Of Vacant Japanese Accepting Migrant Care Workers Policy

Why has most Japanese migration policies ended in failure? Since 1990 the Japanese government have argued that we will positively accept highly skilled workers for competing economic globalization. By 2006, the Japanese government had concluded EPA agreements with the Philippines, Indonesia and the other East Asian countries. The Japanese care industry strongly disagreed with this agreement because it would lead the Japanese government to ask for the abolishment of the best practice tariff in exchange for accepting care workers. Though the Japanese care industry is suffering from a serious labor shortage, Japan has designed an absolute strict institution with high entry barriers for foreign care workers.

At the beginning of this program, hundreds of candidates came to Japan and trained for the National Nursing Examination which is the same for a Japanese examinee. The first examination was held in 2008, 82 candidates took this examination but no one could pass. The next year, three candidates could pass this exam from 254 candidates. In addition to this low pass rate, nurse candidates take this exam three times in three years and care workers have only one chance in the fourth year. Obviously candidates who can’t pass the exam must return to their country. How can they keep their motivation?

Five years have passed since this program started, the number of candidates is declining each year. The most significant problem with this program is foreign care workers were unwanted by the Japanese care industry. Japan takes no account of their former job careers, even if they have a nurse license in their home country. These skills and experience are just a prerequisite for being a candidate. Even though Japan has the most aging population coupled with lowest birth rate in the world, Japanese government are still lacking a long wide vision in regard to migration policy.

RC31-531.8

MATSUMATI, MINORI* (Kyoto University, minori.matsutani@gmail.com)

Beyond the Skill Migration: Middle Class North-South Mobility in Asia

Fawell's famous work, Eurostars and Eurocities(2008) arouse wide academic interest in mobilities in EU. Under the popularization of international migration, migrants’ social background and migration flows from/in North has been diverse. As Scott(2006) claimed, it has “become a ‘normal’ middle-class activity rather than something exclusively confined to an economic elite.” However, these works are limited on the research area. This paper tries to theorize the middle class North-South mobility in Asia, based on empirical work among young Japanese migrant workers in Asian cities, including Shanghai, Hong Kong and Singapore.

In decades, the destinations of Japanese migrants have been gradually shifting from Western countries to Asian countries. This occurs in the economic transition or power-shift between Japan and other Asian countries. Young generation increasingly prefer economic opportunities in Asian global cities. They are not typical expatriates transferred from headquarters, nor project-based temporary professionals, but contract-based and locally hired workers moving individually. This represents a new trend of migration, which has emerged in the last decade. The Japanese industry migration system has formed in Hong Kong and transplanted to other areas and discuss the characteristics of the migrants. The phenomenon formed a market-based migration system arranged by staffing agencies. Now Japanese companies abroad have two types of Japanese workers; expatriates sent by the same company and locally hired contract workers positioned under the company in Japan. Their career plans are often inconsistent with the actual achievements, since they are excluded from the companies’ promotion system. Consequently, many of them use their working experience and social networks acquired while abroad and find another career track with entrepreneurship. This shows a pattern that is distinct from career-based skill migration. Through these discussions, I propose a different perspective on the middle class migration in Asian context.

RC05-101.2

MATSUMATI, MINORI* (Kyoto University, minori.matsutani@gmail.com)

Identification for Career: Contemporary Young Japanese Diaspora in Asia

Most literature on contemporary Japanese diaspora has been focused on male expatriates and their families following the offshore transfer of Japanese companies. Under the popularization of international migration, however, the flow, period or style of migration and the social background of migrants are getting increasingly diverse. This paper focuses on a new type of young Japanese migrant workers in Shanghai, Hong Kong and Singapore.

They move individually and are locally hired, usually through staffing agencies. In most cases, they find positions under expatriates in Japanese companies abroad, which leads them to be marginalized in Japanese communities. They speak local language and work with local people under the management of expatriates. Therefore their identification becomes more complicated when compared with expatriates, who are strongly embedded in Japanese companies and communities. In addition, their identification influences and is influenced by their choice of staying/moving/circulation. They are contract-based workers and can easily change their jobs and working/living place. It means their mobility is connected with their career planning. Considering these situations, they are drawn to 3 directions: localized, globalized and national under their working conditions and future plans. Localized and globalized identities are necessary for daily working and career building in abroad. Japanese has to be preserved for re-entering Japan labor market after return as well as for business communication with Japanese companies abroad. These identities coexist, conflict or are combined in each context.

What forms their diasporic identity, how does it change, and how do they try to control/fail to control it? Based on rich empirical work since 2009, this paper reveals the process of Japanese young diaspora’s identification.

RC16-295.1

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Industrial Heritage and Memory : A Case Of Miike Coal Mine

In recent decades a new gaze has appeared upon architectural remains of modern industry This gaze makes it possible to turn these remains into cultural heritage, or more precisely, industrial heritage. Architectures such as factory, dockyard and coal mine pit which used to be symbols of modernity has turned, after changes of economic structure, into symbols of degeneration of local towns which had depended on these industries. Industrial heritage is a way of revitalization favored by these towns.

Through the process of heritagization, the past of modern industry is reconstructed from the point of view of new perspective. Reconstructed industrial heritage assumes public memory of the place. On the other hand, these remains used to be the places not only of labor, but also of conflicts and tragic accidents whose painful memories last long upon local people such as ex-workers and their families. It happens that local people have their own view about the past of the place of their labor different from the gaze of industrial heritage.

In this presentation I will discuss this cultural gap between industrial heritage and lived memory. How are modern industries’ remains heritaged through re-construction of the past? How local people remember the past of their labor, especially tragic moments? How the perception of the present heritagization is different as a function of the the past experiences? I will address these questions

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
through considering a case of Mike coal mine, which exists in Kyushu, western Japan.

RC02-47.1

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A National Park Becomes a Growth Machine: Transnational Environmental Politics In Southwest China

This paper examines the Yunnan Great River Project (YGRP) (1998-2009) in Southwest China, a joint conservation project by the Nature Conservancy (TNC), a U.S. based conservation organization, and the Yunnan Provincial Government. The project was a vehicle for TNC to introduce a standardized model of protected area management to Northwest Yunnan, based on Yellowstone National Park in the U.S.

The study, based on archival research and interviews, has three main contributing areas. First, it sheds light on China's fragmented bureaucracy. Despite TNC's race to save one of the World's ecological hotspots within the project area, it became ensnared, not only in provincial bureaucratic politics, but also in relations between the central and provincial governments in China.

Secondly, the study reveals that global conservation discourses, such as ecological hotspots, may not necessarily create a common conservation goal among key stakeholders (e.g., local governments and people). They attached local meanings to global conservation discourses in order to advance their economic and/or cultural autonomy. In other words, the political, social, and cultural particularities of the ecological spaces in Northwest Yunnan challenged TNC's rationalized way of saving nature under globalization, and they influenced the organization to re-evaluate its conservation methods.

Thirdly, TNC's inability to build alliances with other stakeholders (i.e., provincial governmental agencies, local NGOs, and local intellectuals) weakened its position when an entrepreneurial local government adopted the national park model primarily to create an economic development scheme and turned the idea of a national park into its "Growth Machine" (Motlot 1976). The park ultimately undermined small local businesses and compromised TNC's wish to emphasize community participation.

RC07-139.3

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Comment/like/Retweet: Public Discussions of Economic Crisis News Information through Social Media and the Mobile Internet

The rapid popularisation of social media services, and the even more current popularisation of mobile internet devices raises important questions about the everyday affordances of new media technologies and the rapidity of changes. In our study, everyday individuals use these new media technologies to access, discuss, share, and engage with current topics on the difficult state of our world, such as austerity, economic crisis, and financial policies that impact everyday inequalities.

In this paper I present a discussion on the forces that come to play when talking about the production of knowledge in universities understood as international identities, particularly through the act of writing. I use women's interviews to explore on the meanings of academic writing today. These interviews have been conducted with female professors from different disciplines in the Social Sciences and Humanities in one university in Chile. My argument is that contemporary ways to reason universities as corporate institutions have important effects on the configuration of knowledge, subjectivities, and their relations. Discourses of internationalization of higher education that use institutional arrangements to create specific practices to name themselves as successfully international, such as, international networks and circuits to publish academic work, designing and implementation of international collaborative research, high level indexed publications, etc., produce the idea that all these are the "natural" institutional outcomes and aspirations for professors. These institutional practices create the conditions for a new institutional developmentalism (Siddhu, 2007) where the re-configuration of international practices has taken the status of managerial tools. Institutional cultures produced through these discourses have privileged the constitution of a disembodied academic subjectivity that requires subjects to narrate themselves with no reference to gendered, racialized, nationalized, and sexualized intensities. I explore on how this disembodiment is narrated and problematized by women through their acts of academic writing, particularly in disciplines related to Humanities and Social Sciences.

RC34-602.3

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L'accès Au Logement Des Jeunes Français : Pour Quelle Indépendance ?

Les jeunes français doivent faire face à des difficultés d'intégration de plus en plus aiguës dans tous les domaines de la vie sociale : accès au travail, dans des conditions stables et en rapport avec leur niveau de qualification, accès au loge- ment, accès aux droits sociaux, etc. Ces difficultés en font la population la plus en butte à la vulnérabilité sociale et à la précarité.

De ce fait, les enjeux qui pesent sur les politiques publiques de jeunesse apparaissent importants : les nécessités sont grandes de voir se développer des dispositifs qui favorisent économiquement les jeunes qui veulent un logement indépendant ; le logement indépendant est nécessaire pour permettre aux jeunes de se constituer un héritage, de devenir indépendant et de pouvoir participer à la vie professionnelle. De ce fait, les politiques publiques de jeunesse ont vocation à permettre aux jeunes de traverser leurs années de formation sans être acculés à des situations d'indépendance trop précoce.

Dans ce contexte, notre communication s'attachera à analyser l'accès des jeunes au logement indépendant. Nous partons d'une première approche objective présentant les manières actuelles des jeunes de s'installer dans un logement. Les jeunes qui vivent dans un logement indépendant ont donc un certain pouvoir sur leur vie quotidienne, sur la façon dont ils managent leur temps, sur leur autonomie. Enfin, nous présenterons les défis d'un parcours de vie de jeunes issus de familles d'origine sociale modeste qui souhaitent intégrer le logement indépendant.

RC23-419.7

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YOUNG, NATHAN (The University of Ottawa)

Knowledge in the Wild - from Mad Cows to Alzheimer's: How Knowledge Mobilization Works

This paper presents analysis of interview data from a study of 'knowledge mobilization' as a social process. In doing so it contrasts concepts of 'knowledge transfer' with those of 'knowledge mobilization' which it sees as a non-linear and iterative process involving social organization, institutional cultures and human interactions. It is based on interviews with researchers from two major science labs who are investigating the way in which misfolded proteins (i.e. prions) produce spongiform illness in animals (e.g. Mad Cow Disease, BSE, Chronic Wasting Disease) and spongiform-like illnesses in humans (e.g. Cruchfeld-Jacob Disease, Alzheimer's Disease, ALS, Parkinson's Disease). The focus of this paper is not on the science per se, but on knowledge development and transition as social processes. On the one hand, it seeks to provide insight into the way that knowledge is developed and transmitted, as these processes are understood by the scientists who are directly involved in the process. On the other hand, it employs sociological perspectives related to networks, social capital, and new institutional analysis to provide a more systemic insight into the knowledge mobilization process.
The PhD Degree and Weber’s Concepts of Rationality

The decision to pursue a PhD degree is attended by considerable uncertainty over career outcomes. This is becoming increasingly so, as the gap between the demand for full time academics in the university workforce and the supply of PhD recipients continues to widen in many countries. No longer does a PhD guarantee secure employment. Add to this the large amount of time and student fees invested in a PhD, and it raises the question of why would anyone undertake a PhD? Using Weber’s concept of rationality, this paper will argue that attention must be given to the substantive rationality that is involved in the decision to pursue a PhD. The PhD degree has a dual character: as an institutionally based course in which successfully producing an original contribution to a field can result in the award of a certificate that serves as a gateway into a career; and as a powerful social symbol which is replete with certain myths, values, status and aspirations that can be personally rewarding.

As higher institutions increasingly become subject to neoliberal trends that are transforming the way that PhDs are conceived and structured (such as the growing preference towards thesis-by-publication over traditional monographs), the relationship of substantive rationalities of PhD students to more formal rationalities of higher education institutions is becoming increasingly problematic. As pressures grow on PhD students to align their studies with institutional expectations and also those of a competitive career market, this paper will examine the ways in which students and institutions are negotiating the risks and uncertainties surrounding PhD degrees in light of the push and pull of multiple rationalities.

Digital Technologies and Work-Family Boundaries: A Posthumanist, Performative Approach to Family Research

Our paper draws on a research project funded by the UK’s Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council that explores how boundaries are being made between work and family in everyday practices, and how technologies are implicated in constituting these boundaries.

Our paper will discuss the theoretical and methodological framework that we have developed to study work/family/technology figurations in the home, and that allows us to treat study social and technological practices as mutually constitutive rather than separate. We draw on varying traditions of scholarship to do so such as: feminist science studies; studies of science and technology; material-semiotics; new materialism; and material culture studies. Our paper discusses how we make sense of family practices around technology use in light of this approach.

Our empirical study uses sensory, visual and participatory ethnographic methods (Pink 2009, Pink and Leder Mackley 2012, Leder Mackley et al 2013) .

ICT and Local Development in Globalization

Abstract

In modern times, development is more or less interconnected with globalization. On the other hand, globalization processes are more or less interconnected with the use of ICT. The use of ICT is defined as the access to modern communicative systems, and as a result marks the “presence” or the “absence” of a specific area in the world map, and consequently the ability of this area to attract investments in multiple fields of entrepreneurship.

But what is globalization in analytical terms? Is it a system consisted of state entities which maintain their authority in the regulation of their internal affairs, or is it a system which functions autonomously, transcending states? This paper examines the possible answers to this crucial question up to a final conclusion. Further on, it depicts statistical data from all over the world, in an attempt to document the interconnection of the presence of ICT services in a certain area, with the economic growth and the development of this specific area. Finally, it examines the problem of “exclusion” of certain areas from the world map of the economic transactions and the relevant processes of development, under the light of the arguments presented above.

Social Science Knowledge and Welfare Expertise – a Closely Intertwined Development

The development of the social sciences in the 19th and 20th century has produced knowledge about societies that informed other areas of social and political life. In this process, specific knowledge propositions have been chosen, others neglected, mostly depending on the actors and institutions that acted as carriers and recipients of this knowledge. The paper in hand addresses the question of how social science knowledge and its translation have contributed to the construction of welfare states, especially at their outset around 1900, especially when their financial resources were supported by societal structures. If this was accepted as a novel insight state-administered social insurances could be justified and planned. The second translation happens between countries: Social policies that had proved useful could be translated to other countries, but the standing of the newly developing social sciences within these countries had a strong influence on how successful these translations were.

I will illustrate my theoretical considerations with examples about how different welfare knowledge propositions influenced the early set-up of state-administered social policies in Germany, Great Britain and the Netherlands (ca. 1870-1920). Thus I choose to compare two pioneers of public social policies and one “welfare laggard”. I will analyse historical sources in order to analyse how text-based academic knowledge can be translated into policy expertise both within and between countries.
The Influence of Sociology on Establishing Social Hygiene in Germany (1890-1920)

In the course of the nineteenth century, epidemics and contagious diseases proved to be a considerable threat to society. Ideas to promote prophylactic medical care that was directed at larger collectives (instead of relying on a curative doctor-patient relationship) were put forward in Germany already in the 1850s. A professionalization of this expertise and an acknowledgement by public and political discourse however only started slowly in the 1890s, with a high phase in the Weimar Republic in the 1920s. Why was ‘Social Hygiene’, as the new field of expertise soon was to be called, successful in exactly this period of time?

In my paper I propose that this acceptance of Social Hygiene can in part be attributed to the emergence of sociology in Germany. Sociology put forward ideas of a structured society, sometimes with analogies to organisms like the human body. Reinforced by processes of nationalization, this led to ideas of a societal body, or ‘Volkskörper’. Medical experts could use these ideas in order to legitimize Social Hygiene as a new profession that led to paradigmatic changes in the fight against diseases: Social circumstances needed to be changed. New statistical methods hinted at the stratification of morbidity, therefore fighting germs was not sufficient, instead living and nutritional conditions needed to be ameliorated.

Social Hygiene led to a multitude of academic publications, from 1920 onwards medical faculties established professorships in the field. However, as the proposed means were diffuse and hard to apply, the actual implementation of measures varied widely and was far away from being included in national legislation. Although the interpretative knowledge put forward by Social Hygienists proved to inform the contemporary debates, the actual application of sociological ideas in political and medical programmes remained incomplete.

Japan and Mexico As Global Players in the Horticultural World Market

Abstract: Horticultural trade reflects the major features of current globalization. The first one is the multi-polarization of the economic world, whereas especially three great centers are dominating, namely: the USA, the European Union, and East Asia (China and Japan). The structure and trends of this trade can be explained by the Food Regime analytical approach, which states that during the Third Food Regime, which started in the mid-1980s, vegetables and fruits became the major foodstuffs that are consumed in the USA and China. At the same time, Mexican fresh vegetables are losing competitiveness in their principal market and the Japanese consumer is losing confidence on the safety of imported foods from USA and China. At the same time, Mexican fresh vegetables are losing competitiveness in their principal market and the Japanese consumer is losing confidence on the safety of imported foods from USA and China. All these facts make clear both countries need to diversify their markets. Therefore it is necessary to explore the possibilities of enhancing the horticultural trade between Japan and Mexico, and also to analyze the Mexican experience as successful supplier of several fresh products to the Japanese market, for instance, mangos, avocados, melons, asparagus, kabocha pumpkins and others. At the same time it is a good moment for an evaluation of the Free Trade Agreement Mexico-Japan, started eight years ago.

Who Negotiates The Relationship Between Leisure and Quality Of Life?

Increasing user’s quality of life has become a central outcome for many leisure services. In the UK, policy expectations encouraging leisure services to improve user’s quality of life have been explicitly pushed since 1999. Drawing on interdisciplinary empirical research in the fields of social policy, leisure and cultural studies, this paper presents an analytical approach to analysing the relationship between leisure and quality of life. This paper draws on evidence from the cultural sector to highlight the potential impact of leisure workers on user’s outcomes and compares UK policy to the experiences of those delivering services on the ground-level. The negotiation between policy and practice is particularly interesting due to the increasing policy shift taking place towards a more collaborative sociological investigation and their spillover effects on the theoretical development of the discipline.
style of governance. This raises the question of who is central to the process of increasing individual's quality of life through leisure activities: users, workers or the state. In exploring this question, this paper provides new empirical evidence that leisure workers are key agents in negotiating the relationship between leisure and quality of life. Through utilising their discretion, ground-level workers can deliver activities that impact individual's quality of life on multiple levels. On the other hand, workers are restrained by managerial, structural and hierarchical limitations. The paper concludes that only by exploring the relationships between users and ground-level workers can insight be gained to the relationship between leisure services and quality of life.

RC44-732.1

MCCALLUM, JAMIE* (Middlebury College, mccallum@middlebury.edu)

Global Unions, Local Power: Evaluating Labor Transnationalism from North America to the Global South

This paper explores recent campaigns led by global union federations and evaluates different strategies these institutions have employed. The central findings reveal a paradox. Though global unionism is typically concerned with creating parity and universal standards across borders, I show that the local context can either undermine or empower the intentions of global actors, creating varied and uneven results. The question posed here is simple: How can global unions build local power?

This research compares three global framework agreements (GFAs) in different national-industrial contexts in an effort to assess the varied ways they are “implemented.” I look at private security in South Africa, contract cleaning in India, and telecommunications in Brazil. GFAs have been studied from a variety of perspectives. The insight offered here is to view them as part of a long-term industrial strategy for national unions, or a component of what Marshall Ganz calls “strategic capacity.” This paper demonstrates how GFAs are used in different ways depending on local circumstances. In so doing, I focus on the local sphere as a bellwether for evaluating global unionism. The research is based on about 50 in-person interviews in nine countries, but specifically compares outcomes among unions in South Africa, India, Brazil, and the US.

The process of transnational collaboration promotes grassroots mobilization in South Africa, India, and Brazil; socio-cultural transformations within the union in Brazil. The point is to re-direct our attention to the local arena of transnational unionism, still the place it matters most. Focusing on the local arena also offers an insight into the way that specific contexts help determine the varied outcomes. Rather than a universal process, I uncover varied local approaches to transnationalism that simultaneously complement and contradict each other at different times.

RC41-694.5

MCCOY, H. VIRGINIA* (Florida International University, mccoyh@fiu.edu)

BOWEN, ANNE (University of Arizona)

FUJIMOTO, KAYO (The University of Texas-Health Science Center at Houston)

SHEHADEH, NANCY (Florida Atlantic University)

Addressing Diversity Trends in Rural America

Background: The new trend in US immigration is an increase in the number of Hispanics, the largest minority population, into rural America. This growing trend in rural and ethnic diversity found in small and rural America is expected in our future growth. This demographic change is highlighted by rural and urban communities that are defined by migrant labor composed primarily of Hispanics.

Most often this definition is one of supposed “decline in community.” This presentation proposes one strategy for integrating migrants into these communities in order to strengthen the community and to save them from putative decline. We focus on the differential HIV risks and access to HIV care and treatment of newcomers and long-timers. Migrants who have been in the community for 5 years or more (long-timers) have greater HIV risk behaviors (more risky sexual behavior and greater alcohol use) and have greater access to primary care.

Methods: This is an analysis of adapting an evidence-based health intervention utilizing a sociological theory.

Discussion this will show how community structures can be strengthened by incorporating the social networks of the growing Hispanic minority into the health care system. Fundamental Cause Theory predicts that access to health-care resources will improve the health of disadvantaged migrant workers through strengthening social support within the networks, thereby reducing HIV sexual risk behaviors and excessive alcohol use.

Results: Amigos Hacen Cambios, the proposed intervention, will assess migrant newcomers (5 years or less) report lower HIV risk behaviors and have less access to primary care.

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RC41-370.1

MCCANN, EUGENE* (Simon Fraser University, emccann@sfu.ca)

WARD, KEVIN (University of Manchester)

Policies Travel Uneasily: The Comparative, Relational and Translative Work Of Making Urban Policy In a Global Context

This paper intervenes in a conversation between two emerging literatures in urban studies: that which questions the generalizability of urban theory and methods developed in, and with reference to, a small number of Global North cities and the literature on ‘urban policy mobilities’ that conceptualizes the circulation of ‘best practice’ policy models. Both literatures focus on forms of the methods developed in, and with reference to, a small number of Global North cities. A key problematic in both urban theory-building and in urban studies to more fully account for the provincial (mostly Global North) character of urban policy mobilization is the historical-geographical specificities of supposedly ‘universal’ policy models. This research compares three global framework agreements (GFAs) in different national-industrial contexts in an effort to assess the varied ways they are “implemented.” I look at private security in South Africa, contract cleaning in India, and telecommunications in Brazil. GFAs have been studied from a variety of perspectives. The insight offered here is to view them as part of a long-term industrial strategy for national unions, or a component of what Marshall Ganz calls “strategic capacity.” This paper demonstrates how GFAs are used in different ways depending on local circumstances. In so doing, I focus on the local sphere as a bellwether for evaluating global unionism. The research is based on about 50 in-person interviews in nine countries, but specifically compares outcomes among unions in South Africa, India, Brazil, and the US.

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Older Bodies, Dancing Together: Gender, Embodiment and Aesthetics in a Canadian Square Dance Club

Square dance in North America is a social activity primarily enjoyed by older women and men. In square dance, eight people (four couples) move with and around each other, forming elaborate moving patterns in response to on-the-spot instructions issued by a caller. In the structure of the dance moves and the names of the calls, as well as the caller’s patter, square dance encodes an idealized version of heteronormative, “old time” gender relations featuring gallant masculinity and girlish femininity, which is further expressed through traditional 1950s-era square dance costumes: western shirts and bolo ties for the men; full, floury skirts and puff-sleeved blouses for the women. In the present day, these “invented traditions” coexist amidst a range of self-presentational options, as well as frequent urgings from within the square dance community to “update the image” of square dancing.

Since 2011 we have been researching the organization, practices and experiences of square dancing through an ethnographic study of a square dance club in Calgary, Alberta. Although not designated as a seniors’ club, almost all of the members are over 50, and most are in their 60s and 70s, with some in their 80s. Our research has involved participant observation as club members, interviews, focus groups, photographs, and a survey of 200 dancers from 13 square dance clubs in Calgary. In this paper our focus is on square dance as an embodied, gendered activity of aged and aging men and women who meet every week to dance. We examine the gendered forms of square dance (calls, moves, dress) as resources that actual, individual dancers take up, play with, alter, embody and resist. We also consider the ways dress-up and collaborative dancing offer older bodies the almost transgressive pleasure of countering stereotypes of old people as infirm and unlovely.

Green Consumption, Equity and Climate Change

The purpose of this paper is to explore how the mechanisms of the risk society (Beck, 2000; Hopkins, 2010; Hayes, 2012) produce inequality in respect to green consumption. The research was implemented by an empirical approach. The research data was collected by interviewing people on how they make energy decisions when buying electricity, their relationships with nature, and what they see as being important in life overall. Interviews were completed in four cities in Finland: Espoo, Imatra and Joensuu. The people interviewed ranged from the laymen to the executive, i.e. different social classes. During the research it is becoming clearer that the characteristics of the risk society and reflexive modernity and equity seem to be significant when solving issues of the risk society and climate change.

It seems that the ownership or the lack thereof of cultural, educational and financial capital makes a difference - people made their energy purchase decisions based on what had value to them which was influenced by their cultural, educational and financial background. The abstract and insecure nature of the risk society and reflexive modernity makes it difficult for people to be green consumers because of the lack of stability that seems to be a requirement for green consumption. Individuals will not act on altruistic motives without personal stability in life which would seem to lead to the possibility and understanding to take part in green consumerism. Cultural and educational capital makes it easier to grasp abstract issues like climate change or altruistic motives. It seems that green consumption can be increased by equal opportunities in employment, education and equality in income division.

Japanese Olympic Committee complaining of violence by two coaches, including the head coach of the women's team. Both these cases caused a national debate about the practice of corporeal punishment (tai butsuri) in sport in Japan.

This paper is based on the outcomes of focus groups that were conducted with students at ten universities from across Japan in 2013. In particular we examine the ways in which corporal punishment was understood by students and the role of violence from coaches, accepting them as necessary forms of discipline and, in many cases interpreting such acts as indicative of caring coaching and kindness. Further, we consider the responses of students, which suggest that these forms of corporeal punishment are necessary in producing a sense of discipline. The complex relationship between sport and education in Japan suggests that attempts to change the ways in which sports clubs operate, including coach/athlete relationships is problematic and may require major reconsideration of the role of sport in education.

RC27-480.3

MCDONALD, BRENT* (Victoria University, brent.mcdonald@vu.edu.au)

‘If It Weren’t for Rugby I’d be in Prison Now’: Pacific Islanders, Rugby and the Production of (un)Natural Spaces

Drawing on research conducted with Pacific island men, this paper considers the ways in which rugby becomes a legitimate space, both for the confirmation of Pacific Islanders’ identity and the demonstration of successful integration into 21st Century, multicultural Australia. However, in positioning neo-liberalism as the reengineering, rather than the deregulation, of the state, sports such as rugby enact considerable disciplinary capacity over the bodies of minority ethnicity. The disciplinary logic is underpinned by bio-racism and commodification inherent to the discourse of post-colonial Australia. The overrepresentation of the bodies of Pacific Island men in the rugby codes, in prisons, in security, and in manual labour, suggests the structuring effects of such discourse. Such effects shape the legitimacy of access to physical spaces and also to the range of agency that Pacific Islanders’ enact. Of specific interest to this paper are the ways in which spaces, and the means to occupy them, become naturalized. This naturalization serves to obscure the actual regulating and exploitative function of such spaces, instead positing them as exemplars of individualism and self-governance.

RC54-868.4

MCDONALD, KEVIN* (Middlesex University, k.mcdonald@mdx.ac.uk)

Agency and the Vulnerable Body

Sociological approaches to agency have largely been framed in terms of intention and strategy, considering the body to be an instrument of action. However contemporary forms of collective action highlight the increasing importance of embodied experience and the senses, associated with bodies in place, mobility, and embodied publics. Such embodied experiences are not simply acts of claiming place, but experiences of displacement and vulnerability, evident in the emergence of strangerplaces and modes of action where evocative experiences of art are more important than programmes and demands. These transformations are evident in the shift from the incorporating rhythms of the protest march to embodied grammars evident in occupations, from Tahrir Square to Taksim Square. This paper explores this transformation of action, as unity and collective belonging to a ethical grammar grounded in displacement, vulnerability and embodying another self. The paper considers the implications for an embodied theory of agency, and the implications for the sociology of social movements as older models of identity-action give way to acting as embodiment.

RC47-766.3

MCDONALD, KEVIN* (Middlesex University, k.mcdonald@mdx.ac.uk)

From Indymedia to Anonymous: Agency, Public Spheres and Internet Action

The social sciences are polarised with regard to the internet and communicative action. Some authors see blogging and social media as a form of circulation characteristic of communicative capitalism, shaped by a fear of emptiness and an illusion of action. Others consider the internet to be structured in terms of openness and networking, and argue that such supposed technological qualities can ‘reverse engineer’ freedom. More nuanced forms of this technological optimism are evident in the promotion of online action as a form of radical mobilisation, and in the potential of horizontal, open networks and openness widely promoted – themes central to many of the analyses of Indymedia, in particular by ‘scholar activists’. What is striking in the period since is the decline of this kind of action, and the emergence of a quite different form of action evident in networks such as Anonymous. These are grounded in the older worlds, shaped by a culture of the ephemeral, the hidden and the revealed, with an ethic of lut, the mask and the trickster. This action takes a completely different form from the ‘open deliberation’ attributed to internet ac-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

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MC DONALD, RUTH* (University of Warwick, ruth.mcdonald@wbs.ac.uk)

Organising Celebrity – Social Mobility and Symbolic Violence In England’s Green and Pleasant Land

According to Cohen (2013), celebrity represents the most distilled form of social mobility. The paper draws on 60 interviews with celebrities from different sectors (entertainment, medicine and business) in which they talk about their life, work and musical tastes. It identifies differences between these sectors in terms of the logic of celebrity and this is reflected in differences in accounts between these different sectors. For example the way in which doctors are constituted as self-sacrificing, collegiate and ‘moral’ is in contrast to the portrayal of individualistic heroic endeavours of celebrity entrepreneurs that justify accumulation of wealth and sidestep questions of exploitation. The constitution of celebrity doctors avoids engagement with thorny issues such as high rates of mental breakdown and drug and alcohol abuse amongst medical professionals, as well as medical errors and financial motivation. In contrast to the white, middle class nature of elite doctors, business and entertainment professionals are drawn from a more diverse range of backgrounds. With regard to the latter, celebrity accounts of mental illness have been viewed as reducing stigma and to be welcomed. However, the constitution of such celebrities is a world away from the lived experiences of ordinary citizens grappling with mental illness. Despite the differences between the different celebrity sectors, there is a common thread insofar as celebrity is implicated in providing reassurance and hope in relation to the existing order and especially the distribution of power and resources in society. In contrast to Cohen, this paper drawing on Bourdieu’s Distinction and Giddens’ writings on ‘distanciated instances’ suggests that far from reflecting social mobility, the organization of celebrity contributes to the maintenance and reproduction of societal inequalities on a grand scale.

RC17-309.1

MC DONEL L, ER IN* (University of Notre Dame, erin.mcdonnell@nd.edu)

Charisma and Subcultural Bureaucracy: Challenging Weber’s Ideal Typical Distinction

What role does charismatic authority play in the inculcation of subcultures of Weberian bureaucratic practice within otherwise non-bureaucratic environments? My research investigates the conditions that support the emergence and flourishing of subcultural niches of administrative excellence, which are characterized by proto-bureaucratic practices uncommon in the broader administrative environment. Subcultural niches facilitate bureaucratic practice by concentrating scarce administrative resources—especially bureaucratically experienced and inclined personnel—and incubating transformative administrative practices. Using interview, observational and documentary data from cases in the Ghanaian state, including more than 100 interviews with civil servants and expert observers of the state, my research documents the critical importance of charismatic leadership in establishing niches of bureaucratic excellence.

My research finds that charismatic leaders play pivotal roles in the early establishment of bureaucratic subcultures: their charisma and cultural competence at navigating social networks enables them to attract high quality personnel even in the absence of human capital scarcity. Such charismatic leaders strategically offer subordinates “high profile” work that connects them to “big men” who are influential within the larger patronage culture. By strategically leveraging these social capital rewards, charismatic leaders can cultivate meritocracy and the corporatist ethos of high quality human capital and focusing their efforts on achieving organizational goals, despite operating in low-resource environments with organizational challenges. In this sense, charismatic leaders bridge conventional patronage political cultures and the Weberian bureaucratic ethos. This suggests that, in contrast to Weber's ideal typical distinctions between charismatic and bureaucratic authority, charismatic authority may be a crucial sequential step in the transition from conventional to bureaucratic organization of power within state structures.

RC16-289.2

MC DONELL N, TERENCE* (University of Notre Dame, terence.e.mcdonnell@nd.edu)

Cultural Entropy

Cultural Entropy
This paper 1) introduces the concept of cultural entropy, 2) sketches out the perspective it implies, and 3) discusses the centrality of materiality in such a perspective. Cultural entropy describes the process whereby the intended meanings and uses for a cultural object fracture into a chaos of alternative meanings, new practices, failed interactions and blatant disregard. If entropy broadly describes a tendency, cultural entropy is the tendency toward disorder at the level of meaning. While objects are often thought of as stable, durable, finished things, I argue (by drawing on ideas from anthropology and ANT/STS) that objects are inherently unstable, contingent, and incomplete because of their materiality. As such, in the long run, entropy is inevitable. This is especially true for objects—drawing on Goffman (1959), I argue that disruptions are much more likely during object-to-person than person-to-object interactions because objects can't engage in “impression management.” As such, it takes a great deal of cultural work to successfully communicate through objects and maintain a consistently clear residual meaning over time.

Although any cultural object faces entropy, I find that entropy is most visible in objects that people intend to affect belief and behavior. These instrumental uses of objects are commonplace: health pamphlets, commercial advertisements, protest placards, political speeches and more. As the intended meanings and uses for these objects are knowable, so too are the moments when these objects fail to work according to plan. I build upon my work on the materiality of objects—drawing on Goffman (1959), I argue that disruptions are much more likely during object-to-person than person-to-object interactions because objects can't engage in “impression management.” As such, it takes a great deal of cultural work to successfully communicate through objects and maintain a consistently clear residual meaning over time.

An Unequal World: Class, Leisure and Health Outcomes in Older People

In this presentation, we look beyond the direct physical and social effects of leisure activities on health and wellbeing. Instead, we explore the effect of leisure on the health of older people within the context of social class and structural inequalities.

Occupational class, as a proxy for social class, may be less theoretically robust in defining stratification and life chances once people retire. In Bourdieuian terms, it is reasonable to suppose that the secondary properties (lifestyle) linked to occupational class may be more important in determining the life chances of people post-retirement, than the specific occupational capitals that marked their careers during working life. However, during retirement, people may maintain their former lifestyles (tastes and leisure activities) but may also develop new activities that are linked to their material circumstances, social connections and skills. In this way, the leisure activities of older people may be central to their “space of possibilities” for a happy and healthy retirement.

This presentation outlines the results from a longitudinal path analysis of the relationships between social class, leisure activities and health status, conceptualised within a Bourdieuian framework. This study used panel data from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (2002-2010) with variables lagged at different time points to maintain temporal/ causal order. The findings show that the main effect of occupational class on health for these older respondents was indirect, via economic assets, cultural and social activities and perceived social status.

In terms of the role of leisure in promoting healthy ageing, the strongest effect from cultural and social activities was via perceived social status. It seems that cultural and museum-going life, in retaining the people who maintain leisure activities feel better about themselves and, as a result, be good for their health.

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Fighting complacency and retrogression: Re-awakening gender equality activism in New Zealand.

New Zealand enjoys an impressive reputation for gender equality. It was the first self-governing nation to grant women's suffrage in 1893 and scores highly in international indexes such as the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index. In recent political history, women have held the top four constitutional positions: Prime Minister, Governor General, Attorney-General and Chief Justice, for a short period of time. Yet as feminist academic Prue Hyman (2010) notes, New Zealand has moved from a relatively equal society to one of its most unequal in terms of earnings and income. This paper explores the recent mobilisation of feminist civil society and female-dominated trade unions in New Zealand who are beginning to collectively advocate and litigate on human rights such as equal pay. They are using the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to harness their frustration, benchmark the progress and hold the State party to account for implementation of women's rights and to prevent retrogression. The paper explores the re-awakening of women's activism around social and economic rights in a nation with a strong self-regard for its international reputation in progressing gender equality. The paper uses data collected from New Zealand's seven periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the Committee's concluding observations and responses to successive governments in relation to Article 11, relating to equal pay and pay equity. It analyses the ebbs and flows of political will and explores the patterns of complacency, frustration and now mobilisation by women's civil society groups who are pressing the case for women's human rights.

RC10-196.1

MCI TYRE, JANET* (Flinders University, janet.mcntyre@flinders.edu.au)

The Challenges For Social and Environmental Justice Posed By The Global Panopticon, Penal States and Disappearing States In An Increasingly Vulnerable and Unequal World

Facing up to an Unequal World has praxis implications for sociologists. The most important challenges are understanding the interconnected social, economic and environmental problems pose an 'existential risk' to life as we know it. The environment of the problem and the range of inter related ways in which the challenges can be addressed requires not merely transdisciplinary and cross cultural capability when designing policy responses, but the will to grasp the nettle as to why some live at the expense of the majority in this generation and the next. The paper makes a plea for a different form of governance that weighs up the social, ecological and environmental indicators of wellbeing. In order to enable equitable distribution of resources and to ensure that some are not living at the expense of others and future generations of life. It moves beyond a critique to suggesting an alternative form of governance and democracy that spans communities of interest at a planetary level.

The starting point is to address the five areas of priority drawing on the cosmopolitan agenda of Danielle Archibugi as:

i) Control over the use of force;

ii) Acceptance of cultural diversity by ensuring internal sovereignty based on rules that enable freedom and diversity to the extent that the freedom and diversity of others is not determined;

iii) Strengthening self-determination of people based on participatory democracy and the 'absence of domination' over others;

iv) Monitoring based on democracy and governance;

v) Participatory management of the global commons as the fabric of life. Currently the role of the state in Western democracies acts as protector of national communities. Those outside these constructed containers do not receive protection in states that are becoming increasingly like fortresses.

RC05-113.4

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When 'the Other' Poses the Questions: Turning the Tables to Produce Data on German National Belonging

After a change was made in Germany's census categories in the year 2005, who is called a German citizen began to encompass a much narrower group than German citizens. Germany's population was divided into 'Germans' and 'persons with a migration background'. The latter category captures, in one basket, some German citizens—born and bred in Germany—along with immigrants newly arrived to the country. What makes one German? How does one come to belong to the national community? The question of national belonging and national identity is often addressed theoretically. Empirical studies, when conducted, tend to rely on data produced through surveys and apply quantitative methods. Both of these approaches fail to capture the meanings people themselves bring to the idea of nation and national belonging. Research into the social world informed by the epistemological position that there is no reality ‘out there’, independent of the shaping efforts of the mind, demands that one employs methods which access an inside view. In-depth interviewing is one such method. How, though, does the researcher's person (his/her social locations as a raced, gendered, classed, etc. research instrument) affect access to participants or impact the data produced? I—a dark-skinned, native English-speaker living in Germany— interviewed Germans (German citizens) in a mid-sized city in Germany. Participants offered understandings of what makes one German. Rather than hinder access or curtail discussion, I found that my status as outsider spurred vigorous discussions on the notion of Germanness. My 'otherness' seemed not to have hampered free expression but, rather, may have even opened the door for persons who felt themselves marginalized to voice their views. In this paper, I look critically at the process and reflect on the peculiarities of the data produced through the interviews.

RC27-474.2

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Does It Pay to Play? Gender, High School Sport Participation, and Young Adult Attainment

Despite differences in the cultural meaning of sport for girls and boys, popular rhetoric implies that sport participation is always good for kids. Indeed, many youth sport organizations were built on the assumption that sport reinforces shared values—such as hard work, cooperation, leadership, and fair play—that help prepare youth for their future roles as engaged citizens. While there is ample evidence to suggest that sport positively affects educational attainment (Hartmann-2008), it is unclear whether such benefits extend beyond the college years to influence young American career trajectories or subsequent education attainment. Evidence from a small number of empirical studies suggests that sport participants tend to report higher earnings, though the bulk of these studies focus exclusively on men. Those studies that do include women are often outdated, considering the influence of sport participation for U.S. women prior to the passage of Title IX of the Educational Amendments in 1972 (which prohibited sex discrimination in education, including school-sponsored sports). Using longitudinal data from the Youth Development Study, this study explores how high school sport participation affects individual earnings and combined household income throughout young adulthood (ages 21 through 34). Multilevel mixed-effects regression models reveal that high school sport participation is positively associated with young adult attainment. This relationship is due, in part, to participants’ greater educational attainment: sport participants are more likely to enroll and graduate from college, which translates to greater earnings throughout young adulthood.

At the individual level, female sport participants report higher individual earnings, female participants report the highest annual household income. Taken together, these findings suggest that focusing on individual earnings alone does not fully capture the gendered effect of sport participation on attainment.

RC11-200.4

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Gender and Cohort Differences in Work-Family Life Courses and Objective Markers of Health in Mid-Life: Evidence from the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has seen dramatic changes in the nature of work and family life over the past forty years. Participation in paid work is now a fact of life for the majority of women, including those with family responsibilities; fathers are more involved in childcare; and family forms have become increasingly diverse. In addition, these processes of change are occurring within the context of, and may be partially driving, increasing socioeconomic inequality between households and between women. While these changes in the work and family lives of men and women are well-documented, their relationship with health and wellbeing remains unclear. This study uses the wealth of longitudinal data now available in Britain to describe gender & cohort differences in work-family life course sequences across the three national birth cohort studies in the UK: the National Survey of Health and Development 1946 birth cohort, the National Child Development Study 1958 birth cohort, and the 1970 Birth Cohort Study. Sequence analysis is used to derive life course typologies. Evidence of increasing individualisation across cohorts and the potential emergence of new typologies is investigated, as are early life predictors of work-family patterns. Finally, the study investigates relationships between work-family typologies and objective markers of health in the two
older cohorts. One of the objective health markers considered in this study inflammation, a significant predictor of chronic diseases such as coronary heart disease and type II diabetes. Early results suggest that gender differences in employment histories remain fairly entrenched across cohorts, and that educational attainment has a stronger relationship with inflammation in mid-life than the subsequent life course work and family trajectories it sets people on.

RC02-63.3

MCNAMARA, DENNIS* (Georgetown University, mcnamard@georgetown.edu)

Asian Developmental States: Innovation, Industry, and Investment in China and Japan

- This paper examines the transformation of Asian Capitalism tracking innovation policies in China and Japan. Chalmers Johnson's seminal study of Japan as a “plan-rational” polity initially challenged the neo-liberal assumptions of development in the West. State intervention to discipline companies where necessary to achieve national goals of development proved similarly successful in the Asia’s newly industrializing countries (NICs), leading to a mid-range theory of state/market ties termed the “developmental state.”

- China followed a different trajectory, but again with a prominent state role I look here to the current status of the developmental state in China and Japan, to assess whether traces of Asian capitalism remain. I focus the study in the context of the global economy today, and the role of major firms in national innovation systems, where both nations have excelled. Innovation offers perhaps the best indicator of future competition between capitalisms of the East and West.

The paper opens with plan and profile in national innovation systems (NIS) with attention to higher value-added exports. I then look to the role of major firms in both nations since enterprise plays the major role in R&D. In the third section of the paper, I turn to global ties with a contrast of foreign investment in the two nations, and the role of foreign firms in innovation systems.

- The review of industrial policy evident in NIS efforts suggests three major differences in the state role. As might be expected, China’s party/state plays a far more directive role than that of the Japanese state. Secondly, the Chinese party/state continues to evolve, with curious discrepancies between central and regional governments. We find more continuity in central government policy in Japan, thus fostering various levels of wealth and development. Thirdly, inward FDI plays a major role in China’s NIS, in contrast to Japan where outward FDI links them to innovation networks in the U.S. and Europe.

JS-13.1

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Visceral Militarism: Embodiment, Intensity and Experience

This paper provides a critical reconstruction of the notion of militarism that is particularly attentive to how militarism is specifically embodied in specific corporeal dispositions, structures of feeling, bodily performances, and sensory practices that are located both within militaries and beyond. As such, it attempts to move beyond a cognitivist understanding of militarism in terms of an explicit system of militaristic attitudes, values and beliefs to trace a more embodied and affective genealogy of militarism that emphasizes the often unconscious, corporeal and sensory practices that produce war-prone representations of war-prone valorization felt to be normal and desirable, through which militarism becomes assumed, and unexamined, as an ‘abstract social norm’ that may inhere within the deepest fibres of our bodily being (Shilling 2007: 13). Drawing upon empirical analyses of contemporary phenomena ranging from the growth of ‘British Military Fitness’ as a popular leisure pursuit in the UK, the technologies of affective captivating of immersive military video-gaming, and the intimacies and intensities of helmetcam footage recorded by soldiers in the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan, the paper highlights multiple practices of corporeal and sensory militarization that travel beyond traditional sequestered sites of classical military discipline, reshaping the wider sensorium and bodily pedagogics and projects in numerous domains of everyday social life. As such, the analysis emphasizes how desires for neoliberal self-actualization, thrill and bodily transformation increasingly articulate with wider military imperatives and corporeal practices that produce specific contemporary forms of embodied, voluntaristic and individuated militarism. The paper concludes by discussing the importance of locating these particular visceral militarisms with reference to shifts in the modes of embodiment, somatic apprehension of the world, and deterritorialized flows of affective experience associated with contemporary transformations in warlighting.

RC35-614.4

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The Elite Potlatch: Gifts, Girls, and Distinction Among the Global VIP

As income and wealth concentration reach historic highs, sociological research on inequality has begun to focus on the social and cultural lives of the world’s “one percent.” This article presents rare ethnographic data on spending behaviors among the increasingly global elite and documents how the nouveau riche convert their economic capital into symbolic and social capital. Central to such conversations are the gift giving rituals and exchanges of women. Based on two years of observations at high-end nightclubs in the global VIP leisure circuit, as well as 70 interviews with club organizers and guests, I document how gift giving is a central condition of conspicuous consumption among nightclub patrons, who distinguish amongst themselves through the display of expensive jewelry and the display, wasting, and gifting of high-priced bottles of alcohol in ritualized potlatches. I develop the concept of girl capital to describe women as a resource for status-seeking men. Club promoters work to accumulate and mobilize girl capital through the circulation of gifts, perks, favors and intimacies to establish reciprocities, friendships and the basis of an ongoing relationship between paid brokers (men) and unpaid women, thus masking the labor behind conspicuous leisure and framing economic relationships as friendships. Additionally, women are themselves circulated as gifts among men, largely through their symbolic presence on display. Thus this article documents two levels through which gifting practices sustain structural gender inequalities and uphold a traffic in women system: gifts to recruit women and women as gifts. This article also demonstrates how gifting practices are fundamental to stratification among elites. Lastly, this article genders elite space by revealing the logics of gendered worth within a contemporary high-society arena, one which recognizes and rewards economic capital for men but bodily capital for women.

JS-70.1

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The Effects Of Divorce On Children From Life-Course and Family Systems Perspectives: Example Of Denizli In Turkey

Divorce has negative socio-economic and inter-personal consequences on adults/children consist of behavioral and emotional problems. They are more likely to divorce, more likely to marry at young ages, to report problems, perceived instability, lack of trust in their marriages. Many two-parent families don’t offer a happy environment for children. Parental divorce may disrupt the life course, with lifelong consequences for children well-being:lowered socio-economic status and problems in interpersonal relationships. Compared with individuals who grew up with both parents, children of divorce have lower levels of education, occupational status, and income, higher levels of economic hardships more often marry young, divorce and remarry several times, find themselves in unhappy relationships, and mistrust people in general. However they do not have lower levels of social support in their life. These relations may vary according to age, minority status, sex, parental education, parental death and socio-economic status.

In our research, we indicate the effects of divorce on adults who live in Denizli. The sample was randomly selected from living with divorced parents in Denizli. The effects of divorce are determined according to the adult’s age, gender, parental conflict, post-divorce family stability, parent-child relationships, educational status. These variables are significant to understand the effects of divorce on children. We examine the association between child depression and childhood parental divorce using a representative sample of 354in Denizli (177 male and 177 female). Firstly, in our research, methodological issues area examined and presented. Secondly, the findings are discussed within a theoretical framework using family systems concepts and life-course theory's arguments. Results strongly support the our research hypothesis. Cultural differences and implications of the study are also discussed. Our research is supported by TUBITAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey). We thank to TUBITAK for supporting to our research project.

RC22-400.6

MEDINA, MARIA CECILIA* (University of the Philippines, ceciliaimedina@gmail.com)

Indigenous Religion, the State and Civil Society in Bukidnon, Philippines

The paper describes the religion of an indigenous case community in Buidnon, Philippines from participant observation, interviews, focused group discussions and content analysis of documents from government and civil society organizations and other secondary materials. It analyzes the diversifying role of indigenous religion in the public sphere amidst social change in the uplands with the entrance of migrants, logging companies, the state and civil society organizations. The paper also intends to shed light on how indigenous religion contributes to communal adaptation and sustainable development as well as efforts to protect ancestral domain in the face of increasing commercialization of the economy, as well as on gender and environment conflict. The increasing religiosity of religion and the strategies of religious leaders to position themselves in the changing context has implications as well for the relations between religion and the state and
civil society. Theoretical perspectives examining the role of religion in the public sphere as well as political ecology will be utilized as frameworks for analysis.

**WG02-902.4**

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**Poverty and Unequal Development in Central America**

The five Central American countries analyzed in this paper (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica) have a very uneven level of development where it excels Costa Rica, which some have considered the Switzerland of America for having a great democratic stability and a good standard of living of the people that attracts the migration of his poorer neighbor Nicaragua. The rest of the countries (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua) have very low levels of human development that join Bolivia and Haiti as the continent’s poorest nations.

This paper provides a brief overview of the emergence of the Central American countries showing different political trends in the twenty-first century governments and offering also a diagnosis of the situation of poverty. The causes are not natural but due primarily to historical internal social groups that have taken for themselves the social wealth of the nation and due also to uneven development scheme where transnational corporations in industrialized countries, especially through the extractive model, have taken over the natural resources of the region. To escape poverty, it is necessary the effective political will of governments, with the awareness that the inequality is not a manifest destiny of nature but a work of men; a best strategy is not only giving a fish to the poor but teaching them how to fish. It is necessary a public policy of redistribution of social wealth but primarily the effort in education with creation of capacities.

**RC13-234.6**

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**Transformation of Lifestyle and Leisure Activities of Tribals in Rajasthan (India)**

Leisure is a complex phenomenon pervading every society. Leisure has meant different things to different people and the concept of leisure has changed with the times. Leisure and lifestyle experiences are culturally determined and each region has its own values and traditions. The study focuses on a significant social change and transformation of leisure activities and lifestyle of tribals in Rajasthan (India). Modernization, globalization and urbanization lead not only to the growth of commercialism, but also transformed the leisure and lifestyle of tribals, hectic and busy.

Group- oriented activities in the tribal region like Chaupal, circus, puppet shows and village fair in tribal area are about to ruin and are replaced by tea stalls, filmy songs and dances, cinema going, watching TV and satellite cable, use of mobile, etc. Traditional games like kho-kho, kabbadi, wrestling, gilli-danda, mardadhi; play cards and chaupad have been replaced by modern games like cricket and football. Family-oriented activities like folk songs, dances, music, during festivals and marriages are now restricted from week to one day activity and more within domestic sphere rather than public sphere. Artistic, religious (visiting temples and attending religious discourses or sermons) and cultural activities have been declining and are replaced by watching cinema, smoking, chewing tobacco etc. In the present paper an attempt has been made to see the different forces of changes and their effect on leisure activities and lifestyles of tribals in Rajasthan and suggestions can be given to restore the traditional leisure activities and life style of tribals.

**Keywords:** leisure and lifestyle, Chaupal, Traditional games, family-oriented activities.

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**RC49-800.2**

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**Globalization and Human Rights**

The concern for the human rights becomes popular particularly in the twentieth century, though it had its roots in different forms since time immemorial. The horrors of the Second World War led to the birth and recognition of the modern human rights. The global framework of human rights was laid down by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10th, 1948. The idea that the protection of human rights knows no international boundaries has gradually captured the imagination of mankind. After the Vienna Declaration (1993), there seems to be a global consensus on the fact that all the Human rights are universal, inseparable, interdependent and interrelated. The respect for Human rights is enormously essential for achieving the global priorities of peace, development and democracy. Today, the concept of human rights has assumed universal proportion, accepted virtually by all states and societies regardless of historical, cultural, ideological, economic, or other differences. Almost all the countries of the world have clear provisions about the human rights in their respective constitution. Human rights are rights which the individual has, or should have, in his society. Though the International Human rights imply rights for the individual against society, but they are not seen as opposed to the interests of society.

Despite human rights becoming the subject of concern to the legal fraternity, the Asian countries criticize the western concept of human rights is that there are no universal human rights as there is no single human nature, and thus no universal moral law to which appeals across cultures can be made.

**Keywords:** International sphere, Vienna Declaration, global consensus, legal fraternity

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The Impact of Social Structures on Adolescents’ Deviant Behaviors: The Study of 402 High-Risk Street Drug Users in Iran

Aims: This study investigates the social underlying factors which impact on substance abuse in Iran’s society.

Method: A comprehensive social approach, a sociological analysis was conducted on the triple dimensions of social structure: institutional, relational and embodied structures which impact on individuals’ behaviors by using the results of a secondary analysis of a survey carried out on 402 high risk abandoned drug users in 2009 and plus evidence from some documentary findings of sociological studies to confirm the arguments about the impact of social structures on adolescents’ deviant behaviors. The paper is drawn up on theories’ Durkinn, Giddens, Putnam and also the concept of structuralism. It is related to the situations of social anomie and social capital exhaustion that illuminate the role of society institutional and relational structures on forming the embodied structure or the same actors’ behavioural habits and skills in society.

Findings: The most effective factors of substance abuse were individual factors, bonding with unhealthy social networks, exhaustion of bonding social capital, and lack of social support. During the period of social transition, emergence of uprootedness in modern life and disorientation of social actors in a space of discontinuity of old social bonds creates a ontological insecurity that can lead to the confusion of social actors to organize their social world and to deal effectively with not-so-complicated realities of social life.

Conclusion: Substance abuse is acknowledged as a social deviance which is stemmed from weakness of institutional, relational and embodied social structures during the modern era. The findings indicate the necessity of prioritization of substance abuse prevention by using a comprehensive model which includes interventions, i.e. promoting an established social order by structural policies for improving social capital, emotional and social skills and social support for individuals in society.

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Saving Electricity in Private Households: Results of a Field Trial with Smart Meter Based Feedback Systems and Innovative Electricity Tariffs in Germany

In response to the nuclear accident in Fukushima in 2011, the German government decided to withdraw from nuclear power. This turnaround accelerated the transition of the German electricity system from a fossil fuel and nuclear power dominated electricity system to a renewable energy dominated one. The national aim is to reach a share of renewable energy sources of 80% until 2050. However, the major disadvantage of power generation from renewable energy sources like wind or photovoltaic is that they are hard to predict and to control as the availability of these resources is unstable. The challenge is therefore to manage supply and demand of electricity efficiently. In order to meet this challenge, the development of an intelligent electricity grid (“smart grid”) has started. In this smart grid private households should play a role as adaptive consumers who shift their electricity consumption according to the electricity production (from periods with low production to periods with high production) and who save a significant amount of electricity.

Based on this development my research focuses on the following questions: How to enable private households to play this role as adaptive consumers? Is it possible to make electricity saving behaviours part of the household members everyday routines? To what extend are feedback systems and variable electricity tariff models able to support overall electricity savings?

The results of a field trial on advanced electricity meter (smart meter) with 650 private households from April 2011 to May 2012 in Northern Germany will be presented. Three different types of feedback systems (including an iPod Touch based feedback application) and two different innovative and flexible electricity tariffs were tested. To answer the research questions, multivariate longitudinal analyses with regard to their effect on overall electricity consumption of the participating households were conducted.

MEISSNER, MIRIAM* (University of Amsterdam, m.m.meiissner@uva.nl)
Story Telling Debt in Trading: The Topos of Urban Public Space in Financial Crisis Narratives

A major challenge of narratively portraying the 2008 financial crisis consists in representing the debt and the multiple ways in which debt – as the underlying asset of divergent financial derivative instruments – is traded today. In particular, the representation of financial securitization, connecting private and public debt with mechanisms of financial market speculation, requires narrative techniques that make it possible to meaningfully interrelate a multiplicity of private and institutional actors, temporal and geographical coordinates, as well as political and technological influencing factors.

In view of this challenge, this paper explores various filmic and literary narratives that deal with the 2008 financial crisis and its far-reaching socio-economic impacts. In particular, the paper explores how urban public space is portrayed in such narratives. I argue that urban public space in popular cultural representations of this crisis features as a narrative instrument – a topos – that points out how both the individual and organizational risks upon which contemporary speculation draws are obscured due to strategies of financial abstraction and digital trading. However, as a critical gesture, the topos of urban public space often only alludes passingly to the inequalities that are produced due to financial speculation, while largely leaving its concrete practices and instruments unquestioned.

This paper forms part of a research project that applies anthropological and socio-semiotic conceptualizations of myth to narratives of the 2008 financial crisis. The project explores how certain narratives act as both social and cognitive strategies of dealing with complex phenomena, and as means of ideological communication.
Aspects of Measuring National Identity: Insights from Online-Probing

Since 1995 the ISSP runs a module on National Identity. With increasing number of participating countries a need to test the data for cross-national comparability has become necessary. Besides data analytical approaches, cognitive interviewing has become a popular tool to uncover differences in item interpretation. Two studies conducting cognitive interviewing could already detect problematic items in the ISSP module for Austria (see Latcheva 2009, Fleiß et al. 2009). However, these studies focused on one country and problems of cross-national comparability may not have been found.

One way to assess the existence of cross-national comparability is the application of online-probing which implements probing techniques of cognitive interviewing within web surveys. The project “Optimizing Probing Procedures for Cross-National Web Surveys” already conducted a cognitive pretest and an online pretest in Germany and will run its international survey in Germany, US, Mexico, Spain and UK in January 2014. A variety of items from the ISSP module on National identity are being analyzed. The data from the project give a unique insight into interpretation differences across respondents in a cross-national perspective.

The presentation will present results of the item battery on specific national pride which has been shown to be particularly problematic in the previous studies. The following questions will be addressed: Which problems appear in a cross-national comparison of the data? Which time horizons, for example, do respondents from different countries apply when they judge their pride on their countries history? What do Mexicans understand under the term “social security system” and is this comparable to the definition given by German respondents? How comparable are the understandings of “fair and equal treatment” across countries? How can these outcomes be combined with current data analytic approaches? What recommendations can be derived from the existing data?

RC33-565.2

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Ways to Uncover Cognitive Processes: A Comparison of Cognitive Interviewing and Online-Probing

Cognitive processes shape the way respondents answer survey questions: how they understand a question, retrieve the relevant information, form a judgment and how they communicate it. At the different steps of this process respondents can encounter problems.

Cognitive interviewing is a technique which aims to uncover the cognitive processes of respondents when answering a question and to detect problematic items in this regard.

In the last years the number of international survey programs increased. Cognitive interviewing is a valuable tool to reveal differences in the item interpretation across countries. The application of cognitive interviewing in cross-national surveys has so far been restricted, due to, e.g., restricted availability of cognitive interviewers across countries (Miller et al. 2011).

One additional inexpensive solution is online-probing which implements probing techniques from cognitive interviewing within online surveys. Although online-probing has been developed only recently, both techniques, traditional cognitive interviewing and online-probing, have been applied successfully to shed light on comparability issues of items in cross-national research.

However, there is still a remaining research gap. So far, both techniques have not been compared. Within the project “Optimizing Probing Procedures for Cross-National Web Surveys” data has been collected which enables such a comparison. The presentation will shed light on the differences and similarities between cognitive interviewing and online-probing. In particular, it will show what type of cognitive problems the different techniques are able to detect and in which context which of the two techniques proves itself more useful to improve items for future use.

RC20-356.3

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Trust and Social Classes in Russia and Nordic Countries

Sociological studies have shown that economic and social inequalities are increasing everywhere. Studies have also shown that there is a strong connection between generalized trust and equality (Wilkinson&Pickett 2010). Comparative evidence indicate that strong social institutions prevent free riding and other similar problems. The Nordic countries are in many respect good examples of generalized trust, well functioning social institutions and equality. On the other Russia is an example of low trust, weak institutions and inequalities. However there are clear differences between different social actors both in the Nordic countries and in Russia. In the paper we ask what is the role of social class in this respect? what kind of differences there are between social classes and trust? Can we find one Nordic model, or are there differences? What are the main differences between Russia and the Nordic countries? Our paper is based on 2010 European Social Survey data.

RC44-727.6

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Brazilian Unionism and Global Union Networks: A Shortcut to the New Labor Internationalism?

Internationalization of trade unionism is not a new phenomenon. It is currently presented as a “new internationalism” as opposed to an “old” labor internationalism (Blom and Ottervik 2011). The “new” view sees trade union networks based on multinationals as function as counterweight to the advancement of neoliberal globalization. The supporters of that view bear that such initiatives could eventually update the notion of international solidarity, which is part of the labor movement historical heritage. The global union networks of multinationals are nowadays relatively well organized in some branches (chemical, metalworkers), though many accuse them of encouraging an enterprise microcorporatism at the expense of collective action. Additionally, the labor law reform initiated by the State promotes wage flexibility and encourages subcontracting. The picture is one where “internal” front points to a worsening in both employment conditions and use of labor force, while the “external” front is open to experiences of deliberative participation within corporations. The paper aims to explore this apparent paradox. Evidence brought are: the quantitative dimension of the union networks, their distribution across economic sectors, their guidelines and prospects, all captured throughout available secondary data, as well as interviews with managers and workers. The deepest reach of the union networks is intended to be sociologically measured in a scenario of restructuring, privatization and attacks on social rights. Thus, the paper seeks to raise the point that, in fact, the gap between the “old” and “new” labor internationalism unvels an underlying material and symbolic cleavage which opposes an “old” to a “new” working class.

RC50-812.1

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Festivals and Living History. Tourism in the Age of Edutainment

The festivals of living history are perhaps among the most interesting aspects of the new cultural tourism and the new tourist culture based on festivals. These innovative processes of individual and collective identity construction entail complex interaction between re-enactors, tourists and local community; strategies of tourist and territorial marketing; and new forms of exploitation of heritage. At the same time, however, we can single out some salient features of society and tourism in the late modernity: the consolidation of forms of leisure, tourism and cultural fruition intertwining education and entertainment; the increasing loss of historical knowledge; the growing need of territorial and historical authenticity; and the acceptance of new forms of relative authenticity.

The festivals of living history are effective instruments of governance and tourist development and can meet the needs of different types of tourism. However, in many contexts – as in the case of Italy - local authorities and scholars appear unable to take full advantage from the contribution of these activities and do not support them properly. Furthermore, the “seriality” of the festivals devoted to local identity or the new culture of slowness, as well as the inability to properly manage edutainment, are stifling not only the potentiality of living history, but, more generally, of the whole tourist culture related to festivals.

RC50-808.5

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Heritage and Sensory Tourism: The Long Way Beyond Post-Modernity

The increasing attention to the sensory and emotional aspects in tourism undoubtedly reflects the profound cultural transformations of late modernity and, in particular, of the societies most influenced by the Western consumption patterns. This attention involves - and at the same time reflects - a new concept of authenticity, of a hybrid and relative kind, more oriented to emotional and experiential aspects and less tied to contents and material aspects.

This change entails effects that appear to be particularly significant in the field of cultural and, even more, archaeological tourism: tactile and sensory museums, light and olfactory installations, practices of living history and experiential archaeology. These and other activities of consumption and leisure, aimed at recovering a supposed historical and territorial authenticity and characterized by forms of historical theming, are profoundly transforming our relationship with heritage and the past.

However, we are in a historical phase of possible cultural change, in which, both as a result of the financial crisis and because of the specific traits of the increasingly important Asian tourism, the current sensory, "liquid" and post-modern orientation could be overcome by a return of "solid" and material aspects.

With specific examples, this paper outlines some characteristics of the new cultural and archaeological post-modern tourism of sensory type, focusing on the relationship between edutainment, consumerism and the processes of identity construction, and tries to single out the possible developments of the current trends.

WG05-924.1
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Educación Inconsistente: ejercicio Profesional Desigual

Educación inconsistente, ejercicio profesional desigual. José César Mendoza-Cornejo
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En la historia del hombre sedentario, la desigualdad es patente. Crea las condiciones económicas y sociales para ésta “diferencia”. Este dominio es desigual, el rico aprovechándose del pobre, el estudiado del iletrado etc. términos que provocan diversidad y estancamiento.

Esta desigualdad es parte de nuestro actuar, lo mismo da ignorarla que ejercerla, se presenta en las instituciones educativas al no existir similares posibilidades económicas. Se debe inducir una educación con sentido humanista, con una educación integral del estudiante.

La solución es la formación integral del estudiante. Ambas aportan capacidad crítica, reflexión, análisis, razonamiento lógico para la toma de decisiones económicas. Se debe inducir una educación con sentido humanista, con una educación integral del estudiante.

RC42-699.4
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The Culture of Authenticity: An Empirical Study of University Students from Diverse Cultural Backgrounds

This paper is an empirical study of the influence of individuals' cultural background on their different experiences of authenticity. Due to a lack of consensus in the definition of the concept, sociologists have only recently started to study authenticity in an empirical way. This paper tries to contribute to this new field for studying authenticity by means of a quantitative analysis of open-ended responses to Ralph Turner’s True-Self Method with 138 students from La Trobe University in 2013. It constitutes a partial replication of, and a complement to, another research study conducted by Turner at La Trobe forty years ago, in 1973. Today, La Trobe’s student body is more culturally diverse than it was at the time Turner did his study. And 25% of overseas-born students, most of them coming from Eastern societies backgrounds. This is an opportunity to capture experiences of authenticity of individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds and compare them. Building on the works of Ralph Turner and Ronald Ingehart on self-conception and values respectively, this paper establishes two cultural hypotheses that reflect the Eastern/Western societies divide in relation to experiences of authenticity. Turner found no relationship between respondents’ cultural background and their experiences of authenticity. However, considering the more culturally diverse conditions of contemporary societies, cultural hypotheses seem to be worth exploring.

RC37-637.3
MENEZES, PAULO* (University of São Paulo, paulomen@usp.br)

Drifters and Borinage: From the Filmic Subject to the Historical Subject

This communication analyzes two important films in the history of sociological films: Drifters (1929) from John Grierson and Borinage (1933) from Josaphat Nainvils. The first show the herring fishing out of the coast of England, in the North Sea, as a struggle between men and boats against the difficulties of the rough sea on the way to find and catch the herring shoals. The second one show the very arid and difficult life of the Belgian miners of Borinage, focusing in their hard work by the introduction of the new methods from the industrial revolution by changing the animal driving force for the power of steam in an harmonic process and questioning the “natural” approach of a film like Nanook of the North. This new way of labor also makes this process acquire international dimensions showing the British Empire now as a huge commercial and industrial force. Borinage shows that against the power of capitalism, that in the process of reproduction of capital also reproduces the misery of the worst living conditions despite his arduous work, the only solution is the organized working class that struggles against them with their most important weapon: stop using the force of labor and consequently stop making goods and profits.

So, if Drifters is remarkable as the first documental film in history to put the working class in the central place as a film subject, Borinage is the first one to show the working class in the process to become an historical subject to change the world, like fiction has already made in Eisenstein’s Potemkin (1925).

JS50.3
MENEZES, PAULO* (University of São Paulo, paulomen@usp.br)

Is There a Difference Between a Sociological and an Anthropological Approach to Cinema?

This communication deals with the special construction of reality made by films which acquire significant epistemological interest when we are dealing with documental cinema, where the confusion and the merge between the reality of

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name. 641
images and the exterior "reality" that the camera faces are more frequent and undeniable, based on the theoretical assumptions made by Foucault in What is an author? and by Pierre Sorlin in Sociologie du Cinéma.

It discusses the documentary cinema by analyzing their relationships with the social knowledge possibilities they offer and the access to knowledge of the social reality they allude. This analysis criticizes the positivist foundations that organizes the documentary films and the positivist watch that audience gives to them, fundamental for the misperception of a film as the "real" itself and not a construction about it, inquiring the epistemological potentialities of the kind of information those images suggest. So, if we can think that these films bring information about what is shown by its images and sounds, we can also think that they bring more information about the values, evaluations and hierarchies that institute the filmic narrative made by the film maker.

Finally, I interpret the film Les Maîtres Fous, by Jean Rouch, as a Discourse and not as a Discourse. This option force the analyst to catch an epistemological detour where the film is no longer seen as evidence of their stories but inquired in the fundamental concepts of its filmic narrative, dialectic units of form and content. The analysis point out the principles and elements imbricated in the options assumed by the director in order to constitute a filmic narrative discourse that should be seen as a general and natural truth about the "other" (a ritual) and not a discourse that alludes something else (the French colonial heritage).

MENEZES, PEDRO* (University of Brasilia - Brasil, pedromenezes89@gmail.com)

Authorship and Curatorship: The Active Face of the World Music’s Passive Work

This is a research about Putumayo, a NY based label of World Music collections. On its own words, the label's work consists in organizing collection that gather music from "exotic places where the music originated" so the rest of the world could know about that culture "as it is". But what we observed in the research activity is that the curatorial work of the label brings a strong authorship signature: the label isn't only (passively) exposing the cultures in their own native terms, but (actively) substantially constituting them based in its New Yorker grammar. In light of this, the article aims to show how passive and disinterested curatorship gets also active and interested acts of authorship: world cultures are not merely being organized, but formed too. The one who selects, believing that can do it, is also the one that creates. In this way, the article lays on the meaning for the misperception of a film as the "real" itself and not a construction of the exterior "reality" that the camera faces are more fragrant and undeniable, based on the theoretical assumptions made by Foucault in What is an author? and by Pierre Sorlin in Sociologie du Cinéma.

MENJIVAR, CECILIA* (Arizona State University, menjivar@asu.edu)

Title of Paper: Multisided Violence and the State in the Lives of Guatemalan and Salvadoran Women

This paper examines the root causes of violence in the lives of Guatemalan and Salvadoran women, who currently experience some of the worst levels of violence in the world in the form of feminicides (i.e., killings of women in which the state shares responsibility through omission or tolerance), as well as the state response to such cases. Both countries have recently created governmental offices and enacted a battery of laws to combat these crimes and both countries have ratified the 1994 Convention of Belém do Pará, Brazil, yet, levels of crimes against women have continued undiminished. Impunity is rampant and only a small fraction of these crimes are ever prosecuted and an even smaller share result in convictions. And while a UN 2012 report places El Salvador's feminicide rate as the worst in the world, this country also has enacted a total ban on abortions, under any circumstance, even when the mother's life is in danger. Based on years of fieldwork in Guatemala and observations from El Salvador, I argue that these various forms of violence are deeply connected and have roots in multisided violence composed of structural, symbolic, political and everyday forms of violence. I move away from explanations that focus on individual acts of aggression against women (which for the countries I examine are often are couched in machismo) to focus on extrapersonal structures that create conditions that permit such acts. The persistence of multisided violence may not cause the horrific crimes of feminicide to occur but, I reason, the intertwined nature of these various forms of violence paves the way for these more visible forms of violence to take place and also sustains conditions of impunity on the part of the governments.

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An Operational Framework for Addressing Socio-Political Environment of Disaster Risk Reduction-Oriented Spatial Planning

Spatial planning plays a significant role in disaster risk reduction (DRR); UN-HABITAT has proposed methods and implementation strategies of spatial planning at local level in this context (UN Habitat 2011). However, DRR has only partially taken this into account in the development and the implementation of numerous spatial plans. Local level socio-political environment (SPE) plays a significant role in effective and functional spatial planning. Lack of good governance, incompetency from institutions involved and corruption hinder the policy planning and implementation procedure, mostly in developing countries. This paper addresses particularly the need for a comprehensive understanding of the local socio-political conditions in context of DRR that hinder the planning process and implementation, using the developing countries examples: Mongolia Port City in Bangladesh and Medellin in Colombia. Both of these locations stand as opposite surges in Mongolia and flash flooding in Medellin. The obvious differences between them (cultural environment, social structure, level of economic development, intensity of the natural hazards, city size etc.) are considered to define the SPE which may be common to different areas in the developing world. Our findings show that in the studied regions, spatial planning is not given enough importance in local level DRR planning. Its implementation is difficult because of lack of coordination and conflicting interests between different stakeholders and also external influence from development partners. The methodology applied in this paper to address the socio-political dimensions of planning procedure is applicable to other similar contexts and that will contribute to global DRR.

MENOLD, NATALJA* (Leibniz Institute Social Sciences, natalja.menold@gesis.org)

Effects of Rating Scale Polarity on Attitude Measurements with Latent Variables

Beside the item content, rating scales represent a central data base for survey measures. Attitudes are often measured by a certain number of items thought to present a latent concept. This paper focuses on the polarity of rating scales and its impact on the attitude measurements with latent variables. With respect to social psychology, bipolar and unipolar rating scales are distinguished - both polar schemes reflect two opposing alternatives (e.g. agree-disagree) with a conceptual zero as midpoint (neither/nor). Unipolar scales (e.g. level of importance; do not agree –agree) reflect varying levels of the same dimension with the middle category presenting the concept's dimension's midpoint (e.g. moderate). In surveys so called "mixed" rating scales are often used, as for instance a unipolar rating scale with a midpoint that reflects a conceptual zero point.

The present study addresses the question how attitude measures with latent variables are affected by unipolar, bipolar and mixed rating scales. A 2x2 randomized experimental design was implemented varying polarity (unipolar vs. bipolar) and middle category (matching vs. non-matching to scale polarity). Different attitude constructs were measured using these rating scales. The effect of rating scale formats on item loadings, error terms and dimensionality of items were assessed using Confirmatory Factor Analyses (CFAs). The effects were also modeled and tested with help of structural equation modeling (SEM) taking response sets and certain personal characteristics into account. The participants were 522 members of GESIS online access panel representing a probability sample of German residents. The results show an effect of experimental manipulation on item loadings and error term variances. The effect of experimental manipulation on attitude measurements was mediated by response sets. The results are discussed in terms of their applicability for surveyors and researchers.

MERENKOV, ANATOLY* (Ural Federal University , anatoly.mer@gmail.com)

Problems of Recognition Extremist Information on the Internet

In recent years, there is an increase of extremist activities in different countries in the world. Terrorist organizations skillfully recruited new supporters. Internet is one way of attracting people to the organization of extremist activities. Information on extremist activities are placed on websites explicitly or implicitly or lead actions aimed at destabilizing the political situation in the country and poses a threat to the health and life of many people. Internet users are not always able to clearly define which kind of information they receive from different sites is really extremist information.

In 2013, we conducted the research in a large industrial center of Yekaterinburg (Russia). The method of research is case-study. The aims are to examine
the problems of recognition of the materials that aimed at promoting extremism and to implement actions that destabilize the political situation in the country. 2000 respondents were interviewed. They are representatives of different social groups.

The study shows that 67% of people consider that extremist information provides different methods of manufacturing explosives. Using it, one can see people, who suggests ideas of how to use it. Thus, the groups of teenagers appear who are able to commit dangerous acts against law enforcement and private citizens. 57% of people believes that extremist information calls for the approval of the advantages of one nation over the other, 53% of respondents believes that extremist information means call for terrorist acts. In this case, 17 % of school students and college students mention the difficulties in discerning which information is really extremest. 65% respondents expresses the need for training, especially young people in order to identify the information in the Internet which encourages extremism.

WG05-927.3
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Local Development Agencies

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES
In order to fight the origins of generational poverty, the Mexican government has promoted the joint participation of the benefitted communities, fostering a culture of co-responsibility.

The Social Development Ministry (SEDESOL) designed the Productive Options Program, the support modes are: Local Development Agencies; Integrating Funds; Mentor Networks, and the Joint Financing Fund. These Agencies focus on developing the skills and abilities of individuals, families, social groups and POs (producers’ organizations) that live in areas classified as critical, such as native zones in the rural milieu, which are marginalized and made up of settlements or towns of up to 14,999 inhabitants.

The purpose of this study is to analyze Local Development Agencies as social policy instruments to fight poverty from the micro-regional standpoint.

The structure and legal framework of the Agencies in question correspond to that of a civil society organization, whose challenge is to foster micro-regional development.

This model involved a cut in the budget for social policy and a reformulation of the objectives and scope thereof. From the mid-90s to date, programs to overcome poverty have become income transfer instruments to invest in human capital.

The neoliberal proposal set forth by Milton Friedman, crystallizes on how the State has to face the problem of poverty. That is, it aims to let society know how much it costs to support the poor. Through the Programs designed to alleviate poverty, the Mexican government assumes that the poor are ready and able to overcome the generational poverty status. However, the government is only investing in improving the labor force.

RC35-604.2
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Magic in Social and Natural Worlds: Planting New and More Colorful Technologies in South Africa

Scientific knowledge and technological artifacts travel with experts from centers of knowledge production to the places where they are translated, over an un-even global terrain and amidst a social history of technological failures and coercive public policies. While global in their extent and consequences, however, techno-scientific facts are emplaced and co-constructed within specific sociocultural circumstances and cultural conditions. As a consequence, accounting for a techno-scientific practice can only be made with regard to processes of local social and institutional transformation. Within a context of risk and uncertainty about water resources – real or perceived – South Africans are faced with a variety of technological options that will affect the nature of these arrangements. Focusing on a ‘disaster mitigation’ approach in a United Nations World Heritage Site in South Africa, I have positioned myself at the access points at which ‘experts’ and ‘lay’people meet to discuss the “green economy”. Considering the various ways in which a “green technology” is conceptualized, I probe at the concept of ‘trust’ and how it mediates societies relationship with science and technology. In the process I ask: What makes an expert an expert? What empirical factors make-up and account for conceptual innovation? When does an object become a technology? When does it become a problem? And might the object of that problem offer any analytical and methodological tools that are interdisciplinary and area specific?

TG03-935.1
MERTENS, DONNA* (Gallaudet University, donna.mertens@gallaudet.edu)

Indigenous Pathways in Social Research: Addressing Inequities Part I

Indigenous populations live the issues of human rights violations as part of their legacy of colonialism. The ray of hope that emerges in relation to this experience is that Indigenous researchers have successfully negotiated the Northern educational system without losing their indigenous cultural heritage. The indigenous researchers and their allies in this group of papers frame culturally responsive research to confront regimes that have restricted their rights in the past. The voices of indigenous researchers explore their pathways to social research and the use of research to address human rights in their communities. Shawn Wilson, a First Nations member of the Cree tribe, provides insights into how research can be used to address human rights through an Indigenous lens in his presentation: Conducting the Ceremony of Research. Exploring the sacredness of relationships in research with consequences for supporting human rights. The second presentation, Indigenous Knowledge Systems by Motheo Koitsiwe, a member of the Bathlhoko tribe from South Africa. His research in Indigenous Knowledge systems challenges the restrictive educational and governmental systems and supports the realization of human rights, not only in his tribal community, but more broadly in South Africa. The third presentation will be by Teresa Sorde, a research from Spain, who works with the indigenous Roman community by building their capacity to work as co-researchers to address issues related to the injustices experienced by Roma. The fourth presentation will be on “Coloniality of Knowledge and Indigenous Researchers and Epistemologies” by Cesar Cisneros from Mexico; the business practice of the global dynamics of capitalism is discussed in relation to a knowledge divide that is associated with epistemic violence. Donna Mertens, a transformative researcher from the United States, will provide the final commentary in a presentation titled: Indigenous Researchers and Social Transformation.

TG04-947.6
MERVIÖ, MIKA* (Kibi International University, mm@tintti.net)

Japanese Artistic Traditions: Mimikësi, Politeia and Re-Interpretation

My paper analyses the representation and perfecting of reality (mimikësi) by visual arts in Japan and how the different traditions of art have been connected to changes in Japanese society and culture. The Japanese state was slow to realize how important visual arts for the Japanese society and culture and that visual arts have a huge influence home and abroad. The idea of state being responsible for promoting the cultural life of people or the idea of cultural rights of people are rather foreign to Japanese society. However, the whole idea of “being Japanese” is very much a cultural reconstruction and the Japanese state has been actively engaged in shaping that reconstruction together with other pillars of establishment in Japan, such as the educational and economic institutions.

The invention of tradition does not mean that they are all false or invented from a scratch. The refined tastes of upper classes served as a basis for artistic traditions that are officially associated with the essence of Japanese art and culture. The modern Japanese state presented the Japanese cultural traditions as a proof of Japanese cultural superiority and, therefore, there has all along been a tendency also to protect the “Japanese” cultural traditions. For instance, nihonga was seen by the early modern policy makers as more Japanese than yôga, regardless of the theme of painting and without much of critical discussion whether nihonga really is that uniquely Japanese. After all, both Japanese nihonga and yôga are strongly influenced by foreign and Japanese art by each other. My paper reinterprets the tradition(s) of Japanese visual arts and places it in its social and political context, as well as develops theoretical tools that would better suit analysing Japanese artistic traditions.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
harmony and the new era of even weaker national governance, accelerated by the process of decentralisation (chihō bunken) and deepening fiscal crisis (making politicians powerless and leaving people on their own) have imposed individualisation on Japanese people from above. This individualisation has already encompassed every corner of Japanese society and the impact has been drastic for families. While the Abe administration has shown determination to address foreign, defence and economic & trade policies, the issues of social policy have clearly not been given priority and have been left to traditional institutions, especially to families.

RC34-602.1

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Supported Housing for Young Adults: An International Comparative Perspective (Germany/England) on Housing Related Social Welfare and Social Inequality

In youth research the housing transition is considered one important transition to adulthood amongst others. Nevertheless it is not sufficiently taken into account in academia. As long as young adults have the resources to go smoothly through their housing transition because they have enough resources (financial, social, biographical and educational) this transition tends to be invisible. One of the reasons for this is that it is not as institutionalized as the transition from school to work for example. However, the complexities and reversibility of housing transitions, as well their ties to other youth-related transitions and social inequalities, become forcefully visible when the homelessness of young people is taken into account. Within social welfare systems, social housing related aid for this age group is rare, and usually given in extreme situations when housing has already become problematic. This is also often connected to other requirements, such as involvement in employment, training or education.

In this paper I will present the results of a qualitative study comparing two specific supported housing schemes for young adults in Germany and England. Both focus their support on housing as well as on the labour market oriented transitions of young people. My international comparative approach, which is theoretically informed by the model of “youth transition regimes” (Walther 2006), takes into account how the housing transitions of young people are structured by specific housing markets as well as by the housing related supports within specific social welfare systems. On this basis I will highlight differences and commonalities with respect to how social welfare systems can increase or reduce housing related social inequalities.

RC27-466.3

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GERSTER, MARCO (Konstanz University)

Hooliganism and the Dark Side of Football Events

Sport events in general and football matches in particular are often clouded by acts of violence. Hooliganism is a problem that is widely feared and thus is communicated throughout the media weeks or months before the actual event. Descriptions of violence, flying stones, light injuries are repeatedly reported in the media. Victims dominate the coverage. At the same time the term “hooliganism” has very little analytical power, as it is used for all kinds of violent acts that occur during football matches including right-wing extremism. The underlying purpose when speaking of “hooliganism” is to make sense of seemingly “senseless” violence, to produce a surplus of order over disorder. From the hooligan’s own perspective the violence is by no means “senseless” but is restrained by a diffuse moral code. These rules are similar to former ritualized – and thus “fair” – duels, in which the combatants could achieve or restore their honor. In this paper we want to address the phenomenon of “hooliganism” from a cultural sociological point of view. We contrast the “public” perspective and the media imagery of violent acts of hooliganism with the self-concept of the subculture in question. This comparison shows that hooliganism is a deeply ambivalent phenomenon. It is both playful and serious, sport and “war”. Hooligans are peaceful and “invisible” in everyday life, while they are violence-prone as long as the “moral holiday” (Randall Collins) lasts. We argue that this in-betweenness makes hooliganism so hard to grasp by science, politics and the media.

RCS-101.4

MEYER, MAKI* (The University of Western Australia, 21096394@student.uwa.edu.au)

Transformations Of Cultural Identity: Japanese Mothers Raising Intercultural Families in Australia

Abstract:
Stuart Hall argues that identity is not about ‘who we are’ or ‘where we come from’, but about ‘becoming’ something. This paper explores Japanese women’s changing cultural identity by focussing on those who have chosen to leave their homeland and settled in Australia to raise a family. Selected from a larger study of mixed marriage, this paper focuses on three case studies of Japanese women who settled in Western Australia with their European migrant husbands and raised children in the third culture are the focus of this paper. It examines how these women adjusted their cultural values in relation to their husband’s culture and the new host culture, how they raised their children in a foreign land with a foreign husband, and the manner in which they retained elements of their Japanese identity, re-creating themselves through different stages in life. While their experiences demonstrate challenges, not least of which is a ‘cultural shock’, and racism, they also offer evidence of resilience and creativity in the negotiation of cultural adaptation. This paper demonstrates the complexity of the transformation of cultural identity, which is intertwined with the multicultural home environment, isolation from familiar cultures of origin, gender roles within the family, and the historical and political background of the society in which these women live.

JS-49.1

MEYER, MICHELLE* (Texas A&M University, mmeyer@arch.tamu.edu)

Social Capital, Organizations, and Disasters: Theoretical Insights from Four Communities

Social capital, especially among community organizations, is central to the US Federal Emergency Management Agency’s “Whole Community Approach” for disaster resiliency, in which four of the six resiliency themes focus on social capital. Organizational social capital benefits both individual organizations and produces collective benefits for the whole network, including knowledge creation and sharing, generating financial resources, and creating innovations (Cohen and Prusak 2001; Lesser 2009; Reagans and McEvily 2003). Further, it affects efficiency and effectiveness important to social service and nongovernmental organizations (Reagans & McEvily 2003). In disaster settings, social capital among emergency management organizations fosters more efficient response (Kapucu et al. 2010). Yet, social capital research on organizations in disasters focuses heavily on emergency management agencies. Less research includes non-disaster response organizations as well as factors like disaster experience, organization type, and community setting.

In this paper, I describe theoretical insights for organizational theory and disaster theory drawn from case study research on social capital among community organizations in four communities. The case studies were all completed between 2012 and 2013 and include two communities that had recent disasters and two communities that have not. Further, three are rural (populations less than 50,000) and one is a small urban area (population 270,000). Based on interviews with nonprofit, emergency management, religious, and social service organizations, I discuss the benefits and difficulties of using social capital for community disaster response and recovery. Disasters present both obstacles and opportunities for the survival and growth of community organizations. Further, I argue that how organizations interact in networks, including legal and mission-related struggles, is key to understanding social capital for community disaster resilience. My results address how the ‘Whole Community’ is practiced as well as contribute to organizational theory about social capital’s effect on organizational and community outcomes.

JS-60.4

MEYER, MICHELLE* (Texas A&M University, mmeyer@arch.tamu.edu)

The Family Burden of Disaster Assistance

One commonly proposed, but under-theorized, component of community disaster resilience is social capital. Social capital describes the resources available through a social network that can be activated to affect the outcomes for the individuals who make up the network and the network as a whole (Coleman 1988). This concept captures the interactive aspects of a community that imply a capacity to respond, adapt, learn from a disaster, and effectively reorganize community life quickly following an event (Cutter et al. 2008; Norris et al. 2008). Thus, social capital can be both a private and public good that generates resilience for individuals and families along with communities as a whole.

Using surveys and interviews with residents of two Florida counties, one rural and one urban, I discuss disaster social capital and its role in families’ resilience. I apply a common social network measure—the name generator—to measure the availability and source of disaster-specific resources in individuals’ social networks. This network-based approach to disaster social capital shows the importance of family to disaster assistance. Individuals turn to family first for all types of assistance, and almost exclusively for financial assistance. This reliance on family results in extreme racial homophily of disaster social capital networks. Further, older family members are more often indicated as sources of financial assistance, which results in further pressure on their often limited resources. Finally, low-income and high-income respondents have similar disaster assistance networks, but high-income respondents will only use family for nonfinancial assistance and...
use insurance or savings for financial needs. This result shows the increased pressure on low-income families to help each other “get by” during a disaster (Stack 1997). At the community level, my results indicate that privatized social capital may not result in outcomes for the entire community, instead following familial lines that are often racially and economically homogeneous.

RC16-291.4
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SCHMIDT, ROBERT J.* (Technical University of Berlin, robert.schmidt@tu-berlin.de)
Collective Action and Collective Actors in Fields: Some Ontological Clarification of a Recent Debate in Neo-Institutionalism

The concept of “fields” has a lively history. Starting as one of the crucial conceptions in Bourdieu’s theory, it became a foundational concept of sociological neo-institutionalism. Today, different attempts exist to transform it into a general concept of collective action (Hoffman 1999, McGettigan/McAdam 2012). This interesting development is, however, accompanied by some weaknesses: Currently, individuals and collectives, especially organizations, are analyzed symmetrically as actors within fields. Collectives are only described as fields nested within other fields. What is urgently needed is an elaboration on how individual and collective actors are constituted, and how they are related to individual ones.

We take the distinction between agency and actors, inmanent in theories of practice (especially in the work of Giddens 1984, even Latour 2005), as a point of departure to discuss this problem. Actors – individual as well as collective ones – are special constructions of western modernity (Lückmann 1980, Foucault 1984, Luhmann 1984, Meyer/Jepperson 2000). They are often confronted with the obligation to act consistently in line with different kinds of rationality, often stemming from different field-levels. Agency, in contrast, is the essential possibility to make a difference in the stream of daily activity (Giddens 1984: 9), which is grounded in mental control over bodily activities. Although agency and actors are often actualized in an intertwined form, they sometimes only occur in a loosely coupled way.

Following this conceptualization, we can offer a more complex and clarified picture of individuals and collectives. It allows for a clearer distinction between (a) the properties of individual and collective actors, and between (b) agency and attributed agency. In addition, it allows (c) for a more elaborate description of how fields are nested within fields, for example how agency and actors are constituted by fields at the same time as they constitute them.

RC35-606.1
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BESIO, CRISTINA* (Technical University of Berlin, cristina.besio@tu-berlin.de)
Modern Times: How Organizational Time Structures Influence Society

At the latest since Max Weber, we have known that organizations strongly shape modern life – and also time. Modern society has been described as organization society, in which organizations diffuse across every sector. Organizations can, and do operate with different societal macro-logics that contribute towards operationalizing and implementing them: Enterprises strive for economic profit, media organizations disseminate information and schools educate. However, in doing this they use their own specific structures and procedures. Among them are time structures. We focus on such time structures such as projects, deadlines, timetables, time routines and rhythms, and show that these are not necessarily compatible with the societal logics they address. As a consequence, organizations act as Procrustean bed regarding societal macro-logics. In the same way in which Procrustes “adjusts” people to the size of his bed, organizations impose their time structures on society.

As examples, we use the impacts organizations have on media and science. Media logics dictate that new information is provided continuously. However, editorial departments of television channels or newspapers need stable (temporal) routines. So, editorial departments often privilege the coverage of planned events like international conferences or sport events. As a consequence, organizational temporal structures play an important role by selecting news.

The logic of science implies that the time needed for research and scientific findings can hardly be defined in advance. However, organizations, such as universities, have to plan ahead. So they prioritize research proposals which can convincingly promise deadlines. In the social sciences for example, this gives an advantage to empirical studies which – in comparison to theoretical analyses – can be more easily planned.

Based on organizational institutionalism and systems theory concepts, we develop a model which allows us to analyze the selective effects of organizational time structures on societal macro-logics.

RC48-786.1
MICHAUD, JACINTHE* (York University (Glendon), jmichaud@yorku.ca)
The Dilemma of Feminist “Double Activism” and the Pressure of Separatism

Feminism shares boundaries with other political movements, often acting in synergy with many of them. The term “double activism,” coined by Italian feminists, describes the position of feminist activists who are simultaneously involved in political organizations of the left (parties, movements, unions) and feminist collectives. The act of moving across boundaries – between the left and feminism – came to light when this double allegiance was presented as conflicting loyalties in the 60s and 70s by feminists advocating a complete separation of their movement. Double activists, who lived that experience, were criticized for not devoting their energies entirely to women and feminism; for not thinking and acting freely outside frames of reference controlled by masculine thought. The pressure felt was described as schizophrenia resulting from being engaged in two opposite worlds and not feeling whole in neither of them. This presentation is based on a comparative, qualitative research between two types of feminisms which have never been compared before: Québécois (Canada) and Italian feminisms during the 60s and 70s. The paper intends to go beyond the Italian case dominated by the traditional and the New Left and beyond the 60s and 70s period by showing that double activism was – and still is – shedding light on the political evolution of the feminist movement. This is especially the case today, with the renewed synergy found between feminists and other political actors such as young queer, anti-authoritarian, anti-colonial and anti-racist political groups. The paper will focus on the complex consciousness of double activists; the existential aspect of presenting oneself as a member of a political group while helping to create feminist collectives; and the simultaneous activity of bringing social struggles within the frontiers of feminism while seeking to bring feminist principles and feminist struggles within leftist groups.

RC2-391.3
MICHEL, PATRICK* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, patrick.michel@ens.fr)
Elements of a Socio-History of the Relation Between Nation and Religion – The Case of Catholicism

The nation has been, simultaneously, a privileged tool of modernisation (that is of disenchantment) and of the political, and also a potential tool of perpetuation of a new type of enchantment (which is a privileged space for the refusal of modernity). Indeed, should the nation become an object of sacralisation, it is ancient politics, funded on transcendence, that is then maintained.

One of the main actors involved in this perpetuation of enchantment has been the process of forced homogenisation aiming at producing ‘sameness’ in a fictional way. If the nation was calling for a progress of differentiation, it was only

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

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imposed in the 19th and 20th centuries while (re)producing indifference, and re-
sulting in violence.

Today, the reality of pluralism makes this fiction of ‘sameness’ globally incred-
ible. Should a space which can bring back the current evolutions carried by the
acceleration of globalisation exist, the best option would be the one that carries
the resistance against this process. In a situation that is characterized by the
disqualification of the absolute and the passage of ‘sameness’ to plurality, there
should be no surprise to the fact that we are witnessing some actions towards
the reaffirmation of the absolute and of ‘sameness’.

To explore this problematic, this paper will draw on the paradoxical relations
(and the successive reorganisation of these relations) maintained by the catholic
church towards the nation. In an orientation to follow the sign of the times (if not
to transform it, at least to inhabit it), religion and the nation are both categories
which share with intimacy the avatars of legitimacy, that is the rebuilding (and the
partial over-imposing) of complex dispositions to organise the religious. What it
play around religion and the nation can only make sense when dealing with the
contemporary redeployment of these devices.

RC14-245.5

MICHETTI, MIQUELI* (Fundação Getúlio Vargas, miquelimiqelitti@yahoo.com.br)
The Isomorphism of Practices and Discourses Between the Corporate Realm and the World of Culture in the Flexible Capitalism

Culture plays a central role in the “flexible accumulation”, but does so as a ‘resource’, as a way of generating economic value. It is in this context that arise no-
tions bringing together seemingly antithetical terms, as “economy of culture” and
“creative economy”. The study aims to show that in this new isomorphism of spirit’,
the world of culture seems to incorporate both practices and discourses from the
new corporate world, which in its turn seems to feed on the cultural sphere. In
this increasingly intricate intertwining between economy and culture, it seems to
be an isomorphism between the practices of companies of the flexible capitalism
and certain agencies of culture. Under the rhetoric of “organizational innovation”,
these agencies replicate business models such as the networking, horizontal, an-
ti-tiarchical organization, based on crowdsourcing and/or crowdfunding, etc.
In these new models of “cultural business”, content producers find themselves in
precariousness, with the promise of eventually monetize their creative
capital, they experience temporary and outsourced contracts. As Max Weber
teaches us, each form of capitalism needs a corresponding “spirit”, so that will
also be a discourse isomorphism between the world of flexible economy and the
sphere of culture. The discourses about the non-separation between profes-
sional and personal life, between work and leisure that flexible capitalism took
from counterculture is easily extended to current artistic and cultural activities
because such ideas refer to the historical separation between art and work that
founded the very category of “artist”. Through the analysis of similar practices
and discourses into the corporate world and in the cultural sphere, the study will
show how the precariousness has been rhetorically transformed into flexibility
and freedom and how, even under the rhetoric of alternativeness, culture in the
show how the precariousness has been rhetorically transformed into flexibility
and discourses into the corporate world and in the cultural sphere, the study will
founded the very category of “artist”. Through the analysis of similar practices

RC55-884.4

MICHON, PIOTR* (Poznan University of Economics, piotr.michon@ue.poznan.pl)
Parenthood, Well-Being Inequalities and Welfare State. Comparative Study of 20 European Countries

1. Income and wealth inequalities have represented a central issue of social
   policy analysis in the past. Nowadays the nature of inequalities and types of
   inequality is changing. The paper aims at analysing the inequalities in subjective
   well-being and its relations to life chances and key life course events determined by welfare state. The main questions asked in the pa-
   per: Does the welfare state reduce inequalities in people’s overall subjective
   well-being? Does the welfare state reduce inequalities in people’s satisfac-
   tion in various domains of life such as health or work-life balance?
2. The goal of the paper is to measure and compare, across European coun-
   tries, inequalities in overall and domain subjective well-being (SWB) based
   on subjective indicators of well-being. Doing so allows for the evaluation of
effects of economic and demographic changes in societies and to provide
information on well-being of different groups in the European societies. So
the first question asked is of diagnostic nature: what are the inequalities in
well-being of parents and non-parents among European countries? Are
there cross-national differences in the level of inequalities in subjective
well-being? Finally, to what extent do the vulnerable groups due to specific life
   courses stages (parenthood, marital status)?
3. The paper considers the broadly defined cross national, comparative analy-
sis of contemporary family policy as well as gender regimes. The paper will
assess if the cross-national differences in the level of inequalities in sub-
jective well-being of parents and non-parents can be related to the welfare
state regimes or to specific policies.

RC04-98.4

MICKELSON, ROSLYN* (University of North Carolina at Charlotte, RoslynMickelson@uncc.edu)
BOTTIA, MARTHA (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)
LARIMORE, SAVANNAH (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)
The Effects of School Racial and SES Composition on K-12 Reading and Language Arts Outcomes: A Metaregression Analysis

Structural vulnerability theory proposes that educational outcomes emerge as
organizational features of schools interact with students’ individual characteris-
tics. The organizational feature of interest in this paper is school racial, ethnic,
and social class (SES) composition. This paper asks the following question: “Does
school racial and SES composition affect individual’s K-12 reading and language
arts achievement?” To answer it, the authors conduct a metaregression of the US
social science literature published in the last 20 years on the relationship between
reading and language arts outcomes and the racial, ethnic, and SES composition
of the K-12 schools students attend. The authors employ a two-level hierarchical
linear model (HLM) to synthesize approximately 75 primary studies with 200 re-
gression effects. The tentative answer to this research question is a qualified yes;
students attending schools with concentrations of disadvantaged racial minority
and/or poor peers achieve less academic progress than their otherwise compara-
ble counterparts in more racially balanced or low poverty schools. Preliminary
results indicate that attending a racially isolated disadvantaged minority school
has a statistically significant negative effect on reading and language arts achieve-
ment. This relationship is moderated by the size of the sample in the primary
study and by the way the independent variable (school racial/ethnic composition)
is operationalized. Effects vary for different racial and ethnic minority groups
and the effects are stronger in secondary compared to elementary grades. The
emergence and widening of the race gaps as students move through the grades
suggest that the association of racial and social class isolation with reading and
language arts performance compounds over time, illustrating how school compo-
sition effects reflect the dynamics of structural vulnerability theory.

TG03-940.4

MICKELSON, ROSLYN* (University of North Carolina at Charlotte, RoslynMickelson@uncc.edu)
The Role of Integrated Schooling in the Development of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic, Just, Democratic Societies

Schools play a crucial role in preparing children for their adult responsibili-
ties as workers, parents, friends, neighbors, and citizens. Increasingly, in the US
and other multiethnic democratic nations this responsibility is complicated by the
growing demographic diversity among students, a diversity fueled by internation-
al migration. The central argument of this paper is that integrated schooling is a
necessary, albeit insufficient, condition for developing the social cohesion that
just, multiethnic democratic societies require to flourish. Using the United States
as a strategic case study, the paper synthesizes the US educational, social, and
behavioral science literatures on the effects of school and classroom racial, eth-
nic, and social class composition on short- and long-term academic and nonaca-
demic outcomes across the life course, with special attention paid to immigrant
youth. The preponderance of the extant US literature on the topic links integrated
schooling to improved academic and non-academic outcomes, and suggests in-
tegrated schooling is also a necessary, though, insufficient enabling condition for
fostering civic engagement in multiethnic democratic societies. Ironically, despite
this growing corpus of evidence, US schools are segregating by race, ethnicity,
and/or social class. To be sure, because of international and internal migration
trends, the nature of US school segregation has changed so that today it is much
more ethnically complex than the Black-White or Brown-White binaries of the
past. Nonetheless, studies indicate that today, as in the past, schools with concen-
trations of poor disadvantaged minority students generally fail to educate their
students. The paper discusses the implications of its findings for 21st century ed-
ucation in the US and other multiethnic democratic societies (especially OECD
member countries). It shows that opportunities for greater demographic diversity and
international migration pose for delivering educational excellence and equity to
all students.

RC21-378.4

MIDHHEME, EMMANUEL* (University of Leuven, emmanuel.midheme@osr.kuleuven.be)
Property, Patrimony and Territory: Autochthony and the Politics of Immigrant Place-Making in Peri-Urban Kisumu, Kenya

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The rapid urbanization currently underway in cities of the global South is unfolding under conditions of limited capacity of the state and conventional market mechanisms to avail buildable land at a pace commensurate with population growth rates. In the Kenyan city of Kisumu, there has been a steady conversion of peri-urban agricultural areas into urban land, as residents seek alternative ways of meeting the rising demand for urban housing. These migratory flows and settlements have over time spawned unique spatial structures and power geometries on the urban fringe, as immigrants from the inner city and beyond buy land and settle among the indigenous population. This paper adopts class and auto-ethnographic methods to unravel the socio-spatial transformations underway in peri-urban Kisumu. Using in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and ethnographic fieldwork, the paper analyzes the socio-spatial and political ramifications of land-buying and settlement on Kisiian, an indigenous peasant community on the western outskirts of Kisumu. The paper reveals that immigrant-host relations have been characterized by uneasy co-existence, feuds over land and social cleavages. The host community views the ‘immigrant invasion’ as an affront on their indigenous property rights, patrimony and territory—a development they blame for dwindling local fortunes and precarity of livelihoods, as traditional modes of subsistence are disrupted by the new socio-spatial order. Immigrant households have, on the other hand, devised elaborate socio-spatial strategies aimed at cementing their insertion into the emergent social and built environment. The paper analyzes these adaptive and defensive practices of immigrant households and situates their place-making practices in the broader urban morphogenesis over time. The study addresses vital questions of social inequality and structural power relations embedded in the production of urban space, together with the internal contradictions that typify the urban development process within rapidly transforming cities of the global South.

RC21-359.2

MIDHEME, EMMANUEL* (University of Leuven, emmanuel.midheme@asro.kuleuven.be)
The Mismatch Between Planning Practice and ‘Actually Existing Urbanisms’: Planning Responses to the Phenomenon of Street Trade in Kisumu, Kenya

Street trade has increasingly become an integral part of urban economies in Kenya following the onset of the structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) in the 1980s, and more recently the proliferation of globalization. In Kisumu, the increased presence of street traders in urban public spaces has however fomented a ‘clash of cultures’. On the one hand are private property interests (of capitalist investors) and the planners’ modernist vision of an orderly city. On the other hand are urban residents seeking alternative livelihood opportunities in the wake of diminishing formal jobs. The aim of this paper is to unravel the conflicts that arise out of these two contradictory worldviews on the use of urban public space. Using in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, mapping and ethnographic fieldwork, the paper interrogates a range of planning responses to the phenomenon of street trade in Kisumu over the past few decades. By extension, the paper situates the politics and spatial practices that have since been devised by street traders to fight back state repression and marginalization and to stake out traders’ claims to urban public spaces. The central argument in the paper is that both street trade and other forms of informal space production and use constitute the predominant mode of urbanism in contemporary Kisumu. Official planning practice is still steeped in prescriptive ethos aimed at producing the ‘modern’ city. There is thus a mismatch between official planning policy and the practical realities of what Shikin calls ‘actually existing urbanisms’. The paper contributes to current debates on inequality, informality, urban citizenship and the challenges of governance, particularly as they relate to contemporary planning practice and scholarship on rapidly urbanizing cities of the global South.

RC52-842.4

MIEG, HARALD A.* (Humboldt-Universitaet, harald.mieg@hu-berlin.de)
Weber's Ethic of Responsibility As a Framework for Professional Ethics

Max Weber coined the term ethic of responsibility in his lecture on Politics as a Vocation in 1919. The ethic of responsibility demands to take account of both the means and the ends of one's actions. Weber contributes to the ethic of responsibility with an ethic of “good attitude”: “there is an abysmal contrast between conduct that follows the maxim of an ethic of ultimate ends—that is, in religious terms, ‘The Christian does rightly and leaves the results with the Lord’—and conduct that follows the maxim of an ethic of responsibility, in which case one has to give an account of the foreseeable results of one's action.” My paper discusses how Weber’s ethic of responsibility can be turned into a framework for professional ethics. Key bridging concepts are (i) personal/professional autonomy and (ii) the expected degree of performance of professional work (quality, effects, efficiency, invested expertise...). I will explicative how an ethic of responsibility “takes account of precisely the average deficiencies of people” and can therefore be linked to empirical social psychology. Redefining Weber’s ethic of responsibility as professional ethics clarifies some open conceptual issues both in Weber’s approach (justification, evaluation) and in professional ethics (e.g., personal autonomy vs. professional standards).

JAPA-16.1

MIHARA, RYOTARO* (University of Oxford, miharayarotaro@gmail.com)
Global Presence of Japanese Popular Culture as one of the Cultural Waves from Asia

The presentation will focus on the overseas project of “J-pop”. Few previous studies related to this topic focus closely on the efforts of players in J-pop sector to promote J-pop overseas, especially their cooperation with government and players in overseas market, although such a J-pop's overseas project is planned and implemented on the basis of their close communications and relationships. In this presentation, therefore, I propose to understand J-pop’s global spread in terms of the network of agencies with central focus on the players of a certain overseas business project of J-pop and government. What kind of “power” “energy” and “motivation” is shared and circulated among their entanglements? How can we develop an understanding of the “network” concept through the global spread of J-pop? Being a researcher, fieldworker, and ex-government official of “Cool Japan” policies and business projects, I will discuss about possible answers to this set of questions.

RC16-297.3

MIHARA, RYOTARO* (University of Oxford, miharayarotaro@gmail.com)
Networking “Cool Japan”: Re-Considering the Notion of “Network” through the Global Spread of Japanese Popular Culture

It has been more than a decade since the global appeal and presence of Japanese popular culture (hereinafter called “J-pop”) became significant and was labeled as “Cool Japan.” Even Japanese government has recently committed itself to the overseas promotion of J-pop, and the resulting policy set has been called “Cool Japan” policy. However, few previous studies related to this topic focus closely on the efforts of players in J-pop sector to promote J-pop overseas, especially their cooperation with government and players in overseas market, although such a J-pop's overseas project is planned and implemented on the basis of their close communications and relationships. In this presentation, therefore, I propose to understand J-pop’s global spread in terms of the network of agencies with central focus on the players of a certain overseas business project of J-pop and government. What kind of “power” “energy” and “motivation” is shared and circulated among their entanglements? How can we develop an understanding of the “network” concept through the global spread of J-pop? Being a researcher, fieldworker, and ex-government official of “Cool Japan” policies and business projects, I will discuss about possible answers to this set of questions.

RC24-423.4

MIKAMI, NAOYUKI* (Hokkaido University, mikami@high.hokudai.ac.jp)
Public Participation and Deliberation about Nuclear Energy Policy: A Case Study of “National Debate” after Fukushima Accident

This paper explores the possibility of public participation in decision-making on nuclear energy policy through a case study of “National Debate” on energy choices after the Fukushima accident in Japan. Japan has been pressed to fundamentally reform its national energy policy in order to break away from the excessive dependence on nuclear energy. In the summer of 2012, the DPJ (the Democratic Party of Japan) coalition government at that time presented a set of national energy policy options, which ranged from the complete phase-out of nuclear power to partial abolition. In order to stimulate public discussion whether to withdraw from nuclear energy, the then DPJ government introduced the method of deliberative poll and invited about 290 randomly selected citizens around the country to discuss the energy choice. The deliberative poll was the first-ever public participation and deliberation about nuclear energy on a national level, and this paper focuses on the deliberative poll through the subsequent publication of the report. Being a researcher, fieldworker, and ex-government official of “Cool Japan” policies and business projects, I will discuss about possible answers to this set of questions.
about connections between public deliberative/participatory exercises and decision-making in energy policy.

RC41-698.5

MIKUCKA, MALGORZATA* (Higher School of Economics, mikucka.m@gmail.com)

RIZZI, ESTER (Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

Family and Non-Family Support during the Transition to Parenthood

Although today parenting is largely a choice, having children causes stress. Parents, especially of young children, are tired, sleep deprived, and stressed (Even son and Simon, 2005, Umberson et al., 2010). They experience financial strain (Stanca, 2012) and time pressure. Childcare, an activity slightly more enjoyable than housework (Kahneman et al., 2004) is in conflict with parents' leisure, freedom, work demands, and romantic relationships (Angeles, 2010, Lyubomirsky and Boehm, 2010, Nomaguchi and Milkie, 2003, Twenge et al., 2003).

Previous studies show that families and other networks provide extensive help to parents of young children (mainly by providing childcare and housework, advice and information, as well as material support, see: Bengtson, 2001, Chan and Ermisch, 2011, Coall and Hertwig, 2010, Hank and Buber, 2009). However, longitudinal analyses of buffering effect of family and non-family networks, and the interplay of the two types of support remain understudied.

Our analysis fills this gap in several ways. First, we test if the support available from family and non-family networks actually increases after the transition to parenthood. Second, we test the hypothesis that family and non-family support alleviate the negative well-being consequences of early parenting. Third, we assume the family and non-family support affect differently mothers and fathers' wellbeing.

We use the Swiss Household Panel to observe a sufficient number of transitions to parenthood together with detailed information on support available from relatives, neighbours, close friends and colleagues. To control for section effects, we use fixed effects (hypothesis 1) and difference-in-difference (hypothesis 2).

This is one of the few analyses explicitly testing with panel data the buffering effect of support from various sources during the transition to parenthood. It is also one of the few analyses testing if social support actually increases during the transition to parenthood, which so far is only a plausible assumption.

RC20-346.6

MIKUCKA, MALGORZATA* (Higher School of Economics, mikucka.m@gmail.com)

The Well-Being Gap Between the Married and the Never Married: Time Trends and Macro Processes

Growing divorce and falling marriage rates in contemporary societies suggest that the institution of marriage is in crisis. Indeed, analyses for United States suggest that the quality of marriages, as well as the well-being premium of married over the never married persons decreased over time (Amato et al., 2003, Corra et al., 2009, Glenn, 1991, Glenn and Weaver, 1988, Rogers and Amato, 2000, Waite, 2000).

This paper examines how the well-being gap between the married and the never married changed over time and it tests the hypothesis that this trend has been shaped by the changing socio-economic conditions. In particular I focus on the hypothesis that the well-being gap narrowed because the level of economic specialization of spouses within marriage decreased. The idea that economic specialization builds the marriage premium has been formalized by Becker (1981) and is currently adopted in analyses of married couples (see, e.g. Stutzer and Frey, 2006).

I use data from the World Values Survey and the European Values Study for 87 countries on various levels of development, for a period of almost 30 years. Multilevel regression allows me to distinguish between the cross-country differences and the withincountry differences across time.

Results show that the life satisfaction gap between the married and the never married decreased over time at a rate that could close the well-being gap between the married and the never married may be explained by lower level of economic specialization within marriage. This result is policy-relevant, as it shows that enhancing traditional gender arrangements may be inefficient way of improving conditions of married couples.

RC06-118.4

MIKULIONIENE, SARMITE* (Mykolas Romeris university, sarmite@mruni.eu)

KANOPIENE, VIDA (Mykolas Romeris university)

Women and Men As Providers of Informal Social Assistance: The Case of Lithuania

Viewed from configurational perspective, family is a complex set of personal ties and interdependencies that extend far beyond it's boundaries and include not only more distant kinship, but also friends (Widmer, 2010). Basing on this theoretical approach, the roles of women and men in informal social support networks are explored in the paper. This makes a novelty of research, because most commonly gender differences in provision of informal care and assistance within a family of procreation and a family of orientation are discussed in a literature, leaving aside the commitments to the other persons.

The paper examines the peculiarities of informal mutual social support networks, focusing on the place of women and men - close relatives, distant kinship or friends / neighbours in these networks. Individual experiences in giving and receiving assistance are discussed and personal views regarding the expected potential providers of instrumental and emotional support (i.e., persons who would be addressed and asked for a help in case of urgent need) are analysed from gender perspective, basing on complex Lithuanian data: (1) the results of the questionnaire survey carried out at the end of 2011 - beginning of 2012 (a sample – 2000 respondents, representing national population born respectively in 1950-1955, 1960-1965, 1970-1975 and 1980-1985); (2) the findings of the in-depth interviews with 23 fathers (representing of the same birth cohorts), conducted in summer of 2012 in the six regions of Lithuania.

The investigations were accomplished in a frame of the four years research project “Trajectories of family models and social networks: intergenerational dimension”, financed by the European Social Fund (ESF).

RC44-736.1

MILKMAN, RUTH* (City University of New York, rmilkman@gc.cuny.edu)

Book Critic for Informal Labor, Formal Politics and Dignifying Discontent in India

Book critic for RC44 author meets critic session

RC48-781.1

MILKMAN, RUTH* (City University of New York, rmilkman@gc.cuny.edu)

LUCE, STEPHANIE (City University of New York)

LEWIS, PENELOPE (City University of New York)

Changing The Subject: Occupy Wall Street's Achievements and Prospects In Comparative Perspective

Occupy Wall Street burst onto the scene in New York City in September 2011. It was partly inspired by social movements in the Middle East and Southern Europe, and soon after its critique of inequality gained traction with the slogan “We Are The 99%,” it helped to stimulate many similar occupations worldwide. In the aftermath of the eviction of the New York City protestors from Zuccotti Park and the similar evictions around the country, the U.S. Occupy Wall Street movement has dissipated. But similar movements have continued to spring up around the globe, and the social processes that led to the emergence of Occupy in the U.S. remain in place.

This paper explores the sociological roots of the New York Occupy movement, with particular attention to the changing U.S. labor market. Drawing on the results of a representative survey we conducted of New York City Occupy Wall Street participants in a May 2012 protest march, we analyze the movement’s characteristics and discuss its achievements. In addition, we consider various comparisons and contrasts between the New York Occupy movement and other such movements before and since, and on that basis speculate about the prospects for the future of such movements in the USA and elsewhere.

RC55-882.4

MILLAN, RENÉ* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, renem@sociales.unam.mx)

Social Conditions of Happiness. the Case of Mexico

Social conditions of happiness. The case of Mexico

The paper is based on a national survey that will be made in Mexico next November by the seminar Subjective Satisfaction about Life and Society. The paper will present the results of a group of variables associated to happiness according to the following levels. At the individual level, it will explore the consious of freedom in decision making, the expectations horizon assumed, and the perception of control over the future life. At the mediocentric level, it will explore four dimensions: a) social cohesion levels in terms of quality of social relationships (social capital), homogeneity of them, and conflict (family, friends, neighbors, work); c) quality of social relationships and decision practices in organizations (voluntary, club, civic
and political. At the macro level, it will be taken into account two dimensions as well: a) cooperation and public goods (for example, environment care or taxes payment), and b) quality of government. We intend to show that happiness is positively associated with the capability of making decisions freely and with the sense of control of our lives; with the presence of interaction spheres, informal or for formalized, without social fragmentation and regulated by reciprocity patterns; and, with the perception that our lives are built on cooperation with others and with governments that listen to us and consider our demands.

RC52-840.1

MILLAR, ROSS* (University of Birmingham, r.miller@bham.ac.uk)

Hospital Board Oversight of Quality and Patient Safety: A Narrative Review and Synthesis of Recent Empirical Research

Context: Recurring problems with patient safety have led to growing interest in helping hospitals’ governing bodies provide more effective oversight of the quality and safety of services. National directives and initiatives emphasise the importance of action by boards, but the empirical basis for informing effective hospital board oversight has yet to receive full and careful review.

Methods: This article presents a narrative review of empirical research to inform the debate about hospital board oversight of quality and patient safety. A systematic, comprehensive search identified 122 papers for detailed review. Much of the empirical work has appeared in the last ten years, is from the US, and employs cross-sectional survey methods.

Findings: Recent empirical studies linking board composition and processes with hospital performance outcomes find clear differences between high- and low-performing hospitals, highlighting the importance of strong and committed leadership that prioritizes quality and safety and sets clear and measurable goals for improvement. Effective oversight is also associated with well-informed and skilled board members. External factors (such as regulatory regimes and the publication of performance data) might also have a role in influencing boards, but detailed empirical work here is scant.

Conclusions: Health policy debates recognise the important role of hospital boards in overseeing patient quality and safety, and a growing body of empirical research has sought to elucidate that role. This review finds a number of areas of guidance that have some empirical support, but it also exposes the relatively inchoate nature of the field. Greater theoretical and methodological development is required if we are to secure more evidence-informed governance systems and practices that can contribute to safer care.

JS-51.1

MILLER, DEMOND* (Rowan University, millerd@rowan.edu)
GONZALEZ, CHRISTOPHER (Rowan University)

Dark Shades of travel: Death Tourism with its Legal and Social Implications

The growing interest of dark tourism, namely death tourism, where the confrontation with grief and mortality is met with the expressed purpose of experiencing travel that culminates in assistance to end one’s life is becoming more a central focus on the debates in the right to life arguments. This paper describes the emerging phenomenon of death tourism, to present briefly the social and legal aspects of assisted suicide in conjunction within the tourism industry. By employing digital media and virtual realities will become radically more immersive in the near future. It is not hyperbole to speculate that this could have profound effects for ways to be human in the digital age and the 21st century. This paper will explore some of the myriad issues – ethical, methodological and practical – that arise from conducting research, particularly biographical research, in virtual worlds.

RC38-650.4

MILLER, ROBERT* (Queen’s University Belfast, r.miller@qub.ac.uk)

Using Biographical and Family History Methods in Sub-Saharan Africa: Inheritance in Kenya

Inheritance systems and practices in sub-Saharan Africa play a key role in people’s ability to exit poverty, or, conversely, plunging them further into it. As land is considered to be the foundation of productive activities, it will be discussed how death tourism, to present briefly the social and legal aspects of assisted suicide in conjunction with the tourism industry. By employing digital media and virtual realities will become radically more immersive in the near future. It is not hyperbole to speculate that this could have profound effects for ways to be human in the digital age and the 21st century. This paper will explore some of the myriad issues – ethical, methodological and practical – that arise from conducting research, particularly biographical research, in virtual worlds.
years 12 and 13 rangatahi (youth) from Ngāti Kahungunu and other iwi (tribes) and Āwhina local community clusters participated in hands-on activities including marine laboratory and field-based activities, and (2) a project developed by Ngāti Kahungunu iwi Incorporated (NKII: the tribal entity for Ngāti Kahungunu) in partnership with the AVI, to increase Māori capability around marine resource management and provide pathways into marine science for Ngāti Kahungunu rangatahi. We describe the partnership approach taken to develop the project with NKII, evaluation of the Summer Cybrospace event, and research being undertaken to demonstrate that Āwhina and the AVI are having a positive influence on Māori and Pacific success in science-related disciplines.

RCo6-122.20

MILLWARD, CHRISTINE* (University of Melbourne Law School, c.millward54@hotmail.com)

New Fatherhood? Post-Separation Parenting Roles and Responsibilities In Australia

This paper addresses parenting roles, responsibilities and outcomes following marital separation in Australia (involving 15% of families with children). Recent research suggests a fathering paradox: although the proportion of lone fathers has increased in Australia over the past decades (now approx 2.2% of families with children) time use surveys show the level of involvement of fathers in everyday child care has remained very little. Despite fathers’ general lack of ‘hands on’ parenting skills, ideological changes to the Australian Family Law Act in 2006 mandated post-separation ‘shared parental responsibility’, which has been widely interpreted by lawyers and parents as a basis for equal (50-50) shared custody of children. However, a 2009-11 qualitative study, entailing three, in-depth interviews found that gender inequity in post-separation parenting responsibility leaves many mothers reliant upon welfare payments. This study included ‘tune’ fathers and mothers – ‘primary time’ parents whose children live with them most or all of the time – as well as parents sharing the care of children more equally.

The paper underscores the Family Law changes assumed a degree of interaction and cooperation between separated parents predicated on a new construction of gender in ‘doing family’. However, there is little empirical evidence to support this assumption, since (a) most separated mothers and fathers spectacularly fail to successfully negotiate parenting duties on a daily basis and (b) fathers appear more concerned with their own ‘rights’ while mothers shoulder a disproportionate burden of everyday ‘responsibility’ for children (even in ‘equal shared care’ situations where the children live half the time with each parent) – and this inequity mirrors the continuing greater levels of maternal responsibility within ‘intact’ families. Such findings reinforce the disparity between stated attitudes of concerned fathers versus their actual behaviour.

RCo5-815.5

MILNE, DANIEL* (Kyoto University, sanjohigashiyama@yahoo.co.jp)

Tourism Promotion and Disaster: Ethical Issues Faced in Promoting Tohoku Since March 2011

The series of disasters following the 2011 Tohoku earthquake severely affected Japan’s ability to attract tourists. This has led to a government-directed international tourism campaign of unprecedented scale for Japan. While international tourist numbers quickly rebounded nationally in 2012, those to the disaster-hit areas remain low.

The primary cause of deflated tourist numbers in Tohoku seems to be fear of nuclear radiation. This concern was also central in Tokyo’s recent successful bid for the 2020 Olympics, and is likely to grow as the Olympics approach. Public and private institutions in Japan involved in tourism, along with guidebook publishers and others, face a serious ethical dilemma: How to promote foreign tourism to the disaster-hit areas and support their economic recovery while being open and informative about potential health and safety dangers.

This paper focuses on this ethically-charged dilemma through examining changes in discourse in international tourism promotion amongst these organizations. The appeal to support both Japan’s and the disaster-region’s recovery through tourism activities was central to many of these discourses in 2011 and 2012. This included multiple-entry visas for Chinese tourists on the condition that they visit Tohoku, and JNTO encouraging travel agencies to offer tours for foreign volunteers.

In 2013, locally-based internet tourism sites and foreign guidebooks still draw on recovery in disaster-hit regions as a central motif in promotional discourses. However, at the national level there seems to be a shift away from focusing on the disaster-hit regions and of promoting international tourists to these areas to help revive these economies. This paper looks into causes of this divergence in discourses. It considers how these organizations and institutions face differently the ethical dilemma of helping those hit by disaster in guiding the practices of international tourists while keeping tourists aware of potential safety dangers.

WG03-922.1

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Contemporary Greek Myths: Visual Resources for Self-Transformation

This paper focuses on the use of visual media, including music videos, television programmes and films, by young people living in kinship, foster, residential and secure care in Scotland. It draws on a two-year exploration of practices of belonging that employed audial and visual methods (photo elicitation around spaces and objects; drawings of actual and ideal ‘homes’; recordings of sounds including music tracks then discussed in two interviews). The data produced suggest the importance of such visual media to participants in both blanking out and exploring difficult relational legacies and current circumstances. In particular, like contemporary Greek myths, television shows and music videos often portrayed difficult family situations similar to their own including parental separation, police raids, the absence or loss of a parent. Such representations and the way participants point to a complex interweaving of absences and presents cross-cutting the private and public spheres, (and often reflected and reproduced by academic discourses). In spite of living in a somewhat ‘confessional’ culture, prevailing normative family discourses generally discourage these young people from open discussion of such family circumstances. At the same time, the semi-public nature of these young people’s family lives is reflected in often voluminous case files, and the static histories they contain, repeated many times over at case hearings. Further such circumstances are often used as exemplars of dysfunctional/troubled families in stigmatising public, political discourses that divert attention from the structural inequalities that often underlie them. We argue that such visual media help to provide such young people with more fluid, more culturally accepted and semi-public representations of their experience and potentially provide them with resources for self-valorisation and transformation.

JS-71.2

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BROWNIE, JULIE (University of Edinburgh)

‘Taking Photos? I Don’t Do That Anymore’: Critiquing the Photo-Diary As Method in Ageing Research

Over the past 15 years there has been a burgeoning interest amongst researchers, policy makers, and funders in using methods that encourage deeper engagement with communities and offer participants greater involvement in the research process (Mitchell, Milne and de Lange 2012). This desire to use more emancipatory and decolonizing methods (Smith 1999) has led to ‘an explosion of participatory media projects’ (Luttrell and Challen 2010: 197). Little has been written, however, about how participants regard or (dis)engage with the visual as a method of choice. Over the past 17 months, a team of researchers from the University of Edinburgh and the Scottish Centre for Social Research have been exploring day to day kindness, help and support and the increasing role it plays as we age (www.livelihoods.org.uk). The research, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, adapted Bartlett and Milne’s diary making method (Bartlett 2011). Following an initial mapping exercise and semi-structured interview, participants were asked to keep a diary for two weeks recording mundane acts of help, support and kindness, offered, received, wished for or rejected. Participants chose the mode of production from a selection of visual (photo or drawing), audial (sound diaries) or textual (written or bet). Based upon semi-structured interviews and 45 diaries, this paper presents a critique of the visual as a diaries making method and an exploration of its limitations.

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RC37-640.5

MILSTEIN, DENISE* (Columbia University, denichag@gmail.com)

Authoritarianism and Paths of Resistance in Latin America

How does political crisis and, more specifically, repression, transform artistic movements and their evolution? And how do the paths that artists take in contexts of crisis shape the cultural environment in which citizens respond and resist? Authoritarianism in Latin America during the 1960s and 1970s spawned bifurca-
tions and the re-drawing of boundaries in and between artistic movements. This paper explores the separation of political from cultural resistance as one such bifurcation among groups of musicians facing military dictatorship in Uruguay and Brazil during this period. Comparison of four musical movements sheds light on how repression transformed artistic trajectories in each country. Politically engaged artists and countercultural artists developed distinct trajectories that were spatially selective.

The development of sustainable urban structures in shrinking cities with large-scale funding programs. The approval for funding is based on defining areas of preferred investment and areas of disinvestment and demolition. (3) Municipal social housing policies and the allocation of low-income renters by housing companies are spatially selective.

Hence, the author assumes that the small-scale social polarization in the housing estates is reinforced by conflicting investment strategies of public and private actors, by contrasting rental policies of public and private landlords and by the withdrawal of the municipalities regarding to socially stabilizing measures from areas of disinvestment and demolition. Apparently dealing with urban decline is hereby restored to power distribution of power and resources to the actors, their divergent interests and the lack of incentives to cooperation. To develop these arguments the author analyses the case of the continuously shrinking East German city Cottbus.

The paper investigates the influence of local governance and planning practices on the increasing social polarization of neighborhoods in large housing estates in shrinking East German cities.

Despite significant outmigration of middle-class families the housing estates did not experience a collective downgrading as predicted in the early 1990s after the reunification. Instead 20 years after there can be observed a small-scale patchwork pattern of stable and impoverished neighborhoods. The author argues that the uneven development is not only triggered by the demand-driven housing market in the shrinking cities and by segregation patterns caused by the GDR housing policy. Likewise this development is reinforced by specific planning and governance processes: (1) The Federal Government of Germany supports the development of sustainable urban structures in shrinking cities with large-scale funding programs. The approval for funding is based on defining areas of preferred investment and areas of disinvestment and demolition. (2) There are a growing number of real estate investments in low-quality housing stocks. These private market actors often pursue investment and rental strategies that are contrary to the municipal development/ demolition plans. (3) Municipal social housing policies and the allocation of low-income renters by housing companies are spatially selective.

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really benefit from their positive image in their living experience. By examining educational and occupational attainments of the second generation of Cambodians refugees in France, I will show aspects of discrimination encountered by them as a model minority. I use interviews collected from my field research conducted between 2010 and 2011 for this analysis.

WG02-903.2
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How Is Multiculturalism Americanized and Japanized?

The idea of “multiculturalism” has spread globally and impacted on the ways of being “nation-state” since the 1970s when Canada and Australia enacted the official policies of multiculturalism. The United States is one of the earliest adapters of the idea to redefine its legacies of cultural diversity in the 1980s. Japan, one of the “weak” states in the strength of multiculturalism policies, modified it to a vision of “multicultural coexistence (tabunka kyosei)” for incorporating foreign residents in the 2000s. This paper compares how to accommodate multiculturalism as an image of national society in United States and Japan in entangled three layers: community legacies, national discourses, and global values. Both countries have had historical legacies to incorporate minorities at the level of the local communities. Recent tensions regenerate national discourses and redefine the relations with foreign residents, as well as sexual minorities, are typical examples of domestic scapegoats and objects of violence.

As ultra-nationalists and neo-Nazis themselves are very few in Mongolia, the problem is whether public opinion is tolerant of them. However, the public opinion in Mongolia are conflicting. Some argue that nationalism and prejudice against foreigners is common in the country, and that exclusivists are the “weak” states in the strength of multiculturalism policies, modified it to a vision of “multicultural coexistence (tabunka kyosei)” for incorporating foreign residents in the 2000s. This paper compares how to accommodate multiculturalism as an image of national society in United States and Japan in entangled three layers: community legacies, national discourses, and global values. Both countries have had historical legacies to incorporate minorities at the level of the local communities. Recent tensions regenerate national discourses and redefine the relations with foreign residents, as well as sexual minorities, are typical examples of domestic scapegoats and objects of violence.

As ultra-nationalists and neo-Nazis themselves are very few in Mongolia, the problem is whether public opinion is tolerant of them. However, the public opinion in Mongolia are conflicting. Some argue that nationalism and prejudice against foreigners is common in the country, and that exclusivists are the majority of Mongolian people, and that their activities are still in the margins. Which is closer to reality? Resolving the contradiction and portraying an accurate picture of public opinion will help in forecasting the future of nationalism and exclusivism in the country.

This paper presents a study of issues on the national identity of ordinary Mongolians, such as exclusivism, national pride, and aspiration of “national purity.” Using data from cross-national public opinion surveys, the study examines Mongolian attitudes toward those issues, by comparing Mongolia with Asian societies and post-socialist ones. This study also explores correlations among these attitudes, as well as factors associated with them. Hence, the study aims to offer a non-European empirical viewpoint to the research of nationalism and national identity.

RC02-54.2
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A New Stage In The Fragmentation Of Production: Economic and Social Implications For Development Countries

This paper deals with the implications on production activities, income distribution and institutional changes due to the significant changes taking place in the world of work. One of the most relevant characteristics of globalization in its productive and commercial aspect is the segmented organization of national and international production. A new feature of the present international division of labor is the participation of countries that opened recently to the world economy. This is the case of large countries such as China, India, countries of Eastern Europe, and Latin American ones, like Brazil, México.

The incorporation of these new actors in the global economic stage gives way to deep concerns, analyses and debates on the evolution of the economic specializations of developed countries and the industrialization strategies which are open to emerging ones.

Emerging countries have their own concerns regarding segmentation and the new trade models as it implies a great dependence to the MNCs in terms of markets, technology and organization. The new strategies require modifications to modify the structure of specialization and reduce production in sectors with price competition. They need institutions and incentives for the creation of knowledge and innovation. Thus, this paper deals with the following questions. What institutional arrangements are needed in order to make possible the insertion of emerging countries in knowledge intensive activities with high value added? Are the implications concerning employment the same as those of the international trade of final products? Do the observed tendencies towards a more uneven distribution of income, in both developed and developing countries, arise from the interrelation of national labor markets? Does fragmentation increase the negative effects in the distribution of income? Which should be the new economic and social policies and the institutional changes?

RC21-375.5
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Youth and Public Space in Hanoi, Vietnam

Since Vietnam began to integrate with the global economy and culture in the mid 1980s, public spaces have been greatly transformed. They have increasingly been privatized and commercialized, and become subject to surveillance and rules, mirroring the global trend. However, in Hanoi, a very dense capital with scarce public space, the consequences of this trend are not only a decline in public space, but also an intensification and diversification of use of public space, including increasingly informal activities. These processes resulted in restricted access to the city’s largest public spaces, which are mostly fenced off and for which an entry fee is charged. At the same time, the city witnesses an increasing use of smaller public spaces as squares. They have become heavily populated by urban youth because of their easy access (no fences or fences). The Vietnamese youth that grew up in the new era of globalization are today developing a new urban culture in the squares of Hanoi, manifested in skateboarding, biking, rollerblading, and street dancing.

Based on the results of 40 interviews with youth held on two squares in Hanoi – one located in the interior city, Lenin Square, the other one in a residential peri-urban area, Trung Hoa-Nhan Chinh – and 15 interviews with professional and institutional planners, this paper provides an understanding of the use of public space by urban youth and examines how they negotiate rules and restrictions and deal with other users. The paper aims to give an insight in the role of public space in the context of a new emerging urban youth culture in Vietnam, and in the dichotomy between tightness and looseness of control over public spaces.

RC54-870.4
MIRANDA, ALEJANDRO* (University of Western Sydney, alexomir@gmail.com)

Routines, Rhythms and the Mobilisation of Musical Practices

Despite the increasing interest in mobilities and cultural practices, the specific mobilities of musical practices have been sparsely addressed in the scholarly literature. This paper advances the notion of mobilisation of musical practices and its relationship with routines, rhythms and bodily gestures as a way to analyse the transportation of ways of making and experiencing music across networks of relationships. The specific case of son jarocho is addressed to explore and discuss this notion. Son jarocho is a musical practice originated in southeast Mexico and is believed to be product of the encounter of African, Nahua and Spanish-Andaluz traditions. It is nowadays reproduced, appropriated and recreated in various locations of Mexico and the United States, partly due to the migratory flows between these two countries. Practitioners have used son jarocho to elaborate discourses of authenticity and preservation of a regional musical heritage; however, it is currently also sustained, informed andreshaped by transnational linkages. I suggest that son jarocho is no longer confined to a bounded and coherent community or ethnic group (namely Mexicans, Jarocho, Mexican-Americans or Chicanos), but constitutes a complex form of socially established activity in which repertoires of bodily gestures, rhythms and routines are reproduced, re-appropriated and recreated across transnational social fields.

RC10-194.2
MIRANDA, DANIEL* (Faculty of Social Sciences, P. Universidad Católica de Chile, damiranda@gmail.com)
Inequality in Students’ Citizenship Participation Across Countries

Citizenship participation is a key element to sustain and legitimize the democratic system. Although citizens are assumed to have similar rights, the empirical evidence suggests that participation is characteristic of those with higher socioeconomic background (Brady, et. al., 1995). Furthermore, these inequalities would have an intergenerational transmission (Verba, Burns & Schlozman, 2003): children with well-educated parents have the knowledge, skills and attitudes for participate in a more effective way. The main objective of this study is to analyze the individual and contextual (school and country) elements that can mitigate/strengthen the impact of the social background on student’s citizenship participation, guided by the following questions: To what extent students’ participation levels differ across countries? Are these differences related to contextual factors? Do contextual factors affect the link between students’ background and participation? The central hypothesis in this study is that country contextual economic indicators as well as democratic indicators influence both participation and the impact of background on participation. In particular, we expect that in countries with higher inequality indexes the influence of students’ and school socioeconomic background on participation is stronger, reason why we pay special attention to Latin America, the region of the world with the highest inequality worldwide.

The present paper analyzes data from the International Civic and Citizenship Study 2009 (N=140,000,38 countries). The main object of study is citizen participation, composed by two dimensions: present-future and civic-civic. Whereas civic participation refers to activities that involve interaction with the local communities, civic participation is conceived as related to formal institutions. Preliminary multilevel results show that the association between socioeconomic background and participation is strong and varies across countries, however shows different patterns depending on the kind of participation. Some country context dimension has an effect on the levels of participation. Comparison among regions will be discussed.

JS-14.2

MIRANDA, PERPETUA* (SOPHIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (MUMBAI)) INDIA, pep30ct@rediffmail.com

Leisure Unites and Strengthens Family Bonds — a Case Study on Families That Spend Quality Time on Holidays Together

Family will always continue to remain in one form or other as the basic building blocks of society. Today’s world is one that is riddled with competition deadlines and the need for participation is strong and varies across countries, however shows different patterns depending on the kind of participation. Some country context dimension has an effect on the levels of participation. Comparison among regions will be discussed.

RC41-697.3

MIRANDA, PERPETUA* (SOPHIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (MUMBAI)) INDIA, pep30ct@rediffmail.com

Migration and Gender Inequality --- a Case Study of the Role of MICRO Finance in Mumbai Empowering Women and Transforming Their Lives

Many women in the unorganised sector set up small business, that require very little capital. These are essentially low productivity undertakings. However they are generally relatively more efficient than the small business set up by men because women are able to utilize capital productively. With the expansion of microfinance facilities credit is also now available to many of these small business, enabling the women entrepreneurs to expand their activities. Providing capital to micro businesses, set up by women has emerged as an important means of women’s empowerment. Empowerment of women is another important indicator of development of a nation and an economy.

The Researcher tries to unfold the following objectives:

*To identify the growing problem of gender inequality in cities.
*To identify the need for micro financing.
*How micro financing contribute to support and empowerment.
*How marginalized women’s lives are impacted by micro financing and the importance of replicating this phenomenon.
Transnational corporations have radically altered the urban landscape of many cities in India. They are housed in gleaming, well-maintained buildings with round the clock security. Within these workplaces, primarily middle class virtually mobile workers interact with clients and customers from North America, Europe and Australia.

This paper focuses on the workers who “service” India’s high-tech workplaces. Based on interviews with workers who provide security and housekeeping services we trace newly emerging patterns of gendered work. Traditionally female-dominated sectors, such as cleaning, have experienced a large influx of men as a result of the rhetoric of professionalism which is used to promote this work within foreign corporations. Men and women in cleaning make sense of the stigma associated with their jobs (in the context of both gender and caste expectations) while simultaneously stressing the technology-based, standards driven nature of their jobs. Similarly, men and women in security jobs highlight the militaristic precision demanded for their jobs while recognizing the low waged, unstable nature of their work in the context of subcontracting. In making these normative claims, workers define and inscribe new gendered rhetorics of masculinization and feminization. We argue that these rhetorics support the gendered segregations of these occupations, which are poorly paid precarious jobs for primarily male workers.

**RC15-275.3**

**MISAWA, JIMPEI** (Rikkyo University, misawa@rikkyo.ac.jp)

Rethinking Pharmaceuticalisation from the View of Japanese Context

Medicalisation is a key concept in medical sociology, and is useful tool to capture social control by medical profession. Recently, however, scholars increasingly are focusing on the pharmaceutical aspects of medicalization. Pharmaceuticalisation is defined as the process by which social, behavioural or bodily conditions are treated by providing in need of treatment, with medical drugs by doctors or patients (Abraham 2010). In recent years, although the concept of pharmaceuticalisation have been pervasive in some journals, the concept is still primarily a topic explored in scholarly terms. Indeed, according to Bell and Figert (2012), as of June 17, 2011, there were only seven thousand hits for “pharmaceuticalisation” in Google and only seven for the topic of “pharmacisation” in Web of Science. However, there is a need for the concept of pharmaceuticalisation, because the empirical phenomena, which medicalization theory cannot adequately capture or explain, are increasing. Though discussion of the concept is increasingly developing in sociologically, the discussion in Japan has been ahead of the game. Therefore, in this report, by considering the reason for lack of the discussion in Japan, I aim to reconsider the concept of pharmaceuticalisation critically, and to explore the availability of the concept. One of the factors that pharmaceuticalisation is not general in Japan is universal health insurance system. Japanese people can receive the same medical care at anytime and anywhere by universal health insurance system. Therefore, we cannot imagine the impact of pharmaceuticals is greater for Japanese people. That is, generalisation of pharmaceuticalisation without the point of social system would be hard. However, given that a lot of Japanese people use dietary supplements, pharmaceuticalisation might be affect individual healthisation. Therefore, by using pharmaterialisation that is associated with individual healthisation and social system, it might be available to analyse social phenomena of pharmaceuticals better.

**RC36-630.3**

**MISHEVA, VESSELA** (Uppsala University, Vessela.Misheva@soc.uu.se)

Reclaiming the Skin: The Tattooing and Piercing YOUTH Revolution and the Body-Skin-Mind Problem

All modern countries have recently experienced a “tattoo Renaissance.” This has become an essential part of what is here termed a movement for self-rights, the main driving force of which have been adolescents and young adults. Although tattooing and piercing, even in their more extreme forms, are generally no longer regarded as signs of social deviance, they are still viewed as “self-sabotage” since they not only pose a threat to physical and mental health, but also matter in re-definition of gender roles. They are regarded as signs of social deviance, they are still viewed as “self-sabotage” since

**Gender Inequality and Education for Women**

Due to rapid population growth, poverty and politico-economic reasons, the number of illiterates is increasing continuously in the world. In most society’s women have lower status, no access to education, less food and no health care. Work hours longer, have lowered incomes and little or no access to ownership of property. Normally in developing countries, the proportion of women literates is less than that of literate men.

Girls receive less health care and food than boys thus girls are malnourished. Due to illiteracy they also mostly work in informal sectors’ where pay levels tend to be lower. Gender specific inequalities are reinforced by unequal access to education. Girls often are simply not sent to school or drop out later, thus increasing the level of illiteracy among women.

Those who live in semi literate families, there is no pressure on women to receive education. Even when the motivation is there, other obstacles are permanently present. Women have to perform so many roles that they do not find enough time for fulltime or even part time educational activities. Fatigue, frequent or early pregnancies, caring for children and families, cultural and social activities and formal or informal employment, are among the many reasons for lack of time. Gender specific inequalities are reinforced by unequal access to education.

Present study will explore the dropout’s girls from schools and how it affects their future life and in turn loss to nation.

**Healthy Ageing, Happiness, Quality of Life for Rural Marginalized People and E-Health**
RC52-834.1

MISRA, RAJESH* (Sociology, rajeshsocio@gmail.com)

The New-Petty-Embourgeoisment of Professionals in the Age of Globalization

Ever expanding global corporate capitalism has all-encompassing influences; professional capital is reshaping the structure of the middle class. Professions once recognized as liberal and noble are being transformed into intellectual workers of the corporate sector of all kinds of societies. Professional expertise and intellectual capacities are being utilized for commerce and maximization of profit rather than in the interest of the client and the public. This applies to scientists, doctors and lawyers who already play the function of corporate capital on the one hand and perform the task of labour by producing the surplus. The growth of the knowledge economy world over has created vast opportunities for this kind and concomitant growth of the new middle class consisting professionals. A study of Indian professionals, working in various kinds of corporate sectors operating in different countries, reveals that they are undergoing the process of new-petty-embourgeoisment. The autonomy of the new middle class is grounded in the specialized professional knowledge; however, they work like intellectual white-collars and able to exercise lesser degree of professional independence. Furthermore, the ascendancy of new technology in all spheres of work organization has brought about a change in formal organizational relations which leads to work autonomy a class character of the new middle class, but at the same time it leads to ‘disskilling’. It has been found that more homogenous life chances and lifestyle are on rise among the professional middle class at the global level. It can be argued that they are moving from the old petty bourgeois nature and location to the new petty bourgeois class location as also subjective identity.

RC40-868.5

MISUDA, YOSINOBU* (Iwate Prefectural University, misuda@iwte-pu.ac.jp)

Reconsideration of Isigami Research By Aruga Kizaemon; Based on the Tutiya Takao’s Field Notes

We aim to reexamine both the distinguished monograph “The large family system and the Nago (serf) system at isigami hamlet, Ninohe county, Nanbu district” written by ARUGA Kizaemon in 1939, who is one of the founder of Japanese rural sociology, and some field notes and documents by TUTIYA Takao, who is a professor of economy history and participated in this research as a coworker but withdrew from it in midstream.

In this monograph, the serf system which was present at Isigami was investigated and analyzed in detail. From this monograph, ARUGA was going to form the "Douzoku(cognate groups) theory", which is the base structure of Japanese society.

However, when we read this monograph, we feel Aruga did not pay enough attention to the lacquer ware which a head family of Isigami produced in those days. It is thought that the production using forestry materials such as the lacquer ware or the mathematical was important for the cash income, because in this area the scale of rice fields was not so large. However, ARUGA does not describe the concrete situation of the lacquer ware production. How was the family system related to the lacquer ware production system?

On examining this question, we discovered some field notes and documents of Isigami research by TUTIYA. In this report, we try to consider the following points in reference to these notebooks and other documents. 1) Why did TUTIYA abandon a joint investigation? What was the critical issue for him? 2) In this critical issue, what position does the data of the lacquer ware business occupy? 3) Can we see something new when compared to the monograph by ARUGA?

Through these questions, we try to relativize the Douzoku theory and to examine the dispute over the Japanese capitalism.

RC45-741.2

MISUMI, KAZUTO* (Kyushu University, kmisumi@scs.kyushu-u.ac.jp)

Net-Base Theory of Social Capital

The concept of social capital has been widely accepted; however its theoretical significance in sociology is not clear yet. In this paper, we propose a theoretical device in order to make this analogical concept the key to integrate relation-theoretic theories of social relation, social networks, and social structure) in sociology. Social capital is analogy, the aim of which is to capture such mechanism that is similar to capital accumulation process in social structure. Every element of social
structure and every relation-theory as well should have relation to this concept to some degree. As a rule it inevitably has multiple meanings; on the other hand, it should work as a hub by which various relation-theories are consistently connected to each other. In order to extract this unifying power, we introduce the ‘net-base’. Net-base is a common attribute that provides a basis of social ties. Thus net-base implies a corresponding socio-centric network that consists of all the members who share it; moreover, configuration of various net-bases implies interrelationship between multiple socio-centric networks. We assume that accumulation of social capital is oriented by socio-centric networks embedded in social structure; then, net-base is an indicator in terms of which we can infer how network mechanisms in social structure condition the accumulation process of social capital. In making the inference we often need to access different type relation-theories, which will provide an opportunity of theory integration. Additionally, net-base is easily measurable by questionnaires on personal networks and social networks, as well as through personal and social networks survey. This network position makes it possible to locate ‘social capital’ in the storage house of relation-theories and to empirically find valid inference in regard to network mechanisms of capital accumulation. More extendedly, it should have integrity with the rational choice research program of social capital proposed by Flap and Volker (2004).

RC16-296.1
MISZTAL, BARBARA* (University of Leicester, bm50@le.ac.uk)
The Prime Function of Intellectuals and New Conditions of Framing Social Imaginary

The paper aims to enrich the existing reflection on the political role of public intellectuals by exploring the impact of the changing nature of the political and intellectual spheres on their potential to connect with an audience. It argues that the significance of public intellectuals’ influence in the political arena is determined by their ability to imprint themselves on a wider social imaginary through their “ability to perform” (Bourdieu, 2011). This ability, described as “social capital” by Flap and Völker (2004), is based on social networks of interconnected relationships, the complexity of the system and the visions of the past and the future. The paper’s theoretically informed empirical exploration of the intellectuals’ prime function, that is, the elaboration of these symbolic configurations, focuses on the fate of East European intellectuals who assumed the role of the creators of the post-communist state. Those dissidents turned politicians did best when they were trying to prove that they could ‘live in truth’, approached politics without any illusion. Yet their most effective performance in politics was not when they were in office but when they were in opposition. Today, East European intellectuals, like their counterparts in modern western democracies, are without much chance to be the practical politicians of tomorrow. The paper argues that the present diminished role of public intellectuals is a result of the new conditions of forming the collective imaginary. Following discussion of these changes as indicative of the new complexities and uncertainties of modern world, the paper concludes that the public intellectual’s role is being recalibrated through the proliferation of imageries that do not identify a dominant conception of the present and underling structural transformations and therefore are unable to provide dependable political and cultural interpretations of the present and a reliable guide for knowledge of the future.

RC20-356.1
MISZTAL, BARBARA* (University of Leicester, bm50@le.ac.uk)
Trust and Modes of Cooperation

The paper asserts that presently – as a result of the growing importance of networks of interconnected relationships, the complexity of the system and the innovative use of knowledge as sources of productivity gains – there is an increasing demand for cooperation. The paper critically evaluates theories that assume that today’s society increasing depends on externally regulated behaviour, so not on trust, to sustain cooperation (Cook et al 2005) and theories that argue modern society deskills people from cooperative competence (Sennett 2012). It illustrates that although today’s society increasingly ensures their solution to the problem of cooperation by setting their foundations in formal rules, yet attempts to act in the spirit of rational formalism are always complemented by the practical importance of various informal, based on trust, non-hierarchical voluntarily negotiated forms of self-coordination. Moreover, many current processes increase the scope for not role-bound and role-obedient conducts and therefore facilitate trust based social encounters. At the same time, these trends, which lead to the loosening of formal hierarchies, de-conventionalisation of organized practices and the case of the demand for trust, also create favourable conditions for trust abuse. In order to enhance cooperation, in the context of the growing level of education, expanding access to information, new digital technologies and the process of globalization, we should simultaneously rely on the both formal and informal means supporting social exchange.

RC55-882.6
MITA, AKIKO* (University of Tokyo, happiologist@hotmail.com)
Qualitative Analysis for Sociological Study of Various Conditions of Happines

What I would like to emphasize in this presentation is that now we need to turn to analysis of contents (not based on qualitative data for the sociological study of “happiness.” To say it objectively, we need to examine the methods and effects of detective analysis of research data from interviews or open questionnaires.

In this presentation, I will show the result of my examination. The examination has a wide range of open questionnaires treating them as short interviews, made on Mexican university students, who as we all know tend to answer “very happy.” As a result, three clusters were found, according to the regions, with different “conditions for happiness.” Feature keywords for happiness are: In the Capital, “above a certain economical level, nation and politics, charity-like service,” in Chiapas, the most southern border state, “economic problems, close people, religious consciousness,” in Puebla, a city in-between those, “autonomy or self-sufficiency, ‘around me’ or ‘social’ situations.” Naturally, many points are shared as well. Almost all the data used by social scientists for analysis about happiness are based on contents analysis based on rational choice theory, which will provide an opportunity of theory integration. Feature keywords for happiness are: In the Capital, “above a certain economical level, nation and politics, charity-like service,” in Chiapas, the most southern border state, “economic problems, close people, religious consciousness,” in Puebla, a city in-between those, “autonomy or self-sufficiency, ‘around me’ or ‘social’ situations.” Naturally, many points are shared as well. Almost all the data used by social scientists for analysis about happiness are based on contents analysis.

SOCI-980.2
MITA, MUNESUKE* (National Association Session, m.mita.vc@gmail.com)
A Framework for the Sociology of Future: Logistics Curve and the Axial Ages

Until the later decades of the 20th century, almost “self-evident” image of the history was that of the ever-accelerating progress. That image of history had the objective basis: statistics of the energy consumption, etc. However, it is also evident that this kind of ever-accelerating growth cannot be maintained forever. Biology is aware of the S-shaped “logistics curve” of every species, with the 3 stages: 1. slow foreflow, 2. of rapid or explosive propagation and 3. of the stable equilibrium with the environment. Our species in a finite environment on the planet cannot be free from this curve. Statistics of the increase rate of world population shows the sharp watershed around the year of 1970, turning point from acceleration to decleration. We are already passing the historical point of junction from the stage II to III. Macroeconomic meaning of the world system crisis in 2008 can be understood as the first crush of the infinite globalized-informatized system with the finity of the reality. “Globe” is a paradoxical geometry; infinite and finity. One is the utility of detective analysis and research with a weaker hypothesis; another is the utility of detective analysis and research with a stronger hypothesis to prove, test and certify. Another is that open questionnaire, a system we cannot say we have utilized enough, can be an important source of quantitative data. With quantitative data like this, we can effectively classify and objectively treat the elements of “happiness.” Sociology has the method to do it and it must be an advantage to the other disciplines studying “happiness.”

RC51-831.2
MITCHELL, ANDREW* (University of Kumamoto, andrew.mitchell.leeds@gmail.com)
Observing Fukushima: A Case Study of Japanese Nuclear Policy through Luhmann’s Social Systems Theory

Since the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster three years ago there has been much debate regarding Japan’s nuclear policy. These debates usually focus solely on the technological, economic or strategic issues at hand, or on the dwindling public support for a nuclear Japan. Whilst all of these arguments have their own strengths, they discuss specific points regarding nuclear policy with little regard to the wider picture. They all also describe what the political system should do to resolve the issues they raise rather than considering how the political system rationalises nuclear policy and the associated risks. By utilising Luhmann’s Social Systems Theory, this paper proposes to frame the different views on the nuclear
issue as a problem of observation by different observers within a functionally differentiated society. The paper shall discuss the technological, economic and public opinion issues surrounding Japanese nuclear power, demonstrate how these are first-order observations of different observing social systems, and how Japan's political system acts as a second-order observer of these observations. By understanding this political social system which acts to manage system expectation by introducing binding resolutions upon society (and thus deals in risky decision-making), the limits of Japanese political action when faced with technological risks on one hand and the desire to maintain Japan's economic and strategic position on the other will be illustrated. This paper concludes that despite the risks of and public hostility towards nuclear power, the rationale of Abenomics and emerging strategic threats in East Asia leave Japan with little choice but to restart its reactors, a conclusion which is consistent with current Japanese nuclear policy.

RC34-600.4
MITHCELL, RASHALEE* (University of the West Indies, rashalee.mitchell02@uwimona.edu.jm)
The Role of Demographic and Social Factors in the Use of Licit Drugs Among University Students from One University in Kingston

In Jamaica there is a growing concern related to the excessive use of licit drugs among young people. This is due in part to the rapid social changes that have been driven by larger global and local factors. These factors may predispose young adults to use licit drugs such as alcohol and tobacco. There has been limited research on the role that demographic and social factors play in the use of licit drugs among university students in Jamaica. Socio-demographic factors appear to have little influence on the use of alcohol and tobacco than peer influence, the quality of family relationships, and entertainment practices. The results of this study cannot be generalized to the population of university students in Jamaica.

RC29-502.2
MITRA, ARPITA* (KIIT University, arpitamitra@gmail.com)
Police-Community Relations in the Capital Cities of the North Eastern States of India: A Study of People's Perception in the Perspective of Community Policing

Apposite police-community relationship in India is still in a nascent stage owing to the asserted attribute of the Indian society. Caste, communal and religious discords act as a barrier in developing a widespread awareness of the common interests of the community. Community policing in India operates at the level of some programmes and not as a philosophy internalized by police officers. The present study seeks to explore the people's perception of police-community relations in the north eastern states of India. The study seeks to evaluate whether the awareness, sensitization and participation of the people in the community policing initiative by larger global and local factors in north east India has been successful in bridging the gap between the police and the public. The north-east of India has not aroused much inquisitiveness in academic research and more specifically in so far as governance is concerned. It has been an area shrouded in mystery due to its geographical locations and unique ethnic culture. The tribal culture has suffered discrimination and has been marginalised because of prejudices. The police too has been suffering from this malaise. To restore the trust of the people, it is necessary to appraise the diverse cultures and involve them in community policing too has been suffering from this malaise. To restore the trust of the people, suffered discrimination and has been marginalised because of prejudices. The people's is a double edged problem. Traditionally women are denied the think -

RC32-551.5
MITRA, NISHI* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, nishimitra@gmail.com)
I Was Not Really Imagining Myself in Terms of Becoming a Big Scholar or Academic... Academic Mothers: Power and Powerlessness in Academia and in Homes

Power and powerlessness are two poles of the continuum of life that Academic mothers inhabit by virtue of simply playing these roles in convergence with each other.

There's is a double edged problem. Traditionally women are denied the thinking and reflecting acumen and are seen as substandard contributors to the academic discourse. Interestingly, mothering is defined in many cultures as a full time responsibility and one that is the most treasured attribute of women. One the one hand, the thinking and emotionality are seen as opposed traits that logically imply academic mothers to be lacking in the basic requisite of mothering, on the other, women's intuitive emotionality is seen as coming in the way of a scientific approach required of women as Academics. This study seeks to understand women's experiences, positive and negative in terms of transgressing these straight jacketed boundaries and combining the role of mothers and academics in India, Brazil and South Africa and seeks to explore how strong traditions of family values in these cultures influence and impact women in the Academia. Some of the questions it seeks to address are as follows:

In what ways do women live these roles which are very demanding and challenging, also satisfying and fulfilling? What are women's obstacles, what are their strengths? How do academic mothers do a different kind of academics, maybe or a different kind of mothering, so as to satisfy their aspirations from these two roles, two lives? What are their tensions, how do they resolve them, what kind of adaptations do women make? What kind of a philosophy on life and work do the women adopt? This paper will analyse the different responsibilities simultaneously. The paper is based on in depth qualitative data that is deeply reflexive and drawn from 15 women Academicians in India.

RC46-764.1
MITSUI, SAYO* (RC46, s-mitsu@hosei.ac.jp)
Inclusion through Communication: Support Activities for the Learning-Disabled and Autistics in Tama, Tokyo

In Japan people are encouraged to include the disabled in such places as regular workplaces and schools as in some other countries. However, even now, one third of adults with learning disability and autism are placed in facilities for the mentally-handicapped, because many persons concerned do not altogether consent to the idea of inclusion as such, particularly when the learning-disabled and autistics inflict harm on things and people in the community.

This paper is based upon my research conducted in Tama District, the most populated suburban area in Tokyo, to see how those who attend on the learning-disabled and autistics in the district act in response when they are exposed to a variety of such harm in the community. The attendants are apt to assume that harmful doings by the learning-disabled and autistics are connected with what was done by others, including the attendants themselves. Thereupon, they attempt to protect an unexpected harmful doing in terms of the relationship of the learning-disabled and autistics with other persons, trying to see what caused each individual with learning disability and autism to turn to be harmful. This attempt leads to their attaching importance to painstaking communication with him/her as a measure to include him/her in the community.

I will discuss this way of dealing with the problem in the light of the concept of double contingency first advocated by Talcott Parsons and later modified by Niklas Luhmann, believing that it can empirically be applied.

RC19-327.2
MIURA, MARI* (Sophia University, miura-m@sophia.ac.jp)
HAMADA, ERIKO (Sophia University)
Social Investment Strategy in Japan: A Failed Attempt?

A rapidly aging society with low birth rates, an increasing public distrust to the sustainability of the social security system, a high level of child poverty, and a high rate of suicide among the youth all suggest that Japan should embrace social investment strategy. A large gain in social benefits seems possible with the rethink of an inter-generational redistribution. Yet, social investment strategy has been weak both in discourse and in practice. Although the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) government (2009-2012) pursued some policy innovation in the area of childcare and youth programs under the slogan of “children first,” a paradigm shift has failed to take place.

This paper asks why the adoption of social investment strategy is so limited in Japan despite the fact that its social and economic conditions should provide a fertile soil for such a strategy. We shall explore the political conditions which prevent the full-fledged development of the ideas and practices of social investment strategy. In so doing, we show how the dominant force of neoliberalism constitutes a stumbling block in policy innovation.

This paper will cover major policy changes in the realms of childcare policy (cash allowance and daycare), youth programs for job training and job seeking, and “career education” from the 2000s to the present day. Its main focus will be on the rightward shift of partisan dynamics, legacy of statism, and the persistence of traditional gender roles.

RC23-403.3
MIURA, NAOKO* (Kanagawa Institute of Technology, miura@gen.kanagawa-it.ac.jp)
Social and Intellectual Antinomies of Information Technology

Information technology is progressing day by day, at a speed which exceeds our expectations. Therefore, the view about information technology is being torn into two conflicting poles. There are some antinomies of various dimensions in today's highly informative society. At a socio-economic dimension, Big Data (and data-mining technology) is expected to rediscover the information marketplace as a rich untouched field, and that it will produce industrial reorganization and activation, just like fossil fuel (and mining technology) accelerated the Industrial Revolution in the 20th century.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
On the other hand, Big Data has been criticized for collecting all the action histories of people and reusing these as industrial resources, giving rise to the social movement opposed to excessive surveillance and marketing.

At an intellectual dimension, especially in the field of human science, the appearance of Big Data is expected to enable statistics technology and behavioral science to explain how people’s decision making and mechanism of action selection, and help predict people’s behavior objectively. On the other hand, there is a concern that the development of surveillance society or sales promotion may infringe on people’s free will and humanness, and may seriously change the relation between an individual and society.

These social and intellectual antinomies are homologous to the thought situation of the 1960s in France, the confrontation between objectivism and subjectivism, where Bourdieu elaborated his sociology and the concept of Habitus. Today’s antinomies of information technology could be considered by using Bourdieu’s sociological methods of overcoming dualism.

The Formation Process of the “National Orthodoxy” Regime in Contemporary Russia

By SATOSHI MIWA (Tohoku University, miwa@sed.tohoku.ac.jp)

TOMABECHI NATSUSHO (Tohoku University)

The Effects of Child Birth on Marital Satisfaction in Contemporary Japan

By SATOSHI MIWA (Tohoku University, miwa@sed.tohoku.ac.jp)

TOMABECHI NATSUSHO (Tohoku University)

JAPA-16.4

MIYAKE, TOSHIO* (Ca’ Foscari University of Venice, miyake@unive.it)

Doing Occidentalism through Mangasque Convergence

This paper addresses contemporary Japan-Italy relations in the field of popular culture, shamed by the asymmetrical and mutually constitutive process of Occidentalism, Orientalism and self-Orientalism. In spite of the hegemonic and diversified impact of modern Occidentalism (F. Coronil 1996, K. Iwabuchi 2002), there is still no unified field of systematic academic investigation on the ‘West’ as a concept, which has become a kind of blind spot in the Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS) (2007). Occidentalism still continues to be examined through a body of disconnected works on the one hand, or through methodological criticalization, nationalism and culturalism on the other (the West without quotation marks).

In this regard, modern Italy and Japan offer a heuristic alternative to the center/ periphery model conventionally applied to Occidentalism, due to their ambivalent status of sharing a history both as orientalizing imperial powers, but also as orientalized exotic countries. Interestingly, in the last two decades, Italy has become the most loved foreign country in Japan among the whole young and female population (T. Miyake 2010), while Japan has witnessed a similar boom of popularity in Italy, thanks in particular to the tuning of the country with the highest number of anime series broadcast on television outside Japan (M. Pellitteri 2008).

The diffusion of Japanese popular cultures in contemporary Italy will be investigated firstly, by situating it within the process of Occidentalism, which will be examined through a theoretical perspective inspired by relational, intersectional and positional sociology (M. Emirbayer 1997, P.H. Collins 2000, P. Bourdieu 1984).

Secondly, this study will address more specifically the transmedial constellation of Japanese popular cultures (manga, anime, videogames, character design, etc.) by bringing together an aesthetic theory of the mangasque (J. Bernot 2012) and a media theory of convergence culture (H. Jenkins 2006).

MUSICOLY IN POST-WAR JAPAN: GERMAN INFLUENCE AND SOCIAL CONTEXT

By SATOSHI MIWA (Tohoku University, miwa@sed.tohoku.ac.jp)

TOMABECHI, NATSUSHO (Tohoku University)

Musicology in Post-War Japan: German Influence and Social Context

By SATOSHI MIWA (Tohoku University, miwa@sed.tohoku.ac.jp)

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MUSICOLY IN POST-WAR JAPAN: GERMAN INFLUENCE AND SOCIAL CONTEXT

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Bach and Beethoven, and analysing their compositions, as opposed to cultural studies or ethnomusicology. One of the most influential German musicologists was Carl Dahlhaus. His book The Idea of Absolute Music was widely read in the Japanese music world. This highlights the preference among Japanese researchers for instrumental music. From another point of view, however, Dahlhaus’s social and ideological background in post-Nazi Germany. As some researchers in the English-speaking world point out, Germany after the war needed to distinguish the ‘great German music’ from the country’s guilt and emphasise the autonomy and purity of music.

This study clarifies how this situation in Germany influenced Japanese research on music and music aesthetics. Further, it analyses the Japanese social context for the reception of Western classical music.

RC53-853.3
MIZEN, PHILLIP* (Aston University, p.mizen@aston.ac.uk) OFOSU-KUSI, YAW (University of Education)

New Urban Childhoods: Globalisation, Socialisation and Urban Informality on Children in Ghana

Globalisation has fuelled rapid and unprecedented levels of urban expansion the consequences of which for children's socialisation have been profound. 'Urbanisation without industrialisation' is how Davis (2006) terms this process, as economic dislocation, widening inequalities and rapid social change have undermined the capacity of cities to meet the needs of their rapidly growing populations. Many cities and towns no longer equate with the 'engines of growth and structural transformation' (UN-HABITAT 2005, 2010) attributed to them by class- urban theory, but instead appear as a cause and symptom of lasting economic and social problems. It is pointed here that one aspect of this may be productively explored through the notion of 'urban informal childhood'. Focusing specifically upon Ghana, the paper examines the growth of informal ways of working and living in urban areas and considers the implications of this for children and their socialisation. To do so, it explores the experience of structural adjustment in Ghana - a 'poster-child' for globalised market led development strategies - and traces through its impact on urban development in terms of 'informalisation' (Meagher 1995) and its corollary the growth of wageless life (Denning 2010). Particular attention is given to the implications of these developments for children as both dependent and, in addition, the impact of this on processes of class formation. As structural adjustment finds a parallel in processes of domestic re-regulation, this paper argues that children’s value to their household is progressively being re-constituted. The consideration of the informal – activity outside the regulative ambit of the state (Harloe 2010) – is also pursued through attention to new forms of urban living. As urbanisation becomes increasingly synonymous with the development of ‘slums’ and illegal settlements, this paper considers the rise of informal urban childhood through inadequate housing, overcrowding and a lack of basic services for children.

RC21-378.3
MIZUKAMI, TETSUO* (College of Sociology, Rikkyo University, tetsuo@rikkyo.ac.jp) DUAN, YUEZHONG* (Rikkyo Institute for Peace and Community Studies, duan@duan.jp)

The Effects of the Ethnic Business Enterprise on a Local Shopping Mall in the Central Tokyo

This paper is concerned with the way the development of global migration has made its impact upon Japan’s urban communities. Nowadays, Japanese metropolises it is common for individuals from various backgrounds to be found living together and in recent years the rate of such interaction has been growing constantly. The major focus in this paper will be upon the Ikebukuro district, one of the major transportation terminals in the central Tokyo. Previously, the district surrounding the City centre was descending into urban decay as this community confronted a serious shortage of appropriate local labour combined with its ageing population. Since the late-1980s, this district has attracted newcomers, among workers in the 20 to 30 age-group, from foreign countries owing to its business development, offering many jobs especially in service industries. Subsequently, and particularly since the 2004-2005, the district has become the subject of media investigation of plans to establish a new ‘Chinatown’. But this is a new kind of ‘Chinatown’. Here we do not see the traditional Chinatown gates that can be seen elsewhere in Japan’s other major Chinatowns, such as Yokohama. Nor do we see the concentration of Chinese shops and Chinese business development that is evident in selling Chinese cuisine and groceries. Rather, the unique character of this area is ascribed to the numbers of Chinese commuters who travel to and from the precinct, as well as to the various free Chinese papers which inform Chinese residents of applications for visas or accommodation and apart from various skills and their taste for fashion or cuisine. This area is the place for publishing the many Chinese community papers with considerable circulation, and hence this district has become the location of an ethnic town for commuting patriots.

RC02-64.5
MIZUKOSHI, KOSUKE* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, mizukoshi-kosuke@tmu.ac.jp) KOHLBACHER, FLORIAN (Institute for Japanese Studies)

The Sociology of Food and Consumption: Empirical Evidence from Soon-to-be-Parents in Japan

Japanese society has been undergoing tremendous transformations in recent years; one of them is the change in family organization and family life and in particular the role and identity of the father. The most well-known example of this is the rise of the so-called ikumen: men who actively engage in child rearing. A government campaign launched in 2010 to encourage Japanese men to take a more active role in parenting is gathering momentum. Seminars aimed at men on how to develop parenting skills are now being held across the country and fathers figures who take time out of their work to spend time with their kids are currently being applauded in the media.

While Japanese fathers have been studied in the area of family sociology, research on recent changes in fatherhood in Japan and the ikumen in particular is still in its infancy. So far, no study has looked into the issue of consumer behavior of fathers in Japan and how consumption patterns change with fatherhood. Given the state-of-the field, we opted for an exploratory, qualitative research approach. After a pretest with one couple, we interviewed 12 expecting couples about their current situation and also examined the social habits of the fathers in general and their consumer life in particular. We first interviewed the soon-to-be parents separately first and then jointly together as well. All interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim before being subjected to a qualitative content analysis.

Our findings reveal a mix of rational, goal-directed consumer behaviors in combination with the consumption of goods and services in relation to spiritual and superstitious beliefs grounded in Japanese religious traditions or folk culture. We also find gender role and generational differences when probing the social relationships between (expecting) mother and father and between father and his own father.

RC11-211.2
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Institutionalization Among Older Adults in Japan

This study is to explore the risk factors affecting the possibility of institutionalization for the elders after the launch of the Long Term Care Insurance (LTCI) in Japan, 2000. Previous research shows that the level of informal caregiving, and caregiver’s capability, rather than the older adult’s declining function, were the key risk factors for institutionalization before the LTCI. The effect of LTCI services have seldom been examined from the perspective of its impact on risk for institutionalization. Using ordinal logistic regression, we analyze the claims data on LTCI service use in one city in Japan from 2000 to 2006. The preliminary results show that after the launch of LTCI, the caregiver’s preference for services is the significant factor for institutionalization, among other predictors related to risk of institutionalization, such as living arrangement, characteristics of both the care recipients and the caregivers. LTCI provides diverse home-based and institutional services for families and individuals, and in our claims data, those who utilized home-based services the most turn out to be the least likely to be institutionalized. And for the elders institutionalized the most, their primary caregivers had expressed their preferences for institutional care services at the time when applying for the LTCI services, and they utilized the least home-based services. Therefore, we gather some evidence that LTCI had provided sufficient home-based services to reduce the possibility of institutionalization due to lack of informal services. Despite the homogenized services provided, the key risk for terms of their life in general and their consumer life in particular. We first interviewed the soon-to-be parents separately first and then jointly together as well. All interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim before being subjected to a qualitative content analysis.

Our findings reveal a mix of rational, goal-directed consumer behaviors in combination with the consumption of goods and services in relation to spiritual and superstitious beliefs grounded in Japanese religious traditions or folk culture. We also find gender role and generational differences when probing the social relationships between (expecting) mother and father and between father and his own father.

RC06-131.5
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Implications of Social Capital for Family Life: The Case of « Non Statutory Parent »

My communication is on the subject of the « non- statutory parent », i.e. the person who, within a couple, fulfills the role of « parent » for a child not legally his or her own, but the offspring of his or her mate. The main results I will present is that the family’s environment of friends, and kin represents a social capital that plays an integrating role through its validation of the NSP’s right to

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
be with the child. This role is rooted in 5 structural dimensions that came to light in the course of the qualitative analysis: selectivity of link choices versus their contingency; balanced mobilisation of the parental networks versus skewed emphasis on one or two SPs or NSPs network; presence of facilitating figures within the broader family circle; presence of individual networks within the network of friends of the child; and the degree of embeddedness of those personal relationships within organised collective practices. The study present an analysis of the social capital of the family environment and its role in shaping, defining and fixing the obligations of the non-statutory parent, stemming from a will to consolidate and increase the parental role despite an unfavourable legal context.

The study is based on a sample of twenty couples living in various family configurations, i.e. hetero and homosexual step-families with whom we carried out three successive rounds of in-depth interviews; first with both members of the couple in order to reconstitute their conjugal and parental history; then with the non-statutory parent, to collect information about his or her experience and strategies deployed to consolidate his or her status within the family and in relation with society in general; finally with the couple once again, with the goal of analysing the conjugal and family dynamics.

The Middle Eastern Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy

How do we assess Arab Spring/Occupy almost 3 year later- the hopes for the emergence of popular democracy have now faded or have they? We might note that the traditional dynamics of the rise of democracy or dictatorship in West, contestations/alliances of various groups, esp landlords/peasants did/does not really apply today. Most of the MENA countries were the legacies of anti-colonial struggles for independence and democratic self-governments, but Enlightenment ideals did not emerge. Contemporary conditions differ, 1) neoliberal globalization has enabled the rise of a transnational capitalist class leading to economic growth-concentrated at the top, 2) there are growing classes and cadres of the discontented, educated precariat youth, (today’s lumpenproletariat and the disenfranchised peasants, wretched of the Earth), but 3) Today most people, even in developed countries have access to ICT/social media. To understand the `waves of democracy` and their receding tides, we need note, the movements took place quite rapidly and following the abdications or implosions of dictatorships, the only groups that were well organized were the various nationalists and activists from Moslem Brotherhood to Enhada-which were ill equipped to shepherd a modern economy. But without having experience in actual gov-ernance as opposed to critics w/o power they did quite poorly. However dismal the short term, and it may get worse, structural factors intersec, with changing subjectivities, embracing openness, equality, empathy and care, portend an optimistic forecast. However undemocratic the post Arab Spring governments may have been/are in practice, they were democratic in form and now there can be no going back to unelicted `presidents for life`. Dictatorships now face growing the popular power of numbers of youth that challenge inequality, authoritarianism, corruption and corruption, anarchism, and the disenfranchised groups. The Middle Eastern Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy

Emerging Society and Sociological Discourse in India

The sleepy, slow moving and traditional Indian society which has a historical past of several thousand years is undergoing through a process of rapid social change and unprecedented social transformations. The biggest change has been the emergence and strengthening of democracy. While people in several countries all over world are still struggling and clamingour for a democratic state and institutions, the Indian citizens are exercising their democratic rights strongly whenever occasion arises. The civil society in turn is also becoming stronger and empowerment of the marginalized sections of society such as women, tribals, dalits and the so called backward classes and communities is also taking place. Indian society moved from three percent “Hindu rate of growth” to eight percent in recent years, which was one of the highest in the world. This unprecedented economic growth not only led to the emergence of a massive middle class but also created lot of confidence in the masses about the capability and the strength of the Indian State as well as their own. However, this sudden economic growth and the consequent all round development while on the one hand raised all round prosperity and riches, it also led to the growth of inequality in society and to the marginalization of certain other groups which until recently did not felt marginalized. It is commonly said that while the rich are becoming richer, the poor are becoming poorer. Such a situation has also led to the increase of corruption in all walks of life. As such the Indian sociologists are facing several contradictory situations and are becoming conscious to focus their attention and to study the emerging phenomena and are trying to go beyond to what they have been studying for long and as such moving towards a new sociological discourse.

Immigrant Access to Training in France

Few studies in France have focused on immigrants’ access to vocational training. This lack of data is surprising in a field which has otherwise been extensively studied. Indeed, one of the stated goals of ‘lifelong learning’ is precisely to compensate for educational inequality, and immigrant access to lifelong learning is therefore essential. The recent study conducted by Gelot and Minni using data from the 2003 FQP survey is a key contribution in this area. They have shown that the rate of immigrant access to continuing education is lower than that of people of French origin and that these differences persist even after controlling for individual characteristics (age, gender, level of education, type of employment).

The aim of this paper is therefore to go one step further by focusing on the differences which exist within the immigrant population, particularly in matters of administrative status. The hypothesis tested here is that the category established by the immigration authorities when awarding first residence permits is an important line of divide, impacting immigrants’ later access to continuing education.

The Work – Family Interface Among Dutch Navy Personnel and Their Spouses

Perhaps even more than other military personnel, Navy personnel and their families face the challenges of managing frequent and often prolonged family separation. The impact of these military demands on the family and of family factors on the readiness and retention of Navy personnel is scarce and nonexistent among Netherlands military personnel. We collected data among sailing Navy personnel and their spouses at home regarding various work and family experiences. This paper presentation presents the first results of this study.

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Living Parental Home: Hopes and Constraints of Young People of Immigrant Background in France

Young adults of immigrant background live with their parents longer than do those in the mainstream population (Moguérou, Santelli, 2010). The great majority of young people from non-European immigrant backgrounds are from working class homes and often the poorest and most economically insecure segments of the working class (Frickey & Primon, 2002). Research in recent years has shown that unemployment rates are very high among young people from immigrant backgrounds, especially North African backgrounds. Their disadvantage at the start of their adult lives partly explains why they defer moving out to live independently. Another factor is the cultural and subjective attitudes towards independent living that the young people share with their parents (Hamel et al., 2011).

This paper examines the impact of social and family constraints on whether and when young people of immigrant background leave home. It first reviews the factors that encourage young people to defer their departure. It then looks at their projects for leaving home. While it is recognised that more flexible relations between parents and children make it easier to continue living together, the difficulty of forecasting the future is an important obstacle. How do those most centrally concerned experience this prolonged family life? Do they want to leave and what prevents them from doing so?

Exploring the Socio-Economic Coordinates of Tourism: A Case of Jammu & Kashmir

The state of Jammu & Kashmir being the abode of Himalayas represents an epitome of natural beauty and, hence, has emerged as one of the top most tourist resorts of the world. The tourism in states tourism sector in the form of nature, cultural, adventure, pilgrimage, leisure tourism etc. has attracted tourist of every nature irrespective as well as characterised by an increasing prevalence of dysfunctional schooling systems. Therefore, this research aimed to design a gender mentoring framework through which transformation within dysfunctional schooling systems can be facilitated. In order to achieve this, a micro-level analysis of schooling systems, using the functionalist perspective, specifically enabled through the contributions of Parsons and Merton was undertaken. In addition, insight gained from a broad range of literature and other secondary resources on mentoring, best practice and quality education was used to develop a number of premises. Based on these premises the gender mentoring framework can be adapted to enable a fit-for-purpose mentoring system within a school to allow facilitation of a process of sustained transformation which gravitates towards whole school development and culture that envisions quality education for all.

Cultural Capital and Educational Inequality: A Lesson from India

The paper examines the impact of social and family constraints on whether and when young people of immigrant background leave home. It first reviews the factors that encourage young people to defer their departure. It then looks at their projects for leaving home. While it is recognised that more flexible relations between parents and children make it easier to continue living together, the difficulty of forecasting the future is an important obstacle. How do those most centrally concerned experience this prolonged family life? Do they want to leave and what prevents them from doing so?
MICRO Sociological Analysis Of Nationalism: The Fluidity Of Ethnic and Civic Identity In The Workplace, Malaysia

Ethno and civic nationalism are seen as dichotomous and a single track evolution. Studying the essence of nationalism in post colonial society may often show the dichotomous nature of nationalism. However the forces of development, modernisation and globalisation show that ethno nationalism might prevail but embracing civic behaviour might be the emerging nationalism. In global organizations, ethnicity is often regarded as static cultural container, and ethnic conflict as traditional but unusually stubborn impediment to modernization. Our main initial assumption in this research states that experienced acculturation is one of the main forces to shape identity formation at workplace. Being concurrently a cultural marker and an identity catalyst, taste is powerful vessel for identity shaping in our studied workplace. The findings of this study were based on empirical data collected between 2008 and 2010, via qualitative methods, from a specific empirical field: 5 star international-brand hotels in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. There are three duty free areas within these luxury international hotels where transfer of knowledge and skills take a particularly direct and tangible form: food and beverage and kitchen. Empirical evidence presented here may qualify “the Hotel” as an “advanced social laboratory” for the study of ethnic relations. Focussing on social actors, this micro-sociological study shows that ethnic identity, belief and behaviour are not static but fluid. A specific organisational model such as “the Hotel” can help us redefine how we see ethnic differences, not as divisive, but as inclusive, when contingent forces at work trigger “cross-cutting ties” along group boundaries. Transforming these inter-ethnic differences in “the Hotel” may lead to the discovery of ethno nationalism embracing civic behaviour in the service industry.

Refugee Fathers: Negotiating Fatherhood during Resettlement

The rise of globalization, visible through the increase of international mobility and advances in communication and information technology, has had a significant impact on families. Currently, the analysis of globalization has focused almost exclusively on the macro level impacts, especially on politics and economics. There has been a dearth of research focused on the micro level impacts on globalization via, such as refugees and forcibly displaced families. The majority of the research examining refugee and forcibly displaced families has been predominantly focused on mothers and children, failing to incorporate fathers as important within the family system. This gap within the research is concerning due to the changing trends of family structure around the world. Across the globe, traditional gender roles are being challenged as fathers take a more active role within the family and mothers are working more outside of the household. The scant research that does examine fathers within the context of forced migration has found that fathers hold unique values and beliefs about fatherhood in relation to displacement. They hold for their children, their interactions with their children, as well as how they negotiate their roles within the family in relation to their partner. Furthermore, many of these values and beliefs are put in flux due to post migration challenges such as unemployment, lack of social supports, racism, social isolation, and role changes. The purpose of this paper is to critically review the existing literature on fatherhood within the context of forced migration and refugee resettlement, to discuss its limitations, and to bring forth the implications for future research and policy development.

Poverty Reduction Effect of the Taxation and Benefit Systems in Finland 1993-2013 – Comparing the 1990s Depression and Post 2008 Recession

The poverty risk rate, measured as 60% of the median income, increased in Finland from 7 to 14 percent between 1993 and 2008. The poverty risk rate increased particularly in the late 1990s, when both benefits and income taxes were cut after the severe depression in early 1990s. The current (post 2008) recession has evoked very different social and fiscal policies compared to the 1990s and the recession has had a little impact on poverty risk rate so far. We use microsimulation models for evaluating the impact of reforms on the poverty risk rate. Specifically, we have estimated the poverty risk rate in comparing policies chosen in the 1990s depression and post 2008 recession. We have estimated the counterfactual poverty rates during 1993-2013 by using the SISU microsimulation model of Statistics Finland. Household disposable incomes are simulated for each year by using the same households but varying the taxation and benefit legislation according to the existing enactment. The benefit cuts during the 1990s depression had a rather modest impact on poverty risk rates and the impact was nullified during 2000s by series of benefit raises. Even after 2008 there has been several increases in the basic benefits that have lowered the poverty risk rate. Changes in tax had a considerably larger impact on the poverty reduction effect than changes in benefits. The poverty risk rate would be 2.5 percentage points lower if the tax legislation were the same in 2010 as it was in 1993. However, the level of benefits has decreased compared to the average income level. If the level of benefits would have remained at the same level compared to the average earnings in 2010 as in 1993, the poverty risk rate would be four percentage points lower in 2010.

The Evolution of Language-in-Education Policy in South Africa

During the apartheid era, South Africa’s language in education policy was ideologically driven by racism and the desire to suppress the indigenous languages of the majority of South Africans. The policy was fiercely resisted and led to unprecedented episodes of collective violence.

In post-apartheid South Africa, the language-in-education policy takes into account the socio-linguistic reality of South Africa’s multilingualism and bestows upon the individual the right to choose his or her own language of learning and teaching.

The political climate in South Africa underwent dramatic changes with the unbanning of political organizations in 1990. A new policy, emphasizing multi-lingualism, evolved. The sociolinguistic reality of multilingualism in South Africa was eventually recognised. The new Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1993), which was hammered out and forged by South Africans of all political persuasions, reflects the linguistic diversity of South Africans and recognises their right to exercise their freedom in choosing their own languages. Constitutional Principle XI provides that “The diversity of language and culture shall be acknowledged and protected, and conditions for their promotion shall be encouraged.”

In the presentation, I intend focusing attention on the apartheid language policy in schools in South Africa. The major thrust of the paper will be devoted to sketching the genesis and evolution of a new language policy for schools in post-apartheid South Africa.

The Declining Relevance of the Environmental Nation-State

The environmental state is not a formal category, but a substantive one. It came up in the late 1960s/1970s, changed in character since then and we will have to see how long it will last and in what outlook. A historical analysis of the environmental state in the OECD region should distinguish at least five periods: until 1960 (near absence), 1960-1980 (establishment and institutionalization of the environmental state), 1980-1990 (state failure and neoliberalization debates/pressure), 1990s (redefinition and legitimation of environmental states internation-ally). Many scholars note that since the new Millennium a new period has emerged: the environmental state shows a growing irrelevance.

The claim of weakening environmental state institutions seems to be part of wider concerns of the positions of states versus markets under conditions of globalization. Quite some scholars claim that under neoliberal globalisation the strengthening of the power and influence of (global) market institutions came together with declining roles of political state institutions. But that is not clearly evident regarding all agendas, as the recent regaining influence of political institutions on global financial institutions. So, is there something special at stake with respect to environmental state institutions? Is the interpretation of the current waning role and position of environmental state authorities correct? If so, how can we explain this decreasing power and position of environmental state authorities and how is it related with our capacities to cope with environmental problems? And how do we normatively assess this decreasing impact of state authorities in mitigating environmental problems? These questions are central in this paper.

Assessing the Measurement of Science Knowledge in the Wellcome Monitor Surveys: An Item Factor Analysis

The Wellcome Trust Monitor Surveys (2009 and 2012) are fielded to two samples: adults (aged 16+), and young people (aged 14-18). The survey contains multiple items designed to assess science knowledge and engagement with bio-
medicines. Analysis of the first Monitor Survey yielded a curvilinear relationship between age and high and low levels of scientific knowledge. High scorers were lowest among those aged 65 years and over. The proportion of high scorers for the middle age groups was around three in ten (of those aged 35–49 and 50–64). For low scorers, the reverse pattern holds true, and for young people, 14–16-year-olds have the highest scores. The possibility is that a given knowledge item has a different probability of generating a correct response from different age groups even if each age group has the same underlying level of knowledge. This study will evaluate the performance of the literacy items and the extent of any age-related bias. The results will feed into the design of the next wave of the survey but also speak more generally to the question of how to evaluate science knowledge in heterogeneous populations. I propose a single group IFA-IRT model to evaluate the performance of the items for a pooled sample of respondents, and a multigroup IFA-IRT model to identify the presence of differential item functioning (DIF) by age group. Briefly, the procedure is to fit a series of IFA models to the data, assessing the adequacy of fit for the scales within each subgroup. The second stage is to look at evidence for DIF/measurement non-invariance on any of the test items with a series of increasingly restrictive nested models. Finally, results from the multigroup analysis suggest that partial measurement invariance across age groups holds.

RC34-602.7

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Examing the “New Normal” and Inequality in the Housing Transitions of Young People in Canada

In Canada, young people’s housing transitions have become increasingly protracted and are marked by lengthier periods of cohabitation with parents and returns to the family home. This has been occurring in a context where access to postsecondary education has widened but at the same been subjected to increasing tuition and housing costs in most large urban centres, and especially in some provinces. Most young adults in Canada today are therefore receiving considerable support from their families over the course of their housing trajectories and, arguably, this trend now constitutes the “new normal” in the transition to adulthood. However, young people from lower class backgrounds, those who leave home while they are still at school, those who exit child welfare systems at the age of 18 and who, often cannot count on parental support for housing, and experience much more problematic housing transitions. Our paper will first provide the context in which these housing transitions are occurring, by focusing on available statistical and quantitative data on youth housing trajectories and the housing policy environment. The second part of the part of the paper will present qualitative data based on retrospective interviews with two sets of young people: street-involved youth and young adults enrolled in high school vocational training programs. Using a life-course approach, the paper will examine how these youth people depend upon and negotiate their housing experiences and supports, and discuss how these types of housing trajectories contribute to the structuring of inequality over the course of the transition to adulthood.

RC25-452.5

MOLITOR, VERENA* (University of Bielefeld, verena.molitor@uni-bielefeld.de)

Included By Means of a Broadcasting Language? the Case of Language-Based Minority Construction through the German-Speaking Radio Shows in Poland

The language of diaspora communities and minorities can be considered as a boarder- making instrument, as a mechanism of exclusion and inclusion (or rather of both simultaneously). The minority- or diaspora language media can as well function as mechanisms or mechanisms of border creation, boarder maintenance or inclusions.

The paper deals with media offers for language minorities and especially the German-speaking minority in Poland, focusing on the German-Speaking radio shows in the Voivodships Silesia and Opole. In these regions two stations produce radio shows in German; the very availability of non-polish-speaking media is a transformation phenomenon. Due to the novelty of media offers in German language as well as to the fact, that those, who define themselves as “German minority” partly do not speak German because of the minority languages ban during the socialist period in Poland, the central question to be posed in this presentation arises: Which function does the German speaking radio have in the creation of borders, inclusions, exclusions, interties and belonging?

My research concentrates not on the radio listeners but on how the radio stations by means of programme planning foster a regional identity, create a picture of the self and which role German as broadcasting language plays in these processes. I will demonstrate the integration function of the media and simultaneously its function within a diasporic consolidation, focusing on how the radio stations strive to create a collective identity among the German minority. I will demonstrate, how a strong belonging to the minority and tradition of the group is produced by these radios, while asking, how is it possible, if German is positioned as “mother tongue” which is “to be learned first”.

WG01-887.1

MOLITOR, VERENA* (University of Bielefeld, verena.molitor@uni-bielefeld.de)

“Media Diasporas - Diasporic Media” - the Construction of Regional Identities through Radio Programmes

In this paper I will focus on minorities, not often described in the context of media research, namely minorities which result not from movement of people, but from shift of borders, here especially of the German speaking minority in Poland.

The main focus in my research lies on the German-Speaking radio shows which are broadcasted in a border region in Poland, near the German and Czech border. The situation of the German media there is very interesting because it is a relatively new phenomenon that there are Radio and TV shows available in German. The minority language media were prohibited in Poland during the socialism period, and could be introduced during the transformation period first. Not being based on a continuous minority media traditions, these radios are free in creating the understanding of their mission and their belonging to a community of listeners or to construct their listeners.

My research demonstrates how radio programmes represent a region in order to foster a regional or local identity and how they create a picture of the self and the others. The presentation demonstrates, how the contents and composition of the programmes describe boarders and a strong belonging to the own local group as well as to the traditions of the minority.

The presentation demonstrates the integrational function of the radio and simultaneously its function within a diasporic consolidation, and hence focuses on the challenges of minority radio stations with regard on both creating minority identities and belongings and representing a region or a local community.

RC19-333.4

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Cross-National Policies and Relative Household Income of Families with Children By Family Structure and Parental Education

Focusing on an array of European and North American welfare states between 1985 and 2005, we consider how welfare state policies are related to households’ relative incomes, taking into account cross-national and temporal differences in income distributions. We consider work-family policies including public childcare and family leave generosity, tax progressivity, family allowance generosity, and levels of wage coordination. We also consider how two of the central factors that may be driving income inequality at the individual or household level – parental educational level and family structure – may be related to a household’s relative income. This research fills a gap in the literature because there are surprisingly few studies that examine inequality by both family structure and education, and even fewer that examine relative income cross-nationally and longitudinally. Our contributions are to structural vulnerability theory. Structural vulnerability theory aims to consider how the individual, or the household, is structurally located within a context. Our analysis provides a better test of structural vulnerability theory than previous studies because structural vulnerability is operationalized in both the independent (through cross-level interactions) and dependent variables. By creating a dependent variable that standardizes household income relative to societal-level income inequality, we are able to get at the very center of structural vulnerability.

RC30-510.3

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Rethinking the “Exploitation of Self-Realization” Model in Japan

The purpose of this report is to examine the problem of the “exploitation of self-realization.” In recent years, it is said that young people increasingly seek self-realization in their work. Masahiro Abe has analyzed the problem based on his own experience as a provider of motorcycle delivery service, and Yuki Honda has called the same problem the “exploitation of “Yangai” (the word “Yangai” refers to the pleasure derived from doing decent work). They point out that certain companies exploit young people who seek self-realization out of work. These days, such companies are called “black companies” and have become a serious social problem in Japan.

However, when we examine national statistics and opinion research about work and employment, we find no evidence that the number of young people who seek self-realization in work has increased in the past ten years. Rather, ac-
Emotions and Collective Identities in Contexts of Exclusion. The Case of the Protest for the Rights of Asylum-Seekers in Germany

Emotions and Collective Identities in Contexts of Exclusion. The Case of the Protest for the Rights of Asylum-Seekers in Germany.

Since the 1980s, social movements' scholars recognize that emotions and collective identities are crucial for the construction of collective actions (Polletta and Jasper, 2001). The extensive literature on emotions and identities shows how these two dimensions interrelate and influence social movements' strategies, grievances, emergence, evolution, and impact. Few authors have analysed these dimensions in contexts in which activists face processes of exclusion. This focus raises however important perspectives (Einhoven, 2006). In particular, it leads us to discuss the strategic dimension of the emotional and identity work done by activists. Moreover, it permits us to relate the analysis of emotions and collective identities with more general contextual dimensions.

In this paper, I propose to follow this perspective through the focus on a network active for the defence of asylum right in Germany: 'Caravan for the rights of refugees and migrants'. This network mobilizes against what is defined as a context of exclusion: the 'residence obligation' law, which strongly restricts the mobility and social inclusion of asylum-seekers and refugees living in Germany. Through the concept of 'identity construction for emotional benefits', I will show how activists strategically shape collective identities in order to trigger feelings of empathy among asylum-seekers and refugees in the course of protest.

Two methods have been used in order to explore the construction and interrelation of emotions and collective identities in this network: an analysis of the documents that it published between 2000 and 2010, and a series of in-depth interviews undertaken in the German pro-asylum movement.

The Symbolic Representation of Borders in the Protest Against "Fortress Europe": The New Geographies and Strategies of the Movements for the Rights of Migrants


In the last two decades, the integration of member-states' immigration and asylum policies at the European Union level has led to a process of transformation and delocalization of borders. In particular, the external dimension of these policies is related with the diffusion of borders across member-states and third countries territories. Consequently, the binary demarcation between the inside and outside of states' territories is increasingly blurred, and the specific governmental practices and technologies that were once situated at the edges of territories can now be found across countries territories.

In this paper, I propose to explore the consequences of these evolutions on the social movements for the rights of migrants in Europe. Focusing on the symbolic dimension of protest events, I argue that the changing nature of European borders has influenced their organization and strategies. In particular, I show that, since the end of the 1990s, these movements have represented and used the border as a symbolic space in which new forms of protest are constructed.

This analysis is based on the observation of a selection of European networks mobilizing for the rights of migrants. The evolution of the symbolic dimension of their protest since the end of the 1990s has been investigated through three complementary methods: protest-event analysis, frame analysis, and visual analysis.

Interplay Between Work and School Outcomes Among Adolescents in Brazil: The Role of Prior Orientations and Aspirations

In Brazil and other developing countries, empirical evidences usually suggest that the participation of children and adolescents in the labor market tends to hinder educational outcomes (academic performance, high school graduation and dropout, etc.) and, therefore, lead to inequalities in educational and occupational status over the life-course. However, a body of research argues that the interplay between work and school: 1) depends on the intensity (hours) of work;
moderate work (less than 20 hours a week) can actually help the student to acquire professional and soft (sense of responsibility, independence and self-improvement) skills; 2) is the result of spurious relations the negative effect of work on school success is actually result of differences in preexisting individual orientations and aspirations that make some students more inclined to pursue this career. This paper aims to analyze, first, the extent to which preexisting aspirations and orientations toward school work and can account for the observed negative effect of work on school performance in Brazil. Second, it examines, among workers, how work intensity is related to these outcomes. In order to achieve these goals, we draw upon data from the National High School Exit Exam (ENEM) and from the Minas Gerais State Household Sample Survey (PAD-MG). These data sets combine information on school outcomes, family background, demographics, labor market situation, and orientations toward school and work. Results show that prior orientations and aspirations can predict actual labor market behavior and school outcomes, and account for part of the effect usually credited to work itself. Research on this issue in developing countries would benefit from incorporating fundamentals from social psychology to understand how inequalities are reproduced through orientations and aspirations.

RC26-460.1

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Old and New Models of Federalism in Europe

The contradictory and complex unifying process of European Union does not seem to resemble the classic federal model, such as the United States, but rather refers to the historical legacy from the Holy Roman Empire as argued by Le Rider. The Holy Roman Empire, as it was defined by the Treaty of Westphalia, was a factor of stability, that while preventing to fall back into bloody wars, created an unstable set of institutions allowed to control the imperial power.

In the same way the tragic experience of the II World War was at the basis of the European Union as an antidote to possible future nationalists conflicts. The European unification process has been an element of law and peace, representing at the same time an old and new imperial model. According to Khanna European Unification is one of the three great empires, together with the United States and China, that are distributing among themselves the global resources and influence on the world. In his view the EU is by far the most popular and most successful empire in history because, instead of dominating, educates. Incentives for the Europeanisation - subsidies from Brussels, the workers mobility, the adoption of the euro - are too profitable to not be welcome. In this way the EU is expanding not by force, but thanks to the attractiveness it exerts on its neighbors.

The idea of Europe has led not only national level but also the local and regional authorities to research a direct relationship with the European Union institutions. In this way, the nation states have lost a significant portion of their power. At the moment in Europe there are states with limited sovereignty and increasing implications. In this way, the nation states have lost a significant portion of their power.

At the local level. The role of the Pentecostal religion in the articulation and re-composition of the different identities among Spanish Gypsies and non-Spanish Gypsies (above all Romanians) after the intensification of the arrival of transnational migratory waves of European Romanians to Spain in the 21st century.

This paper forms part of the doctoral thesis of the author, funded by the Spanish Government (Subprogram FPI-MICIN) as part of the Groupe Européen de Recherche Interdisciplinaire sur le Changement Religieux (GERICR) research program.

JS-7.5

MONTAÑÉS JIMENEZ, ANTONIO* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, amjsociologia@gmail.com)

“Ethnic Relations Between Gypsies and the Majority Populations in Spain during the 21st Century”

Since their arrival on the Iberian Peninsula during the beginning of the 15th century, the Gypsy minority is one of the most relevant “other” ethnicities in Spanish society. According to the Gypsy Secretariat Foundation, between 750,000 and 1,000,000 Spanish Gypsies live in Spain. The ethnic minority’s history in Spanish territory is characterized by a singular and intense cultural integration, a course of ethnic boundaries during the 21st century.

Two axis of analysis will be laid out;

1. In the context of intra-ethnic relationships: The fragmentation and progressive sense of differentiation of the differentiation of identities among Spanish Gypsies derived from the extensive process of urbanisation and transformations of political, social, and economic conditions after the 1970’s.

2. In the context of intra-ethnic relationships: The process of mobilization and collective action of the Gypsies during the 80s and 90s and continuity of a strong sense of ethnic boundaries during the 21st century.

This paper forms part of the doctoral thesis of the author, funded by the Spanish Government (Subprogram FPI-MICIN) as part of the Groupe Européen de Recherche Interdisciplinaire sur le Changement Religieux (GERICR) research program.

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Active Ageing Research Trends and Population Policy in Iberoamerica: A Critical Review

The concept of active ageing is being used in recent decades as a line of research in ageing of population studies and as an instrument of public policy, especially since its adoption by the WHO to strengthen health, social participation and security for older people and improve the quality of life. Despite its increasing use, defining active ageing is a complex task as it is related to various theories, constructed from multiple contents and their interactions, linked to other concepts used synonymously and sometimes interoperable (healthy, productive, successful ageing, ...) and operated following various strategies in both the scientific and public policy design.

The aim of this proposal is to conduct a critical review of the scientific literature on active ageing in relation to other forms of ageing (healthy, productive, successful) in the Iberoamerican settings and in the field of Social Sciences research, to delimit its use, contents, indicators and measurement instruments and the usefulness of its application in order to clarify the confusion to which it is subjected.

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LARDIÉS-BOSQUE, RAÚL (University of Zaragoza)

Transnational Aging in Mexico. The Experience about Elderly Foreigners, and Return Migrants. Life Style in Old Age, Health Care, Social Networks and Family Support

En esta aportación se discuten ciertas formas de envejecimiento transnacional entre extranjeros en México y migrantes de retorno que regresan a México después de trabajar en Estados Unidos. En el trabajo se examinan cuáles son las formas de envejecimiento y cómo los están estos dos grupos las formas de vínculos transnacionales que presentan y los cambios en la vejez, cuidados a la salud y redes sociales. Se presentan resultados relacionados a las redes transnacionales de los migrantes y sus conexiones en la vejez. Se analizan dos grupos de migrantes, uno de jubilados procedentes de Estados Unidos que han emigrado y residen en Baja California (México), y el otro lo constituyen migrantes de origen mexicano que han retornado de ese país a sus lugares de origen (Guanajuato y Zacatecas), pero que llegan con contactos y experiencias transnacionales valiosas para este análisis. El documento se basa en análisis cualitativo que pone atención sobre las redes transnacionales a partir de la movilidad, las razones de la migración en el periodo de retiro laboral, los cambios en su identidad y el apego al lugar, redes sociales y prácticas culturales.

La razón para analizar las prácticas transnacionales de los jubilados estadounidenses residentes en México es doble; por un lado, porque es un grupo de migrantes que ha crecido rápidamente en México. Respecto al segundo grupo se justifica porque es muy conocida la intensidad migratoria de mexicanos hacia Estados Unidos, pero no se conoce el papel que juegan los migrantes de avanzada edad al retornar a México; se consideran migrantes de retorno todos aquellos que han regresado de manera permanente o temporal a México.

MOONEY, PATRICK* (University of Kentucky, phmooney@uky.edu)
TANAKA, KEIKO (University of Kentucky)

Position of Labor in US and Japanese Agrifood Cooperatives: A Class Analytic Perspective

Producer cooperatives emerged, in part, as a means of protecting the appropriation of surplus value from labor and often involved long struggles to institutionalize this economic form. Today, producer cooperatives constitute a significant component of the agricultural economies of most developed capitalist economies. Much work on cooperatives focuses on agent/principal problems or the tensions between producers and management in directing/controlling the cooperative. Given the historical origins of producer cooperatives in the concerns of labor, surprisingly less attention has been paid to the role of the labor that ‘adds value’ to agricultural production in cooperative organizations. This paper raises theoretical questions concerning the class position of various actors in cooperative enterprises. We consider this issue in terms of farmer (production and marketing) cooperatives as well as (food) consumer cooperatives. We ask what possible forms of organization might be introduced to cooperatives to make cooperative labor more equal members of cooperative enterprises? We briefly examine these questions with respect to the historical development and current condition of cooperatives in the U.S. and Japan and call for a need to examine these questions more systematically and comparatively from a larger international sample.

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Agicultural Mindsets Across Social Networks in Four African Countries

Smallholder agriculture is coming under increasing pressure to intensify production practices for food security. Conservation agriculture (CA), involving the three principles of (1) minimum soil disturbance, (2) permanent vegetative cover, and (3) rotations or intercropping, has been identified as a sustainable way to do so. However, indigenous knowledge is not sufficient to support a transition...
to this new production system; nor is simply the introduction of new agricultural production norms and practices by a transforming agent (extension or NGO). Many observers note that conservation agriculture requires a change of mind-set for smallholder innovation to occur (Hobbs, 2007; Wall, 2007). Successful cases of CA development have also demonstrated the active engagement of a network of producers and their partners throughout the agricultural sector (Coughenour, 2003; Swenson and Moore, 2009). The fundamental agricultural development question is how to bridge the gap between these new mindsets and those of the ‘risk averse' small farmer that has informed indigenous knowledge for generations. The youth are completing in-depth production networks and taking photographs of elements of their everyday life that they define as particularly ‘Peruvian' or ‘Japanese.' Preliminary findings indicate that the youth report a range of identities (hāfu, Nikkei, Peruvian, Japanese, Peruvian+Japanese), but they struggle to articulate how being Peruvian is a part of their daily lives. Instead, a Peruvian identity is often linked to expression in birthday cakes, Christmas dinners, and occasionally speaking Spanish. The youth plan to remain in Japan, including obtaining Japanese citizenship, with few diasporic ties to Peru. Several factors are encouraging their assimilation, including the declining presence of co-ethnic migrants, the lack of ethnic institutions in the community, the pressure to assimilate in Japanese schools, and the transition to high school and tertiary education, where immigrant youth attend school with few co-ethnics. Nevertheless, this weakening of a diasporic Peruvian identity to symbolic status is surprising, given that Japanese identity is popularly defined as homogeneous and monoethnic, immigrant and mixed-race people in Japan are also racialized as gaijin (foreigners, outsiders). This has resulted in identity quandaries for many Nikkeijin migrants, including the immigrant parents of the second generation, weakening their sense of belonging in Japan and strengthening their national (Brazilian, Peruvian) or alternate ethnic identities (Nikkei, Okinawan).

MOOREHEAD, ROBERT* (Ritsumeikan University, robertsm@fc.ritsumei.ac.jp)

Am I Japanese, Peruvian, or Both? the Ethnic Identity Formation of Second-Generation Peruvian Youth in Japan

Based on ongoing research, this presentation explores the ethnic identity formation of second generation Peruvian high-school and college-age youth in Japan. It asks what ties, if any, does the second generation have with the two countries, and what is the nature of those ties? How do the youth interpret what it means to be Japanese and/or Peruvian in Japanese society? What role, if any, do the youth's parents' experiences in Japan play in shaping the youth's ethnic identity? The youth are completing in-depth production networks and taking photographs of elements of their everyday life that they define as particularly ‘Peruvian' or ‘Japanese.' Preliminary findings indicate that the youth report a range of identities (hāfu, Nikkei, Peruvian, Japanese, Japanese+Peruvian), but they struggle to articulate how being Peruvian is a part of their daily lives. Instead, a Peruvian identity is often linked to expression in birthday cakes, Christmas dinners, and occasionally speaking Spanish. The youth plan to remain in Japan, including obtaining Japanese citizenship, with few diasporic ties to Peru. Several factors are encouraging their assimilation, including the declining presence of co-ethnic migrants, the lack of ethnic institutions in the community, the pressure to assimilate in Japanese schools, and the transition to high school and tertiary education, where immigrant youth attend school with few co-ethnics. Nevertheless, this weakening of a diasporic Peruvian identity to symbolic status is surprising, given that Japanese identity is popularly defined as homogeneous and monoethnic, immigrant and mixed-race people in Japan are also racialized as gaijin (foreigners, outsiders). This has resulted in identity quandaries for many Nikkeijin migrants, including the immigrant parents of the second generation, weakening their sense of belonging in Japan and strengthen their national (Brazilian, Peruvian) or alternate ethnic identities (Nikkei, Okinawan).

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Steven Vertovec will relate the conditions of super-diversity of present-day urban spaces which affect migrants' positioning in the host society, their social milieus that cross-cut ethnicities, and cross-cultural social relations.

Ewa Morawska will reconsider the premises informing our concepts/theories of immigrant integration challenged by a new phenomenon of the continuous wave of co-directed migration of travellers seeking self-development and exciting adventure.

Thomas Faist will reflect on the role of class, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation in structuring inequalities in present-day multicultural societies characterized by cross-cutting identities and practices of their members, and its implications for integration/assimilation theories.

Peter Kivisto will attempt to interconnect three concepts which have informed theories of immigrant integration/assimilation: that of pluralism which informed the earliest (American) conceptualizations, the notion of ethnic options/optional ethnicity which emerged in the second half of the past century, and the recent idea of cosmopolitan canopy.

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**RC32-553.3**

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**ESCOBEDO, ANNA** (Universitat de Barcelona)

**ANTON ALONSO, FERNANDO** (University Autonoma of Barcelona)

**Explaining Women's Employment Patterns in the Local Context: The Role of Education and Local Care Policies in Terrassa (Spain)**

Empirical research into the factors determining female employment has given rise to a lot of interpretations regarding the cultural, institutional and individual effects on women's employment patterns in different countries based on the analysis of individual characteristics and the effects of macro conditions (Del Boca et al., 2009; Fortin, 2005; Hakim, 2004; Crompton and Lynnette, 2005; Pettit and Hook, 2005). However, very few studies have set out to combine both macro and micro perspectives by using discourse analysis to explore the heterogeneity of women's employment patterns over the life cycle by city, by neighborhood, and among different groups of women (Steiber and Haas, 2012). In this regard, some studies have thrown doubt on whether institutional and cultural factors have the same effect on women's employment patterns in different contexts (Pfau-Effinger, 2004).

In the context of challenges posed by different work-family arrangements, using a multidimensional approach and as part of the European FLOWS FP7 research project, this paper examines variations across different groups of women in the way that contextual factors shape their labour supply. In particular, we propose to identify from a qualitative methodological perspective how women's education partly explains differential patterns with respect to employment, work-family balance and access to family help in the city of Terrassa (Spain). The analysis is based on information drawn from focus groups with different categories of women. Qualitative analysis is supplemented by the results of a survey conducted locally providing evidence of the reality of the relationship between employability and use of formal and informal care. The initial hypothesis is that women's employment patterns over the family life course are closely linked to preferences regarding jobs and the family, with education and the local care system playing a key role as both a mediating and differentiating factor in the formation of these preferences and values.

**RC31-538.16**

**MORGAN, CHARLIE** (Ohio University, morganc3@ohio.edu)

**International Couples Shaping Migration to Japan**

The Japanese are living longer and having fewer children than any other industrialized nation in the world. Immigration is seen as the key long-term solution to a shrinking tax base and a shortage of workers. Despite the reluctance of the Japanese to allow a large number of foreigners into the country, immigrants have been integrating into Japan via international marriages for decades. Whether arriving in the 1980s or for love (dating back to 1600), these couples are important because they represent the most intimate relationship possible and are an indicator of social distance and integration, both in how the couples cope and how other Japanese view these couples. I interviewed 40 individuals involved in international marriages in a rural area of Japan (Joetsu, Niigata). I transcribed the interviews and coded them using a computer software program called Dedoose. I analyzed the data using the guidelines of grounded theory, namely coding and memo-writing. I focused on the differences and similarities between those international couples who married for love (typically Western males and Japanese females) and those that were arranged (typically Japanese males and Southeast Asian females). There are important differences between the race and gender of these two types of couples, as well as the reasons for why they chose to marry a Japanese national and live in Japan. On the other hand, there are many similarities between these couples when it comes to having to adjust to living in a new culture, learn Japanese, raise children, and deal with extended family members. These similarities and differences offer a unique and intimate window into how the Japanese view foreigners living in Japan.
MORGAN, CHARLIE* (Ohio University, morganc3@ohio.edu)

The Utah Minuteman Project and Symbolic Boundaries: Legal Status, Nationalism, Culture, and Race

The boundaries that groups like the Minutemen construct not only leave a record of how these boundaries were constructed, but also a view of what these boundaries will look like in the future. The literal and symbolic meanings attributed to the U.S.-Mexico border were the motivating factor for Utah citizens to go to the border as Minutemen and to establish the Utah Minuteman Project (UMP). We used fieldnotes and interviews with 20 members of the UMP and found that the importance of the literal border gradually faded as the group expanded to include members who had not gone to the border and shifted to symbolic boundaries within the state of Utah as issues centered on crime and employment. In spite of the unifying identity surrounding the literal and symbolic U.S.-Mexico border, individual members of the UMP constructed symbolic boundaries out of the following boundary markers: legal status (illegal vs. legal), nationalism (American vs. un-American), culture (English vs. Spanish), and race (white vs. Latino). The legal status boundary is the most salient boundary among the UMP, whereas other members maintain clear distinctions against. We found that a wide variety of members conflate legal status with nationalistic, culture, and race, whereas other members maintain clear distinctions between these symbolic boundaries. In the end, this calls into question the social boundaries that defines the group they are fighting against as the symbolic boundary that defines the group they are fighting against as the symbolic boundary.

MORGAN, MYFANWY** (King's College London, myfanwy.morgan@kcl.ac.uk)

BRADBY, HANNAH (Uppsala University)

Religion, Organ Donation and Disparities in Transplantation Among Minority Ethnic Groups in the UK

With a high rate of end stage renal failure and a low rate of deceased organ donation, unmet need for kidney transplantation among Black and South Asian populations in the UK is disproportionately high, with these groups comprising 26% of the active kidney transplantation waiting list. None of the main religious groups in the UK formally prohibits organ donation. Faith-related barriers have however been linked in previous research with a reluctance to donate organs, although there is little detailed knowledge regarding specific ethnic/faith groups. This study explored influences on donation among minority ethnic groups as part of a wider effort to address the inequality of opportunity to receive transplantation services. We undertook two qualitative studies: 1) 22 community based focus groups with five ethnic/faith groups: Nigerian (Christian), Caribbean (Christian), Indian (Sikh and Hindu), Bangladeshi (Muslim) and Pakistani (Muslim) origin, and 2) semi-structured interviews with 19 hospital chaplains representing Abrahamic and non-Abrahamic religions. The centrality and compatibility of religious beliefs with organ donation varied between ethnic/ faith groups and generations. Although few regarded organ donation as a religious duty, religious scriptures there was considerable uncertainty, particularly among older people and people of Muslim faith who commonly required guidance from religious leaders. Hospital chaplains generally accepted the principle of donation. However few had much experience of deceased organ donation and many felt they could not personally endorse this, although variations existed within religious affiliations. Concerns included possible delays to burial, injunctions to modesty, a need for bodily integrity at the time of death, and a belief that the body and soul remain sensate for some time after death. These findings illuminate the gap between formal statements by national religious leaders, the views of chaplains and the lay population. Greater engagement between health professionals and local communities, possibly via chaplains, might address disparities.

MORGNER, CHRISTIAN* (Hitotsubashi University, k131017m@r.hit-u.ac.jp)

World Art Cities: Theoretical Considerations

The presentation will deal with the topic of ‘world art cities’. The main body of research about global cities has primarily emphasised their function in the global economy (with Frankfurt, London, Zurich, Tokyo and New York as the main examples), thus limiting our understanding of the role of urban spaces as a microcosm and breeding ground for cultural and symbolic activities. This paper highlights the production and creation of a global artistic symbolism through a specific configuration of the artistic milieu, where a high number and a mutual interlinking of artistic activities are crucial for the formation of interactions, networks, exchange and collaboration through which a highly vivid, active and innovative atmosphere can develop. Furthermore, the paper discusses how these activities are embedded into a wider symbolic infrastructure of galleries, music venues, fringe theatres, museums and other spaces of the city. These venues enhance and reinforce certain artistic symbols because through a mutual interlinking of many spaces, they can confirm the innovative character of the work, thereby making them well known outside of their immediate locality. The paper will focus on the development of a theoretical framework that incorporates these different aspects, e.g., art districts, artistic milieu, artistic infrastructure, innovation and global reach.
as a quasi-colonial part of Empire of Japan from 1879, under the occupation of the US Forces from 1945 to 1972, and the continuous concentration of the military bases until the present. Facing on the situation above, the people in Okinawa have been seeking to relativize their ontology and change themselves through the external connections of social movements over the world.

Capitalism and Militarism after the WW2, lead by the US, had a significant influence not merely to Okinawa, but also East Asian countries, and the subjectification of Asian people. As Sakai Naoki (2008, Kibo to Kenpo, Ibusnsha) clarifies that the regime of the Post-WW2 imaginary space of Japanese people was the inter-apticul or the US-Japan homo social “complicity”. In this perspective, the power formation after the WW2 has shifted from the Hegelian understanding of the nation-state with the anthropomorphism to the homo-social complicity among the nation-states. Therefore the (cultural) naturalization of representation of Okinawa, Japan and the US has to be questioned radically from this perspective.

Considering two still dominant streams of the social movement theories, namely the European tradition of Marxism and American tradition of the resource mobilization theories, I want to seek to intervene the theories of the Postcolonialism with them. Postcolonialism here indicates three streams of critiques, cultural studies, internal colonialism critique, and the Orientalism critiques (Shoh, Kokichi, 2006, Shokioku no Shari, Toshindo). By doing so, the effect of the colonialism, imperialism and nation-state can be added to those theoretical models in order to trace the ties and networks of the social movements transcending the time and space, cultural differences, and the nation-state borders.

RC04-94.4

MORITA, JIRO* (Kyoto University, morijiro1981@gmail.com)

Growing Regional Gaps in Compulsory Education in Japan: A Case Study at an Aging Rural Area

Since the 1990s, mainly in advanced countries, policy makers have been paying increased categorical terms of school systems that work in partnership with local communities, as the closed nature of the public education system has faced criticism in the context of “neo-liberalism”. Within these global contexts, the Japanese government began prompting a new system of community-based schools named the School Management Council System in 2004. This school council system is extremely different from the existing public school system in that the citizens’ participation into school management is definitely institutionalized.

In contrast, in recent Japan, the advent of an aging society combined with a low birthrate has had a serious impact on the whole public education system, making it more important to consider educational policies from the aspect of population problems. Especially, in aging rural areas, the number of abolished schools is rapidly increasing due to depopulation, and there are heated debates on the regional gap in educational opportunities between urban areas and rural areas. Thus, one of the most urgent problems in rural Japan is to design new forms of community-based school systems appropriate to the realities of local residents around the schools in the population-declining areas.

Accordingly, this paper examines, from the perspective of sociology, the problems and the possibilities of community-based school systems by focusing on the collaboration between compulsory schools and the local residents in Japanese aging rural areas, in order to search for the new public education forms open to the local residents.

RC11-207.7

MORITA, MAKIKO* (Aalborg University, Denmark, makiko@dps.aau.dk)

Understanding Care Giving and Care Taking Experiences throughout the Life Course - a Comparative Study of Older Couples in Denmark and Japan

The systems of providing welfare services interact with older people’s everyday lives in a very complex way. Not only the arrangements of systems as such but also the availability of services influence their possibilities and constraints at an everyday level that roles they play within the social network of their everyday lives. These interactions are long-term changing processes as both the systems and wide-ranging conditions in everyday life are neither static nor immutable. In particular, the present paper draws attention to how older people understand the ways that the welfare systems interact with their everyday lives throughout the life course. Older people’s understandings of their interaction with the welfare systems at the everyday level reflect upon both their past and present experiences and practices, and this reflection results in forming a significant part of their views and expectations for the future.

Guided by life course approach, the analysis focuses on older couples in Denmark and Japan, and explores the following questions: how have older Danish and Japanese couples experienced care giving and care taking over the life course? How do they perceive these experiences? How have older Danish and Japanese couples experienced mutual support and communication with children, grand-children, their neighbours and their friends? How do their neighbourhoods and friend’s life bases until the present. Facing on the situation above, the people in Okinawa have been seeking to relativize their ontology and change themselves through the external connections of social movements over the world.

Capitalism and Militarism after the WW2, lead by the US, had a significant influence not merely to Okinawa, but also East Asian countries, and the subjectification of Asian people. As Sakai Naoki (2008, Kibo to Kenpo, Ibusnsha) clarifies that the regime of the Post-WW2 imaginary space of Japanese people was the inter-apticul or the US-Japan homo social “complicity”. In this perspective, the power formation after the WW2 has shifted from the Hegelian understanding of the nation-state with the anthropomorphism to the homo-social complicity among the nation-states. Therefore the (cultural) naturalization of representation of Okinawa, Japan and the US has to be questioned radically from this perspective.

Considering two still dominant streams of the social movement theories, namely the European tradition of Marxism and American tradition of the resource mobilization theories, I want to seek to intervene the theories of the Postcolonialism with them. Postcolonialism here indicates three streams of critiques, cultural studies, internal colonialism critique, and the Orientalism critiques (Shoh, Kokichi, 2006, Shokioku no Shari, Toshindo). By doing so, the effect of the colonialism, imperialism and nation-state can be added to those theoretical models in order to trace the ties and networks of the social movements transcending the time and space, cultural differences, and the nation-state borders.

RC04-94.4

MORITA, JIRO* (Kyoto University, morijiro1981@gmail.com)

Growing Regional Gaps in Compulsory Education in Japan: A Case Study at an Aging Rural Area

Since the 1990s, mainly in advanced countries, policy makers have been paying increased categorical terms of school systems that work in partnership with local communities, as the closed nature of the public education system has faced criticism in the context of “neo-liberalism”. Within these global contexts, the Japanese government began prompting a new system of community-based schools named the School Management Council System in 2004. This school council system is extremely different from the existing public school system in that the citizens’ participation into school management is definitely institutionalized.

In contrast, in recent Japan, the advent of an aging society combined with a low birthrate has had a serious impact on the whole public education system, making it more important to consider educational policies from the aspect of population problems. Especially, in aging rural areas, the number of abolished schools is rapidly increasing due to depopulation, and there are heated debates on the regional gap in educational opportunities between urban areas and rural areas. Thus, one of the most urgent problems in rural Japan is to design new forms of community-based school systems appropriate to the realities of local residents around the schools in the population-declining areas.

Accordingly, this paper examines, from the perspective of sociology, the problems and the possibilities of community-based school systems by focusing on the collaboration between compulsory schools and the local residents in Japanese aging rural areas, in order to search for the new public education forms open to the local residents.

RC11-207.7

MORITA, MAKIKO* (Aalborg University, Denmark, makiko@dps.aau.dk)

Understanding Care Giving and Care Taking Experiences throughout the Life Course - a Comparative Study of Older Couples in Denmark and Japan

The systems of providing welfare services interact with older people’s everyday lives in a very complex way. Not only the arrangements of systems as such but also the availability of services influence their possibilities and constraints at an everyday level that roles they play within the social network of their everyday lives. These interactions are long-term changing processes as both the systems and wide-ranging conditions in everyday life are neither static nor immutable. In particular, the present paper draws attention to how older people understand the ways that the welfare systems interact with their everyday lives throughout the life course. Older people’s understandings of their interaction with the welfare systems at the everyday level reflect upon both their past and present experiences and practices, and this reflection results in forming a significant part of their views and expectations for the future.

Guided by life course approach, the analysis focuses on older couples in Denmark and Japan, and explores the following questions: how have older Danish and Japanese couples experienced care giving and care taking over the life course? How do they perceive these experiences? How have older Danish and Japanese couples experienced mutual support and communication with children, grand-children, their neighbours and their friends? How do their neighbourhoods and friend’s life
The main findings revealed that children needed to negotiate their safety in the context of family violence and post separation. Key to this was whether the child had agency to negotiate their safety; which was dependent on four interrelated factors. These factors will be presented to explain the ‘Model of Children’s Agency’, informed by the model, implications for policy, practice and further research will be considered.

RC37-635.1

MORRIS, BRIGIT* (University of New South Wales, brigitmorrison@yahoo.com.au)

Moving Through Space

Spaces in urban geography are rich with symbols and signs related to national as well as personal narratives. Artists who construct public art installations in sites symbolizing hegemonic power and cultural identities are able to rework or reclaim the meanings attached to these spaces.

I am interested in artists who engage in performative, site-specific installations that aim to recreate historical or contemporary political events in a symbolic way. I will argue that by reframing the meaning of significant sites using artistic devices of affect and temporality, installation artists are in a unique position to critically analyse political and social questions which ‘trouble’ our society.

I will examine two case studies. The first is Gregor Schneider’s 2007 work, 21 Beach Cells. This installation involved a series of interactive metal prison cages, symbolizing Guantanamo Bay. The installation was placed on Bondi Beach in Sydney. At the time, the Australian Government supported the US government’s actions of indefinitely detaining so-called enemy non-combatants. Bondi Beach symbolizes the free and egalitarian spirit of Australian national identity – a jarring vision with the landscape of the Guantanamo prison. The second work is Doris Salcedo’s 2007 work, 6 y 7 Novembre. Salcedo installed a sculpture over the Palais of Justice building in Colombia’s capital city, Bogotá. The work remembered the events of 6 to 7 November 1985 when militia stormed that very building – the High Court of Colombia.

Salcedo and Schneider reclaim these meaningful sites to create affect between artist and viewer, between citizen and nation. The implicit value of these locations facilitates a conversational or reflexive relationship with the viewer where the past is engaged in the present. This dialogical relationship makes the viewer complicit in both the artwork and the subject matter it addresses. Therefore, the transformative power of the artwork.

RC22-401.4

MORRISON, IAN A* (The American University in Cairo, imorrison@aucegypt.edu)

Secularism and the Foundations of Pluralism: The Crisis of Reasonable Accommodation in Québec

In recent decades Québec, like many other Western states, has been a site of debate regarding the limits of pluralism and freedom of religion. In Québec, these debates emerged within the context of a restructuring of the nature of nation and citizenship. Since the early 1990s, the Québec state has undertaken a project of the construction of a citoyenneté québécoise, seen as the culmination of a transformation of the boundaries of the Québec nation that began with the Quiet Revolution of the 1960s, marked by the shift from an ethnic to a civic conception of the nation. The secularization and secularisation of national identity in Québec is presented as an expansion of the boundaries of the nation and an opening towards otherness.

Yet, contemporary Québec has also been described as the site of a ‘crisis’ related to the measures adopted to promote this conception of such a nation. Of particular focus have been the practices of ‘reasonable accommodation’ for religious practices. Opposition to such measures are made on the basis of two arguments. The first suggests the need to narrow the scope of pluralism in order to protect universal values, and secularism itself. As such, it posits the paradoxical need to limit pluralism in order to protect pluralism. In doing so, it appeals to the need to protect the universal (as host body) from the particular (as contaminant). The second argues the need to protect ‘national values’ from the dilutive and assimilatory forces of relativism and multiculturalism. As such, it demands protection of the particular (as host body) from the universal (as contaminant).

The proposed paper examines the manner in which these two seemingly oppositional arguments can be present within a common discourse that problematizes the presence of certain religious subjects and practices within the public sphere in Québec.

RC53-850.2

MORROW, VIRGINIA* (University of Oxford, virginia.morrow@geh.ox.ac.uk)

Modern Moralities? Children and Social Change in Vietnam

This paper explores the effects of ‘modernity’ on children’s lives and on their aspirations in Vietnam. It draws on qualitative research undertaken with children and their parents as part of Young Lives, a longitudinal study of children growing up in four developing countries (www.younglives.org.uk). The paper explores how social, political and economic changes are affecting social realities, moralities and norms, especially in relation to intergenerational relationships between grandparents/parents, and children. For example, there is clearly a rapid process of marketization taking place, where consumer durables like mobile phones and the internet becoming widely available. At the same time children describe clearly the centrality of family relationships, and especially reciprocity in the form of caring for parents, siblings, grandparents, and an expectation of filial duty by parents. There are several sets of values are colliding. (a) there is a combination of Confucian notions of filial duty combined with Communist values relating to the importance of reciprocity in relationships, yet (b) there is State-led concern about ‘social evils’ affecting children and youth by parents (while these are nearly universal, they seem particularly marked in Vietnam) and (c) new technologies that are perceived as bringing risks to children. Children themselves are aware of shifting moralities. They perceive there to be corruption among adults – some teachers, and employers - and express concern about unfairness and injustice. The paper explores whether there are ‘new’ moralities emerging, and describes how parents and children are managing these processes.

RC34-589.1

MORROW, VIRGINIA* (University of Oxford, virginia.morrow@geh.ox.ac.uk)

‘I Have to Help and Improve Their Life’: Young People’s ‘Transitions’ in Ethiopia and Andhra Pradesh, India

This paper explores the lives of young people growing up in Andhra Pradesh, India, and Ethiopia, drawing on data from Young Lives, a longitudinal study of children growing up in four developing countries (www.younglives.org.uk). The paper draws on qualitative research from a series of case studies to explore children’s experiences of leaving school and why. The paper argues that many of the assumptions underpinning international policy discourse that conceptualise early school leaving as ‘dropping out’ fail to engage with the realities of young people’s lives in rural areas that experience numerous economic and environmental ‘shocks’. Gender, poverty, and other social differences combine with a strong sense of obligation to parents and wider family to constrain young people’s choices and trajectories. The paper questions the utility of the concept of ‘transition’ and suggest that it must be used critically and not simply imposed on contexts that are in a process of rapid social change and economic development, but that are generating powerful inequalities that mean that some groups of young people are ‘left behind’.

RC33-565.3

MORSELLI, DAVIDE* (University of Lausanne, davide.morselli@unil.ch)

LE GOFF, JEAN-MARIE (University of Lausanne)

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BRANDLE, KAREN (University of Lausanne)

Beyond the Respondent-Interviewer Interaction: Exploring the Performance of a Self-Administered Life-History Calendar

Life-history calendar (LHC) methods have been increasingly used in surveys in the last two decades. There is indeed a general consensus on the fact that the highly structured but flexible approach of the LHC facilitates the memory of past events. Respondent’s past experiences provide a context for retrieval of autobiographical memories and they are used as anchoring points and time landmarks for remembering. While there is a general agreement that the LHC methods improve accuracy of retrospective data even for different populations and cultures with a non-linear representation of time, the reasons for this performance (i.e., retrieval processes) are less clear. The literature suggest that the LHC performance is amplified by the interviewer-respondent interaction via conversational and flexible interviewing, either in CATI or CAI. However, studies using self-administered LHC on youth sex behavior argued that LHC can be used also in self-administered modes reducing social desirability bias.

In this study we present data from two surveys conducted in Switzerland (the Swiss Household Panel pilot study and the Family TimeMentor study between 2011 and 2013. Results show that self-administered LHC could produce equally valid data in terms of completeness (measured with five indicators: number of residential moves, number of intimate partners, number of children, number of jobs, and number of years of unemployment) than interviewer-respondent interactive interviewing. Moreover, self-administered LHC transmitted by mail data had even * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
higher levels of internal coherence than self-administered LHC completed during face-to-face interviews. We argue that improvements in the layout (i.e., graphical visualization) of the LHC, as well as an increasing popularity of life calendar model in social media, may have increased in recent years the accuracy and feasibility of self-administered LHC for data collection.

RC06-125.2

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WU, CHEN YU (University of Minnesota)  
HUSSEMMANN, JEANETTE (Urban Institute)  
JOHNSON, MONICA (Washington State University)

Three Generational Continuity In Achievement Orientations: New Evidence From The U.S. Youth Development Study

Growing inequality in families has prompted great interest in the intergenerational transmission of advantage. Guided by three complementary theoretical perspectives, we examine the continuity of achievement orientations across three generations. The first posits that contemporaneous parental orientations and attainments influence children. Children of more highly educated parents receive more parental encouragement and observe successful parental role models. A second approach posits that prior parental pathways matter for children. Earlier parental behavior may also provide a model of more or less successful action, and impacts children indirectly through parental attainments. A third “selection model” posits that parents’ stable traits, observed during adolescence, influence parents’ pathways, their attainments, and children’s orientations.

The Youth Development Study followed a cohort of over 1,000 Generation 2 youth from age 14-15 (1988) to age 37-38 (2011), and also surveyed their G1 parents (during G2’s adolescence) and 422 of their G3 children aged 11-21 (2009-2011). An SEM model, based on 384 G1, G2, and G3 triads, provides a three-generational assessment of the transmission of achievement orientations. Confirming the first perspective, contemporaneous parental educational expectations were strong predictors of both G2’s and G3’s orientations toward academic achievement during adolescence (self-perceptions as intelligent, a good reader, and having high ability in school). Providing evidence for the second approach, a high agency G2 paternal pathway (with high aspirations, career certainty and active job search, age 18-30) strongly influenced G2’s educational attainment and entirely mediated the effects of G1’s expectations and G2’s academic orientation in adolescence on G2’s achievement. Finally, supporting the third perspective, G2’s academic orientation during adolescence significantly predicted G2’s expectation for the G3 child more than 20 years later. The G2 parent’s orientation, measured during adolescence, thus indirectly influenced G3 orientations. This analysis supports Conger and Danziger’s (2007) integrative model of intergenerational transmission, including both selection and socialization processes.

TG06-960.4

MORTON NINOMIYA, MELODY* (Memorial University, melodymn@mun.ca)

What’s Another Word for “Ruling Relations”?: Translating IE Research to Community, Government and Academics in Medicine

This presentation highlights the work of using institutional ethnography (IE) in applied health research. I illustrate how my IE study on fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) both facilitated and complicated the process of knowledge translation (KT). I will discuss this in the context of KT with diverse audiences including community stakeholders, government policy and decision makers, and academics in medicine. It is the work of research to contain and limit the amount of data to collect and analyze in order to keep a study focused. Applied health research also commonly includes KT plans to strategically engage target audiences with meaningful research findings. As an applied health researcher, I considered each primary audience as I decided how and what data to analyze as well as how the findings would be disseminated.

The purpose of this IE study was to examine how institutional supports and services are activated and coordinated around youth with an FASD diagnosis. My study included two Canadian communities – one remote Aboriginal community and the other an urban provincial capital. In each setting, three distinct perspectives were interviewed: 1) caregivers of children with an FASD diagnoses; 2) front line workers from healthcare, child welfare, education and social services with direct involvement in the lives of children with an FASD diagnosis; and 3) policy and decision makers who manage the interviewed frontline staff. In addition to interviews, I collected and analyzed clinical and service-related forms, training manuals, policies and assessments. This large volume of data required focus and prioritization in order to produce results that meet the expectations of my three main target audiences: community, government, and academics. I argue that the utility of IE in applied research is only as strong as the ability of the researcher to "speak IE" in a language that can be understood.
services, especially in the context of unemployment and poverty. The household has become the only site of stability for most people as well as their only means of survival – the real "hidden abode of production." Most households, however, are fragile; they lack resources and are unable, therefore, to effectively alleviate and cushion the effects of unemployment, poverty and inequality.

What emerges, are particular implications for gender relations, gender identities and household dynamics. New patterns of male domination and female subordination intensify, often riddled with conflict. Intergenerational conflict also intensifies in a context where access to income and time use becomes a source of conflict rather than cooperation. Conventional theories of gender relations and households are challenged in this new social and economic context.

RC52-839.6

MOSSBERG, LINDA* (University of Gothenburg, linda.mossberg@socwork.gu.se)

Strategic Collaboration As Means and End: Views from Members of Swedish Mental Health Strategic Collaboration Councils

Mental health care professionals are under pressure – both from their own organisations and professions and from external legislation and policy – to collaborate. This article reports the views of collaboration held by influential mental health care professionals who participated in strategic collaboration councils. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 31 participants in three groups: personal ombudsmen and managers of social care and health care. The participants presented generally homogeneous opinions of collaboration, although they differed in outlook: the personal ombudsmen maintained an operational perspective, while the care managers had a more strategic focus. All participants saw collaboration as necessary to a functioning organisation. They joined the collaboration councils expecting to form interprofessional relations that would lead to greater efficiency, better knowledge of other organisations, and professional support. The participants’ adherence to a positive norm, together with further institutional pressures, contributed to homogeneity in the participants' responses. All guardians of their points of view while collaborating in networks adhering to a social norm. Strategic collaboration was thus both means and end.

RC03-74.2

MOSELSON, AIDAN* (University College London, aidan.mosselson.11@ucl.ac.uk)

Communities in Transition: Security, Policing, Appropriation and the Formation of Community in Inner-City Johannesburg

Johannesburg's inner-city was once an area notorious for crime, grime and urban and social decay. It has been described by academics as a 'vacuum of belonging' (Gottz and Simone 2003) and a hyper-ghetto, home to prostitutes, drug dealers, disease and crime (Murray 2011). In recent years, however, there have been considerable efforts to regenerate the urban environment, particularly through the provision of low-income and social housing. These attempts at physical regeneration have coincided with efforts to enhance security in the area as well as foster a sense of community. This presentation argues that more nuanced and contextually sensitive approaches are required. In Johannesburg, the provision of low-income housing has been led by the private sector, who have also taken the lead in the regeneration of the city. However, this has not resulted in a solely reanchovy or exclusionary city being created, but has had the contradictory effects of fostering increased social cohesion and meaningful regeneration, whilst simultaneously increasing the cost of land and housing in the area. Utilising Pierre Bourdieu's notions of field, capital and habitus, this presentation explores the multiple factors which have shaped the reinvestment and regeneration process in Johannesburg and shows how a diversity of outcomes and imperatives are possible and in fact present, even in a context shaped by neoliberal approaches to city-building and housing provision. Cities are part of broader social contexts or milieus and are therefore shaped by competing fields and forms of capital. This presentation highlights the multiple impulses and concerns which have shaped housing provision and reinvestment in Johannesburg's inner-city and discusses what the effects of these have been on communities living in the area and invites scholars, whilst still remaining critical, to adopt new, more nuanced and context sensitive approaches to questions about urban renewal, particularly in the Global South.

RC34-596.4

MOTCHAM, CASIMIR RAJ* (National University of Ireland, cassimo@gmail.com)

Youth Policy in Ireland and India: A Comparative Study

Contemporary policy discourse about youth is frequently trapped in the dichotomous paradigm of simplistically portraying them as either a ‘problem’ or a ‘human resource’. This broadly applies both in Europe and in Asia. However, while significant comparative research on youth, youth work and youth policies has been undertaken within Europe, very little research has been conducted which compares the European and Asian contexts, and there is none to date specifically comparing Ireland and India. Based on recently completed PhD research, his paper explores and compares the youth policies of Ireland and India through the analytical lens of Gough’s (2008) ‘five Is’: industrialisation, institutions, institutions, ideas and international environment. It examines the major ‘factors and actors’ that have influenced the historical development of youth policies in both countries and situates these in their broader regional contexts.

There are many obvious differences between India and Ireland in terms of location, economy, culture(s) and other economic and social contexts. However there are also significant connections between them, stemming not least from their common colonial experiences, meaning there are important parallels in political culture and public administration. The voluntary sector and its relationship with government agencies hugely influences policy making in both countries (the principle of ‘subsidarity’ in Ireland can be fruitfully compared with that of ‘Panchayati Raj’ in India). In India, however, there is no forum for NGOs and the government to come together whereas ‘social partnership’ has been central to Irish social policy. In both countries most youth have little or no opportunity to participate in making decisions that affect their lives. Many are not aware of their own rights, or the policies and programmes that affect them. New policy initiatives are underway in both countries, however, which hold out the possibility of redressing this.

RC32-544.5

MOTOYAMA, KOTONA* (Osaka University, kotona.osaka@gmail.com)

Gender Differences in Reactions to Coming out: The Reaction of Mothers of Non-Heterosexual Children and Their Roles

In a heteronormative society, disclosing one's non-heterosexuality to others can be very stressful, but it can be heightened considerably when coming out to parents. On the other hand, parents to whom a child has disclosed their non-heterosexuality also struggle with feelings of inability to accept their own non-heterosexual child. Coming out thus causes a "family crisis" (Williamson 1998). Because family members have to reconstitute a family model which was previously based on heterosexuality. Yet what does "family crisis" mean to the parents of a non-heterosexual child?

Previous research on parents’ reactions to coming out in the West have shown that mothers and fathers react differently; mothers are found out to be more likely to react positively, and feel less guilt and responsibility than fathers (Ben-Ari 1995). Moreover a parent tends to be more accepting of a non-heterosexual child of the same gender than that of the opposite gender (Ibid). However, what are the reasons for these differences? Moreover, can the same be observed in the case of Japan?

This paper explores how gender influences a parent's reaction to coming out in both cultural and social settings. In particular, it discusses how mothers assume gender roles in coping with their children's disclosure of non-heterosexuality. Data gathered since December 2012 from interviews with family members of non-heterosexuals and observation research at a support group for family members. The

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

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Sociologists and Believers: Alliances and Protectorates in Brazil

In Brazil, probably more so than in other countries, sociologists often hold the Comtean opinion that Sociology stands to religion as the positive stands to the theological stage. As secularization of the “holy alliance” of social scientists and cultists, the former often imposing on the latter a kind and subtle theoretical protectorate. Such alliances also exist, in greater or lesser degree, with the Catholic Church (especially with the sectors linked to the theology of liberation) and with the historical Protestant churches. Highly emblematic of this tendency are the graduate programs in “sciences of religion” that have sprouted all over the country and Facebook like sites through which social scientists (who often claim to be believers) and believers (who are at times social scientists) engage in dialogue. Contrarily, there is in the country a process of open, so far only verbal, warfare between social scientists (again of the highest reputation) and the Pentecostal and new religionist community as authoritarian and intolerant of all forms of individual diversity.

RC08-165.8
MOTTA, ROBERTO* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, rmcmotta@uol.com.br)
The Protestant Ethnic Thesis before Weber: Forerunners in France and Brazil

It is well known that the “Protestant Ethnic” thesis had existed for quite some time prior to Max Weber's own formulation. Some specific cases of anticipation of the thesis are represented by Émile de Laveleye and Napoléon Roussel, in the French speaking world of the 19th century and, in the same century, by Brazilian writers Tavares Bastos, E. Carlos Pereira and a certain number of missionaries of English and North-American background who worked in Brazil, like Zachary Taylor and others. Even details of Weber's thesis, concerning, for instance, the emphasis on the consequences of sectarianism (“Sektentum”) are present in mid-19th century Tavares Bastos's work. Buchanan’s (who wrote in Portuguese), or even knew he had existed. While such forerunners do not necessarily reach the same level of theoretical, indeed of theological refinement as does Weber, they view adhesion to Protestantism (albeit, at times, in a rather cultural and secularized sense) as a necessary condition for modernization and Brazil.

RC25-441.2
MOULENE, FREDERIC* (Université de Strasbourg, frederic.moulene@voila.fr)
The Challenge of Sociology of Language: Living in Society, Living with Words

Nowadays, « sociology of language » is explicitly identified in the research groups within the I.S.A. Although sociological associations all over the world don't seem to have equivalents at their national extent. Alongside, this domain of sociology has an uncertain situation within the university systems: few scholar jobs and chairs, research programmes, articles and books are clearly dedicated to « sociology of language ». The cause is probably that it is difficult for sociologists to write on language even though by definition, linguistics is a specific disciplinary field aimed at investigate language. Moreover, linguists have developed their general framework from the canon of the Saussurean dichotomy of which has been studied beyond the social context; it is significant that a scholar as influential as Thomasy still follows the « saussurean dichotomy » and considers speakers as basically identical and interchangeable. For their part, sociologists usually keep language questions out from their study domain. Thus, they forget that society is spoken by the individuals and with all the words they have learnt by doing, more, since Austin, we know that it is often as long as certain things are told that they can perform, change the reality. So, knowing that each science tends to consider its object of study as its exclusive preserve, sociology of language is an academic challenge. However, it is worth the effort because social
Homogenous or Not?

Abstract: This research contributes to the debate on Japanese media homogeneity by demonstrating that anti-nuclear editorials exhibit more diversity than homogeneity overall for the period from 1954-1970. Several observers have noted that Japan's major daily newspapers are homogenous in their news reporting and coded for indicators of progressive-conservative and universalist-particularist continua, with the Asahi the most progressive and universalist of the four publications surveyed. While relative unanimity of opposition to the bomb was found, the analysis indicates that nuclear arms were opposed for a variety of motives which could be characterized as either universalist or particularistic. Further differentiation is observed on contextual issue positions such as aid for hibakusha, United States accountability in the bombings, and the influence of the domestic communist and socialist parties on the anti-nuclear movement.

The Efficiency of Exclusion: Gated Communities, Informality and Social Mobilization in Mexico City

This paper analyzes the double-edged meaning of informality at the intersection of urban inequalities, landed property, and power in urban Latin America. Our study of the Zona Poniente in the fragmented western periphery of Mexico City allows us to identify situations of social interaction in which the narrative use of informality is central to social and cultural distinction. We find that the standard story – and normatively disparaging construction – of urban informality exercised by marginalized urban poor people must be complemented by an analysis of upper class elite practices, particularly in private-sector real estate development. The real estate development industry occupies a critical place, materially and symbolically, in structuring the urbanization in which wealthy property interests employ the attribute of informality to stave off "Third World" settlements and enable a "First World" lifestyle in gated communities. In the discourses and practices of neighborhood organizations, public planning authorities and real estate developers the referent "informality" takes on defensive and exclusionary functions and serves as referent for social mobilization against the perceived informality of the local elite.

Fieldwork in this peripheral, fragmented and contrasting area provides insights into the link between informality and confinement on various levels. Firstly, the self-enclosing of the urban elite in "gated communities" is a result of informal modes of negotiation between public authorities, neighborhood organizations and real estate developers. Secondly, the spread of such First-World urbanism has negative effects on social and physical mobility of the dis-enfranchised urban population living in deprived islands surrounded by the defensive walls of gated communities. Thirdly, our fieldwork allowed us to identify diverse types of interactions between these private urban developments and surrounding marginalized settlements. These interactions, ranging from conflict to alliances, suggest to question the hypothesis of a generalized confinement.

Segregation Of Roma Children In The Czech Educational System

One of the most serious forms of discrimination in the CR is the discrimination against Roma children in primary education. Despite conclusions by the ECHR from 2007 in the case of D. H. vs. CR, which stated that there was discrimination against Roma children in primary education, the CR is continuously criticised by international institutions for the removal of obstacles in regard to Roma children's access to education and improving their diagnostic methods and their work with socially disadvantaged children.

Interviews

Network Analysis For Discovering Political Conflict In Standardized Interviews

This paper proposes a new usage of standardized interview data: instead of studying contingency tables of individual attributes, the author suggests to analyze the hidden, implicit network structures among the respondents of these interviews. The proposed analysis is based on the idea of virtual encounters between survey-respondents, which allows to identify relations of conflict or consensus between dyads of persons. The relational information gathered this way can easily be complemented with additional survey-data about the social attributes and the group-membership of the persons representing the nodes of the analyzed network. Hence it becomes possible to calculate inter-group conflict of different status-groups and to compare it with their intra-group conflict. Similarly, looking for isomorphic coincidences of different types of network relations, this kind of analysis may also be used to identify reinforcing social cleavages. A standard survey has generally about 1 to 2 thousand interviews, which corresponds to a universe of 0.5 to 2 million possible dyads of persons. Hence, the analysis of virtual network structures requires to focus on samples drawn from this universe. Consequently, this paper also describes the construction of such samples by presenting an exemplary analysis of the European Values Study (EVS) 2008. Among others, this survey contains a political self-evaluation on a left-right scale, which is used in the example for the construction of relational arcs of conflict and consensus: dyads of persons with both a leftists or both a rightist political orientation are linked by a relation of political consensus. Other dyads with very different positions on the left-right continuum are similarly linked by relations representing political conflict. Hence, by this exemplary analysis it will be possible to assess, how much different income groups (classes) are politically polarized and how much consensus there is within each of these groups.
of the Czech citizens from the education process and what are the main consequences of such approach.

TG04-947.4

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Perceiving, Managing and Negotiating Risky Behaviours from Adolescence to Early Adulthood

Young people’s transitions from adolescence to adulthood are individualized, risk taking is normalized, and individual choices, behaviours and actions can have significant implications for future social and economic outcomes (Beck, 1992; Giddens, 1991). Yet young people’s choices and behaviours are also set within and influenced by their peers, families and communities (Bronfenbrenner, 1986, 1977). While previous research has examined risk taking behaviours of young people and the influences and drivers of these, we have a limited current understanding of how, why and under what circumstances young people from different family, community and economic contexts negotiate and make decisions about risky behaviours and who and what they draw on to make these decisions. Based on an Australian Research Council grant, this paper uses Australian Bureau of Statistics data and interviews with 70 young people from different social, economic and community contexts across Australia to understand how young people define, perceive, manage and experience risk taking behaviours and the supports and resources they draw on in making their decisions. Using an ecological framework, this paper aims to identify areas of support at the kitchen, community and policy tables that may assist young people in negotiating risk as they move through adolescence to early adulthood.

RC40-683.2

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Losing Control in Western Canada: Private Equity Firms and Land Purchases

My paper will investigate the changing nature of land ownership in Western Canada. This is occurring largely because of the activities of Canadian private equity firms in purchasing vast tracts of farmland as investment properties, and the concomitant social and economic transformation that is happening among the rural population as their lives are affected by it. These are striking developments whose effects remain largely unknown and unstudied given that the practice was non-existent in Canada five years ago. However, they have the potential to fundamentally alter the relationship of people with the land. What will be the medium and long-term effect of this development on agriculture in Canada? Is there a transfer of ownership and control of farmland in Canada, with the resultant loss of land to individuals is often ignored when the value of land is determined? Is it the case that the cultural, spiritual and social importance of land to individuals is often ignored when the value of land is determined? Is it the case that the cultural, spiritual and social importance of land to individuals is often ignored when the value of land is determined?

While previous research has examined risk taking behaviours of young people and the influences and drivers of these, we have a limited current understanding of how, why and under what circumstances young people from different family, community and economic contexts negotiate and make decisions about risky behaviours and who and what they draw on to make these decisions. Based on an Australian Research Council grant, this paper uses Australian Bureau of Statistics data and interviews with 70 young people from different social, economic and community contexts across Australia to understand how young people define, perceive, manage and experience risk taking behaviours and the supports and resources they draw on in making their decisions. Using an ecological framework, this paper aims to identify areas of support at the kitchen, community and policy tables that may assist young people in negotiating risk as they move through adolescence to early adulthood.

RC40-673.3

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The Democratic Deficit: The Rise of Private Agri-Food Standards in the Global South

The past few decades have seen a tremendous expansion of private authority in global governance. No exception, the agri-food industry has become increasingly privatised in its ownership and governance. Illustrative of this point has been the declining authority of public international bodies such as the UN’s Codex Alimentarius in the governance of agriculture. These developments are the result of a normative shift from government to governance. Such trends have proven particularly hard hitting on agriculture in the Global South, where numerous experts have documented, for example, the impacts of cash-crops for export, land grabs and agricultural speculation on the most disadvantaged.

My presentation will examine the development of agricultural standard setting and certification as a case study of private agricultural governance. Using GlobalGAP, a business-to-business standard setting body, the paper has two purposes. The first is to use private certification and standards to highlight the very real and harmful impacts private regulatory developments are having on poor agricultural suppliers in the global South. This will be done predominantly from a governance perspective. The second is to explain the broad-based shift toward a preference for private governance that has occurred with agricultural governance over the last few decades. In particular, I will examine the ideas and logic of neoliberalism and globalization frequently used to justify this shift.

By addressing the impact private regulatory standards have had on suppliers in the global South the presentation will also indirectly focus on a number of theoretical questions revolving around globalization and global governance. These include questions regarding the arrival of new political actors as key regulators of global industries; the role of the state and public regulation in agricultural global governance; and the ability of private actors to govern in the interests in mind of the broader public and the disadvantaged, in particular.

RC06-120.5

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Cross-Border Marriage: Tale from Haryana, India

A significant social consequence of the skewed sex ratio is the marriage squeeze in some regions of India, like Haryana which receives its brides from various eastern states of the country and also from Bangladesh. Haryanvis of higher caste and class refuse to acknowledge existence of any such practice publicly as they consider it demeaning of their esteem and collective identity. So on one hand, scenario reflects the dynamics of continuity of such marriages with difference in stance and denial. On the other hand, the inbuilt centrifugal mechanism pushes the women in Bangladesh, who are on the socio-economic fringes of their country, to come out as brides. It is interesting to note the changes that surface in the cultural matrix of Haryana society due to such marriages. The present study attempts to examine the social, demographic and economic factors responsible for continuity of such a process over time.

The paper also deliberates on the strategies of adaptation and building resistance to the stigmatized images, by the children of these marriages. There is a palpable anxiety of the upper class and upper caste men over the stereotypical images of migrant brides and their children as inferior others. These women are facing a situation of paradoxical hypergamy as they are getting married to men of low status and therefore their status is further low in society. Resource allocation for improving their political, economic and social life in Haryana society needs active citizenry. Unless their cause is taken up by the upper sections of Haryana society through means which can be effectively represented by way of state induced policies and citizenship rights. The need for policy recommendation towards the protection of these migrant women and their children has been deliberated briefly in this paper.
firms, focusing on the role of two professional groups—corporate social responsibility (CSR) and investor relations (IR) managers. CSR managers have made the case that the CSR performance of Japanese firms lags behind that of their global competitors because of their failure to address the historically low level of gender diversity. In cooperation with IR managers, they have theorized its economic benefits, by arguing that improving gender diversity can send a positive signal to foreign investors. This constructed advocacy of gender diversity by foreign investors has substantive changes. Using panel data on more than 800 major Japanese companies from 2001 to 2009, our analyses show that foreign share ownership and the with firm influence of CSR and IR managers significantly improve gender diversity, especially at the board-director and managerial levels. By emphasizing the role of professionals in translating global standards into local contexts, our study makes a contribution to understanding the role of local actors in generating variation in the outcomes of global diffusion processes.

RC36-624.1

MUNIA, RAFAEL* (Waseda University, ndebud@hotmail.com)

Resistance or Alternative Alienation?

This paper has the goal of discussing how the political project of Japan, based on its ideology of homogeneity, alienates the Japanese youth, limiting their individualization processes to, instead, focus on a single model of Japaneseness. Through some narratives examined, the Japanese youth showed to be sensing a lack of possibility to fit in society. When analyzing the societal structure in Japan, the rigidity of its job-hunting system, the curriculum of homogeneity and individuality suppression that begin in school and echo in society, the rigid gender roles presented in the classrooms and companies; the work culture of permanent availability to the company, all become apparent as the sources of the lack of belonging amongst the youth. Since there is a lack of imaginable structural change, the youth produce narratives of escaping this hegemonic Japan, adopting strategies of marginality (NEET, Freeer, and some counter-hegemonic sub-cultures); or even strategies of actual escape (prioritizing non-Japanese firms to work, or seeking for opportunities to live abroad.) This paper, thus, argues that these strategies come from a feeling of alienation and purposelessness.

RC31-530.3

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The Effect of the Great Recession on out-Migration Self-Selection of the Foreign-Born

The scientific literature on the permanence of immigrants in host countries has faced the empirical challenge of measurement and characterization. Along this line, research on the impact of self-selection is crucial for a better understanding of international migration and assimilation process in the host countries. In this paper we present a comprehensive empirical analysis on the (re-)migration of foreigners in Spain. Using panel data from the Spanish Labor Force Survey we explore the relationship between out-migration patterns and the labor market situation. We focus our analysis on the self-selection process of out-migration and its change with the economic downturns. To model out-migration patterns we estimate a detailed event history analysis. Our findings confirm results from previous studies. Preliminary analyses reveal that the likelihood of leaving the host country is strongly determined by family configurations and the labor market situation of household members. Those who are unemployed have a higher probability of outmigrating, especially when other incomes are absent in the household. The findings also show differences with respect to national origin, sex, and education level. Moreover, while the self-employed and the less successful foreigners (in terms of labor outcomes) have a higher probability of leaving the country. Surprisingly, its intensity is weaker during the Great Recession than during the expansive economic period.

RC20-352.3

MUNOZ-GOY, CELIA* (University of A Coruna, munoz@udc.es)

Effect of Economic Crises on Work Orientations Among European Countries

An extensive body of research in social sciences has analyzed the change of values in developed societies, assuming that as populations experience higher levels of wealth and security there will be a shift in their goals to show an increasing focus on self-actualization and quality of life. Concerning to work, it will be expected a relative decrease of extrinsic work orientations -those related to external aspects of work and based on the notion that work is mainly a means of obtaining instrumental resources- in favor of intrinsic work orientations -those linked to working tasks and based on the supposition that work in itself is an enriching experience that allows one to enhance their personal development and self-expression.-

The current context of economic crisis has brought up a new scenario that could alter the direction of the predicted change in work orientations, producing a return to the instrumental views in detriment of the expressive work orientations, as a response to the uncertain and risky labor conditions.

The aim of this paper is to compare work orientations in several European countries in two moments of time, analyzing the differences among countries as well as the evolution of work orientations in order to test the impact of the economic crisis on such evolution. Data analysis will consider the impact of the economic crisis on work orientations at a double level –aggregated and individual-, and will be based on relevant data from the European Social Survey (2004 and 2010).

RC14-241.3

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Evaluación Del Uso De Edublogs Desde Una Perspectiva Comunicativa

Nos proponemos analizar exponer los principales problemas y las ventajas encontrados en la aplicación de edublogs en la docencia universitaria. Recibimos la propuesta de realizar la existentización de las experiencias prácticas desarrolladas en el marco de una red de innovación docente, formada por un grupo interdisciplinar de 43 profesoras y profesores de 9 universidades diferentes, en un proyecto financiado por la Universitat de València. La principal herramienta desarrollada en esta red han sido los edublogs (destinados a asignaturas diferentes), orientados hacia el aula, el espacio colectivo, tanto del alumnado como del profesorado. focalizamos la atención en los edublogs en tanto que canales que median en el proceso de aprendizaje colectivo, facilitando la colaboración en un entorno comunicativo. Desde esta perspectiva, describimos y analizamos las cuestiones problemáticas relativas ai edublog como canal en las dimensiones del emissor (quien crea el mensaje), el mensaje (los diferentes tipos de contenidos), la recepción (relacionada, entre otros aspectos, con la gestión de los contenidos), el contexto (cómo se inserta el edublog en el programa docente) y el feedback o retroalimentación.

la revisión de la dimensión comunicativa es imprescindible para superar la posible emergencia de situaciones cercanas a lo que Adorno y Horkheimer llamanaislamiento por comunicación: las disrupciones o simplemente las dificultades en el proceso comunicativo dificultarían la efectividad de los edublogs. De este modo, nuestro trabajo pretende contribuir a la mejora, desde la práctica, del uso

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
de esta herramienta docente en la creación de un conocimiento compartido y, como diría Habermas, pleno.

RC25-447.4

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The Influence of Linguistic Inequality on the Vitality of Two Otopamean Languages of Mexico: Chichimeco Jonaz and Tlahuica

In this paper we explore the influence of linguistic inequality on the vitality of two related Otopamean languages spoken in Mexico, Chichimeco Jonaz and Tlahuica, both of which are endangered languages being displaced by Spanish.

First, we compare the similarities and differences in the social, geographical and historical contexts of the two languages. Then we apply international criteria found in the UNESCO Vitality Index which determines degree of linguistic vitality in order to analyze and compare the use of Chichimeco Jonaz and Tlahuica. Finally, the role of language ideology as shaped by Mexican political economies and their institutions is touched upon. How changes in language policy have influenced language maintenance and shift is also discussed.

RC14-256.11

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ANDRADE, JOIZA ANGELICA SAMPAIO DE (Universidade Federal do Piauí)

Japanese Food: An Analysis Of Culture Through The Values Derived From Attributes

The Japanese culture has expanded its horizons in many countries and regions. In special, Brazil, where the Japanese immigrants Represents the second biggest Japanese descendent group out of Japan, its values and habits has an important presence in Brazilian territory. One of the important aspects of this culture is the Japanese cuisine. Today a fashion in Brazil, Japanese cuisine has invaded the dieta of many Brazilian people, generating a growing consumption of Japanese food. The research applies the methodology of Theory of Means End Chain - MEC. Within this perspective, product attributes allow the consumer to achieve certain benefits that are linked to a higher level, allowing the ranking of personal values. This technique is based on the implications glimmed in the Theory of MEC, with the central concept of 'ladder', exploring three levels: attributes, values and consequences. This technique provided the construction of an implication matrix and the hierarchical value map, to confirm the main elements of such behavior. The survey results shown, among consumers, values such as openness, exciting life, satisfaction, pleasure, happiness, self-esteem and affectionate relationship. These values suggest an alignment with the Japanese culture mainly happiness, affection and friendship relationship.

RC21-372.4

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Local Policing in the Global City: Community Safety Development in Tokyo

In large Global Cities, the 'command centres' of the global economy, most aspects of everyday life are subject to surveillance. Forms of Neoliberal urbanism have spread public space video surveillance, homogenized theme-park malls, gated private apartment blocks suburbs and exclusionary policies towards urban others: the homeless, undocumented migrants and so on. I have labeled this as a globalizing form of technocratic surveillance, however in previous work on Tokyo, one of the preeminent global cities, I have argued that in the Japanese capital, particularly in a landscape of virtual human surveillance are still undergoing an uncertain transition in the encounter with global neoliberal capitalism.

Since 2002, under the last Governor of Tokyo, crime prevention has been managed through the Anzen Anshin Machizukuri Jourei (or Community Safety Development Ordinance) which decentralized responsibility for crime prevention to communities, supported by local (ward) government. However, both National and Metropolitan Police Authorities have also initiated their own schemes, including public displays of video surveillance, crime mapping and so on. This paper reports on empirical research from five case study areas in Tokyo with very different characteristics: a central district partly dependent on the night economy and associated disorder, a wealthy central residential ward, a working class neighbourhood with a large traditional outcaste population, and two middle-class suburban areas. It analyzes the different community-based initiatives that have emerged in each area, their compatibility with and connections to central police initiatives, and considers what combination of local or global forces are the predominant drivers in emerging crime prevention policies and practices.

JS-46.2

MURAKAMI WOOD, DAVID* (Queen's University, dmw@queensu.ca)

Smart City, Surveillance City: Ubiquitous Computing, Big Data and Urban Life

'Smart cities' combine ubiquitous computing and urban management, and are characterized by pervasive wireless networks and distributed sensor platforms from video surveillance to meteorological stations, monitoring flows from traffic to sewerage and providing information in real-time or in anticipation of risks. These have extended from small projects for example, shopping / business complexes with integrated building control systems combining video surveillance, fire detection and crowd flow monitoring or other kinds of customer tracking, through larger but temporary initiatives like the command and control systems established for sports mega-events, to permanent whole-city initiatives like Rio de Janeiro's Smart City, sponsored by IBM.

Although largely civic, corporate and managerial, these schemes have strong influences from police and military sources, from crime mapping and predictive policing models, to new forms of urban warfare involving forms of distributed sensor platforms, and computer analytics, to enable forces to get a 'clear picture' of the complexities of the urban landscape and its inhabitants. In some cases in the USA, these have come together in overt ways, for example in the new 'Domain Awareness' initiative in Oakland, California, which extends an existing port security project way beyond the maritime 'domain' into the surrounding city, combining military and conventional civil government.

Drawing on work in science and technology studies, media studies, sociology, geography and surveillance studies, this paper considers the smart city as the archetypal urban form of the ubiquitous surveillance society. The paper considers the place of human rights in a broad sense, not simply privacy but also equity and access to services and justice, and the ability to flourish, in cities in which flows of people are managed like goods or natural resources and asks whether such rights can be 'designed in' in any meaningful way, or will be written out.

RC47-769.14

MURASE, RISA* (Sophia University, green_eyed_monster69iii@yahoo.co.jp)

Meaning and Frame Resonance in the Linkage of Social Movement Groups - Comparing Three Millie Island and Fukushima

This study examines why some social movement groups successfully create linkage while other groups fail to do so. Past studies of the development and growth of social movements have provided an explanation from a view of structural and cultural factors. The former theory explains the linkage from existing organizations or networks; the latter employ such conceptual devices such as framing, emotions, collective identity, ideology, symbols, and themes. Comparing the anti-nuclear movement that occurred following the 1979 Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident and the 2011 Fukushima nuclear power plant accident, this study explores the preconditions and conditions with which multiple movement groups create linkages. In the 1979 campaign in the US there was a successful linkage between the national movement organizations and the local movement groups, whereas in the 2011 campaign in Japan, such linkage did not appear to be established. The results of the analysis suggest that a successful resonance based on the frame devices results in a linkage between movement groups so for such resonance to occur I emphasize the importance of meaning. Frame resonance is necessary to establish the linkage across social movement groups, and to attain the resonance the convergence of meanings each participating group attribute to their activities is necessary in addition to conditions laid out by framing theory. Drawing on the understanding developed in the area of framing theory, I argue that the establishment of such a linkage heavily depends on the extent of frame resonance and that frame resonance is attained through the convergence of meanings attributed to the actions taken by respective movement organization and groups.
RC39-660.3
MURAYAMA, MASAYUKI* (Meiji University, masayuki.murayama@gmail.com)

There Are Few Cases Around Here: Structural Problems of the Japanese Nuclear Compensation Scheme

The Fukushima Daichi Nuclear Power Plant accident resulted in mass evacuations and the evacuation of wide areas. As a result, 1.5 million people are assumed to have legal claims against Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO). The Nuclear Compensation Act provides a settlement procedure (ADR) based on guidelines issued by an ad hoc administrative committee to be set up after an accident. In other words, the law envisages that such an administrative procedure of paying damages would identify victims of a nuclear accident. However, the scheme of the law has not worked as well as the law expected. As the law did not provide how damages should be paid in case a total amount of damages would surpass the expected amount, guidelines for payment have been issued piecemeal. Moreover, the guidelines have been challenged even in settlement procedures. The nuclear ADR was initially designed for an out of court procedure against the backdrop of the extremely small lawyer population. However, the nuclear ADR has been operated as a rational settlement procedure rather than a procedure of traditional style of compromise, which requires lawyers' involvement to handle cases. The Japanese society has grown to require legal intervention in handling mass claims but the existing structure of the legal system is unable to provide necessary amount of legal services to victims of the nuclear disaster.

RC06-127.6
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Effect Of Men's Educational Attainment On Their Fertility

We are interested whether the effects of men's educational attainment on their fertility diminished over time across welfare regimes and by partnership types. Some research questions will be under study:
- Which is the effect of educational attainment of men on their fertility? Is it different for men in consensual unions and in direct marriages? In which national context men's fertility level specific to consensual union may be close to the total fertility rate of married fathers. Our hypothesis is that, in gender egalitarian societies, with a more similar gender equality across welfare-state institutions, the total fertility of men (and women) depend less on their educational attainment but more on the type of union patterns. In more traditional societies the effect of education on male fertility is more important, despite the fact that is often the opposite of what it is for women.
- GG's data for available countries will be used to compute duration-based total union specific fertility rates in the spirit of parity-progression ratios developed by Hoem and Muresan (2011) and to analyse life-time fertility determinants. The following variables will be included in the analyses: family background, gender, age, social background, partnership status, parental status, educational enrollment, educational attainment, calendar year, etc.

RC52-833.3
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Knowledge Workers' Subjectivities. Precarisation and Transitions of Young Highly Qualified

Over the past decades, many EU member States have registered a large raise in the use of temporary employment. Young people are far more likely than other groups to be employed in precarious jobs, independently from their education and skills. In the age of the global economic-financial crisis, the attack to the conditions of knowledge workers goes on, according to the different lines of the neoliberalist logics, that juxtapose to the current precarisation processes phenomena like under-payment and misalignment between subjects' education and their working activities (Eurofound, 2011; Standing, 2011; Samek, Semenza, 2012). Which relation does it hold between educational levels and possibility of effectively deploying the acquired competences and skills? How do knowledge workers represent and face their precarious conditions? Our reflections are based on results obtained in two recent researches conducted in Italy (Armano, 2010; Murgia et al. 2012) – in the areas of Bologna, Milano, Torino and Trento – during which narratives of about 70 subjects, aged between 25 and 35, have been collected in reference to the transitions between education and employment. All interviewees were holding high degrees of education (bachelor, master or PhD) and at the time of the interview were employed with autonomous or dependent temporary contracts.

The research inquires on the one hand the risks of depauropation of knowledge and deskilling of highly educated young workers; on the other hand, the strong lack of adequate forms of representation and of policies aimed at facing the specific precariousness of knowledge workers. In the present article we discuss the precarious and invisible face of the condition of knowledge workers, that collides with the official one, that superficially considers them as "independent and professionals", though they are experiencing the effects of the further precarisation brought about by the crisis, without a union or political representation.

TG04-958.4
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Religion and Risk: Pana-Wave Laboratory and the Risk Society

This paper documents the rise and fall of a Japanese new religious movement known as the Pana-Wave Laboratory. Founded in 1977 by Chino Yoko, the Pana-Wave Laboratory was an eclectic form of spirituality that adopted doctrines from the several religious traditions, as well as a host of pseudo-scientific conjectures about physics, environmental warfare and space exploration.

Led by the aging Chino, a reclusive woman that rarely left the confines of her Toyota van, the Pana-Wave Laboratory established a compound for its religious and scientific practices atop Gotoashii Mountains in central Japan. Believing to have the ability to channel celestial figures and a special knowledge of a communist conspiracy to have her assassinated through electromagnetic weaponry, Chino depended entirely upon the assistance of some forty members of the Pana-Wave Laboratory for her survival.

Through their view of the scientific process, Pana-Wave Laboratory members adopted images of themselves as “scientists,” taking on actual roles that contributed to their appearance and occupations as laboratory researchers. Members constructed of a full-fledged laboratory, complete with instruments and data recording devices to manage their research agenda. They then began to fashion white laboratory coats, engage in “scientific debates,” and profess their findings in their own “peer-reviewed journal.” In a dramaturgical sense, these Pana-Wave Laboratory members used the principles of scientific reasoning and props from a host of laboratory settings to create and re-create their images, while fortifying the legitimacy of the religious claims.

Using a combination of Ulrich Beck’s “Risk Society” thesis, this paper explores one group’s experiment with creating a science and the consequences of doing so in the full purview of the Japanese media. Ultimately, I demonstrate the pervasive consequences of a religious community bound up in fear of human-manufactured risk, as well as the response of its members in averting their own demise.

RC24-425.1
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Nature, Time, Space, and Scale: Confronting the Challenges of Global Environmental Problems

Non-humans in the form of nature’s dynamics have prompted human agents to modify their social practices: earthquakes shook the Japanese population into reinforcing building codes and recently questioning nuclear reactors. For many global environmental problems, such as anthropogenic climate change, there are however enormous time lags and/or spatial distances between causal social processes and environmental consequences and there are issues of scale whereby any one cause could be dismissed as minor. People can discount the future to gain immediate economic benefits and may not experience serious adverse consequences until it is too late to avoid disaster or tip the environment into a new state less beneficial to humans. This is what Giddens labelled as his paradox and what disaster sociologists call the incubation of disaster. Disasters are best conceived of as focusing events that can prompt action, but they can on the contrary be dismissed as Acts of God. Moreover land, water, and atmospheric space on our planet are huge, so it takes an enormous accumulation of pollution and material that could cause harm far from the source to threaten the entire planet. Some anthropogenic problems are resolved by non-humans: the Gulf of Mexico contaminated by the Deepwater Horizon oil gusher is coming back to life. This paper re-thinks Weberian sociological theory in terms of i) his neglected concept of non-social action, hence expectations concerning actions of non-humans and time, space, and scale, and ii) the enduring conflict of value spheres, particularly economic versus environmental benefits. It calls attention to the importance of assumptions about non-human actants that underpin society’s practices when anthropogenic environmental threats for the distant future are glimpsed, but not known for certain. It brings Adam’s analysis of time to the centre of environmental sociology. It demonstrates how this framework can be used to gain insight into contemporary environmental problems like climate change.

RC02-60.2
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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Position of Women in Sociology or Female Founders in Sociology

Sister's founders in sociology as a coin term are formed by Mary Jo Deegan, in order to explain, demarginalisation of female stream sociological theory. Even then there are more than 52 women considered to be founders of sociology, they are still not recognized in sociology, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Aristotle's distinction between male/female, according to authoress Shipley, represents the key moment to ideological foundation of the women exclusion from academia and public life, because their identification with natural and irrational. Results of Wars, global ecological movements, and movements for the rights of the minorities were joined together in creation of significant subversion and counterpart of male stream patriarchal ordained theories in eco feminist movement. Many The women and nature in male stream theories are considered to be the insignificant Other, formed as counterpart for male principal which is culture, religion and activity. Logic of disgusting value its objection, imperialism, colonialism, patriarchy and European West racism must be rendered with the logic of nurturing as the prevailing concept of successful bioregional cooperation and interpersonal relationships, pacification and peace agreements. Key terms: logic of dominance, logic of care, malestream / femalestream, independent man vs. independent women, Aristotle's mysogyny. 

NGOs and New Trajectories of Engagement and Youth Power in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Youth civic and political engagements are not distinct or separated from each other, and in many cases they overlap and interlink, they result in diversity of youth engagement forms. Youth organizations play an important role in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) in terms of being a 'recurso, catalyst, and supporter for youth engagement, whether civic or political. As youth organizations were trying to cope with changes of sociopolitical context in the oPt, they reinforced different trajectories of engagement than the ones that existed within the Palestinian society between the 70's, 80's, and early 90's. The organization's type (Social movement organization, politically affiliated organization, youth development organization) is a vital factor in deciding how the organization dealt with changes in the context and the frame and trajectory of engagement reinforced.

This paper aims at understanding the change in the trajectory of engagement in the oPt; how does it differ from the trajectory of the engagement that took place between the 70's and early 90's; how does this change impact youth power and position in the oPt; How do different types of organizations provide different strategies, forms, of youth engagement?

RC14-243.13

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Tweets As Democratizing or Reinforcing Existing Inequalities?

Social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, and Tumblr, etc. have become more ubiquitous. Sociology is well-positioned to explore the power and influence of social media economically, politically, and socially. This paper is particularly interested in gauging the value of the Twitter community and whether tweets can be a democratizing force or usually reproducing current social hierarchies and inequalities. The social media website Twitter has been prominent in the recent past, much as the ‘Arab Spring’. This paper begins by presenting a review of the literature regarding Twitter and social inequalities. It uses tweet data from June-July 2013 to classify sentiments which are associated with agency and lack of agency to draw macro-conclusions of whether aggregated tweets can be seen as generally empowering or not as an overall corpus of text. The paper provides an empirical answer to Twitter’s role in influencing global inequalities, a claim often made in popular media. The paper ultimately concludes that though there are limitations in automated sentiment analysis, interesting patterns of perceived agency against inequality do emerge.

RC32-557.2

MUTA, KAZUE* (Osaka University, muta@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp)

Sexual Violence and the Issue of Comfort Women in Contemporary Japan

The "comfort" women, in reality sexual slaves for the Japanese military during the Asia-Pacific War, demand but have yet to obtain an official apology from the Japanese government. Rather, their demands have been met with insulting rejections from right-wingers, including influential politicians, whose main reasoning is: 1) Those women were not forced but were licensed prostitutes; 2) it is a kind of universality that soldiers of many nations have perpetrated wartime violations of the dignity of women; and 3) therefore Japan's issue of comfort women is not peculiar in the history of mankind, so it is not necessary for Japan alone to apologize. This reasoning is not a relic of a bygone era, but sounds familiar and even resonates with current 'rape myths' and rape culture in Japanese society which encourage male sexual aggression and support violence against women. Regrettably, tolerance of sexual violence against women penetrates even the law. Concerning the Penal Code, in its 1902 CEDAW Observation, the government urged Japan to revise and change for the better the sections of the Penal Code on sexual crimes against women (Paragraph 33-34, CEDAW/C/JPN/CO/6, 8 August 2009). The Government did not address this point in its response issued in August 2011. Furthermore, in recent years the Supreme Court of Japan has overruled several judgments by the lower courts in rape cases, usually deciding that the victim's witness was not reliable. My paper will examine in detail the connection between the reactionary response to the issue of comfort women and the reluctance to uphold women's rights in cases of sexual crimes, and will discuss the deeply rooted misogyny in Japanese society.
Language Shift and Maintenance of Tamil Language in the Malaysian Multilingual Context

The prevailing multilingual situation of Malaysia reflects the gradual shift in the use of minority languages like Tamil, both in formal and informal domains of language use. This trend has several reasons for language shift to take place, including language maintenance, and one such is the existing power that goes with language(s). How far language attitudes, linguistic views and power based policies will foster the use of concerned languages for the benefit of society at large is indeed a challenge and seems to be a question mark. The Malaysian Tamil society is gradually shifting its languages like English and Bahasa Malaysia as media of instruction to achieve education needs in different disciplines of knowledge, considering the modern economic-scientific and technological – occupational-departments. Therefore, I propose a new approach to these models.

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actors while real world actors are various. Real world actors choose their friend

As the developmentalist goal of catching-up with the West is gradually achieved, will China's political economy begin to gradually converge on an Anglo-Saxon (neoliberal variety of capitalism)? Or, in contrast, will the 'China Model' of combining a capitalist market economy with a Leninist Party-state continue to prosper in coming decades?

This article argues that to understand the prospects for the future of Chinese capitalism, we need a deeper understanding of the impact of public intellectuals, academics and think tanks in the ongoing ideational battle to define China's national development strategy in the 21st century.

Based on analysis of original empirical data – in the form of interviews with 24 highly influential Chinese public intellectuals – this article contributes a typology of four different hegemonic visions for China's future: First, the 'neoliberal' vision which proposes to further liberalize China's economy, and reduce state ownership, whilst retaining the current authoritarian political system. Second, the 'authoritarian socialist' vision which also eschews parliamentary democracy, but insists on state-led capitalism as the key funding mechanism for building a paternalist welfare-state from above. Third, the 'liberal democrat' vision which combines a faith in markets and a distaste for state-owned

RC24-438.34

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The Role of Qualification in Stimulating Pro-Environmental Behaviour: The Case of Low Temperature Laundry

Changing consumer behaviour is increasingly recognized as a key aspect of the shift to more sustainable societies. However, insights into how this may be achieved at the large scale remain few. This paper contributes to debates on how to stimulate environmental behaviour change, with a case study of the adoption of low temperature laundry in the UK. The case is particularly interesting because the innovation, which requires consumers to alter their behaviour, has been promoted by detergent manufacturers, via existing products. The processes underlying the change in practice are explored from the perspective of both producers and consumers. A multi-method approach is adopted, drawing data from interviews with households, actors across the laundry industry and a large-scale survey of consumer laundry habits. While efforts to stimulate uptake of low temperature laundry have met with a degree of success, the paper argues that adoption is constrained by the meanings embedded in existing laundry practices, particularly links between temperature, cleanliness and hygiene. The analysis draws on Callon's (2002) idea of 'qualification' which conceptualizes the dynamics, interactive process through which products are attributed meaning within a market environment. Attention to processes of qualification highlights the role of firms in shaping consumer practices, enriching practice-based accounts of consumer lifestyles which privilege consumers as the main actors in the creation of shared meanings. Conclusions are drawn with respect to the role of firms in shap- ing pathways for change in consumer practices, through their role in shaping the 'qualities' of goods.


RC2O-63.2

MÖLLER MULVAD, ANDREAS* (University of Copenhagen, acmm@ifs.ku.dk)

Contesting Chinese Capitalism

As the developmentalist goal of catching-up with the West is gradually achieved, will China’s political economy begin to gradually converge on an Anglo-Saxon (neoliberal variety of capitalism)? Or, in contrast, will the ‘China Model’ of combining a capitalist market economy with a Leninist Party-state continue to prosper in coming decades?

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
ershhip with a call for parliamentary democracy. Fourth, the ‘democratic socialist’ vision which sets as its goal a political-economic model which is based on both egalitarianism and constitutionalism.

It is concluded that all of the four visions enjoy sufficient support among different social classes and interest groups to stand a realistic chance of becoming dominant in shaping Chinese capitalism over the next decades: While the two first visions describe a current split within the Party-state elite, the two latter visions represent two different political-ideological shapes for a potential counter-hegemonic social movement from below.

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**Music As Youth Culture: Case Study in Japan**

Nagai, Jun'ichi*

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Music As Youth Culture: Case Study in Japan

The objective of this report is to discuss how Japanese young people relate to music based on "A Generational Comparison Survey on the Lifestyle of Urban Residents and Their Sense of Awareness," a survey of young people (age 15–29) and middle-aged people (age 30–49) conducted by the Japan Youth Study Group in 2012.

Globally, circumstances surrounding music have drastically changed since the advent of the Internet, continuing to push compact disc sales down. This fact is often interpreted as young people's trend away from enjoying music in Japan, where many people believe that music is something for young people. The survey results indeed show such a trend. However, our data indicate that this trend away from enjoying music is observed not only among young people, but that it is particularly pronounced among middle-aged people. Therefore, I suggest that as people age, they tend to enjoy music less.

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**Reinterpreting the Relation Between Motherhood and Paid Work: Second Generation Women in Norway**

Nadim, Marjan*

(Institute for Social Research, Norway, mna@socialresearch.no)

Reinterpreting the Relation Between Motherhood and Paid Work: Second Generation Women in Norway

A pertinent question in contemporary Europe is whether the children of migrants will reproduce the so-called traditional gender arrangements and ideals of the migrant generation, which often include strong expectations that women should prioritise family obligations over the pursuit of paid work. This article analyses the cultural and moral understandings at stake in second-generation women's reflections on and practices of combining motherhood and paid work, and explores the space for negotiating such understandings in the family. The study is based on in-depth interviews with second-generation women born to Pakistani immigrants in Norway, and interviews with some of their husbands. The findings show that the moral understandings and practices of the parent generation are not merely passed on to the second generation; rather, they are challenged and reinterpreted in ways that support mothers' participation in paid work. The article argues that this change is facilitated by the cultural and institutional context that the Norwegian welfare state represents.

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**A Transnational Movement In Local Context – The Occupy Movement In Germany**

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A Transnational Movement In Local Context – The Occupy Movement In Germany

The Occupy movement was a global phenomenon. After the advent of Occupy Wall Street (OWS) occupy camps mushroomed to other, in particular western capitalist states. The starting point of our own empirical research was the question, who participated in the Occupy movement. In our contribution we would like to present findings from an online survey of the Occupy movement in Germany. Carried out in autumn 2012 the study is based on more than 1000 voluntary participants (activist and sympathizers) of Occupy - it was announced through the channels of the occupy movement, Facebook and Twitter.

In our analysis we differentiate between three different groups: (a) Campers, the core activists of Occupy, (b) activists, who have been active in the camps and participated at demonstrations, etc. and (c) sympathizers, who have a predominantly positive attitude towards the movement, shared links, etc. but didn't participate in physical actions. We present empirical results for these subgroups about their class/labour market position, their financial situation, their education degree, their (material and post-material) values, their attitudes towards work and society and their forms of critique of the financial crisis. We present both a narrative analysis of the development of Occupy in Germany and an analysis of the political, social, temporal, and spatial aspects. This includes an overview of the specific frames of actions and a field analysis of other groups involved in the protest, media coverage and the advent of “Blockupy”, a broader alliance of left wing groups, trade unions and Occupy activists. Thus we analyze the German Occupy movement in two ways: Firstly, we compare it to the empirical results of the OWS-research by Milkman et al. (2012). Secondly, we compare it to the social and political patterns of other recent social movements in Germany.

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RC34-583.2

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Music As Youth Culture: Case Study in Japan

The objective of this report is to discuss how Japanese young people relate to music based on "A Generational Comparison Survey on the Lifestyle of Urban Residents and Their Sense of Awareness," a survey of young people (age 15–29) and middle-aged people (age 30–49) conducted by the Japan Youth Study Group in 2012.

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Obviously, many young people are interested in music. However, it is not their level of interest in music but the length of time they spend with music that has the largest impact on their musical behavior. This is supported by the fact that Japanese young people are often willing to use music as a communication tool.

Focusing on this fact, this report discusses what music is all about for young people and how young people relate to music—how music affects their everyday lives, self-consciousness, and relationships with friends.

RC19-332.3

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Poverty and Mental Illness in People Excluded from the Labor Market in Japan

The unemployment rate in Japan remains at around 5%, with the proportion of the long-term unemployed higher than in other OECD countries. Our objective is to examine whether and to what extent labor market exclusion is associated with poverty and mental health, using data from the 2004, 2007, and 2010 Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions. First, we categorized jobless people as “job-seekers,” “jobless people who have a desire to work, but do not seek a job,” and “jobless people who do not desire to work.” Then, we compared the economic and health conditions of jobless people to those of working people.

The study in Japan first, the proportion of “jobless people who have a desire to work” increased from 2004 to 2010. Compared to job-seekers or working people, these jobless people tended to be single men and married women. Meanwhile, jobless men and women had a desire to work if they were younger and had smaller savings. Second, in 2010, male “jobless people who do not desire to work” were more likely to live in poverty. For women, however, “job-seekers” and “jobless people who have a desire to work” were more likely than those in other categories to be poor or suffering from a mental illness.

In conclusion, we found that being jobless may increase the probability of poverty and mental illness, even if employment is not being sought. Furthermore, we speculated that even if men neither search for jobs nor have a desire to work, they are not necessarily satisfied with their lives as jobless, and therefore they might be socially excluded. However, this is not true for women as Japanese society is based on a strong male-breadwinner model. Therefore, the meaning of being jobless differs for men and women.

RC05-101.7

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Political Coverage of Japanese Newspapers in Brazil

Today in Brazil, there are several presses written in foreign languages directed to immigrant communities which appeared in the history of the immigrants. Which characteristics are present in those minority's medias? This work focuses on explaining activity of Japanese newspapers in Brazil, which are written in Japanese for the Japanese immigrant community and published in São Paulo, the most important city of Japanese immigration in Brazil. Generally, these ethnic medias for minority community have tendency to seek and keep traditional values and culture. However, it is interesting that these Japanese newspapers in Brazil report not only culture events or education’s subjects, but also frequently political subjects. In the political subject, they report especially activity of Japanese descendant politics from the Japanese immigrant community. This work tries to describe the political coverage of the two Japanese newspapers, Nikkey Shim bun and São Paulo Shim bun, and to analyze that comparing with immigration's history and context of immigrant descendant's advance in the Brazilian politics. Qualitative content analysis was adapted to analyze the articles. We conclude that during the electoral campaigns, these newspapers represented some subjects with a favorable way to Japanese descendant candidates and showed guidance to vote on them by the journalistic persuasion, especially guiding the readers to concentrate their votes on some specific candidates to elect them with enough votes.

RC51-821.1

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What Is Social about the Network?: An Analysis of the Application Program Interfaces of Popular Websites

API (Application Program Interface) is the method of continuous asynchronous sourcing of data between various ‘applications’. It facilitates exchange of data between different networks. By examining at the nature of the data extracted by the API and its use of the data in defining the utility of the ‘application’ we can produce a critical appraisal of the nature of the techno-social interaction afforded by the ‘networked’/’networking’ society.

The promise of communications technology among other things is the democracy and the user defined nature of interaction of players constituted by it. But the use of ‘bubble’ (Pariser, 2011) produced in the human-computer interaction to fashion online activities alerts us to a bias in the nature of such interactions while enforcement of technologies like unique identity based governance systems further complicates the digital divide bringing up the question of equality.

The paper is based on the analysis of API codes and its mechanisms, offered by Google, Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. The analysis looks into the nature of the ‘bubble’ generated in order to define the character of the network. This is in a bid to argue that the randomness promised by it is being reined in order to create patterns of interaction that are arbitrary and unequal compounding the problems experienced in infrastructural access and the lack of ‘cultural’ capital.

Technology is best analysed in technological terms in order to arrive at an understanding of its sociological dimensions. Such orientation is politically necessary to make apparent the the hardwiring of inequality in the era of big data.

RC45-749.14

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Costs For Survival

The necessary cost to continue the life increase year by year. It is said a baby was born in Japanese assume a debt 7 million one's back just now. A fact is not able to pay to survival cost have not the method unless everybody depend on pitiful death or the help of others with obvious reasons of not income. Our viewpoint has, now a day, a nation must guarantees because of the system is organized by a nation, if the guarantee is not, everybody dies fields or only lives by personal responsibility. Furthermore we aware of the nation is not without persons. For the nation is considering the social-welfare that only taxes increase is able to reform. We examine the cost for survival. This paper continues The 86th Japan-Sociological-Society-Meeting, 2013 in Japan present. We know already cannot adopt finding employment, when companies are not more than initial incomes. Furthermore, we understand the same everything compensation as Expenditures = (welfare, pension, public-works, public-employee-salary, subsidy: childcare-allowance), for Incomes = (bonds, taxes, contribution, monetary-easing). The cost for survival includes expensive structure of various taxes. Why does the cost for survival occur? Who have costs carry on theirs back else way to pay? Can they not pay costs by service and contribution to the society? Our study picks up a 15 villages’ example simulation to answer that question modeled on Japan where a mayor live and a worker. We understand that the cost for survival increase according to the nation's expenditure and income up as various taxes. Our conclusion is that the best situation on the cost for survival lightens the burden.

JS-63.3

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Transformation of Labor Market and Legitimacy of Income Inequality in Japan

Many advanced countries have witnessed a growth of economic inequality in the age of economic globalization. However, economic inequality is not always regarded unfair. Historical and institutional contexts in each country frame citizens’ perceptions about to what extent and among which social groups economic inequality is regarded as legitimate. If citizens consider it legitimate, such economic inequality is likely to be reproduced. Therefore, transformation of labor market caused by economic globalization has grown inequality between different social groups to different extent according to how each country has legitimated economic inequality historically and institutionally.

The present research focuses on a Japanese case and investigates what inequality Japanese people regard as fair and how it relates to Japanese historical and institutional contexts. Japanese welfare-employment regime has supported citizen’s life differently according to one’s industry, firm size, and gender. We examine how this condition relates to Japanese perceptions about fair income gap.
by analyzing what determines "what amount of income people think that they should earn." To be more specific we investigate whether actual income gaps between social groups such as gender, those with different educational levels, occupations and employment status, are reflected by Japanese perceptions of 'just income gap' between these groups. As a result, we find that gaps of perceived appropriate income between different employment statuses and between different firm sizes are larger than actual income gap between these groups. Furthermore, employment status and firm size play more, or at least equally, important roles than occupation. It shows that Japanese people assume disproportional distribution of income according to firm sizes and employment status is more legitimate than one according to human capital.

Leisure and Mental Health: Sociological Study Of Women Experiencing Leisure During Their Mental Illness

This paper reports the findings from interviews with 194 mentally ill women who are seeking treatment in government hospital, Gurgaon in Haryana State, India. The respondents were questioned about their participation in leisure activities, and also about the overall experience of leisure activities. The results show that the women interviewed mainly use leisure as a part of their routine activity and hence they do not get benefits of leisure in their mental and physical health. Further, respondents reported that leisure activities gives feeling of physical and mental health and also provides experience of pleasure and freedom. It is argued that, contrary to the notion that leisure helps in maintaining good physical and mental health, doctor do not insist on participation in leisure activities. It is concluded that leisure and mental health are all embedded in the surrounding social contexts and, indeed, that leisure activities in general are intricately entwined with their boarder cultural and structural context.

When Poverty Alleviation Perpetuates Inequality. Struggles of the Poor in Johannesburg Post-1994

Although the institutions of apartheid began to be dismantled in 1994, South Africa still bears the scars of inequality and poverty it etched so deeply along the fissures of race, class and gender. Although the African National Congress (ANC) government has committed itself to eradicating poverty and ensuring "a better life for all", it has also embraced an approach to macro-economic policy largely neoliberal in character that has resulted in the enforcement of the duty to pay for basic utilities (water and electricity) among others, among the poor. Between 1999 and 2006 in Johannesburg residents in several of its townships (including Soweto, Alexandra and Orange Farm) came together in protests and formed social movements to demand that the municipality put an end to its experimentation with different forms of punishment and prevention of non-payment for the consumption of water and electricity (from cut-offs to prepaid meters). In these struggles, residents identified largely as poor people and demanded that the municipality acknowledge their inability to pay due to being unemployed or indigent by other means. Growing from illegal reconnections and mass marches and pickets, to include legal interventions and a constitutional court case, these struggles culminated in 2006 in the City of Johannesburg's most recent indigent management policy, which, it will show, puts decommodified access to services for those identified as "the poor", that are nevertheless delivered within a system that is run along market principles overall.

Recent estimates indicate that around eight out ten older Australians are homeowners, with 70 per cent outright homeowners. Much research has focused on exploring the implications of this high rate of homeownership, but research on older public and private tenants has been limited. This paper is part of an ongoing investigation exploring and comparing the life circumstances of older public and private renters and the centrality of housing tenure. It is based on in-depth interviews with older renters in the private rental market and in public/social housing and a quantitative analysis of socio-economic household and individual data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey. The study focuses on the relationship between the cost of the accommodation, security of tenure, type and quality of accommodation, location and characteristics of the neighbourhood and financial stress, income manageability, physical and mental health and subjective well-being. The results highlight the central role housing security and cost play in ameliorating or exacerbating the well-being of older tenants and their ability to lead a decent and valued life. The older public housing tenants because their rent is fixed at 25 per cent of their income and their security of tenure is guaranteed are able to lead a decent life and their subjective well-being is high. However, the subjective well-being of older private renters is generally poor. This is mainly due to their negligible security of tenure and the high cost of their accommodation.

A Labor Time Bomb? Workers’ Unrest in the Automobile Industry in India

In the Suzuki-owned Maruti-Manesar automobile plant in Gurgaon near New Delhi, in 2011, striking workers imolated a human resource manager. These migrant workers, who were employed informally in the formal industrial sector, demanded the right to represent themselves through independent unions. The insurgency has been one among a series of protests in the automobile sector in India, starting with the contract workers strike at the Honda plant in 2009. In Pricol, an auto part plant of the Toyota in Coimbatore, and in the Graziano Transmissionss unit at Greater Noida, the vice-president and CEO were killed by agitated workers. Bloomberg news termed these protests as evidence to a ticking labor time bomb. In this paper, I examine how far these protests signify the resurgence of collective actions among the workers. They included the show of collectivism, use of disruption and violence, and demands that pertained to the workers as a whole. They implied a move from conventional union-based articulation by formally employed workers, to new demands for independent unions by migrant laborers. These protests were organically linked to production and socialization processes that are uniquely present in the Indian automobile industry.
From Analysis of Ijime (Bullying) in Japanese Schools to Constructing Theories of Psycho-Social Orders

In this paper, we examine ijime (bullying) in Japanese schools and, so doing, propose hypotheses about the basis of wholesome civil society. Japanese (especially middle) school adopts the extreme groupism, which forces all people involved to live a highly controlled collective life in a totalitarian and closed environment. It denies not only the civil liberty but also the civil society order that enables the liberty outside of it. This provides us with the functional equivalent of Philip Zimbardo's experiment in which he analyzes how human behaviors are transformed, and what reality and psycho-social order are generated among members under certain conditions, though this kind of experiment is now prohibited from an ethical viewpoint of research. Bullying can be observed in almost any school in the world but the Japanese bullying, ijime, deserves close examinations for those particular conditions that Japanese schools force on the students. Many cases of ijime can be ascribed to the psycho-social order imposed on the students' everyday life in the classroom. Examining the psycho-social mechanisms that accompany the order above, we can abstract the basic theories about violent and persecutory psycho-social properties of human beings (e.g. various psycho-social explanatory models, ecological models of psycho-social orders, and combination of them with evolutionary theories), which are potentially applicable to various types of violent and persecutory phenomena among human beings. We can expect several outcomes of this study: (1) Psycho-social analysis of and countermeasures against bullying in school; (2) Several findings about psycho-social orders where dense interactions within groups bring about inner changes of individuals, which leads to violent and persecutory psycho-social orders—these processes loop spirally; (3) Based on the aforementioned outcomes, a framework for countermeasures against violence and persecution from domestic violence to genocide as well as for the stable liberal civil society.

The mangrove ecosystem is established only in the limited area and is one of valuable one to support biological diversity. The Guinean mangrove forest has the value as "an economic forest" producing firewood. Therefore it is important natural resources supporting the everyday life of coast inhabitants. The mangrove in Guinea is used mainly for salt manufacturing of seawater boiling-style and smoked fish. However the mangrove ecosystem is easy to catch the pressure of the development. So it is weaker than other forest ecosystem, and the sudden destruction is reported. Based on such values, wave of conservation and the mangrove activity flockes from the foreign country as the urgent matter.

However, most of these activities or programs entails inequality. The target selection is based on the frame of the donor agents. In other words, the donor agents usually choose communities in an area where achieve their goal easier. To examine it critically, some communities make every effort to receive the benefit of the program without noticing the attitude of pre-established harmony of donor agents. So, does local community that is off a target accept the inequality like this? The question to the answer is to illuminate that the local community has the power to replace process of such inequality with process of growth. This case study would like to evaluate adaptability of local community and conclude possibility of the community-based environmental conservation activities.
Effects of Wives’ Relative Resources on Husbands’ Gender Role Attitudes Among Dual-Earner Families

This study examines how in Japan, husbands’ gender role attitudes among dual-earner couples with children are associated with their wives’ relative resources, namely, in terms of employment status, and educational levels, Japanese men have more traditional gender ideologies compared with their American counterparts. However, gender ideologies among Japanese men are becoming non-traditional. Previous studies reported the threat hypothesis, in which husbands among dual-earner couples insist traditional gender role attitudes when wives’ economic contribution to the family income exceed theirs. This paper reports the result of a questionnaire survey conducted in February 2011 on 342 dual-earner Japanese husbands who had children less than 12 years of age.

Two results are obtained through path analysis. First, when wives’ educational levels or managerial posts are higher, wives’ incomes will be higher. The wives’ higher incomes are associated with the husbands’ more egalitarian gender role attitudes. However, the wives’ educational levels or managerial posts are not directly associated with the husbands’ gender role attitudes. Japanese husbands may tend to hold egalitarian gender ideologies when they hold lower breadwinner roles, and their wives have a higher economic status. In this regard, the threat hypothesis is not supported, whereas the benefit hypothesis is supported. In addition, the husbands may not care about their wives’ social positions, in terms of educational levels and managerial posts. Therefore, Japanese husbands’ gender role attitudes concern their wives’ provider roles within the family, but not with their wives’ social roles in public. Second, it is speculated that the smaller the difference between husbands’ incomes and their wives’ incomes, the lower the level of husbands’ tendency to adopt traditional gender role attitudes.

The Self Measuring Radiation Movement for Alternative Food Networks

This report argues that measuring radiation by civic groups plays an important role for Alternative Food Networks (AFNs) in current Japan. Since the 1990’s, the localized agro-food movements have spread in several countries; the United States, European countries, and East Asian countries including Japan. These movements have mainly dealt with economic issues, social justice, ecology and inheritance of indigenous food culture. Today, the AFNs groups in Japan face the new issue, which is contamination of foods by radiation.

On March 11, 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake and the tsunami triggered a series of serious accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plants. Since then, Japanese have been concerned about the effect of radiation on domestically grown agricultural products. In the cases of AFNs, members tend to connect with each other directly because someone of farmers, consumers or coordinators between them have to check the food secure by themselves. Since the winter of 2011, so many grass-roots groups to measure radiation of foods have emerged.

There are 110 groups as of June 2013, and most of them are located in eastern Japan. The total number of samples which those groups already have been measured equals to the number of samples officially measured by the Japanese government.

This report is based on the author’s participatory observed research in one of such civic groups in Miyagi Prefecture from January 2013, where is one of the most severely damaged area. I found the major roles of measuring radiation are that the movement can judge the level of the radiation by themselves based on the own experiences. They can share not only the data of radiation but also the information about how to minimize the effects of radiation. Finally the implications of this study for AFNs will be discussed.

The Making and Unmaking of the Global Social Movements in the Japanese Sixties

Preliminary scholarships in the field of global social movements more or less has been focusing upon successful cases that were able to create alliances with the movements abroad and/or various transnational activities they conducted. However, in order to comprehend the substantial mechanisms of the global movement, investigation of its difficulties and limitations including various obstacles as well as structural and cultural constraints particularly while the social movements attempt to cross national boundaries is decisive. Thus this paper explores, what makes the global practices possible and how it affects the development of global movement through comparing two social movements that aimed to create anti-colonial solidarity during the 1960s and 70s based on the Japanese Anti-Vietnam War movement, which created alliance with the movements in the First World western societies and the Japanese New Left that were influenced strongly from the Third World revolutionary politics and aimed for global revolution through international hijacking and terrorism. My socio-historical investigation of the movements in the 1960s, which I consider as the beginning of the contemporarary global social movements, therefore will reveal the way in which external political factors, differences in terms of network structure and culture as well as capitals, ideology and taste of the activists influence the making and unmaking of transnational actions and thereby shapes the distinct characteristics of the global movements.

The Impact of Intra-Party Democracy and the Party-Membership in Japan: The Interaction Between Parties and Citizens

In the literature of comparative politics, there is a growing interest on the causes and consequences of the intra-party democracy such as the adoption of primaries for the leadership selection. Our paper examines the dynamics and developments of intra-party democracy in the main political parties in Japan and its impact on citizens’ political participation and partisanship, based on the newly constructed comprehensive dataset on the party-leader selection in Japan.

Our paper consists of three main sections. The first section briefly presents the theoretical framework, including the definition of key concepts as well as the causal relations between the intra-party democracy and the party membership or public support, drawing upon the theoretical debates and empirical findings in the existing literature.

The second section demonstrates the contextual information about the Japanese party politics, including the electoral system, the party system and the party organizations, as well as the summary of the development of intra-party democracy in the main political parties in Japan.

The third section then investigates the impact of the intra-party democracy on the citizens’ participation and partisanship, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. This section examines how the change in the method of party-leader selection, such as the adoption of primaries, affected the citizens’ party support and party membership, based on the empirical data such as Japanese monthly-based opinion survey. It also presents some compelling case studies on the impact of intra-party democracy on the party support and party membership.

This paper has interesting implications on the changing nature of the party membership in Japan and will be able to contribute to the discussion on the party membership from the Asian and comparative perspective.

Mutual Cooperation Due to TFT Strategy Observing Fixed Number of Cooperative Players

Reputation theories that give solution to 2-persons Prisoner Dilemma have a common assumption that all players observe what happened in all other players. However, the assumption that a player has to observe all others seems to be unrealistic. To overcome this problem, Nakai and Muto (2008) proposed us-Tit For Tat (TFT) strategy that requires a player to regard another player who did not cooperate with himself/herself and his/her “friends” as a friend, and they showed emergence of a mutually cooperative society. They assume that the us-TFT player doesn’t have to observe all other players and observe him/herself and his/her friends. However, when all players become mutual friends, they observe all other players, and hence us-TFT suffers from the same weakness of previous studies. To solve this, we propose a new us-TFT strategy with which a player observes a small fixed number of other players. The players to be observed are selected based on how cooperative they are toward the us-TFT player. We performed evolutionary simulations with ALL_D, ALL_C, the us-TFT etc. and found emergence of a mutual cooperative society. Especially, in case that the number to be observed is two, mutual cooperation is the most likely to emerge. Therefore, it is concluded that mutual cooperation can emerge without observing all others and it is a new finding. In addition, we examined what mechanism works. The takeoff begins when a player changes into an ALL_C player by an accident. After that, there appear ALL_C players between the us-TFT players such as the ALL_C player is positioned at center of the network, and us-TFT players surround the ALL_C player. Therefore, the network looks a star-like one and grows into a mutually friendly network.
RC45-749.7
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Solution To Problem Of Free Rider Through Division Of Production and Sanction

The meta norm (Axelrod 1986, Yamagishi 1990) is one of solutions to the problem of free rider. This model requires all persons to be engaged in a production and a sanction at the same time. However, it seems impossible for a person to play both roles because one is different from the other as a professional job. So we suppose the division of roles meaning that a person can't play both roles, and examined whether the division can solve the problem of free rider. For in a model, we introduce two kinds of players. One is a guardian that doesn't engage in a production (that is, he/she doesn't pay a sanction cost), focuses on a sanction against a free rider with a sanction cost, and is presented a payoff by the other role. We call the player the "guardian." The other is a player who focuses on a production of collective goods with a production cost, doesn't engage in a sanction against a free rider (that is, he/she doesn't pay a sanction cost), and presents a payoff to a guardian. We call the player the "tributary." With a guardian and a tributary in addition to a free rider, we executed evolutionary simulations to examine whether a guardian can exclude a free rider and a guardian and a tributary work together for mutual benefit. As a result, we found that the division of roles had established and the coalition could exclude a free rider. Especially, it is found that guardians acquire for up to the same rate of a society as a presented payoff divided by a total production, which reminds us of a kind of tax rate.

RC16-287.5
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Cosmopolitanism, Nationalism, and Colonialism: The Manchurian Motion Picture Corporation and The Production Of My Nightingale (1943)

This paper contributes to emerging studies on cosmopolitanism by presenting a sociological, historical-institutional analysis of the production (and, to a lesser extent, reception) of an arguably "cosmopolitan" film, My Nightingale (Watashi no uguisu, dir. Shimazuyasujiro, 1943), produced at the height of Japan's ethnic-nationalist period during the Second World War. I ask the following three research questions: First, what aspects, if any, of the film text can be considered to entail cosmopolitanism? Secondly, whether, how, and why could the possibly cosmopolitan aspects of the film text emerge under the existence of ethnic-nationalist policies, institutions, attitudes, and behavior existent in the Japanese colonial empire? Thirdly, what implications does this case study have on the ongoing debates on cosmopolitanism, nationalism, and political space? By providing answers to these questions, I argue that an ahistorical, normative call for cosmopolitanism may hinder our grasp of the possibility that some forms of claim to cosmopolitanism entail a rationality of narrow ethnocentric nationalism. As a historical hindsight, it is easy to dismiss Manchuria's slogan of peaceful co-existence of the five nationalities and de rakudo (heavenly place of virtuous rule) as simply political propaganda. But it may also be the case that this apparently cosmopolitan justification might have strengthened the degree of repressionlessness and discrimination of the Japanese colonial rule in Manchuria. In other words, I contend that the case study of the Manchurian Motion Picture Corporation and the production of My Nightingale suggests a possible coexistence of cosmopolitanism, nationalism, and colonialism.

RC46-755.2
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The Challenge of Supporting People Suffering Ambiguous Loss: An MPS Case Study

This presentation examines the challenge of supporting people suffering ambiguous loss. "The theory of ambiguous loss" was introduced by Pauline Boss to define the sort of unclear loss that defies closure, such as having a family member go missing during a disaster and caring for a loved one with dementia. Boss provides detailed strategies for professional therapists to treat people suffering ambiguous loss, but does not sufficiently explain how supporters with key information should negotiate these delicate situations. In order to evaluate this aspect of ambiguous loss, I observed and analyzed the activities of the Missing Person Search Support Association of Japan (MPS), a non-profit organization dedicated to helping families search for their relatives who suddenly disappeared. Families in these situations experience ambiguous loss, as they do not know if their loved ones are dead or alive.

My analysis shows that MPS volunteers have to provide mental and emotional support to the families of missing persons while assisting with search efforts. The volunteers listen to families' anxieties about their relatives' safety almost every day. They primarily try to be sympathetic and receptive to the families' narratives of loss, like a strategy Boss recommends. However, sometimes they must impose upon or contradict these narratives when they obtain new information during their search. In these situations, they struggle with the decision to inform the families that their loved ones will likely never return to them, despite their hopes to the contrary.

This case study illustrates that clarifying ambiguous situations often conflicts with mental care goals when supporting persons suffering ambiguous loss.

JS-77.5
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The Meanings of Childhood Mental Health Problems and Children Behaviour: A Comparative Study Between Brazil (Santos) and France (Paris 19ème)

Epistemological studies developed in the last 10 years, mainly in the Western countries, indicate a global trend of an increasing number of mental health problems in children and adolescents, as confirmed by epistemological studies conducted also in Brazil and France. To understand the phenomena in these countries, the study had as objective to understand the meanings of mental problems and children's behavior from a sociocultural perspective, by analyzing children's experiences beyond adults' discourse, namely of health professionals and children's parents.

The research was based on the ethnographic method and took as its starting point the experiences of children with mental health problems who receive care from mental health services. The fieldwork was carried out in two mental health services: the Child Mental Health Service of the Northwestern zone (SCVC), in Santos, Brazil; and the Medical and Psychological Centre of Flandre (CMP Flandre), in Paris (19ème), France. To apprehend the different meanings of childhood mental health problems in these contexts, in-depth interviews were made with health professionals of both services and with the children's parents. The discourses about the problems and complaints concerning the children's behaviour were analysed and grouped by categories to allow the identification of similarities and differences among the adults' discourses, as well a comparison between the two services.

Adults relate childhood mental health problems to children's behaviours that they consider as strange, disruptive or disturbing, as observed at home and mainly in the school. The analysis of the different meanings of childhood mental health problems in these countries point to the interpretation between mental problems and children's behaviour in a common sense, which solutions are sought in mental health services. We observe a displacement of children's life problems towards mental health field, which makes it possible the solution to general children's behaviour.

RC39-667.5
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Logic behind Life Reconstruction in the Mt. Unzen-Fugen Eruption Disaster

Areas that sustain damage in a natural disaster are forced to choose between restoring the original area and relocating to another area in order to reconstruct residents' lives. At the same time, SABO plan (erosion and sediment control) are undertaken in damaged areas in preparation for another disaster. In the initial stage of minimization of disaster loss, people unite and undertake one direction in order to defend their life. However, in the life reconstruction stage, individual issues emerge such as family structure, livelihood, economic conditions, and disparities in degree of damage, making it difficult for the whole community to keep in step.

Following the establishment of the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, the Mt. Unzen-Fugen eruption disaster was the first disaster to establish a hazard area in a residential area. This report focuses on the villages that fell within the SABO dam site under the plan to prevent expansion of eruption damage to central city. People in these damaged area faces two major issues. One was that the village was divided up into areas included in the SABO dam and areas that were not. The other was that the villages included in the SABO dam had to make the difficult decision to dissolve their community and vacate their homes. People consented to these unacceptable terms at an early stage because people feared prolonging a decision would cause a delay in the construction and result in a man-made disaster.

Furthermore, villages were against moving to reclaimed land on the coast provided to them by the government. Concerned with the reconstruction of their way of life, they found their own land for relocation. This report seeks to clarify requirements for life reconstruction in this area pertaining to the issue of having to relocate due to disaster prevention projects.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Involvement in Tourism and Bodily Changes: Long Braided Hair and Beaded Neck of the Pastoral Samburu

The body of the pastoral Samburu of northern Kenya is in the process of re-organization under the tourism context their beaded adornments or their “tra-ditional” appearances become commoditized. In this presentation I will introduce examples of heavily beaded neck, long braided hair, and holed earlobes, etc., which have played significant role to indicate the persons’ social and ritual status, are now drastically changing in their meanings. I indicate the process that the interaction with the tourists, for example, makes people redefine their body parts and manipulate their ethnic or personal identity.

Factors for Regional Variation in Japanese Fertility

How do people decide whether to raise children? This research examines the factors inherent in the very existence of the family: what explains family forma-tion decisions? In particular, I seek to explain the considerable regional differenc-es that exist in family formation, within the context of the falling birth rate in Ja-pan. I analyze the influence of various contributory factors such as the differential economic costs, that is, the variance in the actual costs of raising child and also in the economic benefits available. I will also examine the factors which cannot be simply attributed to the economic costs and benefits, such as regional pressure of conve-nience – the factor of what is taken for granted on family formation – how such reinforcement systems vary regionally, and how such conventions are reinforced. I mainly analyze data gathered by the cabinet office: Research on Child-rearing Environment in Urban and Rural Areas.

Regional Variation of Gender Stratification Among Japanese Lawyers

This presentation focuses on regional variation of gender stratification among Japanese lawyers. In terms of specializations, Japanese female lawyers seem to be bifurcated in a way. A large number of Japanese female lawyers engage in family law in solo practice or smaller firms than their male equivalent, while an increasing number of female lawyers work for large scale international law firms, engaging in corporate law. Such bifurcation is related to regional differences. For instance, international law firms are only located in major metropolitan areas and therefore job opportunities to work for such firms are limited to those who practice in such area. Moreover, traditional gender values are stronger in non-metropolitan areas, and it may affect and limit specialization for female lawyers. On the other hand, the relative shortage of lawyers in non-metropolitan areas could lead to better advantages for female lawyers in finding jobs in those areas. Thus, this presentation sets out to statistically examine regional variation of gender stratification among Japanese lawyers. The index of gender stratification to be used includes specializations, current firm sizes, positions, and income. The data to be used is lawyer’s census (Keizai Kiban Chosa).

The Effect of Education on Society Reconsidered: Positive and Negative Consequences

This research investigates both positive and negative effects on society of more people seeking and achieving a higher educational level. For individuals, the re-sult of greater educational achievement has been well studied and documented. It is a major route to higher social status. For a society, however, it may not be uniformly positive. The economy may benefit, as there would be a greater num-ber of capable individuals available to assume highly skilled jobs such as those in high-tech industries. Greater innovation might be a result, also. But as the number of highly educated individuals increases, the competition within the job market at the higher levels will grow as well. Furthermore, as individuals reach higher educational goals, they will become reluctant to work at a lower tech or lower paying job. What will eventuate, particularly in a poor economy when the number of jobs would be reduced? Is competition always a positive dynamic? Motivated by such questions, we began to look into unintended negative con-sequences on society resulting from the promotion of higher education. We will present these in a manner consistent with the context of a poor economy. We need to consider a country's industrial structure, using data at the macro as well as micro levels. Also, we need to look at the effect on different age groups. Additionally, we will need repeated data.

We started analyzing the data using the Japanese General Social Surveys and other surveys on society. We will present these in a manner consistent with the context of a poor economy. We need to consider a country's industrial structure, using data at the macro as well as micro levels. Also, we need to look at the effect on different age groups. Additionally, we will need repeated data.

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Social Resources and Accessibility to Care: A Case Study of Persons with Disabilities in Tanzania

In Tanzania, which is one of the low income countries, governmental organizations (GOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have put more and more emphasis on the rights of people with disabilities (PWD) after 2000s. The National Policy on Disability 2004 and the Persons with Disabilities Act 2010 have put in force, and surveys on PWD are conducted in 2002 and 2012 Census. In 2008, the government carried out the first comprehensive survey on disability in the country. According to the survey, 7.8% of the population aged 7 and above have some form of activity limitation.

However, there is no actual service provided by GOs for PWD. Some PWD get information about the services provided by NGOs and can access to the services, but others may not. The accessibility is dependent to the social resources which PWD have. Social resources include the social network, the physical environment around PWD, and the economic situation of the persons themselves or their care givers. It is apparent that there are many factors cause inequalities in accessibility to care.

The applicant is going to consider what kind of social resources are important to get care in the Tanzania mainland context. The applicant puts the focus especially on the importance of the social network, because in Tanzania mainland people rely on the social network to move and can gather money from the network. The social network gives chance to PWD for changing situations around them such as the physical environment and the economic circumstances for a temporary basis. The data used in this presentation will be documents on GOs/ NGOs’ activities for PWD, and findings from on-site observation and interviews with PWD in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma, which the applicant has conducted in 2013.

Social Care at Japanese Snack Bars

Snack bar is a special statutory place, where a female attendant (usually there is a female owner called “mama” by customer) is allowed to entertain the customer solely by talking and drinking together. Physical contacts being not permitted, all kinds of talking strategies, including wide range of topics from politics to intimate affairs, are employed to allow the customer feel at home or healed after the day’s hard work.

Most of the customer is married and belong to companies. They go to Japanese snack bar to see “mama” and after talking and drinking (sometimes singing Karaoke), they feel better than before. It’s possible to say “mama” does mental care for Japanese men who needs some kind of care, not physical but mental. So that “mama” has great skills of talking strategies that Japanese men want women to do.

It might be said that Japanese men is not satisfied with communications with their wives or women who is coworkers. “Mama” and this kind of place playing the role of mental care (easier than going to hospital) is necessary in Japanese society and should be positioned one of the social place with guarantee as same as other companies.

Social Gap in Korea: The Effects of Economic Deprivation on Social Capital and Self-identified Social Stratum

In Korea, the gap between the poor and the rich has become a serious social problem since economic crisis in 1997. Income distribution has been egalized until 1997, but income disparity has taken sudden turn for a worse after economic crisis. The previous studies on social impact of economic crisis include polarization of social stratrum, appearance of the new poor population, expansion of irregular workers, popularization of unemployment and dissolution of family, disharmony of social relations etc. How the economic crisis has deepened the social gap in Korean society? The social crisis has directly linked economic troubles after economic crisis. The economic troubles often make people withdraw from social relations and underestimate one’s socioeconomic status, and by extension they affect negatively the hope for the future. The purpose of this paper examines the negative effects of economic deprivation on social capital. Furthermore we explore the economic deprivation and reduced social capital has negative influence on self-identified social stratrum, life satisfaction and optimism for one’s future. The economic deprivation such as difficulties of earning daily bread, unstable housing condition, and overdue educational expenses as well as worsening family financial situation are the critical independent factors which negatively affect on the one’s social relations and subjective ethos. The economic deprivation has a bad effect on the social aspiration and upwardly mobile expectation. Thus the financial predicaments have been deepening the social gap among the people in the context of decline of social capital and lowering self-identified social stratrum and social aspiration. We utilize the national survey data which conducted by Institute for Social Development and Policy Research, SNU in October 2012. Interviews were conducted with male and females age 19 and above. The total usable sample size was 1,000. The sample was selected through a process of multi-stage area cluster probability sampling.
Chance and Risk of Qualitative Interview Methods in an International Comparison

The study aims to identify problems in conducting and interpreting qualitative interviews in an international comparison and present some solutions. With the help of non-conventional technology and increasing cross-border mobility, qualitative interviews enjoy favorable basic conditions. Methodological innovations and quality criteria lag behind. Since foreign language and alien culture come into play, qualitative interviewees need native speakers as interviewers or translators and, in the same vein, insiders as cooperation partners and co-interviewers. The study stresses that intervention of natives needs more reflection. Researchers should know in which context an insider is situated with regard to age, gender, classification, and social position in his or her own country. In addition, there are usually interest conflicts, perspective differences, trust or mistrust, power distance, and pre-knowledge between two countries. In the light of that, thorough preparation of pre-research for cross-border interviews is of great importance. In my study small experiments with interviews about “civil society” with German and Korean interviewees will be conducted. Questions about “global civil society,” “global values,” and “global discourse” will be asked first with insider’s intervention and secondly without. By comparing the two results, it will show how intervention of an insider works in a qualitative interview and how to reduce one-sidedness, distortion, or misunderstandings.

RC31-536.3
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“Viet Kieu” or Overseas Vietnamese and the Future of Viet Nam: The Case of Viet Kieu Association in Thailand

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (SRV) or Viet Nam is one of the countries on the Indochina Peninsula in Southeast Asia which had many times faced severe circumstance caused by colonization. However, Viet Nam finally surmounted all difficulties and has been gradually developed by great help of its own people, particularly overseas Vietnamese, including those who have already returned and who are still abroad. “Viet Kieu” or overseas Vietnamese has a long history closely linked to the protection and construction of Viet Nam. Approximately, there are 4 million “Viet Kieu” or overseas Vietnamese currently living, working and studying around the world. “Viet Kieu” is playing an important role in preserving Vietnamese language, national culture, tradition and knowledge outside the country, contributing to Viet Nam’s economic growth as well as developing the foreign relations of Viet Nam.

The study aims to analyze role of “Viet Kieu” community, particularly in Thailand, in strengthening overseas Vietnamese regime and making great contribution back to the country. The study further highlights the vision of the Viet Nam State toward the overseas Vietnamese community. It does so, the research will look at the situation of the “Viet Kieu” Association in Thailand, analyze case studies of “Viet Kieu” who benefits from the Viet Nam’s policy, and review relevant literature regarding the issue.

With illustration of the “Viet Kieu” Association in Thailand, importance of the “Viet Kieu” or overseas Vietnamese community in construct and developing Viet Nam will be emphasized in the study. Finally, this study will envisage how Viet Nam avails itself of these “Viet Kieu” or overseas Vietnamese for the forthcoming ASEAN economic integration in 2015 and beyond.

RC21-358.5
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Governance As an Emergent Compromise: Access to State Service Delivery in an Islamabad Squatter Settlement

Compromise between the formalizing imperatives of modernization and locally-grounded informal networks can provide the basis for stable governance in the cities of the global south. This paper examines urban governance in Pakistan as seen through the experiences of an Islamabad squatter settlement accessing electricity supply through the state-run electricity utility. After a breakdown on illegal connections, community leaders negotiated a compromise with the utility leading to the installation of two official electricity meters for 600 households, with billing and individual connections handled by a committee of residents established for this purpose. Some households in the squatter settlement did secure individual contracts for service delivery, only to retreat to the communal arrangement when they found that formal contracts could also be used to reinforce patterns of exploitation and inequality rather than simply securing their rights of access and claim-making. The emergent pattern of governance – more stable than its predecessors – is one of compromises between formal contracts and the lived reality of an Islamabad squatter settlement. These local struggles with modernization are echoed at the policy level as well, where the state has retreated from market-ori-
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Nigerian Agricultural Transformation Agenda: Conceptual Plausibility, Infrastructural Vulnerabilities and Disturbing Auguries

Agriculture in Nigeria has performed below its vast potentials of yielding an acceptable living standard for the ordinary farmer in a globalized world. The sector was the mainstay of the economy before the exploitation of crude oil. The discovery of the latter led to total neglect of the sector which continues to make significant contribution to world production of several commodities. Agriculture in Nigeria is characterized by small holdings, low technology, little value addition and mass destruction of infrastructures. Government efforts to intervene in the past have been hampered by monumental corruption among other factors. Recently, the government introduced a blueprint to develop agriculture in the country christened ‘Agricultural Transformation Agenda’ which seeks to transform agriculture from a traditional habit to modern business. The paper examines the concept behind the model vis-à-vis the infrastructural and institutional foundations required for the programme to deliver sustainable impacts. The paper concludes that the thinking behind the policy is sound but its workability may be compromised by the poor physical and social infrastructure, and dysfunctional institutional framework that characterizes the implementation environment. The paper concludes by observing some disturbing signals associated with the policy.

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The German Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (PAIRFAM)

The German Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (PAIRFAM) is a multidisciplinary, long-term research program that is yielding rich data for the longitudinal study of family and living arrangements in Germany. Its main focus is on partnership processes and quality, parenthood decision making and fertility, parenting and child development, and intergenerational exchanges. A number of issues from other domains of life such as education, work, income, housing, health, religiosity, leisure activities, and network embeddedness are included as well.

PAIRFAM was started in 2008 with a nationwide random sample of more than 12,000 anchor respondents in the three cohorts born between 1991-93, 1981-83, and 1971-73. Respondents (“anchors”), partners, (step)parents, and children above age 8 are interviewed. The program with the implemented multiactor design is scheduled to run for a total of 14 waves with annually conducted interviews. Thus, we will be able to cover the most important family formation stages from age 15 up to age 50. The German Family Panel PAIRFAM provides a rich data infrastructure on a wide range of family related topics allowing researchers to analyze private living arrangements as they develop over time and in explicit consideration of the mutual interdependencies of relevant family members. Great efforts were being made by the project team to release fully prepared and documented data from the current survey wave as early as possible to the international and interdisciplinary scientific community. The scientific use file with data from the first five waves is published in spring 2014.

The paper (primarily presents) the design and the design of the German Family Panel PAIRFAM, (b) demonstrate its potential for analysis with examples, and (c) provide information on how to access the data.

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DUBOST, CLAIRE-LISE (ENSAS)

Corporate Interlocks and the Specificities of Indian Capitalism

This paper aims at studying the interlocking directorates among Indian firms as a way to better understand the specificities of Indian capitalism. It draws on a study of interlocks among the top 250 companies of the NSE in 2000 and 2012. It also compares indices of centralization, compactness, density, etc. with those of similar-size networks in other countries in order to evaluate the specificity of the structure of the Indian corporate network and to locate it within a comparative typology.

This paper more particularly intends to bring a contribution to the embeddedness theory. Drawing on existing socio-historic studies, one could argue that the Indian capitalist system distinguishes itself by five characteristics: 1° A very recent liberalization that makes it a newcomer in the game of free-market economy; 2° The importance of State owned companies (PSUs); 3° A long and lasting tradition of conglomerates among business groups; 4° The importance of family ties among Indian groups; 5° The importance of caste in business networks.

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Social Objects As Tokens for Social Eigen-Behaviors

This paper puts forward the concept of ‘Social Object’. A ‘Social Object’ would be such a thing or entity that can be used imaginatively and imaginarily. Social objects do not exist by themselves, but they come into existence through human thought, perception and action. The concept of social objects is a way of thinking about the social world as a system of symbolic structures that are constructed and re-constructed through the ongoing process of human social interaction. The social object is a construct of human thought and action that is used to represent and convey social meaning.

This paper is organized by first presenting author’s last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
RC28-488.6

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SHAVIT, YOSSI (Tel-Aviv University)

Another Look at Sibship Structure and Educational Achievements

Studies have shown negative correlations between both number of siblings and educational achievement and between number of siblings and cognitive ability. These findings are consistent with the Resource Dilution Hypothesis, the Quantity-Quality Trade-off Theory, and the Confluence Model. However, recently some scholars have questioned the causal interpretations of the correlations and have simulated quasi-experimental studies to test the hypothesis that it is largely spurious. The results of these tests are inconsistent so far. This paper attempts to further the understanding of the sibship size effect and its causality. We employ a retrospective life history data set on some 2000 Jewish Israeli men who were born in 1954 and interviewed while in their mid-twenties. The database includes information on several educational and cognitive outcomes measured at different ages; socio-economic background variables, and detailed sibship and household composition measures. We use fixed-effect models to evaluate the causality of the sibship-achievement association. The availability of detailed histories of household composition allows us to estimate the effects of siblings present (in the household) at different stages of the life course on cognitive and educational outcomes. This is a more precise measure than the measures that have been common in the literature so far.

Preliminary results show that the number of sibling present in the household at ages that precede the measures of outcomes is more detrimental to its achievement than the overall sibship size.

RC12-222.1

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Violence Against Women: The Indian Scene

This paper examine violence against women emanates from the social hypotesis of superiority of men over women. Insubordination of women legitimates gender violence and grants social sanction to the ignoble treatment meted out to women. Manifestations of violence encompass physical aggression, such as blows of varying intensity, burns, sexual abuse and rape, physiological violence through insults, humiliation, coercion, blackmail, economic and emotional threats and control over speech, action and behavior. In extreme cases the result of this violence is death. The incidence of violence prevalent in man-woman relationship takes place in the context of the family, state and society. In most cases the male aggression towards women and girls remains tacit, hidden or unrevealed.

JS-74.10

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Prevent or Cure – the New Philosophy of Health Care

Prevent or cure – the new philosophy of health care

Health care systems evolve at the same time in many different ways: in area of developing technologies, the development of the medical knowledge, because of demographical changes and particularly - aging of the society. This induces modifications of the priorities of the health policy, new methods of organization and more complex funding mechanisms. Individual components of the health care system, illness, health care, hospital care have different contribution into the health care systems of different countries. The worlds growing awareness that for keeping and improving the population health the governments must create effective and efficient health system leads to the effective illness prevention. It shouldn’t be expected that the health effects and economical efficiency of the health care system will improve, without appropriate expenditures on actions which delay or prevent illness, and also allow early diagnosis and effective (usually cheaper) treatment

In the first part of the paper there will be discussed issues connected with modern health conceptions which create the fundamentals of the approach to the illness prevention as well as the arguments for the state engagement into health care. Health care is the specific public goods. This induces the choice of criteria, used by policy makers, to allocate public sources. The second part will present characteristics of the prevention actions, rules of the program creations and its place in the health care systems. The crucial significance is to specify the determinants of the changes of the health benefits structures financed from the public means. The last part of this elaboration, based on gathered empirical data, will discussed experiences of the selected European countries on prevention of the selected illnesses, indicating the links between expenditures and the effects of the prevention activities.

RC04-99.4

NAZAROVA, ELENA* (Russian Presidential Academy, helena.nazarova@mail.ru)

Modern Social Communication in the School System

Elena Nazarova

Modern social communication in the school system

Information technology today is perhaps one of the most rapidly developing areas, which directly affects the dynamics and to some extent determines the vector of development of a society and a system of communication.

The rapid pace of changes in contemporary social and professional spheres determines the need for such specialists, who would have not only availability, but also the ability to equally rapid self-transformation. Modern specialist is in a situation where information and communicative movement causes him to be creative, constantly speaking in a variety of roles. This fundamentally changes the status and purpose of education.

Education loses its autonomy and isolation, losing the functional role of the incubator for growing professionals. In a sense, the whole society is the educational system, where experts will not only accumulate information and knowledge in preparation for life, but also to fully live, applying them in practice in process of development.

Communicative competence and information, creative movement and tolerance come to the forefront in the formation of man, describing him as a specialist, who can be integrated into the mainstream of the movement of professional knowledge, and as a full member of the ever-changing multicultural social reality. This is an important aspect of the communicative component of education.

According to most of the school is the main element in the process of becoming a person, is to teach people to think, to respect labor, to encourage children tolerance, and develop entrepreneurial skills to real life, and not just theoretical knowledge.

RC31-538.4

NAZAROVA, ELENA* (Russian Presidential Academy, helena.nazarova@mail.ru)

The Dynamics of Migration Processes in Modern Russia: Analysis, Problems and Prospects

For the present stage of social and socio-economic transformation in Russia is characterized by sharp increase attention to the migration processes, the dynamics of which every year is losing its momentum, a negative impact on the demographic situation in the country. The immigration influx is now no longer compensate for the natural decline in population - it was in the 90s.

However, in today's globalized world for the skilled work force Russia to seriously compete. Thus, according to the UN, the total annual immigration resource in the run up to 2050 will be approximately 2.2 million people. Half of them will qualify for the United States, 200 thousand - Germany and Canada, with 130 thousand - United Kingdom. Moreover, a number of European countries are already developing programs to attract Russian citizens. Russia left more than 100 thousand scientists involved in such traditionally strong areas of the country, such as mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology. This is mostly educated people aged 35-45 years.

We believe that now in force, with sufficient clarity migration policy came into conflict with the objective needs of the country.

RC11-200.6

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Cohort, Gender and Socioeconomic Inequalities in Trajectories of Frailty: Findings from a Growth Modelling Approach

We have seen a rapid and continuing growth in life expectancy. This, coupled with the baby boomer cohort heading into post-retirement life, has led to significant policy concern with the financial pressures resulting from an increasing proportion in the population of older, non-productive and dependent people. In contrast, the baby boomer cohort is also presented as extremely fortunate, or selfish. As a result of benefiting from social welfare reforms post Second World War, it is suggested that baby boomers are able to retire early and in some luxury, at the expense of younger generations - hence the accusation of selfishness. Coupled with this, there are also suggestions that we are also seeing a compression of morbidity. That is, alongside increasing life expectancy we are also seeing a shorter proportion of later life spent in illness or disability. Baby boomers appear to be a truly fortunate generation.

In this paper we will examine age cohort differences in frailty trajectories to test the extent to which we are seeing a compression of morbidity, and then we will examine the extent to which any change in frailty trajectories is distributed...
similarly across socioeconomic and gender groups. To do this we use data from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, which allow us to examine overlapping frailty trajectories for different age cohorts.

RC17-308.1
NECKEL, SIGHARD* (Goethe-University Frankfurt am Main, neckel@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)
HOFSTAETTER, LUKAS (Goethe University Frankfurt)
Financialization and (Global) Class
The concept of financialization has become a prominent issue in sociology and political economy. As a multi-dimensional phenomenon it affects different levels and social spheres - from the macroeconomic level to states, firms, households and individuals. While most explanations focus on the macroeconomic deregulations since the mid-1970's, its cultural aspects and the actors propagating it remain often under-explored. Our contribution represents an attempt of a cultural approach towards the issue of financialization. We interpret the process of financialization as the assertion of a global “market culture”, emanating from symbolic struggles between social actors over economic valuations. Thereby we aim at highlighting the role of social actors and cultural narratives in economic transformations. We ask whether the global phenomenon of financialization can be attributed to the formation of a “global financial class”.

RC26-461.3
NEGRI, MICHELE* (University of Tuscia, michelenegri@unitus.it)
Defence and Security Policies in the EU: From Decision Making to Political Culture
What is the contribution made by the armed forces during and in relation to security operations, both in international contexts and to protect public order and homeland security? Based on the assessment of the contribution and skills currently at the disposal of the armed forces, we have identified possible areas of further use of the military force in security contexts. In the international arena, thanks to the growing use of instruments for civil and military cooperation, the military also intervene in crisis management, conflict prevention and peace-building processes. As concerns internal security, the involvement of the military - and the use of their logistic assets - is increasingly common in response to threats such as terrorism, environmental disasters, protection of critical infrastructure and other emergency situations which the country has to deal with. This trend is also confirmed by the involvement of military forces in European “Security Research” activities, sponsored by the Commission with the objective of developing technological capabilities, tools and methodologies in “civil security”. The research was conducted through: the consultation of political, institutional and regulatory sources (at national, EU and NATO levels), the academic and scientific literature, the media; qualitative interviews with experts in the field.

RC15-267.9
NEGURA, LILIAN* (Université d'Ottawa, lilian.negura@uottawa.ca)
MOREAU, NICOLAS (Université d'Ottawa)
Les Représentations Sociales De La Dépression Et L’accès Aux Services De Santé Mentale Des Jeunes Dépressifs: Une Question D’Identité?
La question de l’accessibilité aux services de santé mentale ne peut se réduire à celle de l’offre. D’une manière générale, la demande des services de santé mentale varie selon différentes variables sociodémographiques dont l’âge. Les études démontrent ainsi que les jeunes femmes ont généralement moins tendance que la population adulte à demander de l’aide.
C’est dans cette perspective de tenter de mieux saisir la question de la demande de soins des jeunes en proie à des troubles dépressifs que nous avons analysé des entrevues effectuées auprès de 31 répondants âgés entre 18 et 30 ans qui ont rapporté avoir souffert de dépression au cours de la dernière année. Cette enquête qualitative pancanadienne a été réalisée dans quatre sites: Moncton, Ottawa, Sudbury et Winnipeg par la méthode du réseau d’associations et des entrevues individuelles semi-dirigées. L’analyse des résultats obtenus a été effectuée selon la méthode d’analyse intégrée de contenu des représentations sociales.
Le contenu de la représentation sociale de la dépression ayant émergé du discours analysé est organisé autour de deux éléments principaux: désespoir et stéréotype négatif. Ces éléments renvoient à des dimensions descriptives et sociales de la dépression. Le discours activé par ces deux dimensions contrastait avec la nouvelle normativité sociale (autonomie, initiative, responsabilité individuelle, etc.), ainsi qu’avec les caractéristiques stéréotypées attribuées aux groupes de jeunes (dynamisme, enthousiasme, joie de vivre, etc.). Cette double tension de normative normative et identitaire mobilise une résistance par rapport à la disposition des personnes à consulter les services spécialisés en santé mentale.

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WILLIAMSON, DAVID (AUT)
MIU-CHI LUN, VIVIAN (Lingnan University)
Cynical Vs Empathetic Worldview Schemas and Fairness Perception
This research explores the contrast between cynicism, as a component of Kwok and Leung’s human social axioms construct, and a more empathetic or altruistic view of the social world. As such it looks at the contrast between what game theorists call “zero-sum” perception and “positive-sum” perception. What are some of the attitudinal and behavioural differences between people who believe they live in a you-OR-me world, and those who believe they live in a you-AND-me world? Given its implications for inequality, political conflict, and ideology, the study seems to capture a critical dimension in human socialworldviews. Preconceptions about whether others can be trusted and whether one can afford to cooperate extensively with others to solve difficult problems have many implications for social capital building and dispute resolution between individuals and groups in society. The study explores cynical and empathetic orientations to social interaction, and the ways in which these worldview schemas relate to (1) social fairness perceptions and (2) related aspects of personality and self-conception. Data were gathered using a multi-construct written questionnaire instrument administered to college students in New Zealand, Jamaica and Hong Kong. Results across several cultural contexts show significant differences in both personality attributes and in social fairness attitudes between participants who are predominantly cynical in their worldview (higher scores on 20-item Leung cynicism scale, relative to empathy) and those who are predominantly empathetic in their worldview (higher scores on 14-item empathy scale, relative to cynicism).

NEISCH, PAULINA* (Nagoya University, japaulinka.n@gmail.com)
Emerging Dimensions of Senior Friendly Built Environment in Aging Societies
The purpose of my paper is to explore the methodology of my empirical research concerning analyses of senior friendly built environment in aging societies. This methodology is based on a framework of nine emerging dimensions, which result from the relationship between design, spatial experiences and quality of life define senior friendly care housing. The nine emerging dimensions are: 1. Building organisation. Through this emerging dimensions summarise buildings in a way that is relevant to the residents’ quality of life. 2. Safety and health and architectural design of senior care housing. 3. Regulations and guidelines as well as their impact to the feeling of well - being in senior care housing. 4. Privacy. According to several researchers, privacy is a most important aspect of the environment for older people (Morgan and Steward 1998, Duffy et al. 1996). 5. Ability to personalise the surrounding (personalisation as a factor, which allows the transformation of a care housing setting to a home). 6. Orientation – Disorientation – Confusion regarding place, time, personal identity, or social situation – is common among people with dementia (Cohen & Weisman, 1991). 7. Sensory simulation is concerned with the different elements of sight, smell, hearing and touch. 8. Conflicts between different building users (because senior care housing is not only a living setting but also a staff’s working place). 9. Participation and contributions of older people.

The objective of the presented method is to compile a comprehensive view of senior care housing features essential for residents and exposing potential and importance of design to improve senior quality of life.

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PENTA, SAMANTHA (Disaster Research Center)
WACHTENDORF, TRICIA (University of Delaware)
“No Time like the Present”: Lessons Learned on Timeliness of Disaster Donations
In the aftermath of each disaster, material goods flow into the disaster affected area. Given with the intention to help survivors, the influx of items often generates a捐赠需求. Lessons learned from these disaster events suggest the need for a system that accounts for the progression of need in affected communities.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The social and logistical pressures on organizations to accept non-priority items are discussed, as are the benefits reaped by organizations that employed time-lines of donations management.

RC21-360.1
NELLE, ANJA* (Leibniz Inst Regional Development, NelleA@irs-net.de)
Education As a Key to Tackle Inequalities in Shrinking Cities. Examples from East Germany

In East Germany political and economic transformation after 1990 led to demographic change, massive loss of jobs and high levels of out-migration. Just like in shrinking cities all over the world (see Mallach/Brachman 2013 for US or Fol 2012 for France) out-migration was selective: predominantly talented and skilled people left for better prospects, less qualified and less mobile parts of the population remained. The same migration pattern can be observed on a micro-level. The most fragile parts of the population with lowest educational background are left behind in the least attractive neighbourhoods.

In Germany this poses a problem for the future because statistics show that poorly educated parents tend to have poorly qualified children. Bontje and Musterd (2012) have pointed out, that if there is a shortage of well qualified people in a shrinking city, it becomes less attractive for companies and investors, which may cause many people to leave.

Some cities in Germany have realised that a shrinking society cannot afford a poorly qualified younger generation that is unable to keep or attract businesses and pay the pensions of an aging population. Theses shrinking cities regard investment in education as a key to survival and a key to tackle inequalities. The city Bernburg shall be presented to show how the challenge can be met. In 2005 it had 50% less children than in 1990. 20% of them did not complete school. In consequence Bernburg thoroughly reformed the educational landscape and developed new schooling concepts. Approaches from other German cities that focus on identity building and link education strategies to urban regeneration, may be presented to complete the picture.

Could it be a positive effect of shrinkage, that more emphasis is put on a just educational system? This argument shall be put forward for discussion.

JS-26.12
NELLE, ANJA* (Leibniz Inst Regional Development, NelleA@irs-net.de)
The Influence of Housing Policies on Urban Fragmentation in Large Brazilian Cities

Urban fragmentation is one of the most important characteristics of the recent urban development in Latin America (Coy 2010, Maricato 2011, Pereira/Hidalgo 2008). Typically, impacts are the result of globalisation on job markets. The emergence of residential fragments is related to the building of gated communities for high-income households as well as the provision of housing for the poor by informal markets (Abramo 2009). The housing deficit in the urbanized areas of Brazil amounts to approx. 5.6 million units of, which almost 90 per cent belong to the target group of social housing (households with less than three minimum wages). Do the strategies for intervention developed by the government for reducing housing deficit help to solve residential fragments? Or do urban development and housing policies and/or their execution lead to the emergence of low-income fragments?

The research project of which the concept and first findings of a case study in Fortaleza shall be presented, aims to investigate the influence of housing policies and their implementation on urban fragmentation in Brazil. The study includes the analysis of public interventions in the realm of social housing (new housing estates and regeneration of existing squatted areas) and the influence of development plans and interventions on socio-spatial structures. The objective of the study is to discover which prerequisites assist housing policies’ implementation to counteract urban fragmentation and which parameters (i.e. value of lots, destruction-making-structures) or/and original specifications (planning-procedures, restrictions of guidelines for funding) provoke them to fail. The causes are to be examined to broaden the understanding of urban developments’ and housing policies’ potentials to better the attendance of intense urbanisation-processes observed internationally.

RC34-584.3
NELSON, GLORIA LUZ M.* (University of the Philippines Los Baños, glmmelson2001@yahoo.com.hk)
Effects of Work Related Factors to the Schooling, Health and Recreation of Filipino Children

Children in the labor force are a social phenomenon that has become link with the third world countries. The Philippines is one country in the developing regions where there are many children who are productively earning. The survey was conducted nationwide to collect data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of working children ages 5 to 17. In 1995 and 2001, four response variables (present attendance in school, dropping out from school, effect of work on schooling and reasons for dropping that characterize education status of working children were modeled. Results in 1995 and in 2001 show that the nature of employment, working days per week, normal working hours per week and doing heavy physical work affect school attendance. Factors affecting schooling in 2001 are activity during free time, and status of employment. The number of working days and hours per week, increases, the odds of dropping out from school also increases. Factors that help a child to stay in school are engagement in less permanent job, “boss” is a relative, less exhausting work and does not require heavy physical exertion, less activities that the child do during his free time as well as when he is unpaid worker. The health of working children is affected most when they work in the industries. Producers of tobacco and alcohol are included in the industries that affect their recreation in 1995 are long working hours, absence of relative supervisor on the job. Similarly, child workers in 2001 with long hours of work affect their recreation as well as work that provides little illumination. Children working in farming, fishing, and mining have less free time than those children working in other industries. However, regardless where the child works it reduces the playing time since in some cases sleeping is preferred than playing.

JS-41.4
NELSON, GLORIA LUZ M.* (University of the Philippines Los Baños, glmmelson2001@yahoo.com.hk)
Globalization and Philippine Labor Migration Phenomenon

Globalization and labor migration from the Philippines accelerated almost at the same time. Three revolutions contributed to Filipino labor migration phenomenon: communication technology, economic integration and widening demand for labor. Between 1995 and 2010, more than 9 million Filipino workers are found working in more than 140 countries with Hong kong, Qatar and Singapore as the three major destinations of “global Filipino”. Using data in 2000, 2005 and 2010 from the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA), it was found that the host-region of Filipino workers are Middle East and Asia. The nature of occupations of the Filipino labor migrants has changed from production related work in 2000 to service work in 2010. Due to this change in the nature of occupation, females more than males predominate the Filipino labor migrants in the last decade. This study supports the World system theory where peripheral countries like the Philippines supplies the labor demands of the core regions. The annual remittances of Filipino labor migrants has kept the Philippine economy afloat and are now regarded as “heroes”. Due to the failure of the Philippine government to provide job opportunities for its growing labor force population and in spite of the social cost to the families left behind, the Filipinos will search for jobs outside of the country. Thus, labor migration from the Philippines is a global phenomenon for as long as there are market demands for Filipino labor.

JS-25.1
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Family Policy and Child Poverty in Global Perspective

During the past decades, family policies have often been expanded when other parts of the welfare state have been subject to retrenchment. However, research on affluent countries shows that these developments have been far from unilinear. Instead family policy diverged cross-nationally, both in content and scope. Consequences for child well-being have also been varied. Typically, variations in child-poverty among affluent countries are frequently attributed to differences in broad welfare state regimes; leaving unexplored the ‘black box’ of program characteristics of working children ages 5 to 17. In 1995 and 2001. Four response variables (present attendance in school, dropping out from school, effect of work on schooling and reasons for dropping that characterize education status of working children were modeled. Results in 1995 and in 2001 show that the nature of employment, working days per week, normal working hours per week and doing heavy physical work affect school attendance. Factors affecting schooling in 2001 are activity during free time, and status of employment. The number of working days and hours per week, increases, the odds of dropping out from school also increases. Factors that help a child to stay in school are engagement in less permanent job, “boss” is a relative, less exhausting work and does not require heavy physical exertion, less activities that the child do during his free time as well as when he is unpaid worker. The health of working children is affected most when they work in the industries. Producers of tobacco and alcohol are included in the industries that affect their recreation in 1995 are long working hours, absence of relative supervisor on the job. Similarly, child workers in 2001 with long hours of work affect their recreation as well as work that provides little illumination. Children working in farming, fishing, and mining have less free time than those children working in other industries. However, regardless where the child works it reduces the playing time since in some cases sleeping is preferred than playing.
most important. The reasons for these differences are discussed in the paper, and ventures for further research are outlined.

RC19-338.2

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Just Generational Welfare Contracts and Poverty

Citizens in affluent countries face a great number of social and economic risks, from birth until the very end of their lives. Many of these risks are associated with specific phases of the human life cycle when the earnings potential of households decreases. How are these age-related poverty risks linked to the often "implicit" generational welfare contracts that are embedded with social policy-making? Such generational welfare contracts may seem just in their institutional design if rights for income protection are equally distributed across age groups. We argue, however, that a generational contract cannot be considered to satisfy important demands of fairness if it fails to substantially reduce poverty among citizens in different phases of life. In this paper we link the idea of generational welfare contracts to poverty outcomes in 18 affluent countries. We combine new comparative data on social rights from the Social Policy Indicator Database (SPIN) and micro-level income data from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). For some countries we have income data stretching from the 1960s until 2010, something that provides possibilities to analyze long term trends in policy developments and outcomes. The empirical analyses show that there is considerable degree of correspondence between the design of generational welfare contracts and age related poverty risks, particularly in terms of financial vulnerability. Higher welfare state generosity for a particular age related social risk is generally linked to less poverty in the specific target group.

RC19-330.2

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SANDBERG, JOHAN (Lund University)

Conditional Cash Transfers: A Social Investment Instrument in Times of Economic Crisis and Austerity?

Conditional cash transfers receive recognition as a way to address poverty within present and future generations while also promoting economic growth by investing in human capital. Such policies have been used extensively across Latin America and are now being promoted as part of the European Union's Social Investment Package. We assess and compare these policies in Latin America and in Europe. Specifically, we question whether they can be considered social investment policies and, in doing so, illuminate the various factors that condition the success of such policies. We draw particular attention to the need for policy approaches to be based on a life course perspective and the risk of 'policy crowding out' in the European context. Finally, we elaborate on the implications of a uniform trend in the passage of these policies, the timing of their implementation in the aftermath of economic crisis.

RC38-646.7

NEMOTO, MASAYA* (Hitotsubashi University, asantenri@hotmail.com)

Living with Uncertainty, Struggling with Possibility: A Study on Radiation Effects from the Perspective of Atomic Bomb Survivors

This paper will examine the reality of radiation effects from the point of view of Atomic Bomb survivors. Radiation is a unique material which people cannot see, smell, and feel the touch of. But it can be harmful for human body. Today, especially since the horrific accident of Fukushima nuclear power plants in 2011, radiation and its effects on human have become a focal point in Japan and the world. Historically speaking, the issue of radiation and its effects has been studied predominantly in medical and physical fields. However, a study on narratives and life-stories of people exposed to radiation shows different aspects of this issue. First, in addition to actual health problems which radiation may cause, people frequently suffer from anxiety, fear, and distress about the possible effects of radiation. Moreover, their reality of radiation and its effects are often socially constructed through their interactions with medical and scientific knowledge. In this paper, I will explore the complex relationships between radiation, people, and science, through the narratives and life-stories of Atomic Bomb survivors from Hiroshima.

This paper will consist of three parts. First, I will briefly describe medical and scientific knowledge about the physical effects of radiation on human body. Second, by drawing on the survivors' life-stories and narratives, I will illustrate how they have suffered from and struggled with their anxiety and distress, caused by the uncertainty of radiation. Lastly, I will examine how the survivors' reality of radiation and scientific knowledge affect with each other.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
However, little is known what the effect of such policies is: Do policies which favour the traditional marriage family increase marriage rates and stability of marriage families? Do policies with a focus on single parents, patch-work families etc accelerate the trend to more instable family relations? Do social policies as an alternative to family security increase cohabitation and divorce rates? The analysis is based on official national statistics for OECD countries and covers the time span from 1980 to 2010. The analysis shows that social policies and family policies such as child care services provide alternatives to the traditional marriage families and family at all. Such measure increase cohabitation rates and divorce rates while fertility rates decrease. A generous and benevolent welfare state seems to provide alternatives to the traditional marriage families. Marriage is no more a precondition to avoid or escape poverty. Social security and family policies have lowered the material necessity to enter marriage, and increased the opportunity to exit unpleasant family constellations.

The Ambiguous Relationship Between Middle-Class, Civil Society and Democracy

Debates on processes of democratization create the impression that the middle-class and/or the civil society are the drivers of democratic change and the backbone of democracy. Seen from this perspective either these groups fight for democratic change or once they have a basic political freedom they will quasi automatically take possession of democracy. This was the expectation in the USA before the Iraq invasion (what we may call the "Rumsfeld Utopia"). However, we have learned that in Iraq, after the Arab spring and in many countries that under-went processes of democratization during the 1980s and 1990s there was no automatic process towards democracy. In these transitions the middle-class played an important role and many of the civil society associations, social movements and especially their political leaders had a middle class background. But the political groups and the leaders that opposed the idea of a liberal democracy also had a middle class background. At least in Africa and the Middle East the middle-class based civil society represent competing concepts of socio-political order: e.g. liberal democracy, neo-patrimonialism, neo-traditionalism, theocratic rule (or socialism in Latin America). The claim for democratic elections may be used to legitimize any of the socio-political orders.

Can Teacher's Gender Explain The Growing 'Boy Crisis' In Educational Attainment?

Gender inequalities in education have seen much change, with females gaining advantages over males in ways that have not been anticipated just two decades ago. At the same time, the share of female teachers has grown in almost all countries of the western world. There is an ongoing, contentious debate on whether this growing "feminization" of the educational system, in particular at the lower levels, can account for the growing educational disadvantage of males. In this talk, I review the literature on the "feminization of teaching" argument and present findings from two empirical large-scale studies conducted in German elementary schools which allow me to identify the effect of having a same-sex teacher for different scholastic outcomes (gender-blind test scores and more subjective teacher’s grades) and across different subjects (Reading Literacy, Mathematics, and Science). My findings suggest that the popular call for more male teachers in primary school is not the key to tackle the growing disadvantage of boys.

The Validity Of Response Latency Measurement In Cati Surveys

There is agreement among researchers that the measurement of raw response times from surveys requires a treatment for baseline speed of respondents and interviewer. There remains disagreement about the appropriate procedure to transform raw response times to response latency and there is no study that evaluates the different approaches with regards to their potential measurement error, which may have an affect on modeling and causal inference. This article fills this gap by examining the measurement validity of different ways raw response times from surveys requires a treatment for baseline speed of respondents and interviewer. We apply a Multitrait-Multimethod approach to examine four different operationalizations for response latencies and their relationship to attitude accessibility and indicators of response quality. We conclude with remarks about the levels of validity and potential biases when latencies are used as independent variables.

Trustworthiness As Rational Belief or Unconditional Propensity to Trust – Evidence from a Telephone Survey

While research on trust and trusting behavior is abundant, less attention has been paid to the study of trustworthiness itself. This seems to be at least a bit surprising, especially with regards to the theoretical claims about trustworthiness as „The crucial variable“ (Hardin 2001) for understanding and promoting cooperation based on trust. While several authors share the definition of trustworthiness as a belief, a probability assessment or an expectancy of Person A about Person B to do X, distinct measurement approaches exist depending on the mode of data collection (survey vs. experimental approach) and strategic outset of the study (one-shot vs. sequential game of potential games). Additionally, different hypotheses can be derived depending on whether one treats trustworthiness as incentive
Based on or as an unconditional propensity to exhibit trustworthiness. Hypotheses were tested with pooled data from two CATI surveys (n=706) conducted in Germany in June 2012 and January 2013. Using the techniques of both response latency measurement and Cox regression models we are able to conclude that measurement of trustworthiness either lack convergent validity or are subject to theoretical deficiencies. Consequences for future research are discussed.

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ORIOLA, TEMITOFÉ (University of Alberta)

ADÉYANJU, CHARLES (University of Prince Edward Island)

**A Thousand Words: Conducted Energy Devices, New Media Events, and The Public Eye**

Between April 2003 and November 2008, 26 men died in Canada during events where a conductive energy device (CED) was deployed on them. The death of Robert Dziekanski, a Polish immigrant, in 2007 at the Vancouver International Airport, was recorded on a mobile phone and its footage subsequently uploaded to the popular video site YouTube. The video, which documented Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers deploying a CED on Dziekanski, was viewed by thousands of citizens of the world and expanded its footprint beyond the Internet as traditional media organizations incorporated it into their coverage of the event. Unlike previous CED-related deaths, the recording of the Dziekanski death was an integral piece of the event’s anatomy and granted members of the mass public, as scrutinizers if not legitimate bystanders, entry into how it unfolded. Following Fiske (1996), we treat the recording, its dissemination via the Internet and broader news media, and its mass consumption as a ‘new media event’—one that amplified and articulated competing narratives of risk. We synthesize the work of Beck (1992), Giddens (1991; 1990), Hall et al. (1978), and Lupton (1999) and amplify and articulated competing narratives of risk. We synthesize the work of Beck (1992), Giddens (1991; 1990), Hall et al. (1978), and Lupton (1999) and others in our examination of the YouTube video of Dziekanski’s death and over 400 reports in three major Canadian newspapers, the Globe and Mail, the Toronto Star, and the National Post. Using a broad critical approach, we assess how groups like the RCMP, government officials, and the general public made sense of the recording. The recording’s electronic nature, we argue, complicated an ‘open-shut’ case narrative commonly articulated by law enforcement officials when describing how they respond to and neutralize threats to the public. The existence of the recording allowed for competing assessments of threat and harm while altering the credibility of the police as sole purveyors of risk assessment.

NG, ANGIE* (Durham University, angieng0815@hotmail.com)

Mainland Chinese Sex Workers in Hong Kong: Multiple Forms of Inequality Both in Their Past and the Present

Purpose: This research aims to understand the lives and views of sex workers from Mainland China working in Hong Kong.

Design: This research appropriates the theoretical tools of Pierre Bourdieu and uses an ethnographic approach to explore the issue Hong Kong, including expert interviews, interviews with sex workers, participant observation and field documents.

Findings: Results point to gender inequality and various other forms of oppression weaving together to form the past and current experiences of sex workers in Hong Kong from a Mainland Chinese background.

RC18-316.1

NG, HOI YU* (Hong Kong Institute of Education, ng.hoiyu@gmail.com)

Explaining Pathways to Party Activism: Case Studies of Hong Kong Young Adults

Young people in many advanced industrial countries are unwilling to join political parties. The situation in Hong Kong is particularly underdeveloped and legally prohibited from winning governing power through election. Despite these conditions, there are still a small number of young people choosing to join and take active part in political parties. The aim of this paper is to improve the understanding of how some young people come to get involved in political party activism. Qualitative life history interviews with 23 young active members from five major political parties in Hong Kong were carried out to explore this question. Based on a preliminary analysis of the interview data, I single out four distinct paths to party membership, namely 1) the socialization path, 2) the critical experience path, 3) the occupational path, and 4) the social network path. Informants taking the first two paths tended to initially get involved in party activism for political reasons, while those taking the last two tended to get involved for non-political reasons. Theoretical and practical implications of the findings will be discussed.

RC34-595.1

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Fighting Against Youth Unemployment: The Hong Kong Experience

In Hong Kong, the high youth unemployment rate due to the rising uncertainty and volatility of global economy and financial crisis since the late 1990s has driven the Government and various sectors to commit themselves to enforce a series of remedial policies and services to alleviate the problem of youth jobless and to get youth into jobs and work training. The concrete plan targeting at unemployed youth includes two major categories: First, several pre-employment training programs such as Youth Pre-employment Training program, Project Yi Jin, Youth Work Experience and Training Scheme, and Hong Kong Young Ambassador Scheme, and second, temporary employment opportunities such as Special Job Attachment Program, Program Assistant, Peer Counselors, and Summer Student Helper. This paper examines issues related to those policies and training programs aiming at fighting against youth unemployment and proposes plausible solutions to remedy and improve the present policies and practices in dealing with the problems. The proposed measures are: 1) formulating a long-term youth employment policy to provide youth with appropriate training in occupational knowledge and skills; 2) setting up a centralized system to strengthen the information and communication network of the territory’s labor market in order to facilitate youth to seek employment resources and assistance; 3) building up closer collaboration between the voluntary service sector and the business sector in order to look for more pre-employment training opportunities, chances of temporary employment, full-time job possibilities, community participation and financial support; and 4) using multiple methods to fight against youth unemployment.

RC34-595.9

NGAI, STEVEN SEK-YUM* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, syngai@swk.cuhk.edu.hk)

Enhancing Employability Through Youth Training Schemes? The Experiences Of Non-Engaged Young People In Hong Kong

The process of globalization, the rate of technological change, the convergence of information and communication technologies, and major changes in government policies are leading to the development of a “weightless” economy, to rapidly growing high-skilled labor market and increasing demand for job candidates with certain knowledge and skills. Certainly, the labor market is tilting toward extensive increases in the demand for higher skill levels and the labor demand for low skill levels is weakening. In this environment, young people are hit disproportionately hard, obscuring paths to adult statuses, identities, and activities. As such, many young people have been left behind the transition from school to work, with more and more of them not in education, training, and employment. This paper seeks to investigate the school-to-work experiences of non-engaged youth – young people aged 15-24 who do not participate in education, training, and employment. Based on data from focus groups involving 50 non-engaged young people in Hong Kong, it seeks to: 1) examine how these young people are being systematically propelled to the edges of conventional pathways to adulthood; and 2) assess the efficacy of governmental training schemes that aim to develop employability as a strategy for engaging this population. The paper concludes by outlining prospects for future policy development, focusing on gaps and weaknesses in current provision and practice. It is suggested that effective guidance to non-engaged young people must pay adequate attention to the social context within which the individual operates. Assumptions behind the government’s individualistic lifelong learning policy are called into question.

This paper has direct relevance to Theme I.I.3 “Youth Unemployment/Underemployment and Precarity” of the RC34 Sessions at the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology as more and more young people worldwide are now living in economic disadvantaged circumstances and facing problems in their school-to-work transition.

RC23-418.3

BOSHOFF, NELIUS (Stellenbosch University)

NGILA, DOROTHY* (Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf), dorothey@assaf.org.za)

Participation of Women and Girls in the National Science, Technology and Innovation System in South Africa

The importance of documenting data on the inclusion and participation of women and girls in a society’s science, technology and innovation (STI) system cannot be underestimated. The paper presents results from the Gender Equality

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
and the Knowledge Society Framework indicators: an enabling policy environment, opportunity and capability, and women in Science and Technology and innovation systems to understand the status of women and girls in different spheres of South Africa’s reality as well as their participation in the knowledge society. It is argued that the policy environment in South Africa has ensured that a gender gap has been put into place and operates in all the realms of government. A lack of funding, human resources’ constraints and insufficient coordination mechanisms have hampered the effective implementation of some of the policies. Statistics around access to quality education for girls and boys are provided and a discussion around some specific projects and mechanisms that have been put in place to encourage the uptake by girls of science and mathematic at school level are presented as case studies of the opportunities available to ensure gender parity in STI education. Lastly data is presented on women’s participation in the STI system in South Africa. South Africa has an aging, predominantly white male scientific and engineering workforce. In this regard, there is a need to focus on both tertiary level education as well as women in science leadership in the country.

WG01-888.4

NGUYEN, CHARLES* (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa, charles@hawaii.edu)

For Our Children’s Future: Inequalities in Rural Development in Vietnam

The previous literature on Vietnam’s growing urban landscape shows a great deal of rapid change in Vietnam. The 1986 Đổi Mới initiative set up by the central government instigated the rural communities to develop into urban communities. This program had opened up private businesses which incentivized rural communities to urbanize in an effort to modernize Vietnam. These cases of rapid urbanization seem to widen the economic gap of a population over time. Although some people are able to enjoy the benefits which come with urbanization, many are still left in impoverished conditions. These glaring differences in lifestyle and the distribution of wealth which were once reduced by strong government policies are now being superseded by transnational businesses. This structural gap formed by larger movements in globalization, I imagine would create similar differences in personal perception of the world. Differences in experience in this national effort, changes how individuals understand their own identity, their responsibility to the land, and their sense of security for the future. This research is grounded on a 1080 rural households surveyed through an East Asian perspective in this national effort, changes how individuals understand their own identity, their responsibility to the land, and their sense of security for the future. This research is grounded on a 1080 rural households surveyed through an East Asian perspective.

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For Our Children’s Future: Inequalities in Rural Development in Vietnam

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ed aim of fostering more intentionalality in the collective project of selfhood and evade closure or imposition of identity.

RC40-678.6

NICOLAY, GIAN L.* (FIBL, gian.nicolay@fibi.org)

Societal Conditions to Produce Effective Knowledge on Sustainable Food Security at Global Level: A System Theoretical Narrative from African Cases

This paper aims at presenting consequences if we conceive the concept of Food Security (FS) as normative. The intention of FS is to create conditions, where no human being is unsecured with food. Such livelihood conditions have to be instituted in social systems. The international community has declared the war against hunger as well as promoted the Universal Human Rights - including the Right to Food- over 60 years ago. Still, around 1 billion people go hungry to bed and 2 to 3 other billion suffer from malnutrition. The various disciplines of sciences dealing with FS - agricultural sciences, economy, sociology and others - are far from providing effective knowledge in order to solve the problem. If these observations are correct, than the main question arises: what can be done better within sciences in general and what can sociological observation contribute in particular? We test four hypotheses based on the Luhmannian systems theory but limited to African cases. (1) The normative character of FS has to be enforced and institutionalized in order to guide both science and practice. (2) The full and equal involvement of peasants, farmers, indigenous communities and social movements has to be enforced in all major scientific and technology development processes, in order to repair environmental damages done and enhancing FS. (3) More resources need to be mobilized by the various collectivities in order to educate a new generation of agricultural scientists and citizen enlightened with social sciences methods and ethics, (4) in order to transform the current faulty food and agriculture into sustainable, just and viable systems, languages have to be used which are understood by people. Recognized indigenous knowledge will result as a new regulative force and strengthen not only the functional system of Food and Agriculture, but contribute to more balanced rural-urban relations and sustainable livelihoods.

JS-83.4

NIE, HAISONG* (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, nie-hs@cc.tuat.ac.jp)

Weifeng, Huang (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)

Aging and China's Silver Industry: Based on a Sociological Survey of Urban and Rural Beijing in 2012

By 2012, China's population reached 1,354,040,000. The 60+ age group accounted for 14.3% while the 65+ age group alone accounted for 9.4%. Every year, the 60+ age group continues to increase by 8.6 million and will reach one third (32.8%) of the population by 2050. At this rate, the 65+ age group will equal 14% of the population by 2026 and by 2040 will reach 316,720,000 making China a super-aged society. While the population ages at an accelerated rate, traditional care provided by families is declining. In response, the 12th Five Year Plan (2011-2015) encourages China's central and local governments to promote the introduction of private capital into the senior care industry, to cultivate growth of related industries and to take active measures to foster a society which meets the needs of the aging population. Preferential measures and tax benefits for private investors in the senior care industry have also been implemented. The industry is wide-ranging with new opportunities surfacing and growth is expected. However, China's senior care industry, situated in the largest consumer society worldwide, still lags relatively behind in terms of investment, human resources, awareness, and policies or funding. There is a massive potential market and yet demands both soft and hard are overwhelming the supply and China cannot keep up with the needs of the aging population.

From this backdrop we examine challenges facing China's aging population from a macro perspective including an overview of related policy trends followed by the findings of research funded by the Japanese Government and in cooperation with related institutions throughout China. We surveyed over 400 subjects aged 50+ (August-November 2012) in urban and rural Beijing regarding their lifestyle and consumption yielding a glimpse of their current situation as well as potential opportunities.

RC11-211.7

NIE, HAISONG* (Tokyo Univ Agriculture & Technology, nie-hs@cc.tuat.ac.jp)

Weifeng, Huang (Tokyo Univ Agriculture & Technology)

Current Social Welfare Conditions in China

China's old-age pension scheme originates from the nation's 1951 labor insurance regulation. It was primarily for people unable to participate in the workforce because of age or disability and provided for old-age, disability and survivor benefits. Prior to China's 1978 reform and door-opening, employees of government and state enterprises were entitled to receive pension without paying into the system. Since 1978, the market economy has undergone rapid growth and at the same time the pension scheme has undergone rapid reform.

We will take a brief look at how the pension scheme was reformed and how the scheme is currently organized as a result of the reform. In this context we'll examine how it is affecting people in reality. Based on surveys supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Japanese Government conducted in two urban and three rural areas from 2008-2011 we'll look first at the present living conditions of seniors comparing urban and rural settings as well as regional differences. Second, we'll look at a survey of the pension system in four major cities with different age distributions and examine the issues between the system and actual reality for workers. Finally, we'll suggest ideas for how existing issues could be resolved.

JS-80.2

NIELSEN, AMANDA* (Linnaeus University, amanda.nielsen@lnu.se)

Rights in the Absence of Recognized Status: Challenging or Reinforcing the Rightlessness of Irregular Migrants?

This paper starts from the assumption that efforts to counter the rightlessness of irregular migrants can be divided into two broad categories. A first strategy is aimed at securing rights through a shift of status – i.e. through regularization – while a second strategy aims at accessing a new form of rights (often conceptualized as human rights) for all residents regardless of their legal status. Demands for provision of medical care and schooling, as well as ability to access public space without fear, are not all encompassed by this latter category. Scholars have conceptualized these claims as an instance where the internal border controls of states are being challenged. This reading stresses the transformative potential of this kind of demands with regard to current citizenship regimes. However, it is also possible to read this strategy as insufficient in the sense that it leaves irregular migrants in a permanent state of exclusion. Hence, the implication of the second strategy remains disputed. Should it be understood as a component in a strategy to undermine border control? Or, rather, to entail the reinforcement of rightlessness and the consolidation of a divided society? Providing irregular migrants with a number of basic rights - while withholding access to full membership - can be seen as integral to the creation of a precarious labour force. Drawing on insights from the Swedish debate about irregular migrants this paper seeks to address these questions. The analysis is guided by the assumption that political demands needs to be analysed contextually as their intervention and implication differ historically and spatially. In accordance with this the paper seeks to provide an account of the specificities of claims-making on and on behalf of irregular migrants in different contexts with a focus on how this relates to different regimes of citizenship and border control.

RC30-516.1

NIELSEN, NIELS JUL* (University of Copenhagen, nnjilensen@hum.ku.dk)

Migratory Work/Family-Practices On A Precarious Labor Market

This presentation discusses the complexity of migrant lives with regard to the way they travel and make use of border-crossing activities, the diverse conditions they face on the working sites, and the way they structure their family relations and (endeavor to) achieve accountability and stability within their family life planning. This session's three thematic lines hence are in very fine accordance with the way I approach my investigation.

My current research concerns mainly Polish construction workers who are commuting between Poland and Denmark in order to improve their life conditions. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union many Eastern Europeans during the 1990s began to work (illegally) in Western Europe utilizing the tremendous gap in wages between the two former totally divided economies. Following the 2004 EU enlargement workers from the former Eastern bloc obtained legal access to the entire EU labour market. In Denmark some 50,000 mainly Polish workers are working primarily in construction, farming, cleaning and other low-wage sectors. I follow groups of construction workers at work sites and in their families (in Denmark as well as Poland), in order to understand the complex relationships between migrant work and family life. Since I regard it paramount to understand this bottom-up outlook also in a more overall perspective, my material concurrently consists of interviews with representatives from organizations in Denmark as well as Poland and moreover with politicians on both national and EU level.

In other words – relating to the two poles of scholarly stand mentioned in the session abstract – I am interested in strategies and mechanisms of migratory knowledge (and everyday life as a whole), but regard it equally essential to understand how this is reproducible and must be understood as an element in maintaining societal cohesion.
Neighbourhood Effects on Migrant Youth’s Educational Commitments, an Enquiry into Personality Differences

In the neighbourhood effects literature, the socialisation mechanism is usually investigated by looking at the association between neighbourhood characteristics and educational attainment. The step in between, that adolescents actually internalise educational norms held by residents, is often assumed. We attempt to fill this gap by looking at how educational commitments are influenced by neighbourhood characteristics. We investigate this process for migrant youth, a group that lags behind in educational attainment compared to native youth, and may therefore be particularly vulnerable to neighbourhood effects. To test our hypothesis we used longitudinal panel data with five waves (N=4179), combined with fixed-effects models which control for a large portion of potential selection bias. These models have an advantage over naïve OLS models in that they predict the effect of change in neighbourhood characteristics on change in educational commitment, and therefore offer a more dynamic approach to modelling neighbourhood effects. Our results show that living in neighbourhoods with higher proportions of immigrants increases the educational commitments of migrant youth compared to living in neighbourhoods with lower proportions. Besides, we find that adolescents with a resilient personality experience less influence of the neighbourhood context on educational commitments than do adolescents with other personalities.

Polish Identity As Entrance Ticked and Barrier On An Altered Labour Market

Taking its point of departure in current research on Polish migrant labourers in Denmark this presentation will discuss ways to understand how and why different intersections come to have diverse impacts according to the contexts they are taking place within. Different ‘identities’ – such as ethnic, national, religious – have had a very limited importance at the Scandinavian labour market through most of the 20th Century. The labour movement and the workers’ unions possessed immense influence on the labour supply and were able to prevent uncontrolled influx of workers and maintain union membership as the only prerequisite for employment. Thus the few emigrating workers became internalised in the existing union system and worked on general conditions. Following the collapse of the Eastern bloc and the success of a neoliberal political and economical regime this order of the day has fundamentally altered. A consequence of this is a major revitalisation of ethnicity as a marker of specific abilities. The presentation outlines how ethnicity at one point has become a means to get access to the national labour market in the host country, in this case because a certain Polish work ethos is claimed (and, notably, for a lower wage). At the same time however, this opportunity can be a barrier of being regarded an ordinary part on that same market. As a consequence the whole social organization around the migrant workers is impacted of the circumstances, not least the prospective family life.

On the basis of fieldwork among Polish workers on Danish construction sites, representatives from unions and employer organizations in both Denmark and Poland, politicians on national and EU level, the presentation discusses how migrants come by under these circumstances and how the challenges can be tackled within a national and supranational framework.

Neighbourhood Socialisation of Youth’s Employability, the Moderating Role of Personality

Youth growing up in disadvantaged neighbourhoods are more likely to be exposed to unemployment in their local area than youth in more affluent neighbourhoods. In disadvantaged neighbourhoods, youth may adopt more negative attitudes towards work, which subsequently may lead to higher unemployment chances. In the literature studies often only test the relationship between the neighbourhood context and occupational outcomes, neglecting the step in between. In an attempt to cover the whole socialisation process, besides unemployment, we look at how the neighbourhood shapes work commitments as well. Additionally, because some youth may be better able to cope with environmental stressors than others, we test whether adolescents with different personality types are affected differently by the neighbourhood. An influential typology of personality distinguishes three types: resilient, overcontrollers, and undercontrollers. Resilients respond relatively more adaptively and flexibly to situational demands whereas both overcontrollers and undercontrollers are relatively inflexible. We hypothesise therefore that resilient youth are less likely to be affected by exposure to neighbourhood disadvantage than overcontrollers and undercontrollers. To test our hypotheses, we used panel data (N=203) with longitudinal information on adolescents from age 16 through 25. The findings show, contrary to our expectations, that overcontrollers’ and undercontrollers’ work commitments are positively influenced by longer exposure to neighbourhood disadvantage. Resilient youth’s work commitments are not influenced in turn, work commitments do not affect the likelihood for unemployment, suggesting that adolescents’ unemployment is unlikely to be, and should be, socialised by the neighbourhood context. Furthermore, undercontrollers’ work commitments and unemployment and overcontrollers’ work commitments are influenced by the neighbourhood, while resilient youth remain unaffected. This finding is in line with the idea that resilient youth are better able to cope with environmental demands, while overcontrollers and undercontrollers are more likely to be affected by their environment.
came part of the EU. They have experienced more negative images after Poland joined the EU while their situation should have improved with the change in legal status. They narrate about their position in Dutch society, the changes they have seen, and the stereotypes they have to face. They confirm that ‘tolerance’ is no longer a key component of Dutch society, and tell about the social and economic barriers they face.

Their migration experiences and their encounters with Dutch society reveal a complex image. Coincidence, doubt and hard work are main characteristics of their histories. The in-depth interviews reveal that there was little thought of long-term planning and that choices were made rather haphazardly.

RC34-593.3

NILAN, PAM* (University of Newcastle, pamela.nilan@newcastle.edu.au)

Space, Time and Symbol in Urban Indonesian Schoolboy Gangs

This paper uses theories of honour and masculinity to look at the phenomenon of male youth fighting in the urban space of two cities in Central Java, Indonesia. The masculine habitus of lower middle class Javanese schoolboys is referenced in local collective violence. Acknowledging the long history of heroic warfare and factionalism in Java, the data point to the pleasurable sense of oneself as a kind of warrior fighting with a band of brothers on specified ‘battlefields’ in the city. Four points emerge from the analysis. First, peer fighting is a temporally-bounded activity that ends with the school-to-work transition, thus bearing out Messermichart’s (1993) argument about the conditional and compensatory nature of collective masculine violence. Second, alcohol plays an important role in amplifying peer conflict and honour disputes. Third, getting a girlfriend demands the expression of a different kind of masculine habitus from that operationalized in peer fighting. Finally, Muslim schoolboy youth squads (gengs) are intense formations for the construction of warrior masculinities, employing theologically-informed imagery in battles with boys from secular and Christian schools. The spaces of battle are identified with names that anchor them to the global Islamist struggle.

RC34-601.1

NILAN, PAM* (University of Newcastle, pamela.nilan@newcastle.edu.au)

Using Local Cultural Forms To Talk To Youth In The Global South

This paper uses material from two research projects, one in Fiji and the other in Java, Indonesia, to discuss the value of using local cultural forms of group talking to engage youth in everyday situations. First, although the convention of talanoa as a decolonising methodology has become popular in the Pacific, talanoa refers to storytelling. In Fiji the kind of talking which is closest to a focus group discussion is veivosaki-yoga, which in Fijian literary parlance means ‘worthwhile discussion or conversation’. The term veivosaki connotes a neutral sense of conversation and dialogue rather than storytelling. Yoga literally means ‘useful or worthwhile’. By engaging in veivosaki, Indigenous Fijian participants are tuned in to a form of communal dialogue that demands their serious consideration and response. It is therefore useful for discussing a range of issues with young Fijians concerned about their future. Second, the cultural convention of nongkrong (sitting around or walking around with friends talking) has started to be recognised by some Indonesian youth researchers as a productive method for gathering data from young people for whom nongkrong is their favoured leisure practice with age peers. Nongkrong is extraordinarily difficult to translate. It is culturally distinctive, but nothing much really happens. In some ways it is like talanoa research in that the silences may be as meaningful as the comments. None of these cultural forms of group talking matches the rigid definition of focus group discussions (FGDs) typically offered by western books on research methodology, yet they are far more culturally appropriate to the everyday lives of young people in these two countries.

TG06-964.2

NILSEN, ANN CHRISTIN* (University of Agder, annn.c.nilson@uia.no)

Discovering Ideological Codes in the Professional Work of Daycare Personnel

During the last decades there has been a tremendous growth in the enrolment rate in daycare centers in Norway to the extent that 96% of all children attend daycare centers before they reach school age. Thus, daycare has become an important socialization arena, supplementary to parents, and a place where the demarcation line between ‘the private’ and ‘the public’ is rendered indistinct. The private becomes public when problems associated with the private sphere, for example behavioral disorder, child neglect etc., become a public responsibility. Simultaneously the public is private when normative understandings of what is accepted and accepted are transformed into public standards and definitions of ‘the good’ contributing to inform and shape parental socialization goals and practices, and the daycare personnel’s appreciation of parental practices and their gaze on the children. Alongside the increase in daycare centers there has been a demand for increased professionalization of the sector, which in general is dominated by personnel lacking formal education. Important in this respect is early intervention; the obligation of daycare personnel to intervene when a child does not develop adequately or has a worrying home environment. The development of professionalized tools aimed at mapping children’s cognitive and emotional skills are increasingly being introduced to sort out children who are in need of extra concern. However, daycare personnel report to rely on their own embodied sensitivity in regard to concern for children. In this intersection between standardized mapping and personal ‘stomach feeling’, some distinct ideological codes come into play. What constitutes ‘normality’? Is normality absolute, or are there different definitions for different children? And how is normality and abnormality (not) spoken of? The paper addresses these questions in relation to the concepts of ideological codes and ‘ruling relations’.

TG04-942.7

NILSEN, ÅKE* (Author, ake.nilson@nh.se)

The Practice of Control in Risk Activities

In this paper I would like to challenge the dominating understanding of voluntary-risk-taking as activities with a focus on risk (Lyng). Instead I am arguing for a shift in focus from risk to control, which is the outcome of a successful interaction with risk. Based on ethnographic fieldwork on climbing and scuba diving, I analyse the practice of control as what Foucault calls a “technology of the self”. With this shift in focus from control, participants in risk activities are understood as practicing a dominating ideal in the post welfare era, where the individual is increasingly supposed to be responsible and in control of his/her own life (Simon).

RC22-386.7

NILSSON, PER-ERIK* (Research Fellow, Uppsala University, per-erik.nilsson@crs.uu.se)

Legalizing Internet Piracy through State-Invented Religion? a Case Study of the Swedish State’s Acknowledgement of the Missionary Church of Kopivism As Religion

In 2011 the Swedish Kammarkollegiet, the oldest public authority in Sweden, acknowledged The Missionary Church of Kopivism (Det missionerande kopi-mistsamfundet) as a faith based community (trossamfund). The Church is built on the idea that copying and the spreading of information is an ethical right. As a registered faith based community the Church qualifies as an organized and by the state approved religion, as such it is protected by Swedish constitutional law where it is stated that freedom of religion is absolute. Regardless of the sincerity of its creators, does this mean that the Church has found a way to legalized piracy for its members? If so, what future implications could this case have? The overarching question we would like to ask in this article is how the category religion enables the state apparatus to produce legitimate and illegitimate subject positions and what the consequences of this production are in relation to power and ideology.

RC01-33.4

NINA PAZARZI, ELENI* (University of Piraeus, enina04@yahoo.gr)

PAZARZIS, MICHALIS (University of Piraeus)

Network of Support Centers for Gender Equality in Greek Armed Forces

The paper presents the analysis of data from a research project for gender equality in Greek armed forces. The legal framework of gender equality in armed forces as well as the operation of the network of support centers under the funding of the European project ‘Artemis – Equal’ will be presented.

The specific goals of these support centers were: the recording of inequality problems which take place in the armed forces, the provision of the information of interested parties about legislation and the official procedures in order to face the problems, the information about similar cases and good practices and finally the most important goal is Psychological, legal and Social support.

RC07-140.10

NINALOWO, ADEBAYO M.A.* (University of Lagos, adebayo.ninalowo@gmail.com)

A Discourse on Transnational Crisis of Legitimation

Historically, instances of transnational interactions between dominant and subordinate societies, through the instrumentality of the political state, had been anchored on particularistic vested interests that may quite often be of asymmetrical advantage, or may not necessarily be of mutual

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
benefits. It is argued that transnational socio-political, economic, cultural, military expressions of hegemony (or pervasive domination) are invariably in tandem with the particularistic vested interests of dominant forces of imperialism. By the same token, parties (i.e., societies/political states) in situations of subordination suffer deficits, as a consequence of their vested interests being determined due to exigencies of unequal exchange. However, imperialist forces of hegemony are quite often challenged, as expressed by counter-hegemony or crisis of legitimation, in response to conflictual vested interests. Pursuance and propagation of multi-lateral vested interests are quite than excludes solidarity by transnational hegemonic blocs, irrespective of potential or actual resistance. Hence, the enduring widespread global instances of legitimation crisis, which may be construed as acts of “terrorism”.

JAPA-15.4 NISHIHARA, KAZUHIUSA* (Seijo University, vzs00645@nifty.com) SHIBA, MARI (Jari Society Promotion of Science) Temporary Transnational Migrants from East Asia to Japan As Unskilled Foreign Workers and Methodological Transnationalism in the Age of Globalization

The objective of our presentation is to show the juncture between the sociological concepts on transnationalisation and people’s practices while referring to the temporary transnational migrants in Japan. In contemporary Japan since the 1990s, a large number of unskilled foreign workers (=trainees) from East Asian countries have been introduced to the urban and rural areas as temporary labors under the foreign trainees’ system. We focus on these trainees, called ‘Kenshusei/ Jishusei’, at agricultural villages as well as the fishery manufactures in fishing villages, severely damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in 2011.

Based on the field research, we will discuss a sociological concept named ‘methodological transnationalism’, in parallel to ‘actual transnationalism’ and ‘ideational transnationalism’. While recalling ‘methodological cosmopolitanism’ as a critique on ‘methodological nationalism’ by U. Beck, we will examine the meso-level perspective between methodological cosmopolitanism and methodological nationalism. In the present situation of North East Asia where nationalism and political tensions are continuously rising, the meso-level perspective in methodology is required in relational transnationalism. This is also a standpoint that associates with a critical viewpoint against the traditional perspective of sociology.

Another concept we discuss here is the ‘mediators’, a proximate concept to the G. Simmel’s. However, we took further analysis on the concept and categorized them according to the level: from informal/sympathetic type up to formal/businesslike type. We particularly pay attention to the ‘bridge-type mediators’, regarding as inevitable actors in transnational interactions.

Based on the discussions above, we will examine an implication on conceptions of the nation-state and (civil) society as the most decisive points in sociology. It is the conception of ‘society beyond a nation-state’ along with the perspective of methodological transnationalism, that is also required to contemporary/future sociology.

RC14-256.9

NISHIHARA, MARI* (Kansai University, emmo@kke.biglobe.ne.jp) Concepts of “Bonds” and “Romantic Love” in Japanese Women’s Culture-- the Representation of the Contemporary Japanese Male Idols

The purpose of this paper is to consider the representation of Japanese male idols, one of the largest genres in Japanese popular culture aimed at women, and characteristic of larger recent women’s culture that it is part of. Specifically, through an analysis of articles (text and images) in female-oriented magazine media, I will clarify how the image of male idols is constructed by the media. Building on this analysis, I will expand further on the concepts of “bonds” and “romantic love” in recent Japanese women’s culture.

Until recently, Japanese male idols, like those from ‘Johnny’s Entertainment’ were ascribed with the role of the ideal love partner for Japanese women. However, in recent media dealing with male idol groups popular in the 2000s, strong expressions and characteristics of larger recent women’s culture that it is part of. Specifically, through an analysis of articles (text and images) in female-oriented magazine media, I will clarify how the image of male idols is constructed by the media. Building on this analysis, I will expand further on the concepts of “bonds” and “romantic love” in recent Japanese women’s culture.

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TQ04-959.2

NISHIMURA, KEIKO* (University North Carolina Chapel Hill, nishimk@live.unc.edu) Re-Entering the Labor Market after Childbirth Among Japanese Women

This paper explores the women’s working career after childbirth in Japan. Many Japanese women quit working around the time of their first childbirth, and re-enter the labor market when their children get somewhat older. This study focuses on the process of re-entering the labor market. Some previous research already investigated on these issues. However, most of them only focus on the getting a job for the first time after childbirth. This study further explores what happens in women’s career after they get job for the first time after childbirth, because it seems that many women experience the changes of their employment status even after re-entering the labor market. Data used in this study is Japanese Panel Survey of Consumers (JPS). This study uses data collected from 1993 to 2008. Those women who had their first childbirth during above observation period, and did not working in the year of their first childbirth are selected to describe the working career after childbirth and analyze the determinants of F. Results of Cox regression model show that university graduates are less likely to expect a new child than those who completed high school, however, it seems that husband’s income is more important than levels of education on whether a woman get a job or stay out of labor force. Then, focusing on the women who started their first job after childbirth, non-standard employees, their working career afterward is analyzed. The results imply that those who graduated from university are more likely to change their employment status compared to those who have high school diploma. Based on these results, Japanese labor market structure and the difficulties of women’s career development will be discussed.
Politics of Science Online: Discursive Negotiation of Risk and Uncertainty Regarding Radiation Contamination

As the details of nuclear accident in 2011 unfold, many Japanese were forced into the world of scientific jargons that might determine their life. Some believed the scientific assessment of “no immediate harm,” others alerted the danger of both short- and long-term harm of radiation contamination. As Beck (1992) notes that “the sources of danger are no longer ignorance but knowledge” (p183), the knowledge itself confused their understanding of radiation and political stance. While the national discourse was seemingly splitting into two “dangerous” and “safe” camps, there have attempted to assess the risk themselves by negotiating their ideas about safety, health, and lives through various discussions in mass, print, and online media. Especially the open discussions in the social media, whose popularity is tied to the activities in the triple disaster (Sater, Nishimura and Kindstrand 2012), is an important sites where laypeople’s experience, knowledge, and logic are constructed and negotiated.

This paper attempts to illustrate how popular epidemiology (Brown 1987, 1997; Murphy 2006; Novotny 1994) and scientific knowledge about radiation contamination is negotiated in Japanese online discursive space. I compare and contrast two major rhetorics: one that is skeptical of, and another that claims immediate harm of radiation. I center my analysis to those on Twitter, due to its open architecture and ability to identify individual participants. My aim is to explore the different ways in which participants of online discussion are making sense of the situation, from their living space, food, water to their health, family, job, etc. Furthermore, I look at the debates around Kusumoto Taro, an activist politician who was elected to Upper House in 2013 by centering his campaign around anti-nuclear policy, and how such online discursive space may have ramification to the transformation of political in Japanese society.

Unpaid household labor and the provision of care within families present an important determinant for individual and collective welfare. However, in the past decades, the feminization of household employment structures have undergone significant change. In particular, the increase of dual-earner couples and demographic shifts challenge traditional arrangements of paid and unpaid labor within the household. Households are thus increasingly confronted with the decision whether to share or specialize responsibilities. It also sheds light on the normative frameworks about family and gender, affecting the choice of what and how to outsource specific tasks.

While common explanations emphasize the relevance of time and labor costs for such make-or-buy decisions, empirical results call for further explanations. From a sociological point of view the relationship between supplier and the household contains many issues which generate trust problems. Moreover, the outsourcing of household labor is embedded in a normative framework about family and gender, affecting the choice of what and how to outsource specific tasks. Although time pressures of households are increasingly relevant, the topic has so far been understudied. Especially in Germany there is little empirical evidence about the outsourcing behavior of households. The paper thus analyzes the determinants of outsourcing decisions of households in Germany.

The analysis is based on the waves 1992-2013 of the German Socio-economic Panel (SOEP) applying panel data methods. Theoretically the analysis draws upon new home economics, family sociology and economic sociology. The article gives insight into the decision-making processes of households. It also sheds light on the normative frameworks about family and gender, affecting the choice of what and how to outsource specific tasks. Although time pressures of households are increasingly relevant, the topic has so far been under-studied. Especially in Germany there is little empirical evidence about the outsourcing behavior of households. The paper thus analyzes the determinants of outsourcing decisions of households in Germany. The analysis is based on the waves 1992-2013 of the German Socio-economic Panel (SOEP) applying panel data methods. Theoretically the analysis draws upon new home economics, family sociology and economic sociology. The article gives insight into the decision-making processes of households.

Recently, growing interest has been turned toward the inherent boundaries between the work and home domains and how these boundaries are created. There have been discussions surrounding the increasing permeability of these boundaries and even their disappearance. Scholars research on regional mobility of couples has shown that it is mostly women who make these concessions and who suffer disadvantages with respect to career opportunities. A common framework for explaining such gendered outcomes has been proposed by Mincer who assumes that a joint move will occur if the gains of one partner outweigh the losses of the other partner. Since women are (still) mostly in the role of secondary earners, their losses can be outweighed more easily. However, with the rise in women’s employment participation the potential for couples co-location problem has grown, especially for the higher educated with more specialized careers. One implication of the Mincer model would be, that in particular dual-career couples should be significantly more mobile than other couple types. This contribution aims to explain these contradicting findings and to shed more light on the mobility decisions of dual-career couples by analyzing more thoroughly the circumstances of such migration. In particular it tries to combine mobility research with regional sociology and economics which emphasizes the relevance of regional opportunity structures, especially those of urban labor markets. Theoretically an extension of the Mincer Model is proposed by referring to a bargaining model of household decisions. The empirical analysis is based on panel data analysis of the German Socio Economic Panel, waves 1992-2011. The paper also gives insight into recent developments in urban settlement and the changing social structure of large metropolitan areas.

In 1997, China established its first ecomuseum as a new cultural strategy to safeguard ‘living heritage’ and develop local cultural economies. China has since experienced a wave of ecomuseum projects across the country, developed as ‘museums without walls’ encompassing the entire cultural landscape of a locality with a mission to involve the local population in the interpretation, management and protection of their cultural heritage. The ecomuseum marks an urgent need to address the pressures of modernization on the retention of local cultural traditions and a recent focus of heritage and museum work on intangible heritage practices. With the establishment of ecomuseum projects in rural ethnic minority regions, local populations have become a new tourist target. The tourism discourse that aims to integrate them and their ‘living heritage’ as objects and subjects of a modernizing China. In this paper, I offer an ethnographic perspective on the unfolding of the first ecomuseum project in Guaxixi in the Yao village of Huaiyi. Given the emphasis on the project on a community-based approach to safeguard ‘living tradition’ and promote rural development, I examine how the process of ecomuseum development not only changes the rural locality itself but also the local community’s view of its heritage and ability to control it. Particular attention is paid to understanding how the ecomuseum and the intangible heritage discourse impact the local community and shape their conceptions of heritage tourism identity as multiple forms of imagination and authentication of heritage come into play through the ecomuseum contact space.

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Ambiguities in Discontinuing Medication: How General Practitioners Make Sense of Discontinuation and Their Strategies for Reducing Ambiguity

This paper will examine how general practitioners (GPs) deal with ambiguity in order to perform medication discontinuation. I examine the case of statins as it is a strongly recommended drug for reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease, however there several possible complications with taking the drug such as side effects, drug-drug interactions and lack of effect because of old age. Discontinuing the drug is therefore not a straightforward task, rather it involves a great deal of ambiguity. I draw upon interviews and observations of Danish GPs and document analysis of two independent drug recommendation bodies in Denmark, I analyzed GPs' strategies for dealing with three important problems related to discontinuation: 1) assessing the validity of patient reported side effects as a reason to discontinue; 2) discontinuing a hospital specialist's prescription; 3) assessing the likelihood of a positive outcome after discontinuation. Drawing on sensemaking-theory, I outline the strategies a GP may use for dealing with ambiguity and selecting alternatives with regards to patients drug prescription. I show how these strategies are shaped by professional qualities, including: terrain of responsibility (who's responsibility it is to discontinue), prioritizing ability (how comfortable is the GP prioritizing from a long list of medications), shared communication with patients (how two way is the communication) and discontinuation confidence (are the GP prioritizing from a long list of medications). I conclude with recommendations for how to support appropriate discontinuation in primary care and the role of GPs in shaping patients medication use.

Re-Building a Conservation Organization: The National Trust for England and Wales in the 1960s

The growth of conservation organisations was one of the more striking features of post-war social change in Britain. With their roots in late Victorian and Edwardian ideas of preservation and conservation, the membership of these organisations expanded markedly from the 1960s. The two biggest national organisations – the NT and RSPB – saw their combined memberships grow from just under 300,000 in the mid-1960s to over 5M by the turn of the century, making organisations expanded markedly from the 1960s. The two biggest national organisations – the NT and RSPB – saw their combined memberships grow from just under 300,000 in the mid-1960s to over 5M by the turn of the century, making organisations expanded markedly from the 1960s.
object of this communication is to present the GENIND project and its results. It discusses the convergent and divergent elements of such movements, its innovative aspects and its continuities with previous movements and their local and global impact on youth and society.

RC34-592.1

NOFRE, JORDI* (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, jnofre@fchh.unl.pt)

Geographies of the European Spring: The Case of #Spanishrevolution

Along the week prior to the past local and regional elections in Spain celebrated on 22nd May 2011, many Spanish citizens took several places and streets to denounce local corruption and national economic situation that are deteriorating democracy in Spain. Immersed in a strong economic uncertainty mainly marked by a great lack of individual as collective future, the eternal Two Spains have bumped into themselves. This paper will show how the so-called #Spanishrevolution of the present history of Spain which the urban, modern and young Spain has raised their voice against the rural, traditional, pure, old Spain. Mainly based on a sub-regional scale analysis of the #Spanishrevolution, this paper will show how the young, urban, modern Spain openly expresses that it is not willing to keep on badly surviving in the city while the rural Spain continues to lie in their country houses without showing any sign of entrepreneurship, awaiting the arrival public subsidies mainly funded by the European Commission as well as its Spanish wealthiest sisters regions. The Northern Spain has said enough to the South. Rather than showing a Hegelian spirit of the people, the #Spanishrevolution is a cry for the modernization of Spain.

RC30-517.3

NOISEUX, YANICK* (Université de Montréal, yanicknoiseux@gmail.com)

Le Travail Migrant Temporaire Au cœur De La Dynamique De Centrifugation De L’emploi Vers Les Marchés Périphériques Du Travail: Une Perspective Canadienne

La communication (qui se fera en anglais) présentera trois exemples de programmes mis en place par le gouvernement canadien et favorisant l’essor de ce que nous appelons le travail migrant en régime dérogatoire sur les marchés périphériques du travail: 1) les travailleurs agricoles saisonniers migrants embauchés dans le cadre du Programme des travailleurs agricoles saisonniers (PTAS); 2) les aides-domestiques migrantes embauchées dans le cadre du Programme des aides familiaux résidants (PAFR); 3) les travailleurs migrants temporaires dits “non qualifiés” embauchés dans le cadre du Volet des professions peu spécialisées.

Partant d’une analyse de l’évolution de ces programmes, il s’agira donc de bien mettre en relief, au-delà du fait que les travailleurs migrants temporaires jouent le rôle d’une “armée de réserve, que les programmes de travail migrant en régime dérogatoire agissent comme une interface entre le cadre national et international afin de faire jouer la concurrence entre les travailleurs dans des marchés qui ne sont pas — pour toutes sortes de raisons — “externalisables”, tout en préservant l’un des plus grand parapluies防守aboutinglibéralisme réellement existant — qui fait de la liberté de circulation pleine et entière, l’apanage exclusif des biens et services et non des travailleurs. De manière à établir la cohérence d’une politique du travail visant en premier lieu la mise en concurrence des travailleurs, l’analyse montrera comment les différentes historiques ont également été instrumentalisées lors de la récente réforme de l’assurance-emploi au Canada. Nous mettrons ainsi en relief l’instrumentalisation non seulement en termes d’exploitation de cette main-d’œuvre au rabais, mais, plus encore, aux fins d’une stratégie d’éclatement d’un régime de travail de type universaliste. Ultimement, nous montrerons que la dérégulation, la logique de déstabilisation place le travail migrant temporaire au cœur d’une dynamique de précarisation par la centrifugation de l’emploi vers les marchés périphériques du travail.

RC44-729.6

NOISEUX, YANICK* (Université de Montréal, yanicknoiseux@gmail.com)

Organizing Female Workers In The Informal Sector: A Case Study Of Learn-Dharavi

Labour flexibility is a hallmark of a new economic model marked by the rise of informal and precarious work. Given this structural transformation, many scholars have invited unions to organize the unorganized “at the rough ends of the labour markets” (Heery and Adler, 2004) because it is from this engagement that new forms of unionism will emerge (Murray, 2004). India is no exception. The NCEUS have shown that the economic liberalization process of the 1990s have trigger a “jobs’ centrifugation dynamic” that pushed employment towards peripheral labour markets. Since then, Indian scholars have also stressed the importance of trade unions to refocus on the “organizing model” and invest these segments (Bhowmik, 2005; Agarwala, 2008).

It is in this spirit that LEARN-Dharavi, an NGO, has successfully launched organizing drives aiming to stir collective action involving women working in the slums of Mumbai. Building on our previous research in the shipbreaking industry (Nature, 2003) and empirical data collected through interviews with representatives of LEARN-Dharavi (local leaders and female workers/members involved in different industries i.e. domestic services, canteen workers, embroidery, garment industry, street vending), the paper will present the result of a case study conducted in 2011-13 using the analytical framework developed by Coromeau (2005). It will first examine elements of contextualization regarding the State’s role in the development and “regulation” of the informal economic activities, then present the struggle’s chronology and discuss strategies, practices and demands put forwards by the different grassroots unions that emerged from LEARN’s actions. Finally, it will take a look at the “raising issues” in order to highlight the gap between discourses and practices and identify the difficulties facing traditionally organized labour when seeking to transform itself in order to meet the needs of the so-called “informal workers”.

RC22-388.3

NOLLERT, MICHAEL (University of Fribourg)

SHEIKHZADEGAN, AMIR* (University of Fribourg, amir.sheikhzadegan@unifr.ch)

Organized Reaction to Experiences of Stigmatization: The Identity Politics of a Muslim Organization in Switzerland

The success of the Anti-Minaret Referendum of 2009 in Switzerland was due to a long, intensive campaign of the far right political parties. The pre-referendum campaigners highlighted the signal effect of the legislation as a means to contain the “Islamic threat” in Switzerland, many Muslim organizations regarded the campaign as a concerted effort to stigmatize Islam and to discriminate Muslims.

This perception motivated a group of young Muslims to institutionalize their efforts in countering the anti-Islam activities of the far right. Thus, in 2009, the Islamic Central Council Switzerland (ICCS) was founded.

The current study investigates the identity politics of ICCS as well as its strategy to cope with what its members regard as a “conspiracy” of the far right political parties to “subjugate” the Muslim community. The paper draws on in-depth interviews with active members of ICCS as well as on data collected through participatory observation of the public events of the association.

It is argued that ICCS, very much inspired by identity politics of other minority groups, strives for what Jürgen Link (1999) would call “production of normality” – namely the recognition of Islam as a “normal” religion equal to Christian and Jewish communities.

The paper also highlights the following strategy of ICCS: Whereas the far right clearly tries to eliminate the visibility of Islam in the public spaces, the ICCS activists try not only to publicly observe an orthodox Islam, but also to propagate it. It is finally argued that the dialectics of stigmatization and provocation seems to serve the xenophobic agenda of the far right much more than the ICCS strategy of establishing the normality of Islam in Switzerland.

This study is a part of a long-term project funded by The Swiss National Science Foundation investigating the narrative identities of Muslims active in voluntary associations.

JAPA-14.1

NOMIYA, DAI* (Sophia University, d-nomiya@sophia.ac.jp)

SUGINO, ISAMU (Ochanomizu University)

Post 3.11 Movements in Japan: A Mental Map Approach

In this presentation, we attempt to clarify the nature of antinuclear movements in Japan after March 11, 2011, from the viewpoint of participants’ mentality.

On March 11, 2011, a big earthquake and a gigantic tsunami hit the northern part of Japan. The tsunami also paralyzed the emergency power system of the nuclear power plant in Fukushima, causing power plant explosions. The nuclear accident and subsequent radioactive contamination send a majority of Japanese people in fear and anxieties.

“March 11 (3.11)” ignited a volume of civil actions. Day in and day out, one spontaneous action was followed by another. The movement also spread out geographically, so that residents in different localities have witnessed protest actions taking place successively.

Resurgence of protest actions has prompted researchers to inquire into the nature of the post 3.11 antinuclear movements in Japan. With only few exceptions, however, studies have focused on objectively observable events and other morphological features to understand today’s movement. This practice leaves us with little understanding about cultural and mental aspects of the movement.

In this presentation, we focus on participants’ mental aspects to characterize today’s antinuclear movements in Japan. Using handouts and written materials, we extract meanings campaign participants subjectively attribute to the nuclear
 explosions and their subsequent act for denuclearization. We try to reconstruct a web of meanings existant in the 2012 campaign, also identifying central meanings and important subsets of meanings. We employ a comparative design, comparing the 2012 campaign against the 1954 campaign, to highlight important features and characteristics of the movement today.

Our major finding is that, while 1954 movement dominantly drew its significa-
tion from collective memory of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and risk on food safety, post 3.11 movement was strongly driven by motherhood mentality to protect a child and a concern over local environmental protection.

RC48-787.2
NOMIYA, DAI* (Sophia University, d-nomiya@sophia.ac.jp)
NISHIKIDO, MAKOTO (Hosei University)
Social Movement Transformations in the 20th Century: Japanese Experience

In this presentation we investigate causes and conditions of social movement change in the post-World War II Japan. Social movements in Japan have experienced tremendous transformations after the World War II. Starting with the movement surge in the 1950s, Japan witnessed a sharp rise in popular protest in the early 60s, culminating in the peak in late 60s. After a sharp decline in the early 70s, the entire civil action has stayed relatively dormant since then. Japan also witnessed huge transformations in repertoires of contention. In the 1950s, Japan saw a rise in labor movements, along with anti-capitalist, student, and environmental movements in 1960s.

Why did Japan, as non-western democracy, experience such a huge transforma-
tion in social movements after the World War II? Big shifts in quantity and quality of social movements have been recorded in some other countries. In such cases they often experience huge structural transformations. The Japanese case, with no structural change during the latter half of 20th century, does not allow us to lay out the same explanation. Also the shift is not toward a “social movement society.” Japan seems to have become a society content with what they have.

We employ both qualitative and quantitative methods to investigate into the causes and conditions for social movement change in the post WWII Japan. Quantitatively we use event data analysis to identify changes in volume and categories. Qualitatively we look for cognitive change that involve shift in values and percep-
tions toward social movement.

Our finding is that change in international politics along with growing global civil society had to do with the change in social movements in Japan. Also past experience of the 60s may have had a negative effect on the perceptions and motives of the later generations to give rise to social movements.

RC52-840.4
NOORDEGRAAF, MIRKO* (Utrecht University, M.Noordegraaf@uu.nl)
KUIPER, MARLOR (Utrecht University)
SCHNEIDER, MARGRIET (Utrecht Academic Medical Center)
VAN RENSEN, LIESBETH (Utrecht Academic Medical Center)
Routines As Competency. New Medical Routines for Hybrid Health Care Professionalism

Organizing health care services increasingly encompasses hybrid forms of medical professionalism. Relations between managers and medical professionals become less binary and oppositional; organizational forms become less performance-based and less strictly managerial; medical professionalism itself becomes more organizational. In this paper we focus on the latter trend, as most studies on hybrid professionalism tend to focus on the other two. The rise of “organizing professionalism” (i.e. medical professionalism that includes organizational and managerial capabilities) is usually approached in terms of new competencies. New competency models, such as the CanMEDS model for medical professionalism, circumscribe the new roles and acts that (medical) professionals have to perform, including collaborative and managerial roles. We take another approach; we see competency as an institutional phenomenon, instead of an individual one, and we focus on medical routines in order to analyze institutional competency. Medical routines represent institutionalized aspects of medical acts and practices and might help of hinder the rise and spread of (innovative) hybrid service delivery that is collaborative and was segmented. We especially focus on the many practical and everyday sides of medical routines. We focus on the everyday sides of orga-
nizing health care by medical professionals, including multi-professional collabora-
tion and quality and safety management. We (a) explain what we mean by medical routines as institutional competency, (b) describe current changes in medical routines that enable the rise and spread of collaboration and quality and safety management by medical professionals, and (c) trace effects on medical outcomes. Empirically, we focus on changing routines in a Dutch academic medical center.

Although the trichotomy of the world-system often is specified in terms of presciences of each stratum, particular to the global division of labor, an increasing number of studies specify and define such strata in relational terms. Parallel to this, the core-periphery concept has also been specified by network scholars as a structural template that captures some of the original relational connotations. However, even though the semiperiphery has a distinct role in world-system analysis, with several scholar focusing explicitly on this particular stratum, very little has been said about the relational patterns of the semiperiphery. Rather, in relational (network) analyses, semiperipheral countries are typically those whose relational properties fit neither the core nor the periphery. Combining a novel approach for blockmodeling of valued networks with a novel approach that identifies dependency and dominance in core-periphery structures, this paper addresses the following questions: does the semiperiphery, similar to the core and the periphery, has its unique patterns of ties? If so, what patterns? What are the characteristic patterns of ties between the semiperiphery and the core and the periphery? Using pre-determined core-semi-
periphery-periphery partitions of the contemporary world-system as specified in the qualitative literature, the novel network-analytical methods are applied in the analysis of international commodity trade matrices in search of would-be ideal blocks that characterize semiperipheral relations. Finding such would not only allow for identifying semiperipheral countries based on their relational features, but, as something distinct from similar blocks for core and periphery, respectively, it would also allow for mapping patterns of dependency and dominance within the semiperiphery and its patterns to the core and periphery strata. Additionally, it would provide the formal network-analytical toolbox with a specification and possible structural definitions of core, semiperiphery and periphery that actually stems from the actual context from which the trichotomy stems, i.e. world-sys-
tem analysis.

RC04-79.5
NORKUS, MARIA* (Technical University Berlin, mariannorkus@gmx.de)
PETSCICK, GRIT* (Technical University Berlin, grit.petschick@tu-berlin.de)
Higher Education of Women Between Heterogeneous Logics: Gender-Equality and Scientific Excellence As Conflicting Requirements in University System

At present the German university system is undergoing a number of reforms to improve its models of teaching and research. Equality politics have a high priority in this process. Gender equality in the higher education sector is still unrealized: Despite the fact that now equal numbers of men and women start studying, there is a big drop out of women in higher level of education systems, known as the “glass ceiling effect”. Because of that, equality politics also have take into regard later stages of university education, namely the doctoral and postdoctoral phase. This contribution is based on a scientific study from 2012, which analyses the benefits of the new measures to promote women within the junior researcher program of a scientific cluster, measures created as part of a new governmental funding policy. The German “Excellence Initiative” is one of the most important initiatives in higher education reform to strengthen international competitiveness and high-quality research. New incentives were created for universities to take into account both scientific and equality policy requirements, in order to reduce the well-known problems of women in this phase. By analysing the situation with the theoretical framework of Neoinstitutionalism, it can be shown that gender equality and scientific excellence are two different logics that came into conflict with each other. These measures partially lead to paradoxical consequences for the careers of women through the constantly changing interplay between hetero-
geneous environmental requirements and organizational structures. Instead of better support for women, new obstructions appeared in their careers. These un-
foreseen consequences arise out of conflicting institutional logics and were never intended by any of the institutional actors involved.

RC32-550.10
NORKUS, MARIA* (Technical University Berlin, mariannorkus@gmx.de)
The “Invisible Hand” of Oppression - Symbolic Violence in the Precarisation of the German Labour Market

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
When we think about oppression and global inequality, we also have to ask why it is that many underprivileged groups suffer from oppression without any real resistance? With the analytical framework of Bourdieu's theory of practice I will argue that any theory that draws on the concept of intersectionality has to consider not only different categories of inequality but also the very processes of categorisation through labour. Taking into account this symbolic dimension of oppression in society may lead to a better understanding of its invertebrate persistence.


TG06-965.4

NORSTEDT, MARIA* (University of Lund, Maria.Norstedt@soc.lu.se)


The main question I will address in my paper is: what does the use of institutional ethnography help me see analytically that I would have risked not seeing with other methodological glasses? In order to discuss this, I will draw on and exemplify with my first analysis of the empirical material from an on-going workplace study about hidden disabilities and working life. In this moment I am in the process of doing this analysis. The study takes its starting in the experiences and work knowledge of individuals with hidden disabilities in order to understand individual, interactional and institutional aspects of identity for people with hidden disabilities when they decide to tell – or not to tell – others in the workplace. While discourse analysis is a relevant methodological approach in a study about people with hidden disabilities I argue that institutional ethnography (IE) through its analysis of institutional practices, can provide an answer to the long debated paradox among disability researchers: how to theoretically understand disability as a consequence of inequality/social structures without neglecting individuals’ bodily experiences of living with a disability. This is also something I will discuss in the paper with the help of my empirical data.

RC13-231.2

NORTH, SCOTT* (Osaka University, north@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp)

"What Do I Do Now?" Post-Retirement Leisure in Japan

Japan’s dankaisagai, the generation that was the foundation of the country’s “economic miracle,” are retiring. As their careers come to an end, Japan’s “greatest generation” seem to last at best in position to enjoy the fruits of their labors. But can they? Japan has the greatest average longevity, but its post-retirement leisure culture claves along lines of class, gender, and age. This paper first reviews leisure trends during the past 50 years, noting how they conditioned inequality in leisure expectations and practices. Three main factors affecting variation in leisure are then investigated in detail. 1) Class. Who actually retires and how? Analysis highlights the roles of retirement bonuses, pensions, and savings, as well as government supports. Japan’s elderly control much of the nation’s privately held wealth and many who are not rich have been lifted out of poverty, but poor elderly continue work out of necessity, while other carry on because work gives meaning in life. 2) Gender. In Japan’s strongly gendered society, retirement often finds two people whose leisure ideas have grown quite apart looking at each other across the breakfast table. The gendered nature of social participation remains evident in post-retirement leisure activities for men and women. Although "retirement divorce" is a danger, couples with sufficient means may find shared post-retirement leisure activities to be grounds for renewed mutual appreciation and affection 3) Age. Japan’s retirees exhibit significant variation in age (the so-called young olds, middle olds, and oldest olds), which influences leisure practices. As with gender and class, age-related leisure trend differences seen in Japan have parallels across East Asian societies. The paper concludes by considering the usefulness of the framework deduced from the Japanese case for studying leisure other Confucian catch-up economies.

TG03-936.1

NORTHCOTE, JEREMY* (Murdoch University, j.northcote@murdoch.edu.au)

Who’s the Terrorist?: Humanism and Moral Ambivalence in the Discourse on Terrorism

Although fathers’ roles have being adapted over the last three decades financial provisioning remains the essence of “good” fathering and the work schedules associated with fathers’ employment is a key factor that shapes their involvement in childcare and domestic work. However, the relative impact of fathers’ and mothers’ employment on paternal involvement in childcare is unclear, and little is known about the longer term impact, that is, whether the way parents organise their work and childcare arrangements in the first year of the child’s life impacts on paternal involvement as the child grows up.

This paper, based on work by Norman, Elliot and Fagan (Community Work and Family, forthcoming), investigates some of the tensions between employment and a father’s involved caregiver role. We open with a review of the qualitative and quantitative results from previous studies concerning father’s contributions to childcare, which highlight the facilitative influence of both paternal leave policies and other reconciliation measures have played in some countries. Then we focus on employed couples to explore the association that mothers’ and fathers’ employment hours have with paternal involvement when their child is aged three. Multivariate analysis using the UK’s Millennium Cohort Study reveals it is the mothers’ employment hours when the child is aged three that has the largest association with paternal involvement in childcare at this stage in the child’s life, independent of what hours the father works. Furthermore, both parent’s employment hours when the child was nine months old have a longitudinal influence on paternal involvement when the child reaches three, but it is the hours a mother worked when the child was aged nine months that has the stronger association with paternal involvement at age three. This suggests mothers’ work schedules are more important for fostering paternal involvement in both the immediate and longer term.

RC09-181.3

NORKUS, ZENONAS* (Vilnius University, zenonas.norkus@fsf.vu.lt)

Moving up and Down in the Capitalist World System: A Qualitative Comparative Analysis of Patterns in Post-Communist Transformation

The relation of Communist world to capitalist World System (WS) is disputed subject, opinions including the views of USSR as semi-periphery power in the capitalist WS, as residual empire resisting integration into WS, parallel World anti-Sys- tem etc. It is however fuelled by promises of anti-communist counter-elites and broad populations of joining the core of WS in few years after re-introduction of free market and liberal democracy. After 20 years, analysts describe history of former communist countries in the 20th century as “detour from periphery to periphery”. Two decades of post-communist transformation, most of them remained in or returned to the positions where they were before Communism, some moved down from the semi-periphery to periphery, and only few managed to upgrade their world-systemic position. According to the trans- institutional wisdom, economic (shock therapy) or political (revolutionary removal of former communist power) factors are decisive for the early success of post-communist transformation. The author argues that neither economic nor politological explanations are sufficient to account for changes in the world-systemic position of former communist states (including China and Vietnam), and highlights the importance of cultural differences described in terms of four orientations (con- tinuation, adaptation, reaction and innovative) of social imaginary and social action on the eve of post-communist transformation. This argument is tested by qualitative comparative analysis of patterns in post-communist transformation.

RC06-122.13

NORMAN, HELEN* (University of Manchester, helen.norman@manchester.ac.uk)

FAGAN, COLETTE (University of Manchester)

What Makes Fathers Involved? Exploring the Relationship Between Paid Work and Childcare

Although although fathers’ roles have been adapting over the last three decades financial provisioning remains the essence of “good” fathering and the work schedules associated with fathers’ employment is a key factor that shapes their involvement in childcare and domestic work. However, the relative impact of fathers’ and mothers’ employment on paternal involvement in childcare is unclear, and little is known about the longer term impact, that is, whether the way parents organise their work and childcare arrangements in the first year of the child’s life impacts on paternal involvement as the child grows up.

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Labeling political enemies as terrorists became the new trend in the new millennium. It has not only become the cornerstone of discourse surrounding US foreign policy, but also a rhetorical tool employed by authoritarian dictators (such as Gaddafi during the Libyan crisis, and Assad during the Syrian civil war) in maintaining their grips on power.

It is argued that the threat of terrorism is successful in garnering public support for military intervention and authoritarian practices precisely because it plays on public fears and anxieties concerning anomie and unpredictable violence. The construction of a terrorist threat reinforces the authority of the state to ensure security and public safety, even sanctioning extreme measures (such as torture, intrusive surveillance and the outlawing of public gatherings) that would normally be viewed as antithetical to the humanistic principles of liberty, justice and tolerance. However, these measures are justified on the basis that terrorism is ‘evil’ and therefore requires a ‘means justifies ends’ rationale where humanitarian ideals are clouded by the ultimate concern. Terrorist groups, meanwhile, also cast their activities in terms of humanist and religious responses to oppression and aggressive foreign policy, even as they reject certain humanist principles and modernization as forms of Western imperialism.

By examining speeches and writings from key political figures, it will be shown how humanism and religion merge in the political discourse surrounding terrorism in ways that indicate uncertainty and/or duplicity over the moral foundations of contemporary political action and State power. Do such tendencies reflect differences associated with an emerging post-secularism humanism, or are they a Machiavellian bricolage of ambivalent and contradictory rhetorical elements? The answer is relevant to understanding to what extent the entrenchment of humanitarian ideals can serve to arrest the violence surrounding terrorism.

NOVÉLO Y URDANIVIA, SILVIA G.* (Universidad de Guadalajara, silvia.novelo@hotmail.com)

Social Stratification and Inequality in Japan

Social Stratification and Inequality in Japan

Silvia G. Novelo y Urdanivia

ABSTRACT

When one examines the subject of Japanese globalization, it quickly becomes apparent that international migratory movements occupy a special place of interest. This is due to the characteristics of this country, particularly its insularity, both in the physical and mental plane (sokoku). By focusing on the Japanese migratory phenomenon from a historical and structural perspective, this study would analyze possible Japanese population profile scenarios into the middle of the 21st century. The study will focus on migratory movements to the Americas, foreign workforce acceptance in Japan and inter-ethnic relations involving Japanese nationals and their descendants. The analysis has the tentative title of: The Sociology of Japan in the Post-Globalization Era.

Within Japan, the labor market as a whole has not been deteriorating. In fact, workers in the most important firms and in the public sector have been protected, while those on the periphery are exposed to ruthless foreign market competition. The nikkiejin, people of Japanese descent living abroad, fall into the latter group. Generally, this social grouping does not work for large institutions and firms. This phenomenon has contributed to increasing inequality between the two types of workers.

Persistent Japanese xenophobia is more apparent during transitional periods and has always been a characteristic of internal and foreign policies of the country. It has acquired distinctive traits with the opening of Japan to the world -Meiji age- and the consequent development of a colonialist mindset and territorial expansion. Will the nikkiejin of Latin America be able to overcome the deplorable mentality of sokoku and become the solution to the serious demographic problem that Japan is facing?

Key words: Sokoku, Japanese xenophobia, Nikkeijin, Americas, Japanese migratory phenomenon.

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Woman Leader, Woman Employee and Ethical Organizational Culture in High and Low Gender Gap Index Contexts

Considering widely reported differences among countries in terms of innovation development levels, achievements in such fields as gender equality, organizational responsibility and other alike implementations (especially comparing American, African and European, North-South-East-European, Post-soviet-socialist countries), the paper focuses on women’s (and men’s) status in modern organizations. More specifically, the paper concentrates on perceptions of women leaders and organizational climate in the organizations working in such societies as Finland (Northern country) and Lithuania (East European post-soviet country). Quantitative data were collected by a web-based survey in Finland (2011) and Lithuania (2013, still under process). In this study, indicators of 2 scales are in the focus of empirical analysis: the Corporate Ethical Virtues scale of 58 items comprising eight dimensions of organizational virtues: clarity, congruency of supervision, transparency, management, feasibility, portability, transparency, discussability and sanctionability; the leadership practices scale of 7 items depicting interactions between a supervisor and a subordinate. Striving to ensure reliable comparability, one public Finnish (N=477) and one public Lithuanian (n=76 at the moment) organizations were selected for comparison.

Results of preliminary statistical analysis demonstrate that the respondents’ average evaluation of male leadership practices is higher than female leadership among Lithuanian respondents, but lower among Finns; also gender differences in the evaluations of corporate ethical virtues and effects of leader’s gender on the evaluations of CEV are almost absent among Lithuanian respondents, but rather obvious among Finnish ones. The findings do not only indicate effects of gender equality developments in countries with a high and low gender gap index (respectively, Lithuania and Finland), but also shed some light on interrelations between such phenomena as gender and leadership, gender perceptions of the ethical dimension of organizational culture, etc. In a comparative perspective. The analysis will be repeated at the end of 2013 after data collection process will be finished in Lithuania.

NOVIKOVA, NATALIA* (University of Tsukuba, novikovanatv@gmail.com)

Post-Disaster Literacy of a Japanese Local Community

More than two years have passed since the Fukushima Dai’ichi Nuclear Power Plant accident of March 11, 2011. The first phase after the accident, “collective moral confidence” (Petryna, 2013), suggested that the existing system will overcome the disaster, yet evolved into feelings of desperation and disorientation about actual risk. An escalated sense of the unknown and unexpected fostered a flow of voluntarism and participation in local decision-making processes. Engaged in the process of information sharing, consensus-building, and mobilizing their resources and connections, local activists have been trying to influence local government decision-making.

This paper examines the process by which the Fukushima accident has been dealt with in radiation-contaminated communities, yielding insights into local government responses to the nuclear accident and probing whether government-citizen relations have been altered in the aftermath of such a disaster. Through
fieldwork undertaken in 2013 in Abiko City, Chiba Prefecture, this paper traces the nexus of the community-NGO-government relationship, focusing on the after-effects of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Plant accident. Utilizing civil society concepts and the expanding role of civil society in governance, we argue that civil society in a post-disaster community is an arena in which new ideas concerning governance are formulated and citizens' civic education is carried out. What is more, this paper provides what Charles Tilly called the "repertoire of collective action," in which people engage in modern post-Fukushima modes of political protest. While observing how people from a radiation-contaminated community have overcome risk-perception problems, this research gives insight on the modern Japanese capacity to deal with unpredictable human-made accidents, extending previously known scenarios of post-disaster management.

RC08-165.12

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Characteristics of Becoming Sociology in Russia

Russian sociological thought XIX - early XX centuries was closely associated with the ideas of Russian philosophy and literature. The becoming of sociology in Russia was initiated in the framework of social journalism. The first sociological articles were published in the periodical press as a "Notes of the Fatherland", "Business", "Knowledge". One of the founders of Russian sociology N.I. Kareev highly appreciated journalistic contribution to the development of sociology, noting that the "Notes of the Fatherland" was the first in the Russian sub-faculty, which has participated in the creation of generation of sociologists. In the West the institutionalization of sociology, sociological deployment of higher education took place earlier than in Russia. Recognition of sociology at the state level in Russia was only after the February Revolution of 1917 largely due to P.A. Sorokin. The first sub-faculty of sociology was established in 1919 at the general education faculty of 2nd Petrograd State University. Only in 1916 was an attempt to create a "Russian Sociological Society name M.M. Kovalevsky". The Russian government prevented the development of sociology. The desire to prove with the help of positivism, Marxism or another theories led to unreasonable politicization of Russian sociology. On this occasion P.A. Sorokin said: "In Russia the two scientific arguments for sociology were: prison, exile and hard labour. Disinterested search for truth and the presentation of the results of this search were impossible". Therefore, the hallmark of Russian sociology was its oppositional political preconception. Probably for this reason Russian sociology was prohibited in 1929-1958 and officially named as pseudoscience.

RC01-29.4

NOWACZYK, Olga* (University of Wroclaw, nowolga@gmail.com)

Emotional Work During Biographical Research: A Researcher's Personal Reflection: Researcher's Experience (ongoing biographical research projects)

Social research are entangled in experience of researchers, who are emotionally affected by the work that they do. Particularly in qualitative research researchers' engagement could influencing on the resulting of data. Since during the biographical research facing many difficult situations. So it is in my case. In my biographical research with veterans I am often in difficult emotional situation. I am going to refer how I manage with this problem and provoke methodological biographical research with veterans I am often in difficult emotional situation. In my research I define this social category as veterans because respondents identify themselves as such, too. Thus, through collecting stories, the research seeks to explore experiences and understandings of former soldiers wounded and injured on mission abroad, both in terms of these constructions, and the ways in which people manage and negotiate them. My paper focuses on two ways of biographical research reflections. Firstly, on the considerable emotional challenges encountered during the research process and the ways in which these were managed through both successful and unsuccessful coping strategies. Secondly, I detail the ways in which my identity and biography impacted upon my emotional work and my relationships with participants. In order to embody such discussions I use excerpts from my own research diary and quotes from participants. Conclusions in my paper concern to the ways in which we, as the community of researchers, can do more to share our research experiences with each other for the benefit of ourselves and our work.
opment, transition, and expansion? How are men and women distributed across higher education? Which fields of study remain predominantly female (or male)?

The study then proceeds to explore the persisting patterns of gender segregation across different academic and professional fields of study, and considers their meanings from the perspectives of women's labor market participation and the shifting forms of marriage, childrearing, and other familial arrangements. The study argues that we should take both labor and marriage market forces into account in order to understand women's agency to make their own education and career trajectory choices.

RC14-256.16
NOZAWA, ATSUSHI* (Meiji university, anozawa@kisc.meiji.ac.jp)
A Characteristic of Private Sector in Japan about Climate Change Mitigation Measure – Corporate Culture That Puts Strong Emphasis on Harmony and Among the Sector -

Climate change has received growing attention in both political and public areas, and now, has become one of the most pressing environmental issues. This presentation will focus on private sector in Japan, and analyze their perceptions of global warming and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emission. How Japanese companies act against global warming issue? and what kind of characteristic can be found among the private sector?

The analyses are based on data from an international research project, Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks: COMPNet. This project explores characteristics of decision-making process around climate change policies and the Japan team conducted face-to-face questionnaire survey to 125 organizations during February 2012 to June 2013. In this presentation, special attentions are paid to comparitive analyses between companies and industrial associations. Careful examination will show a roll of industrial associations that adjust a diversity of opinion among the surveyed companies. On the one hand, each company has its opinion and measures toward global warming issues. On the other hand, industrial associations have functions to equalize these various opinions. In the process of summarizing claims within the industrial associations, various opinions tend to become conservative to keep strong solidarity as one industrial sector. As a result, it can be observed strong emphasis on harmony among private sector. This tendency can be explained by Japanese word “Wa”, which means “harmony”, is a key concept to understand Japanese culture and in general imply negative aspect.

Although the surveyed companies and industrial associations agree the fact of global warming on the whole, they disagree to implement some regulations to mitigate greenhouse gas emission. However, the important point is that this corporate culture has a function to prevent a company from emerging negative actor about global warming issues. This can be a characteristic under the times of neo-liberalism.

RC24-439.3
NOZAWA, ATSUSHI* (Meiji university, anozawa@kisc.meiji.ac.jp)
CHANG, SHIN-OCK (Jeju National University)
A Comparison of Social Process for Wind Farm Construction: The Case of Jeju Island and Hokkaido

As an alternative energy source for nuclear power and fossil fuels wind power is increasingly considered among the most promising energy sources in the twenty-first century. Accordingly, many of nation states have shown a great interest in promoting wind energy. However, when wind farm construction project is posed involving local places, different interpretations, values, and meanings are expressed for wind farm construction by local people. Therefore the rejection and approval of wind farm construction in local places are based at different logics depending upon specific context of local situations.

In this paper we present two case studies for successful wind farm construction projects in South Korea and Japan. Our observation was made for Jeju island province, located at southernmost part of Korean peninsula and Hokkaido prefecture, the island located at northernmost part of the Japanese Archipelago. In order to collect information as to locally involved process, we have interviewed leaders of local communities and NGOs from the winter of 2012. In this paper we demonstrate that wind energy can mean different things to local people than anti-nuclear and mitigation measure of climate change. The local people accept or reject the construction plan and its operation according to their economic situation and social, historical contexts.

WG03-912.3
NOZKA, MARCJANNA* (Jagiellonian University, marcjanna.nozka@uj.edu.pl)
Territorial Behaviours As The Regulators Of Interpersonal Space

Presentation of the research results concerning mental representation of physical space and territorial behaviours of socially excluded people, carried out with the use of visual methods.

Human territories illustrate the interdependent nature of the exchange between the man and the environment. Territories provide order and stability, as well as enable ‘mapping’ of such types of behaviour as expressed in specific places. In this way, they help us plan and organize our daily lives. Territorial behaviours understood as such have been the subject matter of my research, the results of which will be discussed in hereby presentation. The research aimed to identify the relationship between occupation of a certain space and the way of schematization of space, and, on the other hand, it served the purpose of recognition the relationship between knowledge about the environment and territorial behaviours. It sought to answer the question: how do the people who are experiencing social exclusion – either having a house or homeless – shape their knowledge about the environment? How can physical proximity and social distance? The mobile method – photo walk, which was used in the study, provided visual material for the analysis of territorial behaviours, and completed descriptive and graphic material obtained through space mapping, projective methods, in-depth interviews and surveys. In the presentation I will draw attention to the way physical space resonates with its ideas and the way of creating its own territories, which are a stage where social interactions are implemented. The ways of perception and organization of the space and the use and creation of its sociopetal and sociofugal character, by which it acquires the regulatory role for interpersonal relations and relationships, will be visualized as well.
ferring 6 or more children significantly declined with decreasing age, rising education, non-Catholic Christian affiliation and husband's desire for less children. Higher autonomy significantly increased the likelihood of wanting less than 6 or more children, having or not having siblings and co-wives were not significantly related to reproductive preference for 5 instead of 6 or more children. Age at first birth and age at last birth significantly raised the likelihood of preferring 5 or more children instead of five. High fertility in a country like Nigeria is rooted in cultural beliefs about children and number, pre-natal control measures should be target-

The Extent of Socio-Economic Factors and Its Influence in Mental Health Condition of the Sixth Batch EPA Nurse and Care Worker Candidates

The migration of skilled workers such as health care workers has been inex-

NUGRAHA, SUSIANA* (Nagasaki University, susiana.nugraha@gmail.com)

Politics of Representation of the Workers’ Movements in Indonesia

The paper will discuss the politics of representation of union and different cat-

NUGROHO, HARI* (Leiden University, hornugroho@yahoo.com)

From International Professional To Caregiver In Rural America

In 2002 my father asked me to care of my mother as he was going blind. This meant I give up professional activities for specialized UN agencies and become a full-time caregiver. Within two weeks, I moved from an Asian city of 13 million to a rural community with 8,000 residents. As I traveled from east to west, I entered a community where I never lived and where I knew no one. A new socio-cultural experience, these adolescents are often critical toward inequalities in both soci-

NUKAGA, MISAKO* (Wako University, mnukaga@wako.ac.jp)

Becoming “Cosmopolitan Japanese”: How Japanese Adolescents Employ Transnational Experiences for Their Empowerment

Reflecting the imperatives of the global economy, both the Japanese govern-

RC31-532.5

RC06-126.8

NUSS, SHIRLEY* (Nuss & Associates, nussphd@yahoo.com)

Let Go and Remember. Collective Memories and Narratives of Mass Violence in Finland

Due to its inexplicable and inconceivable nature, mass violence causes a con-

RC39-659.1

NURMI, JOHANNA* (University of Turku, johnurm@utu.fi)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
This discussion is based on more than a decade of participant-observation in a rural community with 8,000 residents and fifty churches. At the beginning of the decade, the author became a resident exclusively engaged in the full-time care of elderly parents. During the decade, a dramatic increase in overt hostility towards the rural elderly was observed and documented as a new culture was emerging to replace respect for the elderly with three main agents: predators, parasites and ambulance chasers.

This paper discusses variations among these agents as they accomplish their objective of financial exploitation of the elderly. The predator waits for an opportunity to exploit the elderly by profiting from their limited ability to defend themselves. Older children form a major predator group, along with those associated with assisted living and nursing homes. For parasites, economic survival flows from exploiting the elderly through provision of services and products that they are no longer able to access or acquire without assistance. Children and grandchildren increasingly operate as parasites. Observation suggests parasites at least double their profit from work for the elderly relative to other age groups. So the parasites operate from local shops and businesses or as attorneys engaged in servicing the elderly, with financial gain being similarly disproportionate as their primary objective. Medicare beneficiaries are often primary targets of parasites. Ambulance chasers may be engaged in provision of health care as well as entrepreneurs who offer people released from the hospital with assistance in selling everything they own, including their home; when met with resistance, phone calls to parasites in social services often facilitates the acquisition of a power of attorney for this final stage of asset appropriation. It concludes with observations suggesting 50 churches serving 8,000 are financially viable with these agents.

Stumbling over Emotions When Researching the Czech Feminist Scene

Since the fall of state socialism in what is today’s Czech Republic (CR), a feminist scene has emerged. It consists of sometimes contradictory activities on the level of (limited) grassroots activism in the form of zines and festivals, NGOs (such as the Gender Studies, o.p.s.), Czech Women’s Lobby, Czech Women’s Union and academia (a BA programme in Brno, an MA programme in Prague and a research centre within the Sociological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the CR). The theoretical stances of those constituting the scene via their various, sometimes contradictory and conflicting activities has become the focus of my research. It consisted of a discourse analysis of materials produced by the scene as well as of interviews with the scene’s representatives.

Despite having been driven to the research mostly based on my own long-term interest in feminism and familiarity with the omnipresence of emotions in all walks of (not only) social research (e.g., Hesse-Biber 2012), the share of emotions manifested in the research was surprising. In my paper, I try to address the different emotions as they emerged in the research process in order to show how they impacted on the analysis. Besides the emotions informing the focus of the research and its design, three main sites were detected. Firstly, there were emotions showing up in the process of conducting the interviews. Secondly, there were emotions revealed in the coding process. Thirdly, there were my own emotions in response to the former two areas. Positive emotions are related to successful cooperation and achievement. Frustration and vanity stem from tensions and perceived unequal distribution of power and agency across the feminist scene as well as from the resulting limited potential to protest.
A New Analysis of Claims to Identity and Belonging: The Importance of Knowledge within Australian Native Title Claims

Within Australia success in native title claims for Indigenous peoples has come to be heavily based upon the ability of Indigenous groups to establish ongoing connection to land by presenting proof of the continuity of their identity and cultural practices since colonization. This paper explores the processes through which these claims of identity and belonging are made, and challenged, within Australian native title processes. It seeks to extend previous work examining what is creating the difficulties that prevent Australian Indigenous peoples from articulating and presenting their culture and identities in such a way that can be understood within the non-indigenous courtroom. Specifically, this paper will present a sociology of knowledge that enables new insight into these issues by bringing processes that underlie the legitimation of knowledge to the forefront. It will be demonstrated that engagement with the sociology of knowledge can be used to uncover the structural relations that inhibit Indigenous voices within native title claims. In order to do this the Australian Yorta Yorta native title case will be explored in depth using this approach. In particular the paper will deconstruct the arguments that led to the judgment that the 'tide of history' had 'washed away' the traditional laws, customs and culture of the Yorta Yorta people in direct opposition to their own claims. Through this analysis it will be shown that it was not simply the content of the knowledge itself that affected the final judgment, but a disconnect between two different understandings of the basis upon which knowledge may be considered 'legitimate'. Finally, it will be argued that the sociology of knowledge can be extremely useful in analyzing the ways in which different groups of people present their identity and senses of belonging, as well as the ways in which these claims are received by others.

Towards a Theoretical Model for the Reproduction of and Change in Gender Inequality in Higher Educational Institutions

This paper identifies key elements facilitating/inhibiting the reproduction of gendered inequality in the professoriate and senior management in higher education. Gender is seen as a social institution (Yancey Martin, 2004) and a multi-level phenomenon (Wharton, 2012; Risman, 2004). It is reflected in the societal allocation of power and resources; in state policies; in gendered organisational cultures, narratives and structures; in interactional stereotypes and perceptions and in gendered selves. Its multi-layered character can potentially exacerbate the difficulty of initiating change. However, in specific contexts, change at any of these levels may consciously or inadvertently affect change at other levels (Walby, 1990).

Cross national structures are a particularly important potential source of change since gender inequality inhibits economic growth (OECD, 2012; EU, 2012). At national level, the salience of gender issues varies. There is an underlying tension in the fact that women are disproportionately represented among knowledge workers, but are under-represented in those disciplines that are seen as most economically important (EU, 2012). Gender inequality is affected by the strengthening/weakening of other structures and the promotion of other societal or organisational priorities (including neo-liberalism; managerialism; definitions of excellence). At an organisational, interactional and individual level, agents of change include men and women who embody resistance as 'tempered radicals' (Meyerson and Scully, 2011) on any basis (gender inequality; care; other occupational experiences; collegiality etc). Finally, experiences in particular contexts may not be gendered (Rodgeway and Correll 2004), thus increasing the possibility of the emergence of coalitions.

This framework will be located in a cross national study of senior management, focusing particularly on Irish universities, and including a case study of one university where the proportion of women at professorial level increased from zero to 34 per cent over a 15 year period (O'Connor, 2014a &b)

Strategic Transitions For Youth Labour In Europe: The State Of The Debate

We examine how different comparative frameworks for international research have defined the ‘problem’ of youth unemployment. Reviewing national and European policies we argue that increased labour market flexibility in the context of an expansion of higher education and the legacy of long-term unemployment results in increasing polarisation for youth. Understanding youth unemployment cannot be limited only to the sphere of economic production and a narrow focus on skills attainment; it also needs to incorporate the role of families and social reproduction to understand how differential trajectories for young people have been created and are being reproduced. What distinguishes this phase of youth unemployment in comparison to the 1980s are family legacies inherent from previous recessions and the growth of work-poor households, the consequence decline of traditional employment careers as a result of labour market flexibility, and the very significant role of the European Union in funding new policy initiatives. This paper draws on the EUFP7 large scale projects funded by the European Commission on ‘Overcoming Youth Unemployment’.

The Street Politics Of The 3.11 Disaster

In the weeks and months after the Tohoku disaster on March 11, 2011, tens of thousands of people took to the streets in Japan to protest and voice their concerns about the government’s role in exacerbating the crisis. Of particular focus within these protests were the perceived mishandling of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident, and the broader dangers associated with relying on nuclear energy. These protests were significant since they were some of the largest street protest to occur in Japan since the 1960s and 1970s when hundreds of thousands took to the streets of Tokyo to oppose the revisions of the US-Japan Security Treaty (AMPO). How should scholars, therefore, interpret and explain the recent anti-nuclear street protests within a broader perspective on popular forms of political dissent in Japan? What can these protests tell us about the nature of civil society in Japan? How did such a catastrophic event affect civil society groups already engaged in different social struggles? In an effort to help answer these questions, this paper approaches these questions ethnographically from the perspectives of different Japanese activists that were organizing public protests around irregular employment and growing economic inequalities before the disaster. What role did these groups play in the post-3.11 protests? How did they shape the street politics of the 3.11 crisis? Conversely, how did the crisis shape their politics?
The post-3/11 demonstrations against nuclear power have been regarded as a sensational development in Japan, where disruptive protest movements had been conspicuously absent since the 1970s. In contrast, I argue that collective public protests have been part of the repertoire of urban activists since the early 1990s, albeit rarely noticed by the larger public.

One prominent activist network is the group Shirōto no Ran in Tōkyō, who have been at the forefront of a number of protest movements from the early 2000s in Japan, e.g. the Freeter-movement or protests against urban regeneration and restrictive legislations. Not a pronounced environmentalist group, they nevertheless emerged as the main organizers of the early 2011 anti-nuclear demonstrations, utilizing their network and long-rehearsed creative protest repertoires. Besides these symbolic demonstrations, they enact prefigurative politics in their daily lives, implementing their alternative visions of urban sociality, entrepreneurship and empowerment. What distinguishes their network from other organizations is their strong cooperative and creative commitment beyond the restraints of conventional association like NGOs or political parties.

By interpreting their framing of the 3/11 crisis in a larger context of social change, the struggle against precarity and new developments in (proto-)political activism, I will explain how Shirōto no Ran as a non-environmental group did respond so quickly to the disaster – despite their low level of organization and professionalization. The key issues to be explored will be how they 1) organize themselves 2) develop protest agendas 3) mobilize participants, all seen under the larger topical and temporal trajectory within this group. By uncovering the workings of such seemingly “invisible” activist networks who operate outside the established civic organizations, the understanding of current forms of social movements in Japan will be broadened, re-thinking the terms of civic participation.

RC47-771.3

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Reclaiming Their Streets: Prefigurative Politics on Contested Urban Grounds in Tokyo

The social vicissitudes of post-bubble Japan left many young Japanese looking for escape-routes not only from the restrictions of Japan’s societal norms but also from its highly privatized metropolitan layout. Addressing both issues, a few dozen activists of a countercultural scene in Tokyo have long experimented with alternative urban lifestyles, staging protests that oscillate between the symbolic and the prefigurative: struggling with the oppression in the use of public space, they introduced a countercultural infrastructure of small “autonomous zones” in some lesser-gentrified pockets of Tokyo, where they carve out free spaces for everyday living and flexible forms of political, social and cultural participation.

Moreover, long before “Occupy” even became a global catchphrase, they challenged the configuration of their urban surrounding (as well as local police) by staging disruptive yet playful events, like carnevaleque demonstrations, ad-hoc street picnics or the blockade of contested spaces. They tackle issues ranging from homeless rights to insecure employment, from state legislation to nuclear restrictions. Not a pronounced environmentalist group, they nevertheless emerged as the main organizers of the early 2011 anti-nuclear demonstrations, utilizing their network and long-rehearsed creative protest repertoires. Besides these symbolic demonstrations, they enact prefigurative politics in their daily lives, implementing their alternative visions of urban sociality, entrepreneurship and empowerment. What distinguishes their network from other organizations is their strong cooperative and creative commitment beyond the restraints of conventional association like NGOs or political parties.

By interpreting their framing of the 3/11 crisis in a larger context of social change, the struggle against precarity and new developments in (proto-)political activism, I will explain how Shirōto no Ran as a non-environmental group did respond so quickly to the disaster – despite their low level of organization and professionalization. The key issues to be explored will be how they 1) organize themselves 2) develop protest agendas 3) mobilize participants, all seen under the larger topical and temporal trajectory within this group. By uncovering the workings of such seemingly “invisible” activist networks who operate outside the established civic organizations, the understanding of current forms of social movements in Japan will be broadened, re-thinking the terms of civic participation.

RC06-129.7

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Bridging the Gap Between Overseas Filipino Workers and Their Families through Social Media

The National Statistics Office (NSO) estimates 2.220 million overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) working abroad at anytime during the period of April to September 2012. The OFW started to analyze how the use of social media influences in communicating among families with OFW members. The birth of modern technology and its advancements, in this day and age, bridges the proximity between families who are separated in an attempt to improve their quality of life. It is argued that there are inherent tensions in this process of communicating with their families becomes a challenge. A specific purpose of communicating with their families through social media and internet is a factor that needs to be identified.

Using data from the quarterly surveys of Social Weather Stations among Filipino adults, the following questions address the following questions: (1) What forms of social media do migrant workers use to communicate with their families in the Philippines? (2) How often do migrant workers communicate with their families in the Philippines? (3) What challenges do families encounter when communicating with their families using social media? (4) How does mediated communication affect the dynamics of family relationships? (5) If a member of the family is non-digitally-literate, how then do they communicate with one another?

Here, utilizing empirical research and Filipino familial theory is analyzed to explain the benefits and disadvantages of communicating among families with migrant workers through social media.

RC19-344.1

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ODA, AKIKO (Kyoto University)

Care Regimes and De-/Familialization in Asian Seven Societies

As the first paper of the panel based on an international joint research project on care in Asia conducted by Asian scholars from Korea, Japan, Taiwan, China, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, this paper introduces the research framework, social background information for comparison and major outcomes.

Care is one of key social issues today. It is usually claimed that population ageing, increases in women’s employment, changes in family life and welfare re-tracement are the reasons behind people’s growing concern on care. However, these are phenomena observed in western countries. The social conditions in Asian societies are different. This paper first clarifies the social background of growing concerns on care particularly in Asian societies. Then the paper reviews studies on care in Asia which were accumulated in the past decade.

Then the paper introduces theoretical frameworks on care, such as “care diamond,” and discusses how to modify the frameworks to apply for Asian cases. The concepts of familialism, face-to-face, de-familialization and re-familialization are defined and discussed carefully.

The 2000s observed various significant changes in care regimes in all the societies under consideration. The major findings are;

1) The role of the state is increasing in most societies. However, the state is playing its role not always in a direct way, but more often in indirect ways promoting market and community. Not only de-familialization policies but also familialization policies are implemented in the Asian region.

2) The role of the market is increasing dramatically in most societies.

3) People’s expectation for the community is increasing in many societies.

4) Socialist countries are showing different paths from other countries. The paths of socialist countries in Asia demonstrate commonalities and differences in comparison to the experience of post-socialist countries in Europe.

WG01-896.5

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From Cultural Globalization to Aesthetic Cosmopolitanism

‘Cosmopolitanism’ is often used in relation to ethics, politics and migration. But it is seldom employed regarding common and ordinary situations, such as everyday cultural consumption (Cicchelli and Octobre, 2013). However, recent research reveals that in France and Quebec (Donnan, 2008; Octobre et al, 2010; Pronovost, 2013; Poirier, 2012), there is a growing proportion of foreign products and contents in cultural consumption, as well as in tastes, norms, references and representations, especially among young people. Without eluding the dynamics of local cultures, hybridization and mixing (Amsselle, 1992), this “de facto” cosmopolitanism is deeply intertwined with the globalization of cultural industries. It may produce in individuals a feeling of cosmopolitanism regarding interests, attachments and imaginaries (Appadurai, 1996), or a feeling of belonging (Gallant, 2012).

The young people become via the globalization of cultural products they consume and their cultural habits (information media, cinema and theater attendance, Internet use and language practices, etc.)...

This perspective enables a reformulation of the question of “distinction” (Daloz, 2013) in two ways which are central to both the sociology of culture and the sociology of social groups. First, it questions the “cultural distinction” and the cultural legitimacy it is based on, either in Bourdieu’s classical view (1979), or in modernized versions, such as omnivormism (Peterson, 1996), or individual plurality (Lahire, 2006). Second, it calls into question the “social distinction”, through the reconceptualization of the boundary factors which mark new lines of fragmentation in young people’s cultural universes (Octobre, 2010). This talk will address these questions through a comparison between France and Quebec, within a mixed-method (qualitative and quantitative) research program.

RC32-563.18

ODA, AKIKO* (Kyoto University, okatsuki1123@gmail.com)
Gender Wage Gap in Japan: Comparison Between Regular and Irregular Employment and within Irregular Employment

In the last 40 years, the gender gap in the labor force participation rate has significantly decreased in many Western capitalist countries; however, the gender wage gap remains relatively large. In Japan, female labor force participation rate and years of continuous employment, which are major factors in the lower wages of females, are still fairly lower than those of males. The gender wage gap in Japan is the second largest among OECD countries.

Sociologists and economists have investigated the relevant factors, including the gender identity and sexism of the labor market. Previous works emphasized employment status. In Japan, regular employment is full-time and permanent, whereas irregular employment is on a fixed-term basis. Women are largely irregular employees, and this has become a major source of gender inequality in wages. Further, the gender wage gap is not only seen in the bias in regular employment, but also within irregular employment types.

This study examined how the gender wage gap in Japan is affected by employment status using data from the Employment Status Survey conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications in 2002. I analyzed micro data using a multiple regression model: the explained variable is personal income; explanatory variables are sex, age, other human capitals, employment status, and family situation, including marital status and number of children. I likewise established the interaction between sex and other variables.

Results showed that differences in the gender wage gap mechanisms between regular and irregular employment are not significant. In the wage gap between regular and irregular employment, the female gap is smaller than that of males. In factoring in the families of employees, having children makes males’ wages go up and females’ wages fall.

ODA, ERNANI* (University of Campinas, ernanioda@yahoo.com.br)

Japanese Brazilian Migrants’ Views on the Status of Ethnic and National Categories in Japan

Recent studies have tried to avoid the pitfalls of essentializing international migrants as homogenous ethnic “groups” or “communities” by focusing on the transnational spaces and the hybrid practices that connect migrants’ sending and receiving countries. However, by restricting its attention to a duality between the country of origin and the country of destination, these efforts frequently neglect other important relations that lie beyond this dualism. Some scholars have responded to this difficulty by adopting a new kind of transnational analysis that investigates migrants not based on ethnic or national categories, but on aspects that are more comprehensive and diverse, such as the religious practices of migrants.

In this presentation, however, I examine the specific case of Japanese Brazilian migrants in Japan, and argue that one other possible strategy to deal with essentialist or ethnic categories that are rather essentialist at a starting point, but then, by critically examining the way they are interpreted by migrants themselves, develop a perspective that undermines the very essentialism of these categories. Based on fieldwork and life story interviews, I investigate how Japanese Brazilians in Japan often make use of essentialist categories about Brazilian and Japanese identity, but at the same time produce discourses that connect these categories to a much wider and even surprising horizon that includes other ethnic and national categories such as other migrant groups from Asia, North America and Europe. While also treated in an essentialist fashion at first, these unexpected new categories also allow Japanese Brazilians to move beyond this essentialism, for as they unveil new kinds of conflicts and relations, Japanese Brazilians are able to point out and make sense of social spheres that are not restricted to ethnic or national boundaries. These include, for instance, issues related to urban lifestyles and consumption culture.

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Child Bearing and Good Mothering: The Case of Turkey

According to most critical social scientists, the body of woman is accepted as a means of political aspirations of politicians. In this presentation, how the capacity of woman to give a birth is politicised by government of Turkey today. Almost one year ago, the Minister of Health Affairs in Turkey started to not give permission to use the method of caesarean. And support this policy by using the good mothering discourse. This presentation is examined the attitude and behavior of pregnant women related to this policy by using qualitative techniques. How the participants express themselves as good mother and is there any relation between this feeling and this discourse are the basic questions of this presentation.

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ITO, MIKIKO (Osaka University)

Dealing with Multiple Roles As a Medical Worker, and a Hemophilia Patient with HIV and HCV

Objective: To describe the difficulties of dealing with multiple roles in a work setting experienced by a haemophilia patient with HIV and HCV, who is also a medical care provider, and to identify the ideal behavior of medical providers towards patients with a positive HIV/AIDS status.

Method: A narrative interview that was conducted in 2009 with a male hemophiliac in his 30s, who had HIV and HCV and who was working at a hospital was analyzed.

Results: At first he concealed his hemophilia, HIV, and HCV status after receiving notification of HIV status, because of prejudice and discriminatory public perceptions about AIDS at the time and worries about restrictions at work, or dismissal. Then, after two hospitalizations for the side effects of interferon treatment, he quit his job, because he had experienced “a sense of crisis about revealing his health status,” which became necessary because he used public health insurance and medications. Also, he had experienced “medical workers’ true feelings” and noticed “the prejudice of other professionals.” However, at the same time, he had begun to reconsider living with HIV, and began to selectively reveal his hemophilia and HIV status. When working in a different medical institute he talked about his illness experience and revealed his HIV status. Here, he was “accepted by professionals.” This was a turning point for him. Revealing his status enabled him to ‘work flexible despite his condition.’ However, he faced new difficulties caused by “confusion about his multiple roles as a patient and a medical worker.” This case study identified the characteristic difficulties faced by patients working in medical fields. To solve these problems, medical workers should develop a deeper understanding, more profound than the level of understanding seen today.

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Intermarriages and Inclusion. Time and Space of Love, Laws and Norms

Based on a number of case studies of women and men involved in intermarriages in Europe, the intervention explores how these marriages and their consequences could challenge the concepts of inclusion and exclusion. “Intermarriages” refers here to couples formed by a European Union citizen and a “Third Country National” (TCN). A TCN is a citizen of a non-EU country who resides in a European Member State, and is thus affected by some specific regulations and administrative practices. Furthermore, the distinctions found in migration laws and administrative practices seem not to be limited to citizenship (e.g. dichotomy of EU citizens/TCNs), but extend to features that differentiate certain TCNs from others on the basis of categories such as ethnicity, religion, gender and social class – all of them included in anti-discrimination laws. The requirements included in compulsory integration tests for TCNs who apply for residence or naturalization [Strik & al., 2012; Hajat, 2010] display an overlapping of these categories [Grenendidik, 2006].

Moreover, if laws and family codes (e.g. Personal Status code, civil codes) influence the legal definition of inclusion, other unwritten norms that normalize homogamy may affect the sense of inclusion and modify the concept of “otherness” according to the configurations in which the members of these couples act [Saska & al., 2011].

Bi-national family biographies suggest that what is “normal” for the members of these families vary according to time (e.g. before or after 2000) and to space (e.g. European Union vs. outside).

The method of “biographical policies evaluation” [Delcroix, 2013; Apitzsch & al., 2008] allows understanding the effects of categories as citizenship, denizenship [Bosniak, 2001] and dis-citizenship [Wodak, 2013] on these families and the
The Influence of Population Growth on Land Tenure and Ethnic Conflicts in Benue State of Nigeria

The high growth rate in human population and the increasing scale of human activities on land have resulted in tremendous environmental degradation and climatic change which have grievous consequences on the security and live of people. Benue is a county today faces with ecological and climatic problems of which they are largely responsible. The most recent are the flood disaster resulting from the over flow of river Benue and incessant conflicts with Fulani herdsmen. Man's activities with the environment have led to problems such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, loss of biodiversity, desertification, deforestation and climatic change. What these translate into is decreasing landmass that will be available for farming and grazing Benue State is an agrarian society with rapid population increase. The high poverty profile in the state has aggra-

Controllerled stress and appetite for natural resources such as plants, animals, water, minerals, air and land and so on. The aftermath of such activities is the disruption of the ecosystem. Benue State today is experiencing recurrent communal and ethnic conflicts as a result of competition over land. There is unequal access to land in the State. These problems have great effect on the health and security of the people. The paper examines how the increasing population growth, utilization of primitive technology, pressure on the natural resources etc. are affecting the land tenure system and social and food security in the state.

Forms of University Elite Sport in South Africa

The paper looks at the phenomenon of elite sport at a university in South Afri
can, for possible comparisons with other types and institutions, and how this has unfolded at such a university. It seeks to distinguish such sport in the context of three academic complexes that foreshadowed particular institutions. There is the enlightened context of sports practices, and there is the resis-
tant context that sees forms of resistance against such 'elitism' of sports, and there are the benign forms of elite sport practices or contexts. While all three types are not strictly of the mode that they occupy, they do have the main characteristics of such types. Due to the fact that even if S.A. sport is competitive, it's organizational base is low, universities see a growth spurt in sport through private-public understandings (e.g. Varsity Sport), and thus the changing the nature of the public university from a position outside of its traditional core or academic work, even though there are taught courses and modules in sports related fields (Sport Science, Human Movement Science and the like). Most of these are predominantly natural science and functionalist oriented, though there are exceptions. The paper will examine the trajectory of one or more of these sports types at (a) particular institution(s) in South Africa, in the three dominant spaces of this country, i.e. soccer, cricket and rugby from which a comparative perspective can be gained. While sport remains non-core to most universities globally, it has shift
ed somewhat on the ground, particularly with elite sportspersons emerging from that level. Various forms of elite sport thus need to be studied in terms of the forms they assume in different university contexts.

Improving Quality Education/Learning Using the ESD Learning Performance Framework

The Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) concept, although strongly linked to quality education is still outside of mainstream education and learning. And with the future of education tilted towards more qualitative, bi-directional student-centered learning than uni-directional teaching, the Decade of ESD which was launched to promote and integrate ESD in all areas of learning and hence quality education has made progress although more improvement is needed. This is particularly in the area of continual implementation and strengthening and evaluation of ESD by offering guidance on identifying the important factors and characteristics that lead to effective ESD learning performance and ultimately quality education.

This paper investigates the qualitative achievements of ESD and presents ESD learning performance as a tool for enhancing particularly ESD-based quality ed-

uation/learning. Through an action-reflection process cycle of relying the ESD elemental characteristics to the local ESD practice cases of ten regional centres of expertise (RCEs) selected from East and Southeast Asia) and the educational/learning theories and methodologies grounded in the literature, both process and content characteristics that underpin quality education were clearly and comprehensively identified and developed into a learning performance framework (LPF).

The framework therefore has the capability of 1) fostering the evaluation of ESD best practices at the local level through better identification and subsequent translations of the ESD agenda into a new global education/learning framework, and 2) enhancing quality education in the formal education sector, particularly a) developing a holistic and relevant school curricula with transformative educational contents and teaching approaches, b) improving teacher competence in relation to the LPF elemental characteristics, and c) providing a safe learning environments for students. Furthermore, recommendations are made for users identified through their links to aspects of the framework where their areas of operation are strongly associated.

Workplace Innovation in Elderly Care

By order of the Dutch national association for long term care, ACTIZ, the Utrecht University of Applied Science has carried out an Experiment of Workplace Inno-

vation in Elderly Care to develop a new innovative organizational design that is intended to improve the quality of care, work efficiency. BrabantZorg, a large care provider in the South of the Netherlands, was the pilot organization for the experiment. The result is a general instrument that should enable other care providers to initiate a similar innovation process in their own organization. The experiment was finished in the summer of 2013. The Experiment of Workplace Innovation is unique as the innovation is initiated and developed bottom up by the care professionals themselves together with the patients and/or their families. Managers, board and back-office are required to react on the change process started from the work floor and need to reflect upon their role and adapt it accordingly in order to facilitate the process. The project combines organizational design with change and implementation. The project consists of three pilots at three different nursing homes of BrabantZorg.

The Type to Train? Impacts of Psychological Functioning on Further Training Participation

Evidence is plentiful that especially level of formal schooling and occupational rank determine access to and participation in employment-related training. How-

ever, this paper shows that human capital acquisition during adulthood is not only stratified by classic markers of social inequality, but also by indicators of psy-

chological functioning, namely personality characteristics. Research shows that personality traits drive attitudes and behaviors, and determine socio-economic life outcomes like educational attainment, labor market participation and income. Thus, I conceptualize participation in further training as stratified by intra-individual differences in the Big Five and Locus of Control beyond socio-economic markers; generally I ask what sorts of individual personality traits lead to successful psychological career-related functioning over time.

This research proceeds in two stages using data from the German Socio-Eco-
nomic Panel from 2000 to 2010. Following the debate on stability or change, I first show that intra-individual personality characteristics are remarkably stable between two measurement points in 97% of the population sampled. In a second step, I apply random-effects logistic panel regression models to 39,833 observa-
tions of 4,981 individuals. Findings reveal that those who are more open to new experiences and have high internal control beliefs are more likely to participate in further training, and this holds true under different model specifications. Con-
trary to the predictions of personality hypotheses, Agreeableness, Extraversion and Neuroticism do not impact training whereas the trained out of Consci-
entiousness is more complex. I also show, regarding reverse causality, that fur-
ther training does not lead to significant changes in psychological functioning. I conclud that in addition to the classical determinants of further training such as education and occupational status, there are personality traits which characterize psychological functioning at work, meaning that personality differences lead to stratified training and career outcomes.
Transitioning from higher education into the labor market is a major life event for graduates and determines and stratifies paths of future career success. However, labor market entry patterns are different by field of study with those from hard study areas (science, technology, and engineering) following a smooth transition, whereas graduates from softer fields of study (humanities and social sciences) experience a longer, more winding road into employment where spells of marginal employment and unemployment are frequent.

This research looks at Germany, a country which is highly standardized and stratified, and compares these subject-specific school-to-work transition patterns before and during the financial crisis. It shows two pathways into employment, which are more diverse during times of economic paucity such as after the Great Recession; however, this should not be the case for all subject areas. Instead, hard fields of study are less impacted by economic downturn as they are more protected by their specialized knowledge, showing a clear and direct link between higher education and the labor market, while graduates from softer areas suffer from the crisis and show even more diverse and fragmented transition patterns.

Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel and employing methods of sequence and cluster analysis, I look at differences and similarities within and across fields of study before and during the economic crisis within the first 24 months after graduation. I demonstrate that there are distinct labor market entry trajectories between hard and soft studies, which differ substantially for latter before and during the Recession. I explain the diversity of career transition patterns as produced by difference in human capital specificities which favors specialization over generalization. Economic fluctuations have a sizable impact on demands of general skills which translates into more fractured transition patterns.

RC14-249.6

OGASAWARA, MIDORI* (Queen's University, himawarimido@nifty.com)
Unequal Distribution of Surveillance: Data Processing of Nuclear Workers in Japan

Inequality has been a central question in surveillance studies because personal data have been sorted to categories and the data-subjects have been treated differently depending on the categories in which they are placed. The word of "social sorting" shed a bright light to those activities of dividing people behind the curtain, although data-collecting systems are usually established in the claim of everyone's benefit, either all customers or all citizen.

Surveillance does not serve everybody. Furthermore, surveillance society inevitably contains times and places that are intended to be outside of intensive scrutiny. It is a ubiquitous appearance, distribution of surveillance differs with the targets, more precisely, with the relations between watching power and the surveilled population. In turn, such times and places disclose whom the surveillance system serves.

In the Japanese context, such sites, particularly unveiled after the earthquakes on March 11, 2011, are nuclear power plants. Nuclear power plants are operated using numerous electronic monitoring systems. But the workers are not consistently surveilled. Their data of exposure to radiation have been often record-ed, underestimated, or distorted. The government has tracked their data only for the bilateral agreements with governments in Southeast Asia under the condition that they have to pass the national exam on caregiving in Japanese within a certain period of time.

Unlike migrants in the highly skilled sector or productive sector, care work performs the intimate space entails not only the political economy of care but a normative value underpinned by cultural notion of what care ought to be in each specific context. The comparison aims to situate the Southeast Asian migrants within the nexus of migration regime and care regime in Japan and Taiwan and discusses the discursive construction of the migrants as well as the care work in East Asia.

The presentation will compare Japan and Taiwan which receives migrants from the same sending countries in Southeast Asia namely Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam and situate the globalization of care in East Asia within the nexus of care regime and migration regime. The paper argues that even though Japan and Taiwan receives migrants from the same countries, the ways in which the migrants are situated within the two regimes reveal different construction of care work as well as different entitlement of migrants. It aims to unpack the otherwise naturalized notion of care work and suggests to perceive migrants as a 'regional common good' in order to raise both the status of care work and the migrants at the same time to ensure the safety and security of the elderly and migrants alike.

RC32-564.24

OGIDO, ROSALINA* (Faculdade de Medicina PUC, rogio@pucsp.br)
The Working Mother and the Access to Childcare

In Brazil, the attendance in daycare and preschool are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, as well as the Statute of Children and Adolescents, as a right of all children from birth to six years.

In a research with interviews of mothers who work in various capitals of Brazil (SOS Corpo, Data Popular, 2012), the main difficulty, reported by 34% was to get nursery vacancies, and this demand does not vary with social class.

Objective: To understand the trajectory of teenagers who became mothers during training period for insertion in the labor market at Campinas.

Methods: Eight mothers aged 19-23 years who were part of the 17 teenagers who became pregnant between 1992 and 2009 were interviewed. Qualitative methodology was used for analysis.

Results: Three mothers stopped studying and working. Of the other five, four finished high school and one was studying. Two were unemployed and three...
Social Historical Context Of Health and Illnesses Attrubitions In West- African Countries: A Comparative Analysis

Undoubtedly, people of diverse cultural backgrounds often make different attributions of illness, health, disease, symptoms and treatment. Cultural differences in health attributions have major implications for medical professionals because of over- attribution; attributions play an essential role in the formation of beliefs concerning health and illness. Different cultural groups have diverse belief systems with regard to health and healing in comparison to the Western biomedical model of medicine. For instance, with regard to health beliefs in the United States, African Americans may likely to attribute illness externally to destiny or the will of God and believe in the healing power of prayer. But West African patients may be more likely to attribute illness to a spiritual or social causes rather than a physiological or scientific cause and thus expect health practitioners to provide an experimental and a spiritual reason why they have been afflicted with illness. With the mixing words in mind, this study are must both material and spiritual that is (herbal remedy and amulets Vaughan, Jacque & Baker (2009). This paper therefore attempts several aspects of how culture affects the health and well-being of patients in West African countries which are significantly different from those of Western world. Because cultural issues have increasingly become incorporated into medical care as there has been greater recognition of the intimate tie between cultural beliefs and health beliefs.
RC34-600.3

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Healing Programs for School Bullies and Their Parents in South Korea

This study presents several social problems related to the South Korean government's push to decriminalizing bullying at school to be one of the four major forms of violence (sexual abuse, domestic violence, school violence, and harmful foods), and addresses why only the bullies and their parents are faced with legal liabilities and social responsibility. In particular, this study addresses the problem of schools and the government shifting the responsibility for school bullying onto bullies' families. School counselors and policymakers hope for “deviant” families to transition into a “normal” condition through healing programs. Recently, healing programs are springing up for a wide variety of psychological problems. In this social context, school bullies and their parents are being required to participate in healing programs.

This study employs ethnography and in-depth interviews with participants in art healing programs. The interviews target healers, program staff, bullies and their parents. The bullies are 14- to 16-year-old middle school students. Findings report that staff and participants in the healing programs do not regard bullies as “deviant.” In addition, participating students and parents believe that schools have great social responsibility for the bullying problem.

The importance of this study lies in its exposure of the fact that bullies and their parents receive recognition as “normal” in the healing program, but this is a context outside of school. Therefore, after they complete their course in the healing program, they are still treated as bullies and potential perpetrators of school violence. Consequently, they are confused about their social identity. Bullies and their parents are confronting the problem of liminality (i.e., the psychological threshold when transitioning from one stage to another) or social normality.

RC42-716.1

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Is There a Path to Well-Being for School Bullies?

School bullies and their parents are stigmatized as perpetrators, separated and excluded from the school community. They are wounded by this situation and need socio-psychological stability. Therefore, they try to restore their well-being and life satisfaction through healing programs outside the context of school. Such programs help them reconstruct a new identity, and they experience the process of transitioning into their new identity, which implies a state of liminality (i.e., the psychological threshold when transitioning from one stage to another).

This study focuses on art healing programs targeting middle school bullies and their parents. By employing ethnography and in-depth interviews with participants in these programs, we find that these adolescents and their parents feel freed from depression and a sense of guilt. In fact, healing programs provide a hospitable atmosphere, and healers approach participants holistically. The problem is that although bullies experience the recovery of their identities through these programs, which act as passing-rituals, their success is not guaranteed within the school system. In healing programs, bullies win trust and show the potential to become good people; outside of the programs, however, they are still treated as potential criminals. Consequently, this study demonstrates the limit of healing programs in that wounded students and their parents have no choice but to drop out of the school system and find alternative education centers for the sake of their well-being and social integration.

RC06-123.4

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What Determines the Parent-Child Relationship?: Filial Piety, Economic Dependency, or Intimacy

Family structure and culture have been rapidly changing in Korea. Whether to follow traditional values or individual autonomy seems to be the crucial issue of family problems in the modern world. Previous studies explored the significance of various factors such as filial piety, autonomy, communication, intimacy, etc. in a parent-child relationship. But, what factors can positively affect on the building-up of a harmonious parent-child relationship? Previous studies did not examine the significance of such factors that may contribute to and account for the harmonious parent-child relationship.

This research aims to answer the question what factor influences most positively on harmonious parent-child relationship during the process of child's future decision making of selection of a spouse, which is still the greatest family issue in Korea. Therefore, we (research team) conducted an online survey of 262 college students in Seoul in 2013. The survey questionnaire includes parental economic support, psychological intimacy, communication, social network, filial piety as the traditional Confucian-family value, and other socio-demographics. Findings report that the communication, intimacy, social network are all positively related to harmonious parent-child relationship. Furthermore, findings report that the communication, intimacy, social network are all positively related to the well-being and life satisfaction of children on the side of the child, does not appear significantly. This research, thus, implies that the communicative rationality and social intimacy based on reciprocity is far more important for building up a harmonious family than family duties stemming from traditional values or instrumental rationality which may force one to pursue only individual interest in a family culture.

RC22-397.9

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Religion, Trust and Public Society in the United States

Social integration beyond constituents' diversity becomes a pivotal theme in the public sphere of a democratic society (Charles Taylor); the major conundrum for a post-secular society (Jurgen Habermas). Although religious have played a crucial role for collective consciousness in a traditional society, their roles for social integration in a modern and pluralistic society have been put into questions. Therefore, focus on “trust in immigrants” as a particular socio-psychological phenomenon which could reflect a religious orientation and their public attitude toward social integration.

This study, utilizing the Baylor Religion Survey (2005), examines empirically how trust in immigrants is related to various dimensions of religiosity and spirituality. Besides socio-demographic control variables, explanatory variables include (1) various forms of religious identities (including theists, spiritualists, and non-affiliation), (2) cognitive types of belief (including images of God, New Age interests), (3) ideologies (religious pluralism, moral liberalism), (4) experiential types (traditionally religious experiences and spiritual/mystic experiences), and (5) practices (religious service attendance, prayer, civic group participation). The findings demonstrate all forms of religious identities other than affiliated theists (i.e., affiliated spiritualists, atheists/agnostics, and the unaffiliated) show significantly higher levels of trust in immigrants. The image of God as judge appears to be related to the lower levels of trust in immigrants whereas New Age interests do not have a significant relationship to trust in immigrants (p < 0.05). Neither religious pluralism nor moral liberalism appears significantly related to trust in immigrants. Religious experiences (religious pluralism, moral liberalism), and (4) experiential types (traditionally religious experiences and spiritual/mystic experiences) leads to higher levels of trust in immigrants. In terms of practice, both religious service attendance and civic group participation – not merely prayer alone – appear to be highly related to trust in immigrants.

RC14-256.14

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Cross-Bordering Japanese Culture in the Changing Media Environment: Focusing on Japanese Popular Culture in Korea

When the animation Attack on Titan aired on Japanese television, it ranked No. 1 on the Internet hit list in Korea and received much attention through CATV and Internet. Also, a number of parodies have made on television and the Internet. Japanese popular culture is being consumed and reproduced across national borders by various media devices. In the process of media-globalization, Japanese culture was banned over 30-years in Korea owing to the historically particular condition between two countries. This paper purposes to find out characteristics of Japanese popular culture in Korea in this changing media environment and effects of media.

In Korea, Japanese popular culture was officially opened in 1998–2004, meanwhile Internet has rapidly proliferated in 2000s, young users shared manga or animation on cyberspace. Namely, media convergence and diversification have enhanced cultural contacts across borders with dynamics of policy, media industry, it effects on the space and patterns of contacting Japanese culture. Particularly, this transition appears in line with pre-existing fandom and extends throughout the new-media as Attack on Titan can indicate. Moreover, in Japan, the public phenomenon has observed on new-media such as translating contents, parodying, using as signifier, Japanese popular culture on the Internet also interacts with existing media, and shows connection among various media, for example, reproducing on television like Hanayori-dango.

Recently, Japanese popular culture can be seen through formal platform IPTV or Internet contents-store besides pirate copies. However, there is limitation on inter-face because of language, lack of content diversity, and people who cannot use new-media tends to be excluded. Considering impacts of new-media, it is necessary to create interface with new-media contents based on translation service to share culture and to create interactive cultural space. This paper represents how media environment impacts on Japanese popular culture and suggests possibility of cultural space in new-media.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Influence of Childcare Experience on Women’s Dietary Habits:
Analysis of Public Opinion Poll on Health

In Japan, food and people’s eating habits have changed quickly in the postwar era. Externalization of household functions has reduced domestic work; however, people have lost the opportunity to acquire sufficient skill and knowledge in cooking. Notably, a social problem of children’s unhealthy dietary habits has arisen. Furthermore, some studies have found that mother’s food consciousness or dietary behavior affect the related dietary habits at home. However, few empirical studies have examined the correlation between women’s dietary habits and whether they have children or not. This study examines the effect of childcare experience on women’s dietary habits by focusing on their food choices and dietary habits. Analysis of a public opinion poll on health data with logistic regression reveals that childcare experience affects dietary habits in women. Compared to childless women, women with children “eat all three meals” more regularly but are not conscious of “avoiding eating snacks.” Moreover, women who are more conscious of their food choices tend to be older, unemployed, and have a high standard of living. The result revealed the following points. First, women equate the responsibility of nurturing children to disciplining them rather than caring for their children’s physical health. Second, childcare experience has both positive and negative effects on women’s dietary habits. Therefore, these factors should be considered when encouraging and promoting improvement in women’s dietary habits.

Searching for the Global Standard Recruitment and Employment of Border-Crossing Nurses and Care Workers: Findings and Recommendations Based on Fieldwork in the Asia-Pacific and Europe

Most developed countries are faced with major demographic problems such as increasing aging populations and rapidly declining birth rates. Parallel to these same phenomena, governments have accelerated the introduction of nursing and care services from abroad in order to fill the shortage of domestic nurses and elderly-caregiving workers. However, such cross-cultural and transnational care projects are not easy for each host country, and employers have to consider the challenges of hiring overseas-born workers who come from various educational backgrounds and care cultures, and speak other languages as mother tongues.

The author investigated the problems of transnational care especially in the case of the Japanese government’s project to accept Southeast Asian nurses and caregiving workers under Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) concluded with the governments of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. He explored some structural flaws and faults of the EPA project, and then explains how this led to a broader investigation to research alternative policies and programs adopted by some governments in the Asia-Pacific region and Europe.

This paper presents a critical evaluation of Japan's EPA project based on the research team’s various surveys in Japanese hospitals and care facilities as well as Filipino/Indonesian nurses and care workers in Japan. Then, it examines the Asian and Western trend of governmental policies on migrant nurses and care workers, and makes some recommendations towards the establishment of a potentially sustainable Japanese model. It finally discusses the possibility for a global standard recruitment and employment system for border-crossing nurses and care workers.

Femen in Tunisia: Came. Stripped. Conquered. Conquered What?

The paper examines different responses to the activist group Femen’s practices and messages by young activists in different political alliances, including feminist groups, in Tunisia in 2013. The Tunisian Femen context is especially interesting as it captures so many contemporary tensions regarding social change, youth activism, political engagements, transnational movements, cultural conservatism, generational clashes, politicized embodiment and shame, public sexualization, and changing fundamentalisms. While Femen has challenged global feminist movements and provoked unusually explicit anger, ridicule and dismissal among women’s movements and conservative religious authorities alike it could potentially evoke other types of responses from activist youth, especially in the aftermath of the initial revolution and later frustration in Tunisia, where a generational conflict on issues of rights and freedoms and bodily integrity is often explicitly politicized. The paper analyses the ways the Tunisian responses frame their political engagements, the motivations and explicit agenda and the followed media turmoil. The first interviews were conducted during the first on-line appearances of the Amina Tyler’s internet action in March 2013, and continued in several phases as the event received international media attention and analytical narratives became consolidated. The Western responses provoked counter-responses that the Femen event can be seen to have become one analytical window to self-understandings of gender politics among youth in the aftermath of the Revolution in contemporary Tunisia.

HIV, Stigma and Agency

Stigmatization is here studied through interviews with HIV treatment activists and voluntary HIV treatment counsellors in an urban township in South Africa. While being also activists, the counsellors form a support and advocacy group within the clinics where they volunteer, as well as in the community and society at large. I will examine how they talk about their views on expertise and knowledge, health care, authority, biomedicine and community. These patients describe their lives, care and survival as an entangled net of different relations that sustain them, a net of relations that produces healthier embodiment including both human and non-human actors: for example, help, hope, food, laboratory results, transport to the clinic, and last but not least, the pills. Activists who politicize access to medicine and therefore add the dimension of rights and global injustice to their agenda of questions. After a thorough analysis of medicalization theses should consider, tackle stigma by a de-individualization of shame as a side-effect of politicization. The paper asks what destigmatizing strategies the less vocal clinic volunteers use, as they also indicate that a major bulk of their work deals successfully with stigma. Different meanings for silences, intimacy, secrecy, confidentiality and rights are analysed.
RC55-885.4

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Social Exclusion and Health Outcomes of Single-Mother Households in Japan

Single-mothers and their children are one of the most economically-disadvantaged groups of people in industrialized countries. Japan stands out from other OECD countries with regard to its high incidence of poverty and the high employment rate of single-mother households. Previous studies in the Western countries have shown significant differences in physical and mental health between single-mothers and their married counterparts. They also have found that children of single-mother households are more likely to have health and behavior problems. However, it is still unclear to what extent these differences are attributable to low-income or lack of social support. Employing a unique panel survey on women with children, this study investigates how poverty and lack of social capital affect health outcomes of mothers and children in single-mother households in Japan.

Major contributions of this study are as follows. First, it employs multiple measures of poverty. In particular, it uses not only the poverty line but also the Minimum Cost of Living calculated by the Public Assistance system to define the poor. Second, subjective as well as objective measures of health outcomes are used. Third, the effect of past experiences that may affect health (such as childhood abuse and family dissolution in childhood) is examined to control for unobserved heterogeneity.

Tentative results confirm significant health inequality between single-mothers and their married counterparts. Although poverty has a significant and negative effect on health of married mothers, it has no significant effect on health among single-mothers. In addition, even after controlling for age and other socio-economic factors, mental health of single-mothers significantly deteriorates as their children grow up.

RC42-699.3

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Structure of Cultural Rejection

What does it mean to dislike a piece of culture? This study explores the idea that culture is being used as the focus of coordination among individuals. The central topic is cultural rejection. The proposition is advanced that individuals reject cultural practices as the proxies of disfavored groups who are perceived to be associated with them. In turn, this will allow individuals to distance themselves from disfavored groups and maintain the identities separate from disfavored groups. This study argues that the pattern of cultural rejection can be seen as a reflection of individuals' perception of differentiation within society. Using data on musical preferences from 1993 General Social Survey, it applies blockmodeling – the methodology originally developed in social network analysis – in a new way, to analyze the structure of cultural rejection within U.S. society. The results indicate that blockmodeling based on cultural rejection is effective in uncovering sociologically meaningful positions among the respondents, while providing unique insights into the structure of cultural divisions within U.S. society. In addition, the identified blocks correspond with individuals' perception of the degree of unity (or lack thereof) among Americans, consistent with the theoretical assumption of this study. The results also show the important roles that popular culture occupies in U.S. society.

RC02-57.4

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The Relationship Between Financialization and Accounting Standards: A Japanese Perspective

This study considers global financialization in terms of the dynamics of corporate accounting standards. Accounting standards play a crucial role in financialization by measuring corporate financial performance. Since the definition of “financialization” is ambiguous, this interdisciplinary study can benefit future research. Taking the perspective of Ryuji Takeda, a legendary Japanese accounting researcher with knowledge of sociology, this study focuses on the transition from production-oriented accounting to finance-oriented accounting. This transition is analyzed using Jean Baudrillard’s concepts of “simulacra” and “hyperreality.” This study also analyzes the recent changes in Japan’s accounting standards as a backlash against excessive finance-oriented accounting. Further, the backlash is reconsidered from Takeda’s “spiral development” perspective. Although this study is essentially conceptual, data are presented in support of its argument, and its interdisciplinary perspective can further financialization studies. This paper is structured as follows. The first section reviews studies on financialization and summarizes their essential points. The second section describes the relationship between the financialization process and accounting regulations (particularly accounting standard-setting) based on Takeda’s framework, which distinguishes between production-oriented and finance-oriented accounting. This framework introduces Baudrillard’s concepts of “simulacra” and “hyperreality” to explain the financialization mechanism by considering the transition from the former to the latter type of accounting. The third section focuses on the new dominance of finance-oriented accounting standards in Japan. Post-financial crisis Japan has seen a regulatory shift such as the development of new accounting standards for small and medium-sized enterprises are reexamined using Takeda’s theoretical framework. Finally, this paper argues that new accounting regulations have emerged through a spiral development within the bipolarity between traditional material production-oriented accounting and finance-oriented accounting as a reaction to excessive financialization and finance-oriented accounting standards.

JS-88.3

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A Comparative Study of Effort and Examinations in Japan and England

This paper compares Japanese and English emphases on effort from two analytical perspectives: cultural and institutional. The cultural perspective examines the Japanese cultural belief that natural gifts are equally distributed in society, while the institutional perspective examines the competitive entrance examination selection system, colloquially known as “examination hell.”

It is clear that an emphasis on effort has permeated Japanese society. However, recent rapid economic growth has made Japan more affluent, which in turn has undermined cultural emphasis on effort. On the other hand, English culture places on the concept that natural gifts are unequally distributed, which also undermines cultural focus on effort. In this paper, I will discuss the similarities and differences in these two societies’ approaches to effort and examinations.

TG06-966.4

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Social security and its solidarity policies play a central role on poverty reduction. To analyze how does it work in practice and its limits to reach its aim, it is interesting to wonder how it is elaborated, implemented by organizations and actors, and how it is questioned by policy evaluations. Hence, examine the institutional work (Lawrence, Suddaby, Leca, 2009) is a good way to better understand the complex institutional configuration where different actors interact to conduct and question policy. Studying the case of institutional work in a French social security local organization commissioned on family and solidarity policies, this comparison is applied to analyze how organizational context, economic crisis and New Public Management affect social intervention and its targeted public. This paper is based on a three years ethnographic immersion in this organization with participant observation as a policy evaluator, a research on a minimum income scheme non-take-up, with some forty interviews and document analysis. Firstly, it explain how does the organization work, its missions, partners and professional cultures. Secondly it examines how in time of crisis, this social organization has not only to deal with an increasing demand to mitigate crisis negative effects on most disadvantaged people, but also with important budgetary restrictions and performance management optimization which impact the service delivery. Then, it analyze how do street level bureaucrats (Lipsky, 1980) react in front of these paradoxical injunctions and elaborate collective and individual performance strategies which are not always focusing on social right accessibility for vulnerable people. Finally, it study how policy evaluation question this situation, giving some possible solutions for improvement without really put into question the institutional work influence on actors strategy. More broadly, this paper tries to understand how institutional configuration impacts policy implementation focusing on internal preoccupations more than in policy potential outputs for beneficiaries.

RC30-517.2

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Australia’s Temporary Migrant Work Programs and Its Neighbouring Regions

Temporary Foreign Worker Programs have boomed in Australia over the last two decades, with this group of migrants now comprising the largest category of migrant entrants. Overall, migration from Asia and the Pacific has likewise expanded over this time. TFWs are employed in Australia on a range of visa types; but – with a few exceptions – the visa categories open to migrants from Asia and the Pacific are a skilled worker program (the 457 visa), student visas with work rights, and a ‘migration and development’ styled program with some nations in the Pacific (the Seasonal Workers Program). TFWs are one aspect of the formation of regional and global divisions around work. The focus in this paper is on the
ways in which these programs of temporary work are an aspect of the shaping of relations between Australia and these neighbouring regions.

In Australia as elsewhere, temporary work carries inherent vulnerabilities. These are likely to be felt more keenly in the lower skilled sectors of the workforce. It is not insignificant that there are concentrations of temporary migrant workers in the lower-income states in Asia and the Pacific. Working in lower paid work, in casualised sectors of the economy. Not while surprising, this is a way global and regional divisions of labor are constituted and that this migration is temporary, is one of the ways regional patterns can become embedded in the workforce. The argument is not that there is a singular economic logic to the formation of these patterns but rather a number of regional factors at play. These issues are explored in this paper drawing on an analysis of the different categories of temporary migration in Australia.

RC31-532.4

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Transnational Engagements: Footscray, Transnational Migration and the Making of Place

Footscray is an ethnically diverse and rapidly transforming suburb in Melbourne's inner West, formed in part by overlapping waves of migrants. The Vietnamese diaspora, and more recently migrants from African countries, influence the contemporary mix of people. Migrants' engagements with more than one society and in various forms of transnational networks are evident in the way migrants make place in the suburb. The voting and electioneering of South Sudanese migrants in the referendum establishing their nation indicates involvements in transnational politics. Participation in networks of Asian commerce is demarcated in shops through the suburb. Indian students undertaking a transnational education work in Footscray, including at the Vietnamese market. Migrants' transnational experiences, connections and networks are part of the uneven resource distribution to different groups and individuals as they become embedded in places. For migrants, such networks can be understood, to degree, as contained but geographically disparate "ethnic worlds" (Werbner 1999: 25). But the places in which these networks are located shape the forms of these networks and the resources they offer. Drawing on Smith (2001), these networks "criss-cross and in doing so intersect, challenge and shape one another. To take economic examples, transnational connections provide some migrants with access to capitalisation. But for other migrants their embeddedness in more than one society is a financial constraint, as the payment of remittances can be both. Shape the resources available to different groups and individuals as they become dynamics, too, shape the different strategies available to migrants in negotiating transnational lives and the meanings given to inclusion in more than one society. The inflections towards Australia allows for one set of strategies, while the politics of race in the suburb suggested another. These issues are explored in this paper drawing on interviews and documentary sources from Footscray.

RC29-504.5

OKESHOLA, FOLASHADE BOSEEDE* (Ahmadu Bello University, shadeoyz@yahoo.com)


OKESHOLA B. Folashade AND MAMMAN A. James DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AHAADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA NIGERIA shadeoyz@yahoo.com ABSTRACT

This study assesses the perception of security operatives on the challenges they face as security operatives in the fight against corruption in Nigeria. The study adopted both primary and secondary sources of data collection. Primary sources are observations of security operatives at security checkpoints, questionnaires were distributed to 120 security operatives in Kaduna metropolis and 6 in-depth interviews were conducted with key informants. For secondary source, data was retrieved from Security Operatives Disciplinary Records on corrupt practices emanating from complaints lodged against them by victims (members of the public) or caught by officers /colleagues while on visiting or visiting rounds to assess performance. Findings show that causes of corruption among security operatives includes over-centrality of authority within operatives structure, recruitment based on personal character, poor salary, worker turnover, and lack of good pension scheme. However, some of the challenges facing security operatives as found in the study is that the general public initiate corruption, bringing returns by junior officers, victimization by very important personalities, and lack of a singular economic logic to the formation of these patterns but rather a number of regional factors at play. These issues are explored in this paper drawing on an analysis of the different categories of temporary migration in Australia.

RC15-259.2

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What Is Diagnosis? : Medicalization of the Children with Developmental Care Needs in Medical Checkups and Preschools in Japan

Background: A nationwide study reported that 6.3% of normal class students seemedly had developmental disorders. These students or children in Japan called as “kininaru-kodomo” or children with special care needs. However, there is no definite concept of children with special care needs. Therefore, this relation-ship with professionals and non-professionals is ambiguous according to the professionals’ viewpoints. This study explores its definition through the hybrid model of concept development.

Methods: The hybrid model is composed of a combination of literature review, fieldwork and analysis. The databases Japan Medical Abstracts Society (1983-2001) showed how debt problems start to accumulate and what kind of specific debt problems young people will be analyzed in this paper. The data was gathered by using the official debt enforcement register of the Finnish Legal register center (on debt collection rulings, fines and other sanctions). The analysis of this register-based data concentrated on showing how debt problems start to accumulate and what kind of specific debt problems young people are facing. Socio-demographic background is taken into consideration in the analysis. Our results show the debt problems of minors under 18 years of age result mostly from fines or other sanctions imposed upon them by public agencies, or because of their parents. Approximately at the age of 18, the debt problems increase dramatically and involve most importantly debts from consuming. Registered payment defaults by young people have been increasing in recent years in Finland. Instant loans with high interest are one major source eventual escalation of debt problems, and new concerns have arisen on unpaid fines. Finnish young people seem to gain weight through economic independency, but at the same time they have to balance the financial risks they are taking. Since most of the young people and young adults study until their mid-twenties, youth in Finland are placed in a waiting period between youth and adulthood. The current economic crisis in Europe has intensified the risky outcomes of this age of transition.
RC15-276.3

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Patriarchal and Medical Discourses Shaping HIV/AIDS-Related Stigma and Its Management in Turkey

The paper explores the discursive formation of HIV/AIDS-related stigma and its management by people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Turkey. Based on biographical narratives of 24 PLHIV, semi-structured interviews with 32 key informants, participant observation in PLHIV networks and documentary analysis, the paper focuses on the role of medical and patriarchal discourses in shaping HIV/AIDS-related stigma at the state and societal levels and highlights the implications of stigma on PLHIV's agency in shaping the physical, emotional and social aspects of living with HIV in Turkey. The findings are overviewed in two sub-sections:

First, I identify the two conflicting discourses around HIV/AIDS in Turkey: 'cultural immunity' and 'rights-based' discourses, at the state and civil society levels, respectively. Here I investigate the role of medical profession and of patriarchy in the formation of these discourses in relation to the socio-political context of Turkey, particularly referring to the perceptions about sexuality, 'modernisation' and religious discourses.

Secondly, I focus on the ways in which PLHIV understand, reframe and challenge stigma on an individual and collective levels. I focus on family and healthcare as the main institutions where the context-specific ways in which HIV/AIDS-related stigma interferes with the formation and management of HIV-positive identities. Participants' reconstructions of HIV through narratives of 'injustice' and 'neglect' are shown, to address the links between the subjective understanding of and resistance to HIV/AIDS-related stigma and the overarching discourses shaping stigma.

The paper aims at contributing to further understandings of HIV-related stigma by focusing on the power relations in the formation of stigma from a discursive and intersectional approach, by exploring the understandings of stigma from the perspective of the stigmatized, with a specific focus on the agency of PLHIV in negotiating and challenging stigma and by offering data from a cultural and geographical setting which remains under-researched.

RC38-646.6

OKTEM, PINAR* (independent researcher, pinaroktem@gmail.com)

Reconstructions of HIV and Its Stigma through Biographical Narratives of People Living with HIV in Turkey

The paper aims at exploring the subjective perception of living with HIV and its stigma through the biographical narratives of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Turkey. Primary data were generated with 24 PLHIV, following biographical narrative Interpretive Method (BNIM) and with 32 key informants, including doctors and civil society workers providing services to PLHIV.

Biographical narratives of PLHIV are analysed to understand the implications of the discursive structures around HIV/AIDS in Turkey for PLHIV's construction of social identities. The analysis is guided by the literature on illness narratives for the identification of narrative forms and by an intersectional approach for the identification of power structures that combine with HIV-stigma.

PLHIV's biographical narratives demonstrated the ways in which the meaning of HIV/AIDS and its stigma is being reconstructed through PLHIV's interactions with healthcare professionals, with civil society workers in peer-counselling services and with the overarching concept of 'the state'. The paper focuses on three types of narratives, with respect to these three milieus: Narratives of 'uncertainties and distrust in medical profession', the 'positive reconstruction of being HIV-positive' and the narratives of 'injustice and neglect' reflecting a politicised illness identity.

Finally, the implications of the above-mentioned narrative reconstructions of HIV on the social identities of HIV-positive individuals are pointed out: A reconstruction of illness detached from fear and self-blame is framed through support networks. However, the potential empowering effect of this perception of illness is hindered by the stigmatising practices faced in healthcare settings and by the perceived denial and inaction at the state level.
eastern dialect speaking region of Japan and the latter in the western. My ongoing variationist analysis on the negation system in Japanese spoken in Mexico City reveals that both the Founder Principle (Mufwene 1996) and Dialects in Contact (Trudgill 1968) helped account for the negation system in this diaspora variety of Japanese.

References

**RC43-719.7**

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**Edgewise Community: Real Estate and Asian Settlers in Tokyo**

After the latter half of the 1980’s the number of Asian people has increased as “new comer” in the inner area of big cities. As more than 25 years have passed since then, a question appeared if there was an appropriate term which expressed the situation of the community. In this paper, two area in Tokyo: Ikebukuro and Shin Okubo, are examined as case studies, and they are called “edge-wised community.” Edge-wised community is a community which has plural cultural basis, in which there exists a system designed from the bottom, and in which there exists a circuit which makes the system function.

This paper consists of the research regarding the foreign residents’ motives in acquiring the housing and in having relationship with the network and other surroundings. Especially focusing on the function of housing land and building dealers in the ethnic community, the actual condition for foreign residents to purchase the housing is clarified.

Focusing on the above mentioned two themes, this paper aims at the structural understanding at the mezzo-level of the society. According to Hughes(1931): Chicago School third term, in his research of “Chicago real estate Board” housing land and building dealers are classified in five groups. In this report, combining both Hugh’s classification and the reporter’s classification of the number of renewal times of license of housing land and building dealers, characteristics of gate keepers are clarified. There, the phenomenon of circuit-izing between “cooperative channel” and foreign customers is seen.

Then, what promoted foreign residents to acquire residence? In addition to “cooperative channel” centering housing land and building dealers in “edge-wised community,” improvement in the civility in foreign residents is thought to be a factor. In this regard, the actual condition is reported referring to the case studies of Ikebukuro and Okubo.

**RC15-268.3**

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**The Medicalization of “Depression” Across the Globe**

Recent decades have witnessed an increased reliance on the American approach to mental illness as a global script. These definitions of and treatment responses for mental health problems have been transmitted despite classic and new concerns from consumers, professionals, and scientists about the categorical manner in which individuals across societies, construct the set of symptoms that are used in formal psychiatric diagnoses of depression. Specifically, this question of global medicalization raises issues of how individuals label problems of living and what adaptations they report as underlying the problems. Drawing from the “layers of belief” concept, we examine the multiplicity of attributions and labels that individuals across 17 societies assign to a scenario meeting DSM-IV criteria for an “official” diagnosis of depression. These include social, biological and moral causes; and, designations of physical or mental illness or “the ups-and-downs of life”. Here, we directly address the global spread of the medicalization of depression among the public in 17 societies as diverse as Brazil, South Africa, Germany, China, Iceland, and the United States. This is particularly important as more recent insights from medicalization in social context highlight consumers as one of the major engine of medicalization within and across societies. Our findings indicate that there is a great cross-national variation in the medicalization of depression, yet a significant proportion of the public in all societies relies on Western scripts when formulating their ideas about what depression is and what should be done about it.

**RC15-259.3**

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“Cultural Toolboxes” of Mental Health Care: Depression and Public Construction of the Set of Appropriate Responses in 17 Countries

Central to understanding illness behavior is an understanding of how the public constructs what constitutes an illness and what are appropriate responses to potential illnesses. However, we know little about these cultural toolboxes of scripts, schemas and hallmarks for depression. Here we ask: How do individuals construct the meaning and response to a set of behaviors that are consistent with DSM-IV diagnoses of major depression? And, how do individuals’ past experiences with mental health problems shape these patterns? Using data from the Stigma in Global Context – Mental Health Study (SGC-MHS), we examine how medical constructs what constitutes an illness and what are appropriate responses to potential illnesses. We have constructed a model that links individuals’ past experiences with depression to the specific attributional schema that they generate for the vignette. These attributions are used to construct a meaning of depression, and are subsequently used to guide an appropriate response to the vignette. These patterns are then compared across countries and across different phases of illness behavior. The study reveals that both the Founder Principle (Mufwene 1996) and Dialects in Contact (Trudgill 1968) helped account for the negation system in this diaspora variety of Japanese.

**RC43-721.3**

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**Housing Well Being and Social Inequality in Europe: A Comparative Analysis**

Two phenomena characterize, in a seeming contradiction, housing conditions in Europe over the last three decades: on the one hand there has been an extension of home ownership and the spread of a high standard of living, on the other hand there has been an increase in housing costs and social inequality. Although these two at face value may pertain to the crisis of homeownership, maintaining a home has continued to rise and cannot only jeopardize housing security and quality, but can also stand in the way of life projects.

The paradox is that home ownership does not exclude housing deprivation. The hypothesis is that household’s social class plays a role in enabling owners to combine home ownership and well-being.

On the basis of Eu-Silc (European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) data a comparative analysis is carried out about housing conditions in European countries by focusing on social class. This perspective provides further insights about the divergences/convergences hypothesis stemming from the analysis of trends of living/housing conditions throughout Europe.

To support this claim, two main dimensions of housing inequality are identified: tenure and housing well-being. A micro level data analysis is performed, in order to take account of individual’s family costs related to maintenance of ownership in settings and in periods (such as the present day) of rising housing prices and income resources that decrease in terms of amount and stability. The aim is to demonstrate that, despite differences in well-being in Europe between owners and non-owners (on the average the firsts are better off), home owners can be regarded as a privileged category per se. Italy represents a paradigmatic case in this respect: a longitudinal analysis (2005-2012) will be provided to investigate the crisis effect on facing housing costs.

**RC21-361.6**

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**Social Mix in Deprived Areas: A Solution to What?**

Social Mix in deprived areas: a solution to what?

The research study refers to the results of a housing mix policy in Turin (Italy) based on the correlation of the real estate complexes built at the time of the 2006 Winter Olympic Games into introducing a housing mix in cities and aimed at creating a housing mix capable of generating a social mix.

Social mix policies put together two main approaches to urban/housing policies: the people based (addressed to empowering and supporting people in their crucial life-housing transitions); area based (addressed to improving physical and social infrastructures of the neighborhood). The policymakers’ expectations about mixed districts can be listed in four points: 1) providing opportunities for housing career in district since it gives residents the possibility to move to better, more expensive and even owner-occupied dwellings; 2) improving social contacts and social cohesion, since mixed districts are supposed to foster contacts between different groups of people and through that enhancing social cohesion; 3) increasing social capital since mixed neighborhoods should developed bridging, reciprocity, norms and trust; 4) providing positive role models especially to lower strata, reducing crime, low education achievements, poor health and unemployment – starting from those expected results, hypothesis and outcomes of this specific attempt have been investigated. In the observed neighborhood social mix has not produced all the hoped-for effects. The greatest benefits have been
in limiting the negative effects. The effects as regards developing resources have been more disappointing, both at the neighborhood level and in terms of interaction. It is possible that these latter effects need more time to make themselves felt. Or, perhaps, social mix is at most effective to curb vicious circles, but not to be “automatically” a source of virtuous circle.

RC51-826.1

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Representations of the Social in Digitalized [and Cyber] Domains of the Non-Dedicated

The paper is a part of the Author’s project focused on creating new kinds of the natural by the social. The main thesis is that the social creates autonomy of the natural. Communication is abounding with symbolisations enough to force out traditional perception of the natural as something external. Civilization and culture are abounding with symbolizations enough to construct the autonomous natural. Up-to-date culture is dominated by hermeneutics, re-creations, and re-productions of achievements. It is not only a testimony of civilizational crises shaped with up-to-date popular discourses but also it shows that the social is autonomous because it exists as something creating nothing new.

The Author analyses prefaces of constructing the natural as representations of the social. Thus, one autonomizes an autonomous domain of the social because it does not create the dedicated. The dedicated has been a kind of exaggeration, exemplification, and preservation of meanings. Creating—the natural individual human beings are not referred to any non-verbatim external. Physical, digital, and cyber acts of creation of the natural are representations of the social and they are not participating in something given as unknown. In other words, acts of [self–]luncovering are connected with acts of [self–]creation of social subjects. The Author argues that there is a transitory/preparatory stage of the social being dominated/occupied by new digital skills and possibilities. The beginning of the next stage will be followed by rejection of the dedicated and it will be directed towards constructions of the natural. An individual human beings become autonomous—as non-dedicated subjects of the social. The up-to-date social accepts huge number of homogenous variants, the future social will expand its cyber heterogeneity as the natural. The consciousness introduces itself as the natural. New kinds of cognitive and non-dedicated absorption will re-define—but without reference to ethics—Socrates’ cognitive valuation. The subject is the reason.

JS-33.5

OLCON-KUBICKA, MARTA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, martalolson@gmail.com)

Handling Money in Close Relationships in Young Family Households in Poland

The paper discusses the monetary practices in close relationships in young family households in Poland and shows mutual influence of life and economic strategies made by young Poles who consider the “free market generation.” Young adults (18-35) who were growing up in the socio-economic reality after the transformation of 1989, are now in crucial age for making a wide range of life and economic choices. This generation is interesting as undergoing the transformation of models of family life, the process of individualization, and a shift in family roles. They develop new habits regarding money and consumption, and are subject to new kinds of risks and uncertainties.

In order to show the social context in which young family households’ monetary practices are problematized and represented the paper uses the qualitative content analysis of the internet message boards. Discourse analysis is focused on reconstruction of underlying assumptions (“common knowledge” and “taken-for-granted” issues) about money in young family households and on identification of language patterns related to the issue.

The research has identified money and “monetary rules” as one of the most discussed problems in the household. Young people have serious doubts about money decision making and money in a relationship is a fodder for ongoing moral and economic reasoning. Examples of such problems are: Should childcare be provided by a grandmother be rewarded financially by her daughter working full-time? How many bank accounts should a cohabiting couple open: one that is shared, two where each has a separate one, or three where each has a separate one and there is an additional one for household expenses? With a wide range of existing patterns related to the monetary practices in young family households the paper focuses on the process of rules establishing in the making.

RC12-229.3

OLESEN, ANNETTE* (University of Southern Denmark, ool@sam.sdu.dk)

Ex-Prisoners Debt: An Indirect Criminal Risk Factor

Studies of criminal risk factors illustrate that the ex-prisoners, who successfully stay employed or begin an education, are less likely to find their way back on a criminal path. However, the aforementioned preventive factors of criminal relapse become less effective due to the ex-prisoners debt. According to the Danish Administration of Justice Act, the state has a right of recourse against criminal offenders to recover legal costs (expenses to defense lawyers, DNA-tests, technical and accou...
itself when policemen and staff members of the Tax Authority e.g. execute visita-
tions and confiscations, tries to levy distress and conduct stop-and-search zones in-
high-risk areas.

RC48-794.1

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Social Movements and Transnationality: A Conceptual Discussion

In June 2009 a short grainy video shocked people all over the world. The video, recorded by a bystander, showed a young Iranian woman, Neda Agha Soltan, dy-
ing from a gunshot inflicted by a regime related shooter during protests against the
fraudulent Iranian presidential election. Neda almost instantly became a transnational injustice symbol representing the unjust nature of the Iranian re-
gime. The case of Neda is interesting for social movement scholars for a variety of
reasons, including the role of new media and the power of photography and
citizen journalism (Olesen, forthcoming).

The present paper, however, employs the case to ask a range of conceptu-
al as well as methodological questions about the transnationality of transnation-
al movements. Because while Neda’s televised death, motivated various activist
organizations and interest organizations to act and criticize the Iranian regime,
the activities around the Neda injustice symbol was much broader. Apart from
activists, three categories of actors in particular were vociferous and active: poli-
ticians/political parties, media, and networked citizens all expressed outrage and
demanded action on the basis of the Neda case.

This propels us to ask how we can best conceptualize the activities surrounding
Neda’s death. Was it a transnational social movement – or something else? In the
paper I argue that it was in fact a social movement. Accordingly, I contend that the
activities around the Neda injustice symbol was much broader. Apart from
activists, three categories of actors in particular were vociferous and active: poli-
ticians/political parties, media, and networked citizens all expressed outrage and
demanded action on the basis of the Neda case.

It is a complex task to understand social move-
ments may be especially pertinent in a transnational context where information
circulates rapidly and where actors are increasingly networked, connected, and
visible and able to engage in numerous and often different political issues at the
same time.

RC12-218.2

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On Policy-Making and Legitimation of the Law in Contemporary Pluralistic Society

The paper’s aim is to discuss the substantive dimension, quality and content of
current law-policy making and socio-legal legitimisation of law in present-day
highly mobile, complex, multiethnic society. A special focus will be devoted on the
coagulation of the episcopal crisis of formal-official State-nation law and the
rising differ-
entiation of social and legal sub-systems. Most relevant problematic variables
related to alienation value-oriented identity patterns and interests will be con-
sidered. The quest for new models of citizenship and representativeness related to
the search for participatory rituals and institutional ceremonial events and
high-tech interactions will be analysed also in relation to their current reliability
and accountability.

RC15-267.1

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TOGNETTI, MARA (University of Milan-Bicocca.)

Economic Crisis and Health Inequalities in Italy

In recent years Italy has been hit by a severe crisis, not only economically, with
worrying consequences on the health of its citizens. In fact, the current economic
situation threatens to undermine all dimensions of well-being of a population.
The situation is still ongoing, the timing and outcome is impossible to predict, but
that poses huge questions for those who deal with health and health planning.

A preliminary analysis of the international literature (Anderson, 2012; Binkin
et al., 2010; Cylus et al., 2012; Artazcoz et al., 2004) and data made it possible
to substantiate the effects of unemployment and increasing poverty on health
inequalities.

In this paper we will try to verify the consequences of the economic crisis on health
in Italy, what is the state of health inequalities and what are the risk factors for
proximal (material, psychosocial, occupational, environmental and behavioral),
most affected by the economic situation.

Using data by “Health for All Italy” we will rebuild the health status of the Italian
population in the last 10 years to demonstrate the changes and estimate the con-
sequences of the current crisis, and increase social inequalities.

In time of crisis it is even more necessary to ensure access to health services,
especially to the weaker member of society, since the health needs may grow
rapidly. Moreover, given the particular situation and configuration of Italy will
place the focus on geographical differences between the north and south of the
country.

The first results show that, indeed, in recent years are increasing cases of sui-
cide and depression, and all diseases related to the area of mental health (Costa
et al., 2012). Health outcomes that are affected by an economic crisis ranging
from subjective health, physical health, mental health and may very in relation to
socioeconomic status and place of residence.

RC32-545.4

OLIVEIRA DIAS, PATRICIA** (PUC-RS, rappatirom@gmail.com)

Generational Change and Persistence: Gender Equality in the Life Course of Low-Income Brazilian Women

Social, economic and political changes in the Brazilian society since redemoc-
ratization have strongly impacted relational and material conditions of low-class
families. Acute transformations took place especially in the realms of mother-
role participation and the labor market, division of domestic labor and
domestic violence throughout the last decades, as reflected in the life course of
women. This paper presents results from qualitative research with two or three
generations of women in urban, low-class families in Brazil. The interviews were
conducted with several families as part of two research projects in recent years.

The reconstruction of women’s life stories and biographical self-presentations
will highlight the reproduction or transformation of social patterns against the
backdrop of new socioeconomic configurations and social policies. This recon-
struction will trace, on the one hand, the changes in the perception of women’s
role and its familial as it relates to gender equality. On the other hand, it will
be discussed how women experience their embeddedness in family structures as
influencing decisions on migration, access to labor market and to education.

For that, the life paths of two or three generations of women from large cities
in Southeast-Brazil will be presented. The analysis of the narrative interviews, fol-
lowing the reflexive-reconstructive biographical method, focuses on how the in-
terviewed women define their life course between opportunities and constraints.
This is seen in close relation with the social developments taking place around
the subjects, as postulated by the biographical policy analysis. The research results
can also cast a light on different patterns of generational intercontingency found
in the same social milieu.

RC36-620.4

OLIVEIRA NASCIMENTO TEIXEIRA, MARIANA** (Univsidade Estadual de Campinas, mariana.on.teixeira@gmail.com)

The Experience of Disrespect and the Genesis of the Recognition Paradigm: Empirical Research and Normative Philosophy in Axel
Honneth’s Critical Theory

Together with Charles Taylor, Axel Honneth is among the most important pro-
ponents of a theoretical paradigm for the social sciences centered on the idea
of “recognition.” This notion has, of course, entirely different meanings in the vari-
ous contexts in which it is called upon. In Honneth’s specific case, it is of decisive
importance the fact that his theorizations around the centrality of recognition
relations for human self-realization are rooted precisely in the negative expe-
riences of denial of recognition: disrespect or misrecognition. Despite the more
than twenty years that separate us from the publication of Honneth’s Struggle for
Recognition, however, it seems that the theoretical genesis of this important book
has not yet been grasped in its full potential for understanding today’s modern
societies and for a revitalization of the social sciences in general, and of Critical
Theory in particular. This is due, as I see it, to the misreading of Honneth’s works
as much as to the author’s insistence on making the philosophical work of Hegel
the logical point of departure of his theory.

In this presentation, I intend to cast light on other motives that animated
the formulation of this recognition-theoretical critical model, aside from the Hege-
lian works from the period of Jena: namely, the sociological and historiographical
studies that convinced Honneth of the undeniable moral character of social strug-
gles, that is, the American and especially British Quakers. The reconstruction of
the Weimar Class-
s that flourished in the 1980s. This influence reveal a closer relation between
Honneth’s work and empirical social research than is made visible in his books. I
argue, finally, that this connection is a most fruitful one and that Honneth, howev-
her, partially abandons it in his recent works – despite its precise meta-theoretical
formulation under the name of “normative reconstruction” in his latest book, Das
Recht der Freiheit (2011).

RC55-884.5

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VIDU, ANA (University of Barcelona)

Indicators for the Social Impact of Social Sciences and Humanities Research: The FP7 IMPACT-EV Project

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
There is a big concern in the international scientific community to guarantee that Social Sciences and Humanities research (hereafter SSH) has a social impact in relation to the major concerns shared by all its citizens. This is in fact a key goal of all SSH research, on the one hand, because citizens and politicians are interested in research outcomes which serve to improve society, and on the other hand, because the creation of SSH knowledge will be appreciated and maintained if it is relevant for society, and not only for researchers. Nonetheless, these impacts have been recently been critically contested. Lack of adequate tools for comprehensively assessing impact, particularly concerning social impact, and indicators of poor research outcomes in SSH research has been the object of concern for the European Commission, and it is being discussed today in academic forums. In that frame the IMPACT-EV project has been selected by the 7th Research Framework Programme of the European Commission to develop a permanent system of selection, monitoring, evaluation (ex-ante, in itere and ex-post) and comparison of the impacts from SSH research, taking into account the large quantitative and qualitative evaluation tools, identifying new ways of implementing them and exploring new standards and indicators that complement existing impact assessment processes. As special attention will be paid to the analysis of social impact of SSH research, the IMPACT-EV project will analyse and systematize indicators for both ex-ante and ex-post evaluation of the social impact of SSH research. In this paper, first results of the IMPACT-EV project will be presented to an international audience.

OLIVIER, GUADALUPE* (Universidad Pedagógica Nacional-Mexico, marioa969@yahoo.com.mx)
TAMAYO, SERGIO (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)
The Student Movement in the (Mexican) Democratic Process

Recent waves of global movements agree, among others, on three demands: to abandon neoliberal policies, media democratization, and advance the public nature of education. Mexican student movement is part of this trend.

In the democratic transition –from a seven decades hegemonic party rule to a right wing government– Mexican citizens believed that the presidential alternation, reached in 2000, would be the alternative to authoritarianism and for an institutional renewal. However, the young democracy was soon eroded with electoral frauds and social unrests. 2012 elections erased any possibility of improvement, when the old party burst with renewed signs of corporatism and complicity with the media.

In this context, neoliberal education policies fragmented the youth access to higher education. The expansion of the private sector in this field was the cornerstone of social polarization, because it deepened inequalities both in opportunities for access to education and the struggle for democracy. Part of the explanation is a differential educational discourse, between public and private. This makes perceptions on democracy and social justice impact contradictory the identity of student groups.

Thus, in the middle of the election campaign the student movement “yoSoy132” emerged. It claimed the defense of democracy and faced the position of the old–regime candidate, due to his intrinsic web of complicity. The movement, originated in private universities and extended to the public, could articulate a discourse of social justice and democratic liberties: radical transformation of mass media, for better education and against neoliberal economic model. It was expressed in a wide repertoire of demonstrations, rallies and parallel networks with working and middle classes.

The differential impact of this movement on the national politics and media democratization, based on the previously discussed, is in the present debate contradictory. These are the aspects that will be developed in this paper.

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TRYGG SOLBERG, MARIANNE (Department of nursing science, Medical faculty, University of Oslo)
Distributed Expertise and Professional Collaboration: Recognizing Relational Interdependence in Healthcare

Background
Healthcare work in the context of the hospital is characterized by the need for collaboration. There are several reasons why this is the case; for example that the economical issues involved in modern diagnostic and therapeutic practices require highly specialized services as well as health professionals with a multitude of expert knowledge. Bringing this knowledge together in every instance of patient care requires, amongst other things, that individual professionals acknowledge the mutual dependencies and collaborative needs that arise from the distributed nature of expertise in clinical settings. However, professional cultures, hierarchical relations and differences in communication practices may give rise to inequalities in the recognition of expertise and hamper the open exchange of knowledge in decision-making processes.

Study and methods
The paper is based on two separate studies of professional work in hospitals. The studies were carried out using a qualitative design. Data were collected by participant observations as well as by individual and focus group interviews with doctors and nurses. The professional groups were interviewed separately, and the nurses interviewed more times than doctors partly because of the high number of nurses to doctors.

Outline of paper presentation
The purpose of the presentation is to describe how different modes of expert knowledge gives rise to relational interdependence between doctors and nurses, using the management of oxygen therapy and mechanical ventilation of preterm newborns as illustrative cases. Based on findings from the studies, questions to be discussed are: how is the collaborative relationship experienced and performed by the two professional groups and what determines the exchange of knowledge between nurses and doctors in concrete clinical situations? The discussion is informed by a theoretical framework that captures the relational aspects of professional work performance.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
TG03-938.3
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This paper is premised on the nomination of 17 council chairsmen (not Chair-women) by Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) for November 2, 2013 local council election in Enugu State. The issue of underrepresentation of certain groups, particularly women, brings to fore the contradiction of the party’s policy of equitable representation of women in party organs by using affirmative action of at least 35% of women. The claim to be a democratic nation cannot be sustained when political parties are not inclusive over a large spectrum of Yorubaland by the end of the 19th Century. Ibadan developed a unique patronage structure based on the babaogun clientelistic system. The babaogun system entailed a network of military warlords who had clients who provided military and civil services in exchange for protection. Indirect rule introduced by the British integrated the babaogun system into governance, equipping the chiefs with economic and coercive powers, which of course sustained a transformed clientelistic system that was only subverted by the educated elite by the 1950s in preparation for independence. Hence the foundations of contemporary patronage system in Ibadan in particular and Nigeria in general are deeply rooted in the political economy of colonial patronage and superceeding neo-colonial system. Using archival and ethnographic methods, this paper provides the context of patronage in Ibadan in pre-colonial and colonial eras.

WGO2-897.13
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Patronage in Pre-Colonial and Colonial Ibadan, Nigeria

This paper conducts a comparative analysis of patronage in pre-colonial and colonial Ibadan, Nigeria. Starting up first as a camp of marauders and later a military settlement after the collapse of the Oyo Empire, Ibadan thereafter emerged a military entity over a large spectrum of Yorubaland by the end of the 19th Century. Ibadan developed a unique patronage structure based on the babaogun clientelistic system. The babaogun system entailed a network of military warlords who had clients who provided military and civil services in exchange for protection. Indirect rule introduced by the British integrated the babaogun system into governance, equipping the chiefs with economic and coercive powers, which of course sustained a transformed clientelistic system that was only subverted by the educated elite by the 1950s in preparation for independence. Hence the foundations of contemporary patronage system in Ibadan in particular and Nigeria in general are deeply rooted in the political economy of colonial patronage and superceeding neo-colonial system. Using archival and ethnographic methods, this paper provides the context of patronage in Ibadan in pre-colonial and colonial eras.

RC19-333.6
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Interrogating Social Inclusion: Preliminary Notes on Micro-Credit Institutions and the Quality of Living in South Africa

The notion of social exclusion has featured prominently in poverty and social reproduction discourses. Perhaps there is a sense that its obverse, social inclusion could ameliorate the deprived conditions and improve the quality of living of the excluded. However, the notion of 'unfavorable inclusion' suggests that inclusion does not necessarily translate into an improved quality of living. Therefore, there seems to be a skewness of emphases on employment as important for inclusion and improving the quality of living of the included. This thinking has led to the neglect of other institutional structures that may be imperative for the quality of living of certain categories of people within a society. This paper looks at the implications of the activities of micro-credit institutions as a mechanism of deprivation, even when people are included in the form of being actively employed. In fact, employment has become a conveyor belt that drives people to these institutions even when people are included in the form of being actively employed. In this context, even when people are included in the form of being actively employed, the function of social policy transcend the limitations of social exclusion and inclusion debate.

RC06-121.14
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The “Romantic Love” of Young Adults in Japan

Since the 1980s, the late marriage and non-marriage action has become remarkable and decrease-in-the-birthrate problem has started gaining people’s attention in Japan. In these social backgrounds, the importance of research on ‘romantic love’ with sovereignty was also started recognizing. However, the study accumulations of “romantic love” are still not enough in the area of family sociology. This study aims to consider how young adults in Japan meaning their “romantic love” by focusing on their rhetoric and gender perspective. The research data are based on 4 group discussions and 4 semi-structured interviews with heterosexual sexual single men and woman, born in 1983 to 1993. Each group is divided by social positions such as students, company employees and gender. Using these data, I found that Japanese young adults tie the construal relationship by declaration and whether they are dating officially or not is quite important to have sex because it can be the permission, which shows their sexual relationships are quite right socially. Moreover, the analysis proves that there are not big differences about sexual behavior by gender; however, it shows that there are some differences in awareness of the marriage and “romantic love” by gender. Especially, women group members tend to set the time limit to 30 years old to get marriage and to think that they should date for as long as they feel they are wasting time. However, from the narratives of survey respondents, it suggests conditions required for marriage and conditions required for romantic love are ambivalence. In Japan where a modern family ideology and a love marriage ideology are left firmly, it could make not only marriage but also “romantic love” difficult.

RC24-437.6
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Transformation of Framings of Seafood Sustainability Certification Schemes

International sustainability certification schemes have been widely accepted at industries and markets partially because of their common basic structure represented by transparency, science-based measurable standards, and third-party auditing. In result such certification schemes provide alternative regulatory mechanisms beyond borders depending on types of commodities targeted. Particularly certification schemes dealing with seafood, both wild and farmed, have been showing great expansion in the world. As they come to the fore, the number of research pointing out their shortcomings also increases.

While maintaining common basic principles of third-party certifications firmly for the purpose, the framings of each scheme shows gradual transformation corresponding to criticisms. Drawing on three different international seafood certification schemes namely Naturalureland’s organic seafood, Marine Stewardship Council and Aquaculture Stewardship Council, this paper analyzes the transformation of framing of seafood certification schemes in which each scheme integrates knowledge other than scientific ones into standards and structure of scheme. In other words, it is a new function in certification framing to achieve fine balance between credibility and critical mass.

JS-88.4
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Comparative Sociology of 11 to 18 Examinations in Thailand, England, and Japan

This paper proposes a comparison of 11 to 18 examinations and the changes they have undergone in Thailand, England, and Japan. This has valuable significance as a focus of Comparative Sociology; this series of examinations has had common and persistent importance in various societies, which makes them an appropriate frame of reference for comparison.

The first objective of this paper is to demonstrate, by using the socio-cultural network concept, that there are profound similarities and differences in the changes in 11 to 18 examinations in these areas. These results will reveal a process that have not been detected by previous single-case studies.

The second objective of this paper is to propose methodological innovations for Comparative Sociology. It combines qualitative and quantitative methods, not by simple mixture but by close connection. Through this innovation, the Comparative Sociology of 11 to 18 examinations will serve as a way to resolve the eternal tension that sociologists face between science and literature.

RC26-459.3
ONDA, MORIO* (Ryutsu Keizai University, morio.onda@nifty.com)

Reconstructing Sustainable Communities through Mutual Help Networks in East Asia: A Comparison of Mutual Help Networks in Japan, South Korea and China

One way that man has maintained society throughout history is through networks of mutual help. The purpose of this paper is to show that such traditional mutual help persists in East Asia, but has been transformed in the transition to modernity and has contributed to the development of both South Korean and Chinese modern society. Mutual help in these two societies is compared with the already well-studied Japanese case. The phenomenon is divided into three categories. One is reciprocity in helping to plant rice and re-roof houses by exchanging labor. The second is redistribution. In exchange for the right to get foods from a common store, local people have the obligation to maintain a common pool of resources. Finally, unidirectional help refers to support in funeral and wedding
cere monies requiring no monetary exchange. While the traditional forms of these customs have almost disappeared from modern life, they can still be clearly identified in all three societies. This paper reports the results of an interview survey and fact-finding fieldwork of South Korean and Chinese contemporary mutual help and shows that systems of mutual help arising from indigenous conditions have continued to contribute to sustainable communities in the evolution toward full modernity. The paper concludes that modern societies might do well to take note of such mutual help networks and incorporate them into official strategies as they search for solutions to both public and private social problems raised by the reconstructing of communities in East Asia.

JS-60.6
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DURAK, DEMET GUL (Mugla Endustri Meslek Lisesi, (Mugla Vocational High School)

Life Experiences of the Children of Marmara Earthquake and Adults of Today: An Example from Adapazarı

Study will be focusing on the impact of disasters to the life experiences of adults of today but who were the children at the time of Marmara earthquake in 1999. There are inadequate number of studies basing on merely findings which were derived from children of disaster periods. The coexisted studies reveals that there are differences in the impacts of disasters on children in disaster processes. Sur- vival rates of children according age, gender and accumulated disaster culture may differ according to different factors (cultural, economic, social, political etc.) This study aims to find out post earthquake impact of disaster on children up to their adult ages. Methodologically study bases on a field work which will be conducted on a student group of a primary and secondary school teacher's classes at the time of Marmara earthquakes in 1999. Students will be traced 14 years after through snowball sampling in the Adapazarı, Turkey in 2013.

The data will be derived from questionnaires, interviews and video records. Literature reviews and visual data analysis will be used. Qualitative and quantitative approaches will be used together in triangulation. SPSS program will be used for quantitative analyses.

The findings will be presented within comparative perspective, through references to findings from coexisted studies and examples from the world. The study will be consisted of five main parts: namely introduction, methodol- ogy, review of coexisted studies, findings and conclusions.

RC24-436.4
ONER, ILKNUR* (Firat University, ihgmovi@yahoo.com)

The Second Group of Keban Dam Studies in Upper Part of Fırat Basin

The first group of the Keban Dam studies were carried on rural and urban areas in many fields in relation to construction process of the dam, resettlement process and later on similar to many projects in the world. However, there are not going high dam projects in many countries on the neck of many rivers and river basins. Kariba, Aswan, James Bay I-II, Three Georges, Hoover and Keban are known examples. The lower-upper parts of dams and themselves are still focus of future development projects. Therefore second, third and many more studies can be named in relation to known dams.

Initial studies were focusing on the construction of dams. Their human and environmental issues such as power, equality, aging and right issues, recognition of upper-lower and dam areas; short, medium and long term impacts have become visible in time. However studies are not enough yet to see all or policies not powerful enough to encounter all findings from the fields (human and nature).

This study consisted on four sections. The first section will be revealing introductory knowledge on a necessity of an approach to merge lower, upper and dam areas inclusive of collaboration of all scientific areas without isolating local issues. The second section introduces methodological foundations of the study. The discussion will be the third section. This will be based on three pillars: Findings from the known high dam projects from the world; general evaluation of the Keban Dam Project And recent developments, rural-urban and environmental policies in the upper part of the Keban dam and upper part of the Fırat Basin. The findings will be discussed separately. A special attention will be given to the idealized natural areas (by public-by law) and changes in them. The last section consisted of conclusion and recommendations.

RC30-518.2
ONO, KEISHI* (National Institute for Defense Studies, ono-ke@nids.go.jp)
YOSHIKUNI, NOZOMU (Japan Ground Self-Defense Force)
SAKAGUCHI, DAISAKU (National Defense Academy, Japan)
NEWSHAM, GRANT (Japan Forum for Strategic Studies)
ELDRIDGE, ROBERT (US Marine Corps, Okinawa)

International / Military-Public-Private Cooperation in Disaster Relief | Lessons Learned from Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011

The Great East Japan Earthquake which occurred on March 11, 2011 was a complex disaster including the massive earthquake, enormous tsunami and large-scale radiation leaks from the Fukushima nuclear power plant. It was the one of the most serious natural or man-made disasters in the history of Japan.

On the occasion of this tragic disaster, various military, public and private ac- tors from inside and outside of Japan were engaged in disaster relief. These in- ternational/military-public-private actors conducted various activities and made remarkable accomplishments. However, we noted that numerous survivors endured immense suffering, chaos and deprivation in the affected areas. We wondered whether international/military-public-private actors responded to the urgent needs of the survivors as quickly and effectively as possible. This question was the basic motivation for our research.

Our research summarized several issues concerning the state of affairs and lessons learned regarding trilateral cooperation from the view point the MOD and JSDF. First, it was discovered that there was considerable room for improvement in the Japanese unilateral and joint operations in the event of a large-scale, man-made disaster, even though they have a half-century record of collaboration under the Japan-U.S. alliance. Concerning other foreign military forces, construction of framework for cooperation is also desirable.

Collaboration with local governments produced a lot of lessons. Although local government should assume a leading role in disaster response, in some cases damage caused by the disaster caused them to exercising their normal disaster relief functions. This led to a dramatic increase in the volume of aid needed and demands on local organizations following the Great East Japan Earthquake. A framework for collaboration between JSDF and the private/public aid sectors is also necessary in order to properly prepare for the next large earthquake.

RC24-422.4
ONODA, SHINJI* (Hosei University, shinji-0219@hotmail.co.jp)


After spending more than two decades for consideration, Japan introduced the carbon tax (officially named “Tax for Climate Change Mitigation”) on October 1st, 2012. Japanese carbon tax adds a tax rate of JPY289 per ton CO2 emissions above tax rates to the petroleum and coal tax. Compared to the carbon taxes in Euro- pean countries, its features can be seen in its low tax rate, revenue increase and earmarked for energy-oriented CO2 emissions.

Generally, a policy is established through a certain policy making process where not only rationality of policy contents are considered but also the interests of various stakeholders under political, social and economic circumstances are adjusted. In order to introduce appropriate policies for achieving a low-carbon society, it is essential to find problems of policy making processes and constantly strives for their improvements. Therefore, this study aims at approaching for elucidation of the characteristics of Japanese policy making process by investigating the carbon tax consideration history.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name. 729
The analysis will be divided into three stages: (1) from start of consideration (beginning of 1990s) till the establishment of the petroleum and coal tax (2003); (2) from 2003 till the change of government (2009); and (3) from 2009 till the enforcement (2012), so that it makes easier to grasp the trends of discussion. For this analysis, the chronological method and a sociological theory called “organization theory” forwarded by Michael Crozier and Erhard Friedberg will be applied. The organization theory is one of analytical methods for organizations/systems, which assumes that individual persons/groups pursue “rational strategies” under “structured conditions” defined by various factors such as political systems, procedures, historical legacies and international trends. Data will be corrected from materials of study commissions for carbon tax, the Diet and related organizations as well as from interviews with politicians, ministerial staff, industries, NGOs and researchers.

JS-85.8

ONODERA, HENRI* (University of Helsinki, henri.onodera@helsinki.fi)

Politics As Life-Sphere: Youth Activism and the Question of Multiple Transitions in Mubarak's Egypt

Vibrant debates have emerged on the role of young people in revolutionary movements since the so-called ‘Arab revolutions’ in 2011. Some attribute the young protagonistic role more agency than the latter would themselves consider having. Others point to a certain hype around youth in this context and argue that the role of complex and contradictory social, economic, and cultural processes should be acknowledged in the making of popular uprisings in Tunisia, Egypt, and beyond. Young activists are, however, depicted often as somewhat one-dimensional social actors.

This paper argues that locating young people’s activism in the wider context of their everyday experiences helps to unravel the multiple and at times contradictory transitions the young have to negotiate when engaging in youthful dissent under authoritarian settings. Although it is important to recognize that political activism in late 2000s provided crucial formative experiences for many young Egyptians, it is useful to remember that periodic street protesting, online campaigns, awareness raising stunts, and other forms of public dissent occurred only one aspect of their everyday lives. During in-between moments, that is, most of the time, they engaged themselves in other spheres of life such as studying, leisure, work (or finding work) and family. Thus, multiple life-spheres and trajectories within them represent an everyday dynamic in which the young had to navigate in their transitions to adulthood. For instance those, whose parents were opposition politicians, who had secured a job in civil society organizations, and whose friends were supportive of their oppositional activities, benefited from crucial synergies between work, family, friends, and activism. But others were not so privileged, while sustained participation in pro-democracy movements was further structured according to gender, class, region, connectedness, etc. The paper bases on 12 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Cairo between 2007 and 2011.

RC16-279.4

ONOZUKA, KAZUHITO* (Waseda University, kazuhito.onozuka@aoni.waseda.jp)

Taming the Uncontrollable Situation?: Towards a Critical Re-Examination of Cosmopolitan Modernization from a Socio-Spatial Perspective

What are the significance and problems in Ulrich Beck’s concept of cosmopolitan modernization? How do the particular characteristics of a society change in relation to the influx of ‘outsiders’ across the nation-state? This paper aims to develop a new theoretical approach to the concept of cosmopolitan modernization by integrating a socio-spatial perspective that moves beyond nationalism and the nation-state. Beck’s argument has important implications for conceptualizing the future of modern society by drawing attention to the ways that boundaries between insiders and outsiders are constantly being erased and redrawn.

Toward this end, this paper firstly examines Becker’s concept of reflexive modernization by focusing on the changes in territorial formations, individual conceptions, and the linear growth model. Secondly, this paper critiques Beck’s concept through a specific focus on critical discussions of social space developed by Graham Hancock, Uma Narayanan, and Jiro Ono. Building on these insights, this paper argues that the spatial conceptions that represent “outsiders” need to be re-examined in relational terms. Specifically, this paper proposes Harvey’s idea of relational space as a way of taking into account the shifting and emergent boundaries of inside/outside and self/other that characterize the ‘uncontrollable space’ of cosmopolitan modernization. This functional suggests an integrated, socio-spatial perspective for understanding the dynamic tensions within “cosmopolitan modernization.”
ardship Councils (MSC and ASC), and industry-led initiatives such as GlobalA.P. and the Global Aquaculture Alliance (GAA). The paper then discusses how these arrangements have led to the inclusion of new categories of private actors in the regulation of sustainable seafood (e.g., auditors), and to a new round of contestation between NGOs and industry actors such as retailers, who are seeking to counter the growing reputational risk through a series of benchmarking exercises. The paper concludes with a discussion of whether and how the investment made in these market approaches have supplemented (or even replaced) state governance arrangements in promoting sustainable seafood production and consumption in the context of globalisation.

**RC27-468.1**

ORELLANA, GERARDO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, gorellanaster@gmail.com)

The Role of Social and Cultural Factors in the Involvement of Physical and Sports Activity in Mexico

Mexico is the greatest consumer of carbonated drinks and has the highest percentage of people who are considered overweight. Government actions have not adequately considered sports as a factor that drives social development. Part of this weakness in Mexico is a lack of specialized studies that identify the needs for physical activity, as well as the capacity of large corporations to exert influence on legislators through lobbying, thus limiting the national Government’s possibilities to foster social development.

This paper presents results from a study that identifies some of the social factors that influence the possibility of a population’s involvement in practicing sports and physical activity, such as infrastructure, socialization experiences and different needs by gender, age, regional and cultural conditions.

The study was carried out in the central-south region of Mexico, with students of upper high school of a semi-rural community. It is an exploratory study using a mixed methodology that was conducted between September and December 2012.

The results show differentiated consumption of physical and sports activities among the student population. The important role that public institutions play in marginal communities with low economic resources regarding health care, and the promotion of physical and sports activities within this population is highlighted. The results also suggest the vulnerability of communities with low economic resources regarding health care, and among the student population.

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OSAKI, HIROKO* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, osaki.h.qaq@m.titech.ac.jp)

Moralistic Trust and Rationality: The Individualization of Trust

This study discusses the individualization of trust. In the literatures on trust, there are two conflicting views on the definition of trust. Hardin (1992) argues that trust is based on the prediction about the behavior of other people. In contrast, Uslaner (2002) and Mansbridge (1997) assert that trust is based on moral values or altruism beyond the prediction.

We can apply this argument to generalized trust, or trust in strangers as well. Previous studies consider that institutional confidence and voluntary association membership are the two main explanatory variables to determine generalized trust.

Institution-centered approach asserts that monitoring and sanctioning the law-breakers by order institutions facilitate trustworthiness of people's action. Therefore institutional confidence can enhance generalized trust. This approach assumes that generalized trust is based on the prediction about the behavior of strangers.

On the other hand, society-centered approach claims that voluntary association membership creates trust among belonging group, and it is generalized to strangers outside the group. This approach implicitly assumes that generalized trust cannot be explained by prediction, but it is based on moral values.

Thus, generalized trust has the predictive and moralistic aspects. We can call the shift from trust based on the prediction to trust based on the moral value as "individualization of trust." Then, what is the condition of the individualization of trust?

This study focuses the post-materialism argued by Ronald Inglehart. We can expect that trusting based on the prediction is rational for materialists who emphasize the existential security. On the other hand, trusting based on the internalized moral value is rational for post-materialists who emphasize the more autonomous choices.

To test the hypotheses above, this study will make the quantitative-analyses based on the questionnaire survey data in Japan.

OSO, LAURA* (Universidade da Coruña, osopor@udc.es)

CATARINO, CHRISTINE (Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense)

The Migration and Development Nexus: Gender Insights

Research on development and migration has mostly stemmed from an economic concern (assessing the volume, cost and contribution of migrant remittances to the local development), largely overlooking women and gender issues. The New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM), the transnational paradigm and the livelihood approaches are known to have enlarged the scope of the migration and development nexus (Haas 2010). One aim of our paper is to review how gender studies have also contributed to the shifts in the debate on migration and development and how gender issues have been incorporated.

On the other hand, over the last decade, abundant literature relating to the globalization of social reproduction (the so-called ‘global care chains’) has helped to make visible the experiences of migrant women more visible. This literature has tended to highlight women’s crucial contribution to transnational reproductive labor (Hochschild 2000). However, it largely fails to capture the articulation of productive and reproductive strategies. This paper defends the necessity of rethinking the migration and development nexus according to the articulation of transnational household’s productive and reproductive strategies.

We will review the literature on migrations, women/gender and development. Then, on the basis of case studies, we will assess to what extent do migrants’ productive and reproductive strategies (care and remittances, saving and consuming, housing, health and education) determine the gender relations and the social mobility of migrant household members.


OSSENKOP, CAROLIN* (VU University Amsterdam, C.Ossenkop@vu.nl)

VINKENBURG, CLAARTE (VU University Amsterdam)

Social Networks, Networking, and Ethnic Group Membership in a Talent Pool

Even among highly educated professionals, minority ethnic is disadvantaged relative to dominant ethnicity in access to organizational resources, power, and rewards. Social capital is an important factor in reproducing such disadvantages, as minority ethnic has less access to and reap fewer benefits from social networks. While the general positive relationship between social capital and career success is well established, limited research has been conducted on how social capital is acquired following organizational entry, and how this process is affected by marital group membership. Thus, in terms of ethnicity and gender, focusing on the relationship between social capital and social group membership, we collected longitudinal social network data among a diverse talent pool of ten trainees of one of the large urban municipalities in the Netherlands. Data collection started on the first day and continued throughout the first three months of employment. Survey items addressed occasional or recurring contacts based on work-related advice, non-work-related advice, and friendship, resulting in indicators of network size, centrality, and homophily. We followed the development of social capital within the closed network of trainees and their potential open networks with all municipal employees. Also, we conducted semi-structured interviews with each of the trainees after their first year of employment to explore individual networking behavior (building, maintaining, and using social network contacts), and matching career experiences in terms of their access to opportunities and career support. Preliminary analyses suggest differences between dominant and minority group members in terms of network structure, networking behavior, and career experiences. By combining qualitative data on network structure and qualitative data on networking behavior, we address the common critique that focusing on structure and omitting agency fails to enhance our understanding of how practices and behaviors serve in ultimately (re)producing differences in network structures and their consequences.

OSTEN, VICTORIA* (U of Ottawa, victoria.osten13@gmail.com)

Canadian Immigrant Women Engineers’ Work and Life: Experiences and Change

The number of women in engineering, in Canada, is growing, yet men and Canadian-educated women engineers continue to outnumber immigrant women engineers especially at the upper level of the profession. For the last 10 years, the majority of immigrants to Canada have been mostly comprised of highly educated, internationally trained professionals, many of whom are women. Many of these women hold university degrees in engineering and other academic disciplines and almost all of them have work experience in their professions. Yet few immigrants women engineers are re-entering their profession in Canada and only a handful of them advance in their career, despite a decade long effort by Canadian educational institutions, the Canadian government, and Ontario’s engineering regulatory body to involve more women into the profession.

This paper introduces the analytical complexities that I will examine in my doctoral research whose theme is an intersectional analysis of the changing experiences of immigrant women engineers in Canada, from various educational, ethnic/race/national origin and social class backgrounds. Based on life history interviews, completed by statistical and other research literature, this paper proposes research which will explore influential social and environmental factors that have
shaped immigrant women's professional and life experiences and contributed to their underrepresentation in the profession in Canada for the last 10 years, in an intersectional analysis of gender, race/ethnicity/birthplace, and class relations which considers changes or their absence over time.

**RC01-31.1**

**OSTERBERG, JOHAN** (Swedish National Defence College, johan.osterberg@fhs.se) JOHANSSON, EVA (swedish national defence college)

*“New Ways of Recruiting – an Evaluation of the SAF Efforts of Recruiting Ethnic Minorities”*

The transition to an all-volunteer force in Sweden has meant that the Swedish armed forces (SAF) need to try different ways to recruit personnel. For countries that abandoned conscription, there have almost always arisen recruitment problems. The new direction for the SAF, going from an invasion based defense to a more operational defense force with international focus, puts demands on cultural awareness and language skills among soldiers and officers to another extent than before. In November 2012 the SAF, together with the Swedish Public Employment (SPES) Service, started a joint project called preparatory military training. The aim of this project was to attract 500 individuals with a cultural background from outside the European Union, and language skills in other languages than Swedish and English, to start a 10 weeks long preparatory military training. Preparatory training is conducted in giving participants an insight into the way the armed forces would look like, as well as get the opportunity to develop academically. Out of these 500 individuals, the SAF aims at recruiting 300 individuals to start the basic military training in the SAF. All participants live at the military barracks and receive free meals and they are allowed paid travel home four times during the course and are paid activity support from the Swedish Public Employment Agency. Men and women live separately with the facilities. The SAF and the SPES share 50% of the education and training at the barracks.

Phase two of the project starts in the autumn of 2013 and aims at attracting 300 individuals to start the preparatory military training.

The paper assesses the effectiveness of this new and original project.

**WG02-909.5**

**OTA, ARIKO** (Tokyo Metropolitan University, arikoota@cd6.so-net.ne.jp)

*Comparative Analysis of Regional Governance*

This presentation illuminates regional variations of industrialization through comparative analysis of governance for resource management on porcelain industry in Japan. The presenter analyzed how specific arrangements were formed and relations with those who were engaged in production and distribution shaped the distinctive styles of managing resources for porcelain production in each region.

Comparative regional analysis illuminates different ways of governing resources in the world.

**RC12-227.2**

**OTA, SHOZO** (The University of Tokyo, sote@u.tokyo.ac.jp)

*Quality of Lawyers in Civil Litigation in the Era of Drastic Changes in Legal Education and Lawyer Population in Japan*

My presentation is based upon our empirical study on the quality of lawyers conducted in Yokohama District Court and Tokyo District Court. The number of lawyers in Japan has been rapidly increasing in the 21st century, e.g., 17126 in 2000 to 32088 in 2012. We have introduced the U.S. style graduate law school system on top of the traditional undergraduate law faculty system in 2004. The legal aid system has been drastically expanded with the completely new system called “Terasu.” These reforms were intended to enhance the layman’s access to justice and improve the quality of legal services, so that the Japanese legal profession is able to satisfy the increasing demands for quality legal services caused by the globalization. But these judicial reforms have been criticized by the bar associations and many lawyers. The rapid increase of lawyers is most severely criticized. One of the main reasons of criticism is that the increase yielded poorer quality of lawyers. We have been doing several empirical researches to test this and other claims. The study I will report at this session is modeled after Prof. Richard Moorhead’s study on the quality of legal aid lawyers in U.K. One of the
striking results of our research is that the quality of legal services in civil litigation by younger lawyers is better than those of older lawyers.

RC40-675.2

OTOMO, YUKIKO* (Jumonji University, y-otomo@jumonji-u.ac.jp)
NAKAMICHI, HITOMI (Ehime University)
ROSSIER, RUTH (Forschungsanstalt Agroscope Reckenholz)
OEDL-WIESER, THERESIA (Inst Less Favoured & Mountainous Areas)

The Participation of Women in Farm Management in the Development of Sustainable Food Safety: Case Studies in Switzerland and Austria

Family-managed farms form the heart of Asian and European agriculture and are essential for the stable supply of safe food. In Japan women are deeply connected with food safety and consumption activities (Nakamichi, 2010). In Switzerland and Austria, women’s participation in farm management is also related to food safety. This paper examines specialized education for Swiss and Austrian women that encourages participation in farm management, which is in turn related to food safety.

In alpine Switzerland and Austria, Direct Payments support helps to maintain small-scale family farm management, and in particular, organic farming receives higher supports. Austria has the highest percentage of organic farming (16.5%) among EU Member States, and in a semi-mountainous area of small-scale management, it is especially high. Direct Payments support is higher than the EU average, resulting from the fertilizer regulation and the Ecological Agriculture Policy (ÖPUL). In Austria, women comprise 36% (2012) of farm managers, a high percentage within the EU. Organic farming is carried out especially in mountainous regions of Switzerland, and farm incomes receive a high degree of direct support. In a semi-mountainous area of small-scale management, organic farming holds the highest percentage. Over 11% (2011) of farm households in Switzerland are organic, and among women managers, the figure shows higher.

Examples from Switzerland and Austria indicate that women play a large role in the stable supply and safety of food, but both countries traditionally favor sons for farm succession. Women are rarely trained as successors and usually enter farming by marrying farm successors, however both countries have well-established systems of vocational training for female successors. Some women trained in home economics have achieved Meister status as farm managers. Reforms in vocational education are encouraging more women farm successors, and the number of young women receiving specialized agricultural qualifications is increasing.

JS-55.5

OTSUKA, KENJI* (Institute of Developing Economies, kenotsuka@ethinkpub.net)

Struggling Against Water Environmental Inequality through Dialogue and Cooperation: Micropolitics Under Suppressed Public Sphere

China has enjoyed rapid economic growth for decades, while not controlled environmental pollution effectively, even brought pollution accidents and conflicts frequently. Especially water environmental pollution has brought sever conflicts in rural area to challenge local governance in which government and industries maintain robust alliance to convert local natural resources into their own wealth on the one hand washing their wastes to downstream farmers on the other hand. Journalists, NGOs and scholars have been aware of this water environmental inequality in rural China as a “structure” to be changed by any institutional reform, however, more endeavor to find a fundamental approach to deepen the reform should be investigated in both theoretical and practical way. Referring to experiences in Japan where severe pollution hazard like Minamata and Itai-Itai disease caused by untreated industrial wastewater under rapid economic growth in 1950s to 70s, it reminds us a series of lawsuits by victims with their supporters were followed by institutional reform for pro-victims. However, such lawsuits succeeded in Japan not only due to growing of social movements but also due to growing of public sphere to allow broader people to join in. Although political reform has been discussed for many years in China, the public sphere is still suppressed by social control of communist party and the government. In this study, promoting “dialogue and cooperation” as an alternative approach to struggle against such a structure in China will be discussed through a field survey on NGO activities in one basin and participant observation on a pilot project of “community roundtable meetings” in another basin where water pollution has been serious. Toward mitigating an inequality under the suppressed public sphere, we could find a possibility of breakthrough by “micropolitics” among local stakeholders, while revaluing socio-ecological relations which residents/NGOs have woven through their own practices.

WG01-892.3

OVCHAROVA, OLGA* (Russian State Academy of Arts, ovcharova@ya.ru)

Gender Pyramid Politics: Trends of Global Changes

Gender Pyramid Politics: Trends of Global Change

Nowadays in the contemporary world the gender pyramid of power is maintained. The low representation of women at the making-decision level is observed both in the public and private areas of employment. It is most evident in the political sphere - the sphere of traditional male domination. There is the opinion, that women can expect to realize their ambitions in this sphere in the last place. At the same time we can speak about some changes in the presented social scheme. Over the past decades, some states have demonstrated not only the increasing number of women in the government, but also the obvious mental shifts in sharing of gender roles. In this case, it is typical that the culture of these countries have not been traditionally presented as gender-focused, the movement for women’s rights has not existed, and the women themselves do not consider their political advancement as “the social breakthrough.”

On the contrary, in the states where the issues of gender equality have been raising at the higher levels for many decades, significant neutralization of the principle of gender pyramid can’t be noticed.

In this regard, the following questions rouse great interest:

What are the social, cultural and legal reasons caused this situation?

Does the economic aspect of the pyramid change with the political advancement of women? Or is the stay of women in the authority only the question of formality?

What are the prospects of gender equality / inequality in the epoch of globalization?

RC21-361.5

OWENS, ANN* (University of Southern California, annowens@usc.edu)

Subsidized Housing and the Concentration of Poverty in the U.S

For several decades, federal housing policy in the U.S. has been used to address issues of segregation in American cities. Since the 1970s, assisted housing policies aimed to integrate low-income renters into lower-poverty neighborhoods. New programs including housing vouchers, the demolition and redevelopment of public housing, and the use of new project-based developments were adopted with the expectation that they might lead to a decline in poverty concentration in U.S. cities. However, little is known about whether assisted housing policy has successfully reduced poverty concentration. Using national data, I test whether the geographic deconcentration of assisted housing units, which occurred as the new policies were implemented, led to a deconcentration of poverty in metropolitan areas from 1980 to 2005-09. Results show no relationship from 1980 to 2000. After 2000, assisted housing deconcentration is positively associated with poverty deconcentration, suggesting that deconcentrating assisted units allowed low-income families to move to lower-poverty neighborhoods, tempering rises in poverty concentration that occurred since 2000. However, the magnitude of the relationship was quite small, suggesting that the broad shift in housing policy over the past several decades has contributed little to the deconcentration of poverty in U.S. cities, despite substantially reducing the geographic concentration of assisted units. Potential explanations for this weak relationship include the small proportion of poor residents living in subsidized housing and impacts of new subsidized housing on the mobility of non-poor residents.

RC23-417.4

OX, JACK* (University of New Mexico, jackox@hpc.unm.edu)
LOWENBERG, RICHARD* (Unaffiliated artist, lowenberg@designnin.com)

SARC (Scientists/Artists Research Collaborations)

This is the story of a pilot project that was aimed to enable creative collaboration between five internationally chosen artists and New Mexico scientists from Los Alamos National Laboratories and Sandia National Laboratories. The SARC (Scientists/Artists Research Collaborations) project was part of the well established, international electronic festival called ISER, which occurred throughout the state of New Mexico in Fall of 2012. The project was also given major support on the University of New Mexico campus in Albuquerque by SARC (the Center for Advanced Research Collaboration). The SARC Summer 2012 pilot initiative accomplished some intended objective outcomes, garnered partners that could serve as the impetus for the program’s next phase development. There is currently no policy alignment to SARC’s priority programmatic life and works, though. This White Paper, therefore, lays out SARC resources, structural considerations and intentions. At this point, SARC reality and creative potential is being dedicatedly developed, but uncertain. It is from the grounded reality of SARC development that we will form some action points.
What lessons have been learned from this pilot program? Jack Ox will discuss the problems we encountered and what is necessary to move forward. These issues will be discussed in context with the art-sc world as it develops at breakneck speed. What are the dangers art-sc collaborations will be likely to confront in the cycle of art world attention and what that means? What is the best mix of art and science? Should one domain dominate the other? A most important question is how do we judge the collaboration; are there some collaborations between an artist and a scientist not art/science?

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RC24-438.24

OZAKI, RITSUKO* (Imperial College London, r.ozaki@imperial.ac.uk)
SHAW, ISABEL* (Imperial College London)

Accountability To Environmental Policy: Renewable Technologies and Sustainable Housing Development

Complying with policy requires of practitioners that their actions are held to account; and this must be in the context of sustainable development of the social housing sector and its use of renewable technologies. The building of ‘sustainable housing’ is integral to UK government initiatives to reduce energy consumption, fuel poverty, and carbon emissions, and to generate renewable energy. In this article, we examine how ‘accountability’ is promoted by both the UK government’s environmental policy and local councils in their planning criteria. We investigate how accountability is enacted in, and generative of, the practices of sustainable housing development by housing professionals. We identify a key process of accountability – a politics of making environmental sustainability visible through demonstrating the utilisation of renewable technologies. For housing developers, the choice to install such visible renewable technologies is part of their practices to strategically and creatively meet the policy criteria and the local council’s target for planning permission. These practices reveal much about the competition and politics that underpin how local planning authorities and housing professionals together shape environmental accountability in a bid to comply, win building contracts, and demonstrate their sustainability credentials. We demonstrate how these practices have implications for potential energy provision and consumption.

RC23-416.1

OZAKI, RITSUKO (Imperial College London)
SHAW, ISABEL* (Imperial College London, isabel.shaw@imperial.ac.uk)

Transforming Energy Provision and Reducing Carbon Emissions

Our society is increasingly using more electricity. We have recently seen many changes in consumer and domestic electronics: mobile phones, tablets and Internet hubs are, for instance, now part of our everyday scenarios. It is also expected that radical changes in heat and transport services, such as domestic electric heat-pumps and vehicles, will happen in a near future. As a result of this change, it is anticipated that domestic and commercial electricity consumption will rise, which then will increase a level of carbon emissions. The problem is how our society can engage in altering the racist public discourse.

Ozaki, RITSUKO (Imperial College London)

Masculinity, Racist Experiences and Repudiation Of Homosexuality: How To Deal With Research Results In a Racist Public Discourse?

The results of our empirical studies about male youths in Germany show that young migrants are often confronted with institutional and everyday racism, experienced as a form of stereotype threat. At the same time, they are actively stereotyping and discriminating others. As researchers, we are challenged to not only take seriously racist experiences, but also to deal with the young men’s discriminatory practices, in particular the rejection of homosexuality and homosexuals, closely connected with complex images of masculinity and doing masculinity in peer-groups. Additionally, the experience of homosexual immigrants who with discrimination must be taken into account.

However, the publication of such results is problematic: In some European countries a tolerant and open attitude towards homosexuality has become a cornerstone of judging the potential ability of immigrants’ successful integration. In these discourses often two racialised images are constructed: the native ‘own people’ is contrasted by ‘Muslim immigrants’. While the former constitutes the ‘tolerant’ side, void of any negative attitudes towards gay and lesbian people, the latter is constructed as deeply homophobic. These discourses have polarizing effects and facilitate exclusionary attitudes towards immigrants. In this constellation the publication of research results about the intersectionality of masculinity, racist experiences and negative attitudes towards homosexuality becomes a walk on the ridge. We have noticed that the focus of attention is shifted to their homophobia which is constructed as an effect of Muslim culture and its primitive and uncivilized patriarchal values, while the racism experiences of the young men are then usually pushed into the backgrounds.

Ozaki, RITSUKO (Imperial College London)

In opposition to it, he considers that what is gotten by the analysis of the outside and the soul of the society is immanent in the language supporting our thinking.

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is only inert, translatable in words, the common elements given by the whole society, therefore impersonal and abstract state.

In order to recognize the aspect of the concrete and lively human life and society as it is, we have to inquire critically again the sociality which language has.

RC24-438.4

OZEN, HAYRIYE* (Attilim University, hozen@atilim.edu.tr)
OZEN, SUKRU (Yildirim Beyazit University)

Environmental Movements Against the Coalition of the State and Capital: Anti-Gold Mining Struggles in Turkey

This paper focuses upon the question of how interactions between environmental movements and corporations and the state shape environmental conflicts and influence the consequences of these conflicts. It comparatively examines three cases that involve different levels of conflicts on the issue of gold-mining in a range of local settings in Turkey, namely, Artvin, Usak, and, Izmir. The data of the study is collected by conducting field research that includes in-depth interviews with the protestors, local people, company managers, and local governmental authorities, and by doing document analysis on the basis of the news in the daily newspapers, company reports, and web sites. Our findings indicate that state authorities and mining multinationals form a ‘pro-mining’ coalition against environmental protestors, developing common strategies and tactics against the protests. The intensity of conflicts between the environmental protest movements and the pro-mining coalition is highly related with the effectiveness of the strategies and tactics that each party to the struggle followed. In those cases where one party is highly effective while the other is not, particularly Artvin and Efemcukuru cases, the conflict is at the lowest level. While the protest movement was the dominant party in the Artvin case, the pro-mining coalition has been the dominant actor in the Efemcukuru case. In Esme case, both protest movements and pro-mining coalition are effective to some extent, making the conflict relatively more intense. Accordingly, environmental movement in Artvin is the most successful one in terms of producing intended outcomes, whereas the movement in Efemcukuru is the least successful one. In Esme, both parties to the struggle have some successes and failures.

RC48-792.2

OZEN, HAYRIYE* (Attilim University, hozen@atilim.edu.tr)

Radical Left Wing Groups and Environmental Mobilizations in Turkey

A number of protest movements emerged in Turkey over the last decade against big investment projects such as hydroelectric power plants, goldmines, thermal power stations, nuclear power stations, and dams. Envisaging these struggles as part of the broader anti-capitalist struggles, left wing groups heavily involved in these mobilizations in order to direct their opposition to neoliberal capitalism and corporate globalization. This study focuses on two environmental protest movements that emerged under the leadership of the radical left wing individuals and organizations: the movement against hydroelectric power plants in the eastern Black Sea region, and the movement against goldmines in the Aegean region. Examining the effects of the leadership of the radical left figures on these two movements, it argues that while the involvement of the left wing individuals and organizations proved decisive in the generation of these grass-roots mobilizations, it also simultaneously undermined the same movements in various ways. The leftist figures played critical roles in the emergence of these mobilizations by raising critical awareness in local people concerning investment projects, by providing them discursive frames to view investments and environment, by providing resources in the form of information and materials, and by connecting local protestors to the leftist networks. Yet, they also influenced the movements in negative ways by preventing the involvement of liberal groups to these movements, and by carrying over the cleavages and clashes between the leftist groups. Moreover, the involvement of the radical left groups is used by the state as a pretext to criminalize and stigmatize the protestors as well as to repress the environmental movements.

RC07-132.5

OZTOPRAK, MERAL S.* (Yeditepe University, meral.oztoprak@gmail.com)

What Does Gezi Park Resistance Mean in Turkish Democracy?

Justice and Development Party, which has been in power for eleven years in Turkey, has its roots in Islamism. From the beginning, it has been a source of suspicion about secularism for most of the modernists in the society. The party managed to increase its votes in three consecutive elections, and it had the support of half of the voters in the 2011 elections. The rising popular support for the party also triggered the short falls and threats of majoritarian democracy. The belief that democracy was under threat, and the fear of authoritarianism gained prevalence. Consequently, wide-spread popular dissent erupted in the summer of 2013, after protestors in Gezi Park were brutally suppressed by the police force. Gezi Park protests were an expression of the ‘pluralist’ anxieties and democratic hopes of the people.

Gezi Park Resistance revealed at least two important things. First, they showed that the opposition in Turkey is not weak, but fragmented. Second, and more importantly, they showed that the popular opposition cannot adequately express itself through conventional political channels. The disconnectedness between the protests and the institutional/traditional politics makes the democratic role of the opposition more critical. There is need for discussing (new) methods and instruments to make fragmented popular opposition politically more effective on a pluralist democratic basis. The outcomes of these discussions may be helpful in analyzing the social movements of the 21st century.

In this presentation, a qualitative analysis of the texts which appeared during the Gezi Park events on pro-government and non pro-government press will be used to discuss the structure and the aims of the popular opposition in Turkey, and to investigate the similarities and the differences of Gezi Park protests with other social movements of the 21st century, such as the Arab Spring, and Occupy Wall Street.
The Culture of Women's Soccer in Senegal: Reconciling Dissonance Among Representation

What does it mean to be a “footballeuse” (a soccer player) in Senegal? In Senegal, women’s soccer is more than a game; it is a counter-culture that promotes provocation and antagonism of mainstream social norms and conventions. It is a culture framed by the shared experience of struggle that embodies strength, aggression and unconformity. In this paper, I show how the “footballeuse” culture is often in conflict with the dominant gender ideology, religious beliefs, sexual norms and social practices of mainstream Senegalese society. I then discuss how this dissonance creates perceived dilemmas in the experience of the footballeuse around questions of identity and religion. My analysis explores these dilemmas and demonstrates how these women reconcile inconsistencies among cultural representations by constructing new flexible meanings of femininity. Finally, drawing on Jacques Rancière’s theory of dissensus, I show how the “footballuses” in Senegal use this space of dissonance to claim a stake in society, to break the current order of governance, making the practice of women’s soccer in Senegal profoundly political. Data was collected through nine months of participant observation, 40 in-depth interviews as well as analysis of secondary sources such as print, online and televised media.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The paper will end with a discussion on the potential of sustainable platforms of dialogue which necessitates a strong presence and proactive reproduction of social capital. What is the long-term potential of social mobilization in a) sustainably and collectively building-up of social memory for future resilience, and b) identifying and addressing possible weaknesses and challenges faced by the different bottom-up agents in their relations of cooperation, including with the state?

**RC03-68.1**

**PAIN, KATHY** (University of Reading, k.pain@reading.ac.uk)
**TAYLOR, PETER** (Northumbria University, crogfam@yahoo.com)

**Systemic City Interdependencies In Advanced Producer Services: The European Space In Transition**

The paper reports on an analysis of systemic city interdependencies generated by key agents in world economic transformations - global advanced producer services (APS) which use world/global cities as nodes for flows in their worldwide occupational networks. The analysis draws on and develops work undertaken in a major study funded by the European Spatial Observation Network (ESPON) which set out to examine Europe's position in the networked global economy and the implications for policy: TIGER - Territorial Impact of Globalization for Europe and its Regions.

Europe provides a unique contemporary territorial frame through which to observe the success of policy transfer and upscaling relevant to sustainable cities in globalization. EU urban and regional cooperation programmes and funding has been a major strand of cohesion strategy for over a decade, moreover European geo-political rescaling in successive waves of enlargement has extended policy collaboration to an ambitious supra-state/regional level.

The authors identify two intersecting spatial processes in European APS-generating city interdependencies: A process of intensifying city-network links and functional specialization at a macro-region scale; and a process of extending city links and scale specialization connecting urban Europe to distant economic macro-regions. The interaction between these two processes points to the complex nature of city interdependencies in economic globalization and a need to de-territorialize urban sustainability prescriptions.

**RC13-239.5**

**PAL, ARCHANA** (D.A.V. PG College, mailto:archanapal@gmail.com)
**SHARMA, ONIMA** (D.A.V. PG College)

**Positive Aeging and Leisure: Role of Healthy in Healthy Ageing of the Elderly in India**

The ageing of the population is a world-wide trend; anticipated to have wide spread and significant social, economic and infrastructural impact. WHO defines healthy age as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being; and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity. Healthy ageing depends upon genetic, environmental and behavioral factors, as well as broader environmental and socio economic determinants. It is particularly important for the elderly to remain physically active as this can decrease the risk of many age related conditions.

The study aims to find out the role of Leisure in promoting healthy ageing among the elderly in India urban society.

Hypothesis constructed to direct the study are:
1. Involvement in Leisure activities results in healthy ageing.
2. Type of Leisure activities play a role in determining healthy ageing person.
3. Every Leisure activity does not have a positive role in healthy ageing.

206 respondents aged 60 and above from urban settings of a fast developing town of India were selected through a stratified disproportionate random sampling. Semi structured interview schedule was used to collect the data; there after statistical method was used for the data analyses. Findings reveal that:

Health has two broad parameters, mental health and the physical health. Type of the leisure activity affects the mental and physical health differently. Passive leisure activities may have a positive role in the mental health but can negatively affect the physical health.

**RC23-415.3**

**PALACIOS BUSTAMANTE, RAFAEL** (Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen, raafen.palacios-bustamante@guest.uni-tuebingen.de)

La Transferencia Tecnológica Como Problema Político En América Latina

La transferencia tecnológica como problema político en América Latina

Una de las cuestiones que viene causando importancia polémicas en la región latinoamericana, es el establecimiento de alianzas estratégicas internaciona-
les, con el objetivo de generar nuevo conocimiento y fortalecer las capacidades científicas y tecnológicas existentes.

La naturaleza de esta cooperación se basa en los principios de las relaciones internacionales y también en el desarrollo de particulares alianzas estratégicas, como es el caso de China.

No obstante, para el caso de los países de la región, la cooperación científica y tecnológica continúa ocurriendo de forma semejante a la década de los ochenta y noventa, una relación entre países dominada por la oferta-demanda de tecnología, que si bien tuvo en su momento un importante apoyo al desarrollo económico de estos países, hoy amenaza con acelerar el desenlace de las capacidades para la producción científica y tecnológica y en consecuencia el desarrollo social y productivo, pero también altera el escenario político.

El mismo tiempo, el poder gubernamental posee una cultura caracterizada por el analfabetismo tecnológico que impide reconocer los efectos negativos de este tipo de dependencia en consecuencia limita la actividad de formulación e implementación de políticas en ciencia y tecnología que conciban la transferencia tecnológica de un nuevo modo.

El siguiente trabajo, no sólo caracteriza la situación arriba planteada utilizando como referencia la experiencia actual de algunos países de la región, también permite evaluar la pertinencia o no del modelo de transferencia tecnológica hasta ahora desarrollado, lo somete a discusión y proporciona elementos de análisis para describir los aspectos negativos del mismo. Finalmente hace una propuesta hacia dónde debería apuntar la transferencia tecnológica en estos países.

PALACIOS BUSTAMANTE, RAFAEL* (Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen, rafael.palacios-bustamante@guest.uni-tuebingen.de)

Technological and Political Illiteracy: Its Effect on Social Change in Latin America

Technological and political illiteracy: Its effect on social change in Latin America

The political dilemma between capitalism-socialism or the political power struggle between the right and the left wing, in Latin America, has been accompanied by an anachronism related to problems of social inequality. The increase in these problems has had an effect of generating more conflict between rich and poor, and therefore has become a catalyst in the process of decision-making by the political power.

In some Latin American countries, where trying to experiment with political processes that resemble with the left thinking, social inequality has generated within the population the need to contract all areas in which acts the capitalist model, with regarding to the value and the role of science and technology in the transformations and social welfare.

As a result, it has been created a social symbolism within society, which influences negatively and pushes away the true role of science in social and economic transformations of these countries. At the same time, this symbolism influences and suffers an arrangement within the political power.

What happens is a combination of political and technological illiteracy. This combination is also a clash of ideas and political decision (political inequality) for those who in society own and generate scientific knowledge in reference to those who do not. Thus, it has distorted the development of coherent public policies.

This work attempts to make some comparisons of these practices in Latin America, analyzing more deeply the case of Venezuela.

PALGI, MICHAL* (The University of Haifa, palgi@research.haifa.ac.il)

From Self-Management to Representative Democracy – the Case of Two Kibbutz Industrial Plants

Theories of new organizational forms usually assume that in the 21st century the official trend in the majority of small industrial organizations in Western Society is more worker oriented, more democratic, with flatter hierarchical structures and more worker oriented.

In this paper we would like to show when and why an organization abandons its self-management praxis and changes from a neo-organizational structure into an almost Weberian structure. In order to do so we will show the parallelism between processes, thus occurring in many kibbutz communities by analyzing two case studies of kibbutz plants. This is done by studying the interplay between changes in the kibbutz culture and changes in the plant through life cycle theories and organizational culture theories.

Our research methodology was qualitative and ethnographic interviews were held with kibbutz members employed by the organization, with kibbutz members and with CEOs that had held jobs in the past. The interviews were conducted between 2009 and 2013. This enabled us to better understand the social and organizational processes that occurred in the community and in the plant.

The main findings show that both kibbutz communities underwent far reaching changes and at the same time so did their industrial plants. But, while the kibbutz communities limited their steps towards privatization the plants went all the way – the one plant has diminished in size as it sold out most of its manufacturing activities and now it concentrates mainly on selling and servicing products it used to manufacture. The other plant has grown and thrived but abandoned most of its democratic characteristics in favor of bureaucratic ones.

PALERI, BRUNO* (Sciences Po, bruno.palieri@sciences-po.fr)

What Are the Opportunities for Social Investment in the Continental European Welfare States?

With their passive, employment-based, status-preserving, social insurance and male-breadwinner oriented welfare states, continental European countries are the least likely cases for social investment policy innovation. Nevertheless, some continental welfare states have introduced social investment reforms. While both the Netherlands and France have a similar legacy of a typical continental European passive social insurance-based welfare state, they have changed in various ways. The Netherlands has made a strong social activation turn in social security, coupled to a more “flexicure” service-based labour market. In France, there has always been a strong policy legacy of pro-natalist child care support. Recently, an important policy focus has been paced on the Youth in France. In both these countries, social investment policies have come under pressure after the 2008 financial crisis. Some policy areas (like work-life reconciliation policies) seem to have been hit harder than other areas (active labour market policies).

Moreover, there is also substantial variation across countries. How to account for this? By analyzing the reform trajectories with respect to social investment both before and after the 2008 financial crisis, the paper assesses the variable opportunities and related feedback effects for social investment in continental Europe.

PALSANE, VANDANA* (College Arts & Commerce for Women, vpalsane@yahoo.co.in)

Informalization of Labour : Recent Trends in India’s Urban Economy

Urban way of life is generally considered to be associated with industrial production. Reality in most third world cities, however, indicates otherwise. Only half and sometimes less of urban population finds employment in factories or similar organizations. Rest all are engaged in ‘informal’ economic activities which are casual, unskilled, with no fixed working hours, low income, with nature of work largely fluctuating and seasonal. Several studies and reports have come...
out in last twenty years, which depict the miserable working conditions of India's informal sector workers.

While workers in the informal sector contribute a considerable amount of output to the country's GDP, the conditions under which they labour are usually deplorable. Although precise data is not available, we can safely say that nearly all workers in the informal sector lack any form of social security. India has a labour force of nearly 400 million persons, about 13 percent of the entire world's labour force. More than 70 percent of the non-agricultural labour force is in informal employment. If we include agriculture into this, it will be over 90 percent. Work in the informal sector is so common today that it is almost a norm.

Today, due to policies of globalization, facilitated by advances in technology, labour is losing its formal and organized character. Workers are divided into two groups, who are employed and who are in the reserve army of labour, willing to do anything to obtain employment. Large number of workers in India, who form this reserve army, miserably wander to and fro between cities, town and villages, living in different phases of employability in seasonal cycles.

This paper attempts to understand, based on available literature, trends of formalization in the fast changing employment scenario in Indian urban economy.

RC04-78.20

PAN, YINGFENG* (Nara Women's University, sakulo80@yahoo.co.jp)

Examining the Manifest Function and the Latent Function of Japanese Class: Focused on a Example of Public Middle Schools in Osaka

This presentation examines, from the viewpoint of the manifest function and the latent function, extensive adaptive function that Japanese classes could potentially play and understand this issue, the author conducted an investigation at public middle schools in the Kansai area in Japan from 2009 to 2012. The investigation combined participant observation, semi-structured interviewing, and description-type questionnaires. M-GTA technique was used to analyze the field research data.

Results obtained from data collected via participant observation and interviews suggest the follows. Besides functioning as a supplementary lesson for Japanese language and other subjects, the Japanese class also provides a place for "feeling of security" as well as "maintenance of mother tongue and native culture". We can say this is the manifest function of Japanese class. Apart from such conventional role, Japanese class has demonstrated a crucial role in facilitating intercultural understanding and cultural exchange. Newcomer students, sharing the mutual identity of a minority in class, were observed helping one another to cope with problems and thus create a more comfortable learning environment in school. Then, Japanese class also offers a career role model which could potentially affect newcomers' career choice in the future. And this is the latent function of Japanese Class that we cleared.

In summary, the Japanese class offers a place for interaction with Japanese students in various activities; an opportunity to re-identify one's own root; a place to obtain sense of self-realization and recognition; as well as a channel for resource procurement. Hence, it is not only the manifest function but also the latent function of the Japanese class has been observed in this study.

RC06-117.5

PANANAKHONSAIB, WILASINE* (La Trobe University, r_wilasinee@hotmail.com)

Cyberspace and Cross-Cultural Relationships Online

Previous studies claim that intermarriage dating sites are new digital technologies that have transformed the mail-order bride business. It is generally assumed that, when women from developing countries turn to intermarriage dating sites, economic deprivation and opportunities are the main driving motivation. What is ignored in such accounts is the role of desire for love and intimacy. Does the presence of economic and social gain in cross-cultural relationships exclude the latent function, extensive adaptive function that Japanese classes could potentially play and understand this issue, the author conducted an investigation at public middle schools in the Kansai area in Japan from 2009 to 2012. The investigation combined participant observation, semi-structured interviewing, and description-type questionnaires. M-GTA technique was used to analyze the field research data.

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RC04-92.5

PANDEY, URGASEN (College Agra University)

CHATURVEDI, NIHIRAKA* (s.r.k.p.g.college firozabad,agra university india, rc_chaturvedi@rediffmail.com)

Delivery Of Quality Education In Global Era

However, education and skills have also played key roles. Education has generally supported rapid economic growth through encouraging foreign investment, enabling technology transfer, promoting productivity and progressively upgrading the skills base as required for each successive economic shift to higher value-added manufacturing and service industry. Education has also played generally positive role in promoting relatively cohesive national identities. Our key tasks in relation to each of our target countries were four-fold. The first was to identify the points in recent world history at which each country made a deliberate choice to forge a stronger integration between respective domestic systems and the global economy. The second was to provide an assessment in each country of progress towards the three goals of successful engagement; i.e. export-led economic growth, income equality and peace. The third was to provide an assessment of the contributions made by education and education policies to each of these goals. The fourth was to analyse past policies for their impact on these goals and current and proposed policies for their likely impact in the future.

While many of our most important challenges have their roots in our history, there are important new opportunities and challenges emerging in the new century. However, to underestimate the new opportunities and challenges, or to locate ourselves as 'victims', would be an historic mistake. While some commentators despair at the complexity of the current global environment, particularly with reference to the welfare of developing nations, we take a slightly different view. While cognizant of supra-national developments, we cannot stand by and watch the erosion of our efforts to build a democratic society.

RC18-325.6

PANDIAN, SIVAMURUGAN* (Universiti Sains Malaysia, psivus@usm.my)

Voting Behaviour Among the Youth in Malaysia

Malaysia's 13th General Election held on 5 May 2013 was one of the most exciting General Election in Malaysia's political history. The result showed that the ruling party (National Front) and the opposition coalition (People's Alliance) contested closely in the 222 Parliamentary seats. Although the results showed a rather status quo in favour of the ruling party, the opposition coalition managed to capture 42 seats from 89 seats in the 12th General Election, while the seats obtained by the ruling party reduced from 133 to 140 seats. This paper examines the young voters' voting patterns to determine the significant of this bloc of voters as both coalition parties were trying to get this inscrutable voters, comprised 40% of the electorate. 12,912,590 registered as voters and the 40% belong to the 21 to 39 years old age group. Before the election, almost 65% of them were labelled as 'fence sitters' who were mostly non-partisan and were seen as the deciding voters. National Youth Survey by The Asia Foundation indicated that the political thinking of the youths in Malaysia are not static but have changed accordingly. This new shift allows this paper to discuss the position of the youth in Malaysia's 13th General Election which party benefit from their role and whether youth were the deciding factor or kingmakers in Malaysian politics as reflected before the General Election.

RC18-311.4

PANG, IRENE* (Brown University, irene.pang@brown.edu)

The Right to Exams: Examining China's Citizenship Transformation through a Petition Campaign in Beijing

Market reforms in China beginning in the late 1970s have initiated the transformation of China's citizenship regime by restructuring the triadic configuration of relations between the state, the market, and an emerging civil society. The gradual erosion of that institution which defined and structured China's bifurcated regime of stratified citizenship rights. Under the emergent regime of citizenship, individuals' ability to become and act as citizens, as well as their ability to partake in the construction of the new citizenship regime, depends increasingly on their market position. Thus, short of achieving a more equal citizenship, market re-
forms are leading China from one unequal citizenship regime to another unequal citizenship regime.

RC44-735.3  
PANGSAPA, PIYA* (The University of the West Indies, piya.pangsapa@sta.uwi.edu)  
'Supply Chain Solutions' at All Costs: The Case of Linfox and the Transport Workers Union in Thailand  

Linfox is Australia’s largest privately-owned logistics and supply chain company which provides transport and delivery services across the Asia Pacific region for the world’s biggest consumer goods companies and retailers. In Thailand, Linfox provides services for four distribution centers of Tesco Lotus (a joint venture between A Thai company and Tesco PLC, the world’s second-largest retailer after Wal-Mart). Work conditions have steadily deteriorated over the past ten years (serious injuries including deaths caused by stress, exhaustion and falling asleep at the wheel) and reached a breaking point in January 2013 – the same time as a nationwide minimum wage policy was put into effect on January 1st 2013 – a controversial policy that prompted many companies to increase working hours, reduce benefits, lay off workers and/or close down their factories. The Linfox truck drivers had no choice but to go on strike but their action only resulted in the dismissal of fifty-six union members and refusal from management to further negotiate with the workers. This paper examines the 2013 dispute between management and 430 members of the Transport Workers Union who work as truck drivers for Linfox – a multinational transport company which first started its operations in Thailand in 1992. Based on interviews conducted in the field, this paper will provide an analysis of the conflicts confronted by workers (whose several attempts at forming a labor union were shut down by management) with the aim of better understanding global corporate strategies and the challenges posed to worker solidarity. Since these are not new challenges, are there really opportunities then for new forms of resistance?

RC02-64.2  
PANTUMSINCHAI, PENN* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, ppantum@hawaii.edu)  
The Future with Powerful Consumers: A Case Study of Kickstarter  

In our technologically advanced modern age, the power of production has shifted from the producer to the consumer. Everyday consumers are taking a more proactive role in the way they buy, use, and mold products to their needs and purposes. These new-age consumers are changing the way corporations produce products and are forcing corporations to acknowledge the wisdom, knowledge, and creativity that consumers have to offer. As part of this developing phenomenon, crowdfunding has become a new practice of corporations and small-time producers. Crowdsourcing is the idea of soliciting contributions (be it money, ideas, or labor) from a large group of people (such as a virtual community). Kickstarter is an American-based, private-for-profit company founded in 2009. Dubbed “the world’s largest funding platform for creative project” (http://www.kickstarter.com). A platform in which producers of any kind (films, games, music, art, technology) can ask for donation for creative projects, Kickstarter puts the power in the consumers’ hands. People have the option to donate as much money as they want to the over 100,000 projects open for funding. The design seems simple, yet it is rife with controversy. Kickstarter does not provide any regulation in terms of completing the projects and delivering to the consumers. Unsurprisingly, there have been numerous projects that have been funded but not finished and delivered to the ‘backers’ (i.e. funders). By analyzing the Kickstarter community through Consumer Culture Theory, particularly focusing on the first million financed project, this paper seeks to identify how firms are interacting with consumers through crowdfunding. We explore the challenges that firms face when engaging consumers through crowdfunding and the implications for the future of consumer-sponsored production.

RC31-537.2  
PAPADOPoulos, APOSTolos G.* (Harokopio University, apospapa@hua.gr)  
FRATSEA, LOUKIA-MARIA (Harokopio University)  
Participation in Voluntary Organizations and Civic Integration of Immigrants in Crisis-Stricken Greece  

During the last two decades Southern European countries, which were in the past a labour reserve for Western Europe and North America, experienced migration transition to host societies. A number of factors explain this transformation; their geopolitical position, the improved socioeconomic situation and the fact that they are part of the European Union. The recent economic crisis seems to have affected the size of immigration flows in Europe while it raised new issues related to the integration of immigrants in southern European host countries and the challenges faced by the latter for maintaining social cohesion.

Migration research in Southern Europe focuses on the immigrant characteristics and the integration opportunities of immigrants. The recent emergence of immigrant associations and voluntary organizations has not been accompanied by an extensive study of the interactions between immigrant entrepreneurship in voluntary associations and civic integration in Southern Europe and more particularly in Greece. Moreover, the ongoing economic recession has had an immense impact on the participation and civic engagement of immigrants in host countries.

The paper aims at unveiling the factors which are related to the participation of immigrants in voluntary associations and the implications of immigrant participation for their social and civil integration in host countries. Firstly, the paper will review the relevant literature in Southern European countries and then the situation of immigrant participation and civic engagement in Greece will be presented. The paper will be solidly based on a comparative analysis of research findings emanating from two consecutive research projects aiming at the study of immigrant participation in voluntary associations at the start (2009-2010) and in the midst of crisis (2013) in Greece. Both quantitative and qualitative data will be used to reflect on the deficits and the challenges of the EU and Greek migration policy towards immigrant participation and civic integration.

WGO3-912.1  
PAPAKostAS, APOSToLiS* (Södertörn University, apostolis.papakostas@sh.se)  
The Creation of Peaceful Neighbors and Calm Swedes  

The Creation of Peaceful Neighbors and Calm Swedes  

A discreet aspect of everyday life in Scandinavia is the relative absence of feuds between neighbors and the peaceful atmosphere that prevails in neighborhoods. It is rather difficult to find shoving Swedes and in criminal statistics there are rather few incidents of killings between neighbors. Another aspect of Swedish everyday life is that, when asked, two of three Swedes state that they trust other people.

In this short historical expose the author connects the absence of feuds between neighbors in everyday life and the high degree of trust prevailing in everyday life in Swedish society. It is argued that the regulation of “neighbors war against neighbors”, in essence the regulation of the inter-human space between neighbors, early in Swedish history pacified the relations between neighbors and created a fertile ground for the generalization of trust from few people to many people and for the creation of an atmosphere of trust. The author argues that it was the spread of topography and cartography through agricultural reforms before industrialization that created objective representations of property and thus eliminated boundary feuds between neighbors. By examining topographic maps before and after the reforms the author discusses how the regulations and objective representations of the physical space regulated the inter-human space.

RC33-580.3  
PAPASTEFANoU, GEoRGIoIS* (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, georgios.papastefanou@gesis.org)  
The day after: The Effect of Diary Timing on Time Data Analysis  

The day after: The Effect of Diary Timing on Time Data Analysis  

As proved in psychological research, human memory is deceiving and we tend to forget certain events (see e.g. Kahneman, 2004), especially if they were of little importance – such as daily chores or random household-related tasks. However, these minor episodes are important in time data analysis, as they can tell much about the differences in time-use patterns or time allocation across the society. This fact has important implications for the time-data validity. If filling in of the time-use diary is postponed by the respondent until, for instance, the day after the activities took place, the record is already subject to substantial distortions. Some episodes are simply being forgotten. It results in diminished sequence variability, and extended episodes of the typical activities - at the expense of the less usual ones. What is more, it has an effect on the differences in time allocation as shown in cross-sectional analysis. The day when the diary was filled in can thus have a significant impact on the results as well as conclusions drawn from time-use research. Using the German Time Use Data 2001/2002 and Polish Time Use Data 2003/2004 (both surveys conducted within the Harmonized European Time Use Survey framework) we show how gender differences in time allocation differ depending on when the diary was filled in by the respondent. By the means of multivariate analysis we also show how sequence specificity (such as number of episodes and their duration) differs depending on whether the diary was filled in on the same day as the recorded one – or the day after.

JS-72.4  
PAPE, MADELEINE* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, mnpape@wisc.edu)  
From the Global South to the Globe: Pathways to Participatory Budgeting  

From the Global South to the Globe: Pathways to Participatory Budgeting  

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
 borders of the ideal Soviet social, political and ideological structure. These were used for excluding “kulaks”, criminals, tramps, “bourgeois” engineers and scientists, openly religious people, former members of the long-defunct Russian political parties, former members of oppositional groups within the Bolshevik party, suspended officers of the secret police, and others.

3) Narratives about “monsters” and “scum of the earth”, who trespassed all sorts of symbolic borders. These were used for excluding suspended high-rank Bolshevik party leaders, both opponents and proponents of Stalin. Narratives of this type were built in the framework of the special ideological meta-narrative based upon archaic mythological imaging of witches and shape-shifters – apparently innocent creatures that turn out to be demons.

**RC04-79.9**

**PAPP Z., ATTILA** *(Hungarian Academy of Sciences, pappzo@yahoo.com)*

**Hidden Ethnic Inequalities. a Possible Global Educational Exploration Using PISA**

The international educational evaluation programme PISA analysis the variances of school achievement of different countries. In several PISA reports there are described the criteria of successful schools, and the ways the social backgrounds can be overcame. In the PISA framework educational opportunities are distributed equally if the student’s education is independent of their own family background. Based on PISA reports one can have a detailed picture about the school integration of migrants, the factors which have impact on their educational outcomes.

It is important to underline at the same time that based on PISA results there is no detailed analysis of non-migrant or native national minorities. In some countries the results are presented following the (regional) minority language of test (e.g. Belgium, Spain, Canada), however a comprehensive analysis of native national minorities is failed.

Using PISA databases one can gain some relevant information about national minorities’ school outcomes (in at least 20 countries). By a cross-tabulation of the language spoken at home and of the language of test (state language or minority language) one can distinguish at least three main students groups: minority students who learn in their mother tongue (language spoken at home: minority language), students who learn in state language, and majority students (who learn in majority language, of course).

Having these students subgroups one can test two basic research questions: 1. rather the mother tongue education or the mainstream language education outperform among minority students? 2. rather the native national minority or majority students outperform? These comparison could tend us to interpret the variance in student performance in linguistic/ethnics terms. Moreover if after accounting for socio-economic background these variances still remain we can assume that exists hidden, ethnic-linguistics inequalities among students.

**TGG0-960.5**

**PARADA, HENRY** *(Ryerson University, hparada@ryerson.ca)*

**The Fluidity of Texts and Structures: Exploring Institutional Ethnography of the Child Protection System in Dominican Republic**

This presentation discusses the challenges experienced in using Institutional Ethnography (IE) in a context other than Global North. I discuss the challenges in attempting to translate both linguistically and culturally some of the important concepts of IE to Spanish and the culturally different institutional structures of Child Protection System in the Dominican Republic (DR).

Based on a five year international collaborative project (Canada-DR) this presentation discusses some of difficulties in implementing a national study of the child protection system, when institutional structures were not clearly identified, and when institutional texts were not clearly defined outside the legal discourse –Child welfare Act. The team of researchers used different IE means of data collection: 1) Mapped out the “fluid” structures of the different actors working toward the protection of children and youth; 2) completed textual analysis of the rules and regulations –or lack of; 3) completed six months of direct observations and finally interviews of different actors within the system. What characterize the child welfare system in different provinces in Canada is a highly regulated and clearly structured system with standards of practices. What characterized the child welfare in the DR is relations of ruling in constant flux where practices were not based on any written forms of protocols of practices, but in personal experience and political influence of those engaged in the protection children and youth.

Since the team of researchers are now engaged in new project both in the Dominican Republic and working toward future projects in other countries of the Caribbean and Central America, the questions of applicability and universality of IE outside the Global North becomes very important.

**TGG0-968.2**

**PARADA, HENRY** *(Ryerson University, hparada@ryerson.ca)*

**Exploration Using PISA**

**Hidden Ethnic Inequalities. a Possible Global Educational Exploration Using PISA**

The international educational evaluation programme PISA analysis the variances of school achievement of different countries. In several PISA reports there are described the criteria of successful schools, and the ways the social backgrounds can be overcame. In the PISA framework educational opportunities are distributed equally if the student’s education is independent of their own family background. Based on PISA reports one can have a detailed picture about the school integration of migrants, the factors which have impact on their educational outcomes.

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**TGG0-968.2**

**PARADA, HENRY** *(Ryerson University, hparada@ryerson.ca)*
The Managerialization of International Collaboration: The Silencing of Social Justice Solidarity

There is an extensive literature on the process of “overmanagerialization of academic work” (Todd, et al 2013). Academics’ programs that continue to engage on progressive issues such as social justice or global solidarity face difficulties in negotiating the disjunction of the entrepreneurial university and solidarity of international collaboration. “Internationalization” of programs has become a buzz idea that most universities in North America are pursuing, but the question remains “What kind of internationalization? And who is benefiting from this process?”

Using Institutional Ethnography, this presentation discusses the negotiation process with which the author has become involved with in the development and implementation of an “international Youth Right project” during the past two years. The author discusses the steps taken to textually transform the “local realities” of the everyday experience of youth advocating for the protection of their rights into textual instruments of control-financial, managerial as relations of rulings that reflect the managerial realities of the Northern institutions (the entrepreneurial university and its funders). Through mapping out the different “project management processes” required to develop and implement international projects within the entrepreneurial university context, this presentation will discuss the disjunction of local realities of those who are supposed to benefit from this kind of project -children and youth and the institutions that are supposed to manage them.

The following questions are discussed: What challenges children and Youth face in achieving their rights? What are the consequences of extremely legalistic discourses of rights on the everyday living experiences of youth in the Global South? How is the managerialization of international collaboration within university context affecting the everyday practices of solidarity?

RC14-252.2

PARDO ABRIL, NEYLA GRACIELA* (NEYLA GRACIELA PARDO ABRIL, pardo.neyla@gmail.com)

SEMISYS Y Procesos De Construccion*De Significado EN LA Prensa Digital Colombiana

La adaptación de los medios de comunicación a las dinámicas de la globalización tienen repercusiones sobre los procesos de producción de significado. Las transformaciones han propiciado formas de interacción comunicativa, sustentadas en los valores de la globalización. Esta manera de construir el significado tiene distintos de efectos sociales que repercuten, en la interlocución y las formas como la ciudadanía construye criterios para participar de la vida colectiva y democrática. Esto es relevante en países con industrias culturales monopólicas y oligopolías que centralizan el proceso de producción y difusión de la información, y que fomentan lógicas de consumo en lugar de formas de participación y oligopólicas que centralizan el proceso de producción y difusión de la información, y que fomentan lógicas de consumo en lugar de formas de participación directa en los asuntos públicos.

Se propone explorar las formas como la prensa digital construye interacción a través de la organización de las páginas web. Se reflexiona sobre el formato, el componente multimedia y la multimodalidad en los procesos de producción de significado. Se identifican las formas como gráficamente se construyen marcas de deísis, orientadoras del proceso cognitivo y mecanismos de construcción y reproducción ideológica.

El corpus de esta investigación son los print de las páginas web de inicio del periódico ElEspectador.com y la revista Semana.com. El corpus se toma el 1-08-2013, tomando como punto de referencia el conjunto de recursos de interactividad que se apropian para construir significador con el fin de identificar cómo se propone la interacción comunicativa entre productores discursivos y usuarios-lectores.

Palabras clave: medios de comunicación, formas de interacción, multimedia, multimodalidad.


RC44-725.1

PARET, MARCEL* (University of Johannesburg, marcelparet@gmail.com)

Precarious Politics: Struggles Against Insecurity in the Global North and Global South

My discussion will complement Standings' general analysis by focusing on the collective struggles of two insecurely employed, low-income groups at opposite ends of the globe: low-wage immigrant workers in California, United States, and citizens living in poor communities in Gauteng, South Africa. Both groups compensate for their lack of economic leverage by organizing around demands for recognition, dignity and inclusion. Because these demands are largely directed towards the state, their struggles for economic survival become entangled with struggles around citizenship status. These cases affirm Standing's emphasis on the importance of citizenship and recognition, but paint a more optimistic vision of the precariat's capacity for struggle, and underscore the need for greater attention to differences between the Global North and Global South.

RC27-479.4

PARK, HAENAM* (Seoul National University, checkitupnow@gmail.com)

The 1988 Seoul Olympic Games and Habituating Developmentalism in Korean Society

This paper examines social impact of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games on South Korean society. It attempts to explain the event not as a facilitator to the democratization, but as a means of justifying developmentalism derived from dictatorship government in Korea. The 1988 Seoul Olympics have been regarded as an event that not only displayed the state of the rapid economic growth, but also carried out a positive role in the peaceful process of democratization.

However, the current political situation in Korea raises a question whether the democratization is really successful or not because authoritarian style developmentalism is continuously supported by Koreans, even after the transformation into democracy. Some people claim that a certain level of the authoritarian rule are restored and legitimized. This study argues that the hosting gave the former dictators hegemony, a persuasive power which works in peoples’ everyday life.

First, huge amount of urban regeneration promoted Korean Chaebol (conglomerates) to build skyscrapers in the center of Seoul. Some of the buildings functioned as popular attractions and showed the most citizens the fruits of the economic development by the Chaebol and the dictatorship government.

Second, a huge number of apartment buildings were constructed by Chaebol's construction companies and ‘Apart’ became a typical dwelling form of middle class in Korea. The middle class people dwelling in the ‘Olympic village’ invented their own consumer culture and lifestyle. That is, ‘distinction’ in Bourdieu's term began among the citizens.

The middle class's everyday life depends on the products by the Chaebol and the narratives on the growth of their households identify with the narrative of economic growth of Korea. This serves as a principal of supporting successor of the dictatorship in Korea, even beyond the democratization.

RC34-595.10

PARK, JI-AE* (Jeonbuk National University, ysshs7@gmail.com)

A Sequence Analysis of Career Pathway of College(University) Graduates Youth in South Korea - Focus on Variation Across School Locations -

This study intends to analyze career pathway of youth who graduated college(University) in South Korea. The aim of this paper is to show dissimilarity in transition pattern in labour market within youth by the variation across school locations. In order to analyze it, Korean Labor and Income Panel Study data collect in 1998-2009 is used. The dataset is divided by school location (Seoul & Gyeonggi, Incheon & Non-Metropolitan areas). I examine sequences of labour market statuses using explorative methods of sequence analysis and optimal matching algorithm. The main results of this study are as follows. Pattern of youth’s work careers is different by firm-size and occupation. For example, youth who graduated from provincial college(university) get job in smaller firm than any other groups. And, labour market entry time is also different. For instance, youth who graduated from Gyeonggi, Incheon college(university) prefer entering the labour market to applying for a job although it is unstable job. In contrast, youth who graduated from Seoul college(university) prefer applying for a job to entering secondary labour market. In addition, level of exposure of employment instability is different. Youth who graduated from provincial college(university) have difficulties finding stable job. They face high risks of job termination. Also they expose to repeat of (re-)entry and exit labour market. Especially, it is distinct between Seoul*male group and Non-Metropolitan areas*female group. As results of this study show, we need to consider gap of career pathways within youth. And institutional support should be provided by gourp characteristic.

RC44-727.16

PARK, JINYOUNG* (Cornell University, jy989@cornell.edu)

Solidarity and Empowerment of Women Workers in Asia

Solidarity has been stressed as one of the most important tools for powerless and marginalized groups of people left alone labor movements. Pressures from globalization create additional demands for workers and activists to extend their solidarity cross the borders. This is not only because globalization has created problems that connect people's lives across national boundaries, but also because it has produced many situations and cases in which workers, and activists face similar problems and circumstances, making sharing and learning from each other useful. Based on my experience working at the Working Women Academy
Life History and Family Changes in Korea and Japan

This study examines important characteristics of family changes and modernities embedded in the life history of Korean and Japanese elders born in the 1920s and 1940s. The elderly born between the periods of the 1920s and 1940s underwent very compressed social changes, such as the imperialism, political turmoil after liberation and ferocious national building, wars, diaspora, and the high turmoil after liberation and ferocious national building, wars, diaspora, and the high economic development. Modern families have been developed and transformed in this vortex of social changes. Reconstructing the memory of the elderly people's own life history, this study aims to discover characteristics of family changes and modernities in Korea and Japan.

Surveys and interviews were conducted in Seoul, Korea and Nagoya, Japan from 2009 to 2011. Questionnaire covered detailed information about family in origin, education, experiences of adolescence, marriage and their own family, work, and later life. 100 cases in Korea and Japan respectively were collected considering age, gender and economic status of the elderly. In-depth interviews were then followed for the cases with importance in the study and elders' willingness to interview.

Several important concepts of modern and family changes are interpreted by comparing life histories of Korean and Japanese elders. Modern construction of patriarchal family and its change are compared. In regard to the period of childhood and the youth, the mixture of kinship and modern rearing, gendered education, and influences of imperial war and Korean war, diaspora and repatriation were investigated. In the interplay between the individual adulthood and the social period of high economic growth, mixed relation with extended and nuclear family and ideas of gender role division were compared. Finally, attitudes in inheritance, after-death, and family support in later life and social changes were compared.
social patterns of low-carbon energy consumption would not be found in developing countries, or be found only in its upper-middle and upper classes. The few sociological studies do not allow to a conclusively answer.

Sustainable development in Latin America is being challenged. Population growth is not driving the increase in GHG emissions, but rather growth in consumption (Satterthwaite, 2009). In this global context, Chile is an example of an emerging economy whose growth affects the environment.

It is possible to hypothesize that the energy consumption in emerging countries (in AL) is associated with the family socioeconomic unequal position. But what happens when we study social patterns of energy consumption of families of similar social positions?

Research on households energy consumption, their views and behavior is complex (Lutzenhiser, 1993). No sociological studies seem to be available for answering this question in AL. This paper aims to shed light on this issue based on qualitative and quantitative empirical sociological research recently conducted in Chile.

RC35-613.2

PARKER, NOEL* (University of Copenhagen, np@ifs.ku.dk)

'Must the Subaltern Fight?: Resistance and the Art of Forming Your Masters'

There are many instances from the history of colonialism – not confined to the experience of successful anti-colonial conflict – of the impact of the subject’s on those who purport to be their masters. With this reformulation of Spivak’s classic question, this paper sets alongside the anthropology alluded to by a version of James C. Scott’s book title from 2008, the paper focuses on the subaltern’s alternatives to open, violent resistance. Thus the paper attempts to map the interplay between top-down power (the paradigm of ‘power over…’) and the bottom-up capacity of the subjects to maintain a degree of autonomy, or even effectively shape the power which is ostensibly exercised ‘over’ them.

How can a ‘power to…’ be shaped into an enabling power which facilitates human activities from the subaltern side? The answer is to be found in the combination of three further dimensions in power relations over and above the top-down will: the resistance of the subject; the practices which actualize activity in a society; and the structuring of conceptions which is traded in discursive exchanges.

Scott (plus Hirst 2005) and the historical sociology of resistance provide an access point for the first of these; Foucault for the second; and Bourdieu an account of ideology that illuminates the third. The paper will draw empirically not only on the history of colonialism and its end, but also on the many histories of popular resistance. The purpose is to read the historical sources with this particular blend of theory, showing the contradictory impulses within which actual power develops.

RC29-506.6

PARKER, ROBERT NASH* (University of California, robnp@aol.com)

Predictive Policing: The Case of Burglary

This study is designed to utilize large amounts of data from previous time points in the City of Indio, CA, to analyze the predictors of burglary rates, commercial and noncommercial, to test the idea that a predictive model of burglary could be developed. Using predictions as to sub areas in the community that are expected to have the highest burglary rates, based in part on an observed relationship, lagged across time, between truancy and burglary, we develop an intervention model and apply it most heavily on the predicted high burglary areas. Evaluation is designed to see if we can reduce these predicted high burglary areas to areas with below city wide means for burglary in the previous year.

RC24-439.1

PARKINS, JOHN* (University of Alberta, parkins@ualberta.ca)

HEMPLE, CHRISTY (University of Guelph)

BECKLEY, TOM (University of New Brunswick)

SHERREN, KATE (Dalhousie University)

STEDMAN, RICH (Cornell University)

Future Energy Landscapes in Canada: Discursive Renderings of Renewable Energy Alternatives through Q Methodology

The transformation of energy landscapes toward more sustainable energy futures is often fraught with challenges, not the least of which is public opposition to the altering of treasured spaces and places. Drawing on Charles Taylor’s social imaginaries, Zeubravel’s socialization theory and Nassauer’s notions of culture and landscape, this paper identifies the discursive and visual structures that anchor the socio-ecological world to existing modes of energy production and limit the potential for energy landscape transformation. Within this analysis, culture is understood to be inextricably linked to landscapes and energy development – from wind mills and solar arrays to oil sands and hydroelectric facilities – having a profound effect upon landscape preferences. The landscapes humans create as they meet their needs and desires are not always beautiful or healthy, but they comprise heritage that contributes significantly to an individual’s sense of place or identity. Therefore any meaningful transformation of these landscapes toward sustainable futures will require careful and incisive analysis of these social and cultural anchoring points. These points are examined in this study through Q method analysis of 48 statements on energy production in Canada. Research involves three diverse case study areas (Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick) aimed at gaining insights into the discursive underpinnings of energy production. Results offer nuanced and regionally specific understanding of citizens’ deeply rooted and often conflicting values surrounding landscape change, aesthetics, governance, ownership, renewable energy alternatives, and identity with the energy sector.

JS-53.2

PARKINSON, DEBRA* (WHGNE, WHIN, Monash University, space@netc.net.au)

ZARA, CLAIRE (Monash University)

The Link Between Disaster and Violence Against Women

There is compelling evidence that violence against women increases following large-scale disasters. Yet there is a research gap on why this happens, and how increased violence may relate to disaster experiences.

This presentation reports on the first Australian research into this – a phenomenon previously overlooked in emergency planning and reconstruction after disaster. In the absence of reliable quantitative data, interviews with 30 women in Victoria are conducted after the 2009 Black Saturday bushfires provided evidence of increased domestic violence, even in a context that silenced women. Community members, police, case managers, trauma psychologists and family violence workers empathised with traumatised and suffering men – men who may have been heroes in the fires – and encouraged women to wait it out. These responses compromised the principle that women and children always have the right to live free from disaster.

Violence provides an opportunity to reinforce traditional gender roles, and this presentation considers the concept that social cohesion relies on women’s sacrifice. Further, it identifies that male privilege plays an important role in ensuring men’s interests are prioritised.

The launch of the research findings in 2012 brought this highly sensitive issue to the attention of disaster managers and inspired changes within key emergency organisations to improve the safety of women and children in the aftermath of disaster, beginning with improved data collection and training for disaster personnel. A partnership project was then funded to explore men’s experiences after Black Saturday, with a focus on men’s harmful behaviours to themselves and to those around them. The role of gender and the cost of patriarchy to both women and men are examined through interviews with 32 men.

JS-51.3

PARR, NICK* (Macquarie University, Nick.Parr@mq.edu.au)

LI, KA KI (JACKIE) (Nanyang Technological University)

TICKLE, LEONIE (Macquarie University)

The Cost of Living Longer: Projections of the Effects of Prospective Mortality Improvement on Economic Support Ratios for Eighteen More Advanced Economies

The aims of this paper are twofold; (1) to forecast mortality for a wide range of more developed countries from 2010-2050 and (2) to simulate the effects of the forecast mortality patterns on economic support ratios under the continuation of current fertility, migration and labour force participation. The mortality forecasts are prepared for eighteen countries using the Poisson Common Factor Model proposed by Li (2013). The effects of mortality on economic support ratios are estimated by comparing the results of projections under the best estimates of the forecast mortality change to the results of projections which assume that mortality remains constant over time. The results of the mortality forecasts show that the projected gains in life expectancy for both sexes are greatest in Japan, Israel, Australia and in East-Central Europe, and are least in the Ukraine, Netherlands, North America and Sweden. Preliminary results show that the ratios of total hours worked to age-weighted populations are projected to fall most in Japan, East-Central and Southern Europe, and least in Sweden and Australia. In all countries the forecast improvement in mortality accounts for less than half the projected decline in support ratios under the continuation of current fertility, migration and age-specific labour force participation and the age structure of the initial population.
PARRA, CONSTANZA* (University of Groningen, c.a.parra.novoa@rug.nl)

Nature Grabbing or Successful Practices for Nature Conservation? Blurred Boundaries in Chilean Protected Areas

Literature on protected areas (PAs) constantly reanimates an ancient debate that opposes conservationist scholars, considering the world history of PAs, as a testimony of human progress, to critical voices counting this history as a record of failure (Brockington et al. 2008; Stolton, Dudley 2010). For, as several social scientists have emphasized, conservation regulation has in many cases been part of coercive colonial strategies and disempowerment of indigenous groups. More recently, contributions on “nature grabbing” have joined the debate, revealing processes through which property rights and control over natural resources are transferred from ‘poor’ to powerful hands (Fairhead et al. 2012).

Based on case-study research in two Chilean regions, the Atacama Desert and Green Patagonia, this paper examines the shades of grey between what may be acknowledged either as a success or a failure in the contemporary governance of PAs. This paper argues that there is a need for examining PAs and their governance by using more sophisticated analytical frameworks that help to capture the social complexities in which these areas for nature conservation are embedded and reproduced.

This paper is structured in five parts. Part one combines literature on socio-ecological systems, environmental sociology and political ecology to discuss critical social sustainability issues in the contemporary governance of PAs. Elaborating on these theories, part two offers an analytical framework drawing attention to the social dimensions of PAs, including politics and power dynamics, economic forces, institutional transformations, as well as culture, discourses, values and justice in local histories. Section three discusses conservation policies and land uses in a neoliberal context that has allowed a widespread proliferation of private PAs. Section four zooms into two Chilean regions and the remaking of their PAs histories. The paper concludes with reflections on the blurred boundaries between successful conservation and nature grabbing leading to injustice.

PARRACHO SANT’ANNA, SABRINA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, sagarracho@gmail.com)

Rio Museum of Art in Times of Trouble

Given the growing diagnoses of musealization processes, of the spreading of cultural centers and of the new status assigned to curators, this research investigates the emergence of exhibitionary institutions as instruments for intervention in the urban space, in times of social change. I shall here analyze the foundation of the Museu de Arte do Rio, in March 2013, at the Rio de Janeiro harbor district. The aim of the research is discussing the possibility of building an art institution, taking on account the formation of social networks and the negotiations for the place destined for museums in contemporary times, and of the negotiation of border-related perceptual and material differences. Built through a decade of disputes, the Museu de Arte do Rio seems to be revealing both of the place destined for museums in contemporary times, and of the negotiations between organized groups and institutions in Rio. Proposed in times of optimism and prosperity in expectation for megaevents such as the World Cup in 2014 and Olympic Games in 2016, the museum was conceived as a new icon for the city's image. Nevertheless, just when it was founded in March, 2013, the museum was, however, the target of demonstrations that anticipated the massive protests that spread in the country since mid-2013, taking to the streets of the city more than a hundred thousand of people in June 17, 2013. This paper seeks to understand how the institution has been the target of new disputes in the city and has been incorporating new categories to face the demands for change.

PASCALE, CELINE-MARIE* (American University, pascale@american.edu)

Fukushima, Tsunamis and Earthquakes: The Meanings of Risk in the 21st Century

The most significant nuclear disaster since Chernobyl in 1986, struck in Japan on March 11, 2011 as the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear reactor failed in the face of the earthquake and subsequent tsunami. In Fukushima, Japan, the social trauma is still present, while the distrust over the safety of the nuclear energy has grown. This paper analyses the shades of grey between what may be acknowledged either as a success or a failure in the contemporary governance of PAs. This paper argues that there is a need for examining PAs and their governance by using more sophisticated analytical frameworks that help to capture the social complexities in which these areas for nature conservation are embedded and reproduced.

This paper is structured in five parts. Part one combines literature on socio-ecological systems, environmental sociology and political ecology to discuss critical social sustainability issues in the contemporary governance of PAs. Elaborating on these theories, part two offers an analytical framework drawing attention to the social dimensions of PAs, including politics and power dynamics, economic forces, institutional transformations, as well as culture, discourses, values and justice in local histories. Section three discusses conservation policies and land uses in a neoliberal context that has allowed a widespread proliferation of private PAs. Section four zooms into two Chilean regions and the remaking of their PAs histories. The paper concludes with reflections on the blurred boundaries between successful conservation and nature grabbing leading to injustice.

PASQUETTI, SILVIA* (University of Cambridge, sp638@cam.ac.uk)

Affective, Symbolic, and Family Ties Among Palestinians in the West Bank and Israel: A Multi-Sited Ethnography and a Transnational Research Agenda

Melding insights from recent works on the affective, embodied, and symbolic dimensions of transnationalism with multi-sited fieldwork in Palestinian localities across the Green Line between the West Bank and Israel, this paper aims to develop a transnational research agenda on Israeli and West Bank Palestinians. It argues that a focus on emotional ties, symbolic practices, and subjective views can help overcome the scholarly tendency to use the spatial and legal divisions imposed differently on situated Palestinians as boundaries for research and to assume that these imposed divisions are the most salient factors in the everyday lives. It also sketches a transnational research agenda on these two segments of Palestinians, discussing how a focus on everyday life and a multi-sited research design can help explore their various transnational engagements from the expression of feelings of solidarity and the pursuit of cross-border family practices to the negotiation of border-related perceptual and material differences. Second, beyond the case of Palestinians under Israeli rule, this paper problematizes the privileged focus on mobility in transnational studies and calls for more attention to the role of transnational histories and forms of belonging in the lives of people experiencing forced spatial immobility and legal exclusion.

PASQUETTI, SILVIA* (University of Cambridge, sp638@cam.ac.uk)
“He Is Not Clean:” an Ethnography of Surveillance and Emotions Among Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Israel

Drawing on insights from works on the affective dimension of the law and on recent theorization of emotions as transpersonal and collective phenomena, this paper explores the role of political informers of the modern state’s security agencies on shaping emotional relationships among members of targeted populations. Specifically, based on ethnographic fieldwork within and across a West Bank refugee camp and the Arab districts of an Israeli city, I explain how the state practice of recruiting “collaborators” (informers) produces distinct meanings and emotions in these two localities. Camp dwellers react to political informing through collective informal social control, personal investment in the camp residents’ reputation, and support for the physical expulsion and even violent death of alleged “informers.” City residents experience political informing as a form of “symbolic dirt” that circulates in all public and private spaces, ambiguously mixed with criminal forms of informing, and mediates affective and social ties among neighbors, friends, and family members. I also explore the distinct predication of former “collaborators” who were relocated by the state’s security apparatus from the West Bank to the Israeli city where I conducted fieldwork. By focusing on the entanglement between political informing, moral claims, feelings of belonging and betrayal, and practices of physical expulsion and relocation among differently situated Palestinian Arabs, this paper aims to theorize the role of the state’s security apparatus in shaping emotional relationships and responses among targeted people.

Literate and Iliterate Tribal Youth and Leisure

In the empirical analysis we use data from the ISTAT-2011 ‘Survey on the transition from work to work of University graduates’ to examine the early labour market returns of different tertiary degree holders from bachelor’s, master’s and long degrees in terms of employability, class position and wage. By means of binomial, multinomial and OLS multiple regression, the empirical results show that the labour market rewards of the three types of degree do not reflect precisely the legislative arrangements. According to expectations, four years after the completion of studies, bachelor’s graduates are the most prestigious and rewarded occupations than masters and long degrees. However, labour market outcomes of long degrees and masters vary widely, although they are legally equivalent. Net of other relevant personal characteristics, graduates from long degrees are less likely to be employed, but gain higher wages and have higher probability to reach the apex of the social hierarchy compared with graduates from master’s programmes.

PLEN-6.3

PATEL, SUJATA* (University of Hyderabad, patel.sujata09@gmail.com)

Colonial Legacies, Low and Discourses of Inequalities. An Analysis of Poverty Alleviation

The paper uses the example of a revolutionary poverty alleviation programme (which is now given legitimacy as a law) to understand and assess the discourses that structure inequalities in India. The focus is on a law called National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which provides as a right, employment to one member of a poor household for 100 days of a year.

On the basis of case studies, this paper argues this discourse does not have a language to comprehend the relationship between cultural forms and processes that organize inequalities in India at three levels. First, the attention of this Act is on objective quantifiable attributes of inequalities and wealth disparities such as poverty line, income and food consumption, an understanding which it inherents from 19th century colonial liberal discourses. It thus cannot recognize the fact that the poor work and labour in economies that combine and exchange low value labour goods and services which are rarely quantifiable in terms of the rational economic language created by contemporary capitalist discourse. Second, this colonial legacy has further frozen a range of differentiated cultural practices of domination and subordination that organise inequalities into a few standard Orientalist categories. We argue that not only are these practices varied but they range from stigma, discrimination, intolerance, prejudice and hatred. These may manifest as individual discrimination but are moored in group based representations of domination which are reconstituted from colonial classificatory systems.

The Act has little comprehensions of these differentiation and cultural practices as these remain invisible and thus quantifiable. Third, these representations are unevenly organised across localities and regions defining the nation state creating a complex pattern of exclusionary intersections that manifest differentially in varied economic and social contexts of the territory. These cases help to rethink and understand the theory of inequalities.

INTE-27.1

PATEL, SUJATA* (University of Hyderabad, patel.sujata09@gmail.com)

The Global South and Postcolonial Perspectives in International Sociology

A powerful current development in our discipline is the emergence of postcolonial and global-south sociologies. This is not a new specialization, but a change in perspectives that will affect all fields of sociology. New possibilities are currently being explored in sociological theory, sociologies of disability, education, gender, modernization, the history of sociology, and more. This session is planned as an interactive event in which leading colleagues in this movement of thought will debate issues raised by the participating units and by other ISA members. In the latter part of the session, comments and questions from the floor will open a dialogue with members of the panel. Among the themes for the session are questions of centrality and marginality, changing methodologies, changing agendas for research, new audiences, and changing curricula for teaching sociology.

PROF-990.1

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Writing or Editing a Book or Monograph

RC41-697.4

PATEL, ASHA RAMAGONDA* (S.N.D.T. Women’s University, Mumbai, drpatilasha@gmail.com)
Gender Inequality and Women's Health: Indian Perspective

Indian women face most of the health problems due to discrimination. The high risk groups in their lives are early childhood and reproductive age. Inadequate and poor nutrition, non-access to primary health care, poor reproductive health and discrimination against girls are four major causes for higher female mortality between ages one and five and high maternal mortality rates.

The practice of sex determination tests and subsequent induced abortion, small family size are added to decreased sex ratio. Sex-selective abortions are indicative of the low value to girls. Gender disparity in nutrition starts from infancy to adulthood. Girls are breastfed less in infancy. Malnutrition is an underlying cause of death among girls below age five. Nutritional deprivation amongst girls leads to improper growth and anaemia. Anaemia is more prevalent amongst girls, pregnant and lactating women. This not only compiles childbearing and result in maternal and infant deaths, maternal depletion and low birth weight infants, but also severely affect women's productivity and quality of life. Infertility poses a serious social and emotional threat to women.

Women also face reproductive tract infections and related infertility. The reasons for maternal deaths include sepsis, abortion, haemorrhage, and anaemia, etc. Sexually transmitted diseases, HIV, have serious implications for women. Women tend to seek medical help only if an illness is advanced, thereby reducing their chances of surviving. Many deliveries take place at home, with untrained assistant in proportion of moderately skilled workers by automation. Low wages of highly skilled workers, are not involved in decision making including use of contraceptive, family size, etc.

The objective of the paper is to analyse current health status of women and give recommendations to policy makers, health workers to take steps to improve women's health status. The paper is based on secondary data.

RC09-176.5

Globalisation, Technology Transfer and Growing Inequalities in India

Globalisation and transfer of technology in the recent past have brought about significant changes in the process of production of goods and services providing services to the ever growing size and variety of clients which is looked upon as a positive development. But the fact that needs to be looked into is, what implications it has for the workforce in terms of wage inequalities which is an equally important issue. Increasingly advanced technology applied to various sectors in service and manufacturing is assumed to call for new skills and tasks, normally of higher sophistication and complexity which may result in increased real wages for highly skilled sections of the workforce. Another outcome of this development is steady decline in proportion of moderately skilled workers by automation, task performance, which again could have wage implications for the remaining workforce resulting in greater inequalities. This assumption was tested in eight Indian states in level of task performance, which again could have wage implications for the remaining workforce resulting in greater inequalities. This assumption was tested in eight Indian states in their chances of surviving. Many deliveries take place at home, with untrained assistant in proportion of moderately skilled workers by automation. Low wages of highly skilled workers, are not involved in decision making including use of contraceptive, family size, etc.

The objective of the paper is to analyse current health status of women and give recommendations to policy makers, health workers to take steps to improve women's health status. The paper is based on secondary data.

RC24-429.2

Municipal Solid Waste Management In Kolhapur, India: Need For Decentralized Composting

The management of municipal solid waste is emerging as an environmental issue in India. Under Municipal Solid Waste Management and Handling Rules, 2000 and directives of Hon'ble Supreme Court, all the citizens are to segregate the garbage at source.

The waste generated in Kolhapur city per day is 150-165MT. The contract was done by Kolhapur Municipal Corporation (KMC) with Zoom Bio fertilizer Pvt. Ltd. in 2000 and since 2003-04 it used to segregate biodegradable solid waste and for making biogas for the city. But as the company went into liquidation, this project was closed in July 2011.

KMC had given a contract of collection and transportation of solid waste to Ramkey Group Pvt. Ltd. from 20th Nov. 2007 to 15th August 2013. But the contract was ended by the KMC in June 2011 as the company was not lifting all the waste from the city.

Along with the increasing population more land is required for the disposal of solid waste and today there is no reserved piece of land for the treatment plant in city. The place at outskirts of the city, Top quarry is under dispute. There is resistance from people of that area and there is a stay order from Hon'ble High Court not to use that place for dumping waste. A land at Halsawade is allotted for sanitary land filling but it is under dispute and stay order has been given by Hon'ble High Court.

The centralized collection and processing has been failure and created environmental issues. There is a need to adopt decentralized composting at homes, apartments, colony, garden, institutes etc.

The paper reviews the Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kolhapur and also shows the attempts made by citizens for decentralized composting.

RC04-98.10

Population and Environment: Panchaganga River Water Pollution In Kolhapur District, India

India has rich water resources. The demand for water increases with the increasing population and developmental activities in cities and villages on the riverbanks which leads to environmental pollution. There is surface water as well as ground water pollution due to lack of or under capacity of Sewage Treatment Plants and it has adversely affected human health.

The Hindu Survey of Environment 1991 states that the river Panchaganga is one of the 12 polluted hotspots in India. Along with 39 villages, Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji are two cities located on the banks of Panchaganga River. According to Census 2011, Ichalkaranji Municipal Council had 287,570 population and Kolhapur Municipal Corporation had 549,283 population. The sewage generated from these cities is to be treated properly and 39 villages also pour sewage water into the river. Panchaganga river water gets polluted due to domestic and drainage water, commercial and hospital establishments. It has influenced in the form of water borne diseases and claimed 24 people due to outbreak of jaundice in Ichalkaranji in May 2012.

The paper based on the secondary data focuses on the population growth and other factors responsible for Panchaganga river water pollution and how it influenced on human health.

RC04-98.10

Causes and Social Implications of Educational Inequities in Indonesia

Educational inequities in Indonesia has been existed for many years. Two major challenges with respect to educational inequities are access to and quality of education. Access to primary education is almost universal, while access to junior and senior secondary are still far from the government target. Let alone the tertiary education. The quality of education occurs at all levels of schooling. The twin problem of educational inequities is a major concern of the Government of Indonesia (GoI). Over the past decade GoI has allocated 20 percent of its national budget towards education sector. GoI has made numerous attempts to overcome the inequity issue through, such as regulating the functional assignment between central and subnational governments in providing primary and secondary education, and issuing the minimum service standard for its implementation. Apparently these regulations were not prepared in a systemic and integrated fashion. This
paper analyzes the causes and social implications of educational inequities in Indonesia. In terms of causes, this paper focuses on the socio-economic background, culture, and access to resources. While on social implications, it will cover four issues. The first two deals with the fact that educational inequities will increase inequality in income and competitive ability among individuals in labor markets. Thirdly, educational inequities will widen inequality of vertical social mobility chance among social strata. The more educated have higher probability to advance to higher social strata than those with lower level of education. This may give rise to social exclusion, which is the final impact to be discussed in this paper.

RC23-413.4

PATTNAIK, BINAY K.* (Institute for Social and Economic Change, binyai@iitk.ac.in)

Mobilizing from Appropriate Technologies to Sustainable Technologies (based on Grassroots Innovations)

This paper offers an understanding of the concept of Appropriate Technology (AT) and points out its historic relevance from the standpoint of developing countries. The paper focuses on the evolution of AT movement in India and ideological contributions by various thinkers like M. K. Gandhi, E. F. Schumacher, J C Kumarappa, and others to this movement. It stresses that AT movement as a discursive one is not about mobilizing activities and people but is about academic discourses on AT. And the paper presents an empirical case study of a social movement organization named Honey Bee Network, emergent of the said movement that does not represent the original discourse of the movement any more rather represents the later turning point of the discourse, i.e. the drift toward sustainable technologies. This drift is perceived on the basis of experiences of a developing country like India with regard to mitigations of western industrial technologies and their non-sustainability. Noteworthy that this case study of the Honey Bee Network at Ahmedabad is in fact a network of three organizations namely, SRISTI, NIF, and GIAN which are to scout, document, register, and incubate the grassroots innovations and that are based on traditional and indigenous knowledge systems and steadily to transform these grassroots innovations into commercialized technologies. The Honey Bee Network as a social movement organization has been analyzed from the vantage of the well known resource mobilization theory of social movements. Lastly the paper brings out the socio-cultural embedded character of the grassroots innovations and their resultant technologies. And it is further argued that, this bottom-up approach of technological development paves the way for sustainable technologies that are socially and culturally embedded and are founded on social participations. Such technologies are perceived to be representative of an alternative paradigm to that of modern western technologies.

JS-6.6

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NAYAK, AKHAYA KUMAR (Indian Institute of Management Indore)

Rise of Self-Help Groups As a Social Movement: Experiences from the Indian State of Odisha

Studying and participating in the process of development has been the approach of governments in developing countries and Non-government organizations (NGOs) for which they have taken plethora of initiatives following both top down and bottom up approaches. Some of those (initiatives) succeeded while others failed. But no programme for socioeconomic development was so wide reached and popular than the Self-help group approach. Self-help group (SHG) is a small, economically homogeneous and affinity group of poor people who come together to save some amounts regularly, mutually agree to contribute to a common fund, meet their emergency needs, adhere to collective decision-making, resolve conflict through collective leadership and provide collateral free loans on terms decided by the group. These groups try to empower the least empowered sections (mostly women) socially, economically and politically. Involving millions of women (through SHG), thousands of NGOs, MFIs, and bank branches give this phenomenon a movement perspective.

This paper is an earnest attempt to examine the evolution and development of the phenomenon of SHGs from social movement perspectives. It examines the phenomenon as a social movement at all and the applicability of different theoretical perspectives to study it. The paper uses the resource mobilization theory and constructivist approach as the analytical frameworks to explain the emergence and working of SHG system. The political and cultural opportunity structure in Odisha has been very much supportive to make the movement wide spread. At the same time operation and control from the top (Government of Odisha) affects the rigor of the movement. The paper discusses some such complex issues of collective actions.

RC06-120.7

PATTTRANUPRAVAT, RUENKAEW* (Humanities, patttranupravat@yahoo.com)

The Transmission of the Chineseness to Chinese Descendants in Thai Society through the Understanding the Meaning and Religious Symbols

The research entitled “The transmission of the Chineseness to Chinese descendants in Thai society through the understanding the meaning and religious symbols” aims to investigate the existence of Chineseness in Thai society focusing on the Chinese patterns and how Chineseness being transferred to the young Chinese generation born in Thailand, which include the transfer of knowledge and understanding of the meaning of important Chinese festivals and traditions, problems related to the transmission of Chineseness, and the factors supporting the success of the transmission of Chineseness. This study is an applied research integrating both quantitative and qualitative data which collected by questionnaire and an in-depth interview. The findings are that a majority of the research participants still have their beliefs and faith in gods and sacred or holy items. Most of them still pay their respect to gods on Chinese Sabbath Days as well as to their ancestors. Chinese New Year and Chinese Autumn Festival are two Chinese traditional practices inherited to every Chinese family in Thai society. Chinese New Year, Chinese Autumn Festival, Vegetarian Festival, Moon Festival, God’s Thanks Giving Day, and Fifth Moon Festival are among the most important festivals which the young Chinese generation agreed that these festivals should be inherited to the next generation. Most of participants have knowledge and understanding of the meaning of Chinese New Year, Chinese Autumn Festival, Vegetarian Festival and God’s Thanks Giving Day. The transmission patterns of Chinese festivals and traditions are either direct or indirect. The problems regarding the transmission to the young generation related to social, cultural and economic factors. The factors supporting the success of the transmission of Chineseness are accurate information given by the old to the young generation, a refining process in a family, encouragement of the sense of Chineseness to the young generation.

TG04-946.2

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A Generalisable Promise of Risk? Risk-Based Self-Regulation and the Inherent Limits of State Intervention in German Occupational Health and Safety Governance

In Anglo-Saxon academic discussions risk-based governance (RBG) has been identified as a method for rationalizing corporate and public governance processes top-down, i.e. offering a central management vision that can then ‘colonise’ other domains and organisations in regulatory processes. As such, risk seems to entail a universally applicable promise for central governments to remedy blame for failure all while managing tight budgets. But does this hold true in distinct institutional settings?

Starting from the empirical observation of occupational health & safety policies (OHS) in an international research project (HowSSAFE), we find that, in Germany, risk approaches largely emerge in arenas outside the central state, with normative justifications, governance forms and organisational logics that seriously contradict Anglo-Saxon state-centric RBG notions. Moreover, regulation of workplace risks in German policies is characterised less by a coherent risk strategy than by pockets of risk-based governance. These have emerged, for instance:

- in the funding structure of the public accident insurance (classifying companies into risk groups)
- in research priority setting and prevention campaigns of mutual trade associations
- in inspection strategies of the Landers (risk-rationalizing the use of limited control resources)

These fragmented and scattered risk approaches in German OHS raise the issue of risk-based self-regulation as a so far rather misrecognised form of risk governance. To enlighten this blind spot, this paper examines the role of territorial self-regulation by the sixteen Landers in OHS policy enforcement and public self-regulation by nine para-public organisations which govern the accident insurance, compensation and prevention in specific economic sectors. We show how self-regulation absorbs blame for failure and cost-bearing and contains RBG relatively unencumbered by the state. We argue that self-regulation inherently limits accountability pressures for central government, thus dismisses the promise of risk, and challenges some key conceptual and empirical claims of the Anglo-Saxon risk regulation research.

RC29-505.4

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Restorative Justice Approaches in US-American Cities – Smart Responses in Stressful Times?
In 2010, about 750 adults per 10,000 of the US population were incarcerated. Mass incarceration in the United States affects nearly solely poor urban communities of color. US American cities are focal points of racial divide. Since years, the withdrawal of public welfare and intensified criminal prosecution are two sides of one medal. Current processes like urban gentrification and the on-going economistic crises are widening the gap between upper and lower strata of urban society further. As social cohesion is harmed and cities are bankrupt, the level of stress experienced by the responsible and mostly local authorities increases. Does this stress turn the responses of authorities to the most vulnerable groups towards more innovative approaches to meet minorities needs best? Restorative justice approaches may offer more effective avenues to conflict resolution and enhance social cohesion and the communities’ capacity to build up resilience against crime and victimization. The main objective of the case study based research is if authorities in US cities made experiences of implementing new approaches of democentric and community-oriented police practices in urban areas (1) where minority people live. Could new practices guide the way for general improvements of the relation among police and minorities in the US? The cases under qualitative study will be northeastern rust-belt cities, where industrial decline and financial austerity triggers further social divide and structural disadvantage of the urban Afro-American population. As it transpires that the predicted differences in the basic structure of police-citizens relations between Anglo-American Common Law cultures (where Restorative justice philosophy first originated from) and continental European Civil Law societies can be observed very clearly as a common denominator, results enable a comparative perspective among policing minorities with regard to Restorative justice in urban settings in Europe and the US.

Doing Social Sciences on the Military Field: A Special Operation?

The concept of “Normative Power Europe” is one of the most actively debated among international relations scholars. It is usually presented as an alternative way to conceptualize the role of the European Union as a new type of international actor. According to Manners (2002), the distinctive feature of normative power is its “ability to shape the conceptions of ‘normal’”, and thus provide classify certain actions as legitimate or illegitimate. Achieving the status of a normative power is considered by most scholars and politicians as the greatest success of European integration, which has opened new perspectives for the EU as an actor on the global political arena.

The concept of normative power has been developed to account for the EU’s distinction as a foreign policy actor, but this paper is based on the premise that its applicability is much wider, and seeks to explore the conditions for the emergence and functioning of normative power in non-European countries by comparing discourses and political practice in the EU and Latin America. Using qualitative discourse analysis (Hansen 2006, Hofp 2002, Laclau 1991, Torging 1999, 2005), and taking the EU as the model case, it then looks at the normative aspects of foreign policy discourse and practice in Latin America. This paper focuses on the pan-regional discourse, later to be complemented by individual country cases. The hypothesis is that a strong and independent counter-hegemonic discourse, based on the struggle against world neoliberal injustice, exists in Latin America, which contributes to the emergence of normative power.

Doing Social Sciences on the Military Field: A Special Operation?

The presentation explores the role singing and performance of national song plays on the (re-)production of Estonian national identity (Estonianness). Starting from the revitalization of the ethnic-civic debate (Brubaker 1996) in Eastern Europe, most scholars have assessed Estonian nation-building as being prevalently ethnic (Latvin 1998, Mole 2012). In particular, choral singing tradition that remains relevant on a vocabulary of historicism is interpreted through the prism of nationalism (Bolhman 2011). This paper initiates a critique to the above approach by introducing three new dimensions: globalization, Europeanization, and multiculturalism. Informed from a structuralist constructivism (Bourdieu 1989) it combines analysis of social structures and institutions with perceptions of individual actors. The main focus is on power relations incorporated into singing as a tool for identity production. In particular, it will be explored how the singing tradition responds to identity tensions between ‘ethnic Estonians’ and ‘non-Estonians’, namely Russian speakers who constitute 26% of the population (census 2013). Considering singing tradition (1) in a network of social spaces – national and supranational, as well as (2) from the joint perspective of individual experiences and objective structures such as the state, allowing us to examine collective identity building mechanisms in post-socialist context in a nuanced and less deterministic way.
the researcher and the military institution (understanding of the functioning of the hierarchical organization and its values)
the researcher's academic environment (university or think-tanks affiliations) and the armed forces

The present paper aims at giving a thorough understanding of the complexity of the researcher social position during his/her social sciences investigations in the army. It is based on a personal experience as a Ph.D Student working on the French Land Forces. Being at the same time a female Ph.D Student in political sciences working on the French Army, a junior academic and a reservist who enrolled as a private and evolves now in a high level headquarters, generates a very particular inquiry context and can be used as an asset if and only the researcher is fully aware of the consequences of its presence on the military field.

This paper will also debate the importance of a personal and physical commitment from a methodological viewpoint and will discuss the opportunity of developing a comprehensive approach based on the simultaneous use of qualitative (sociological interviews, ethnographic observation), quantitative (questionnaire inquiry) and comparative methodologies. The usual case-selection problematic will be treated by focusing on a specific population: the French reservists. Lastly, the ‘specificity’ of the army as a special social field that requires specific scientific tools (to gain access, to evolve in the institution) will be pondered.

ADH-996.4

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Ecological Modernization as Discourse: A Media Analysis of Irish Newspaper

Ireland has had a very mixed response to the challenges arising from the fact that climate change is perhaps the greatest threat to this planet and to our current way of life. This research investigates how Ireland's most important newspapers have raised awareness and disseminated information about the issues related to the challenges we face. An analysis of the trend in the coverage of climate change between 1997 and 2011 was undertaken in order to map the peaks and troughs in the media coverage of the issue, and to see if there was a correlation between the peaks in newspaper coverage and significant climate change events. A second stage of the analysis sought to uncover how the issue was framed by the newspapers. Analyses of issue were made to see what types of issues were most commonly discussed. The final level of analysis sample and coded the statements made by the actors whose views appeared in the Irish newspapers in 2007 and 2008 in order to generate the affiliation network database. This database was used to create four separate discourse clusters, each of which represents a different sub-discourse network within the overall climate change discourse network. Within these clusters actors are tied to each other through their shared positions on related issues. An analysis of the clusters and the complete discourse network found that the climate change debate was dominated by key economic and political actors in Ireland, and that the discourse of ecological modernization was used to reconstruct the issue of climate change as a technological and economic challenge rather than an environmental one.

TGG0-965.1

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Institutional Ethnography and The Uses Of Critical Discourse Analysis

For Dorothy Smith, IE is both a social ontology and social scientific procedure that seeks to empirically investigate discourse as social relations that are organized by the activities of people. Such an approach creatively connects ethnographic methodologies to the local accomplishment of the social with a Marxist insight into people's active participation in extended social relations that can 'overpower' and implicate them in wider 'ruling' relations and injustices. Critical discourse analysis has often be used by Institutional Ethnographers as a means to examine certain texts as they are embedded within a field established through sequences of institutional action. Yet the discourse analysis performed in much Institutional Ethnography to date has not paid close linguistic attention to the way the specific local actors utilise texts and discourses in an active appropriation of the ruling relations established by official discourses. Using data from an Institutional Ethnography in Ibadan in 2007/2008, this paper illustrates how a Fairclough-inspired Critical Discourse Analysis of the hybridity of a sample of institutional texts and interview transcriptions is able to provide greater analytical purchase on how texts are actively appropriated within an institutional field of action. Retaining Smith's focus upon texts and discourses within ongoing and daily interactions, I seek to develop this within this analysis how genres, discourses and styles (Fairclough) are assembled within a text within a given (higher education equity) social practice. This paper demonstrates how this kind of linguistic focus, when joined with an analysis of the functions that texts play in organising and sequencing a field of institutional action, offers possibilities for more nuanced accounts of individual and collective social agency in the process of semiotic and social change.

JS-74.2

PEACOCK, MARIAN* (University of Sheffield, m.peacock@sheffield.ac.uk)
BISSELL, PAUL (University of Sheffield)

Dependency Denied; Health Inequalities in the Neoliberal Era

It is now well established that unequal societies have higher rates of health and social problems than more equal ones. Those adopting a psychosocial perspective see shame and invidious social comparison as one means by which inequality impacts the body, and the social body (Wilkinson & Pickett 2009). Whilst social epidemiology has been critiqued for medicalizing and marginalising of agency. For example, people are not passive recipients of inequality, they resist and endeavour to protect themselves, and there are debates about the place of political discourses such as neoliberalism in this process.

In this paper, findings are presented from a study of women in northern England which used Free Association Narrative Interviews (FANI) to explore the experience of life in an unequal, neoliberal society. Shame and social comparison were present in their accounts, but not in the ways anticipated. Women in the study did not ‘know their place’ in a hierarchy, and detailed knowledge of the exact identity was sparse. Women reported various shame avoidance strategies focused on protecting children from the stigmatising impacts of living with a lack of appropriate goods, and shame and shame avoidance were also seen in relation to the women’s bodies and homes. Most striking was a discourse of no ‘legitimate dependency’ - an often painful discourse, where all aspects of dependency were disavowed and self-reliance valorised, leading to considerable strain and distress.

We argue that this discourse represents a partial internalisation of neoliberalism; often expressed colloquially, using the language of therapy. It is manifest in the holding of the self to impossible standards of non-dependence, and through the ‘othering’ of those considered insufficiently responsible. This is an unstable and unhappy discourse, but one which seemed unavoidable for participants, in the absence of available, alternative explanations for inequalities.

RC09-174.1

PEARCE, TOLA* (University of Missouri, Columbia, pearcei@missouri.edu)

Backbreaking Work: Female Food Vendors, Globalization and The Legacies Of Indigenous Systems In Southwestern Nigeria


Interest in the well-being of women in Africa comes from a longstanding concern about how indigenous practices, rights, and responsibilities interacted with imported western structures and policies during the colonial period and after (Pearce 1989, 2000, 2005). Then as now, there have been unintended consequences for segments of the population. This paper focuses on the impact of neoliberal globalization on the lives of working mothers: low income female food vendors. The paper uses data collected in 2007/2008 in Ibadan, Nigeria to explore how capabilities developed in an earlier era have been folded into the expanding requirements of economic globalization. The data come from a larger, multi-sample study begun in 1984 that has investigated many aspects of the vendors’ lives. I take my lead from Sassen’s(2006) use of the term ‘capabilities’ and her suggestion that we pay attention to systems as well as individuals: How do emerging systems depend on capabilities created within the old order? Much of the economic and social welfare of the pre-colonial order rested on household production in which female economic and reproductive roles were central. With colonization, women, women’s bodies and homes.  Most striking was a discourse of legitimate dependency - an often painful discourse, where all aspects of dependency were disavowed and self-reliance valorised, leading to considerable strain and distress.

Globalization is, for example, destabilizing former negotiations on responsibilities women in the state and spouses to capture women’s roles as providing mothers. The paper uses data collected in 2007/2008 in Ibadan, Nigeria to explore how indigenous practices, rights, and responsibilities interacted with imported western structures and policies during the colonial period and after (Pearce 1989, 2000, 2005). Then as now, there have been unintended consequences for segments of the population. This paper focuses on the impact of neoliberal globalization on the lives of working mothers: low income female food vendors. The paper uses data collected in 2007/2008 in Ibadan, Nigeria to explore how capabilities developed in an earlier era have been folded into the expanding requirements of economic globalization. The data come from a larger, multi-sample study begun in 1984 that has investigated many aspects of the vendors’ lives. I take my lead from Sassen’s(2006) use of the term ‘capabilities’ and her suggestion that we pay attention to systems as well as individuals: How do emerging systems depend on capabilities created within the old order? Much of the economic and social welfare of the pre-colonial order rested on household production in which female economic and reproductive roles were central. With colonization, women, women’s bodies and homes. Most striking was a discourse of legitimate dependency - an often painful discourse, where all aspects of dependency were disavowed and self-reliance valorised, leading to considerable strain and distress.

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** denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The Emergence of Trust in Clinics of Alternative Medicine

The demand for the services from practitioners of alternative medicine has increased within the last decades in those nations in which Western scientific evidence has been employed in the health care discourses. The impetus for this paper is to examine how trust between practitioners and users emerges in clinics of alternative medicine where practitioners are self-regulated and the patients pay out of their own pockets for attending non-authorised treatments with very limited scientific evidence of effects. Trust is a key concept for healthcare outcomes and is broadened in research of health. However, most studies focus on formalised institutional settings and only few sociological studies of trust have contributed knowledge into how alternative practitioners win their clients’ trust. Drawing on three qualitative studies (in sum 124 in-depth interviews and 3 focus groups) of different forms of alternative medicine, conducted in Denmark from 2006 to 2009, we explore how uncertainties are managed and trust emerges in the treatment encounter. By informing the empirical findings with a concept of intersubjective trust (i.e. Barbato 2009), experiences among clients and practitioners are in focus to contributing new empirical insights on how trust is performed since the basis for trust is not evident. The analysis demonstrates that situated trust in the alternative encounter comprises relational, bodily as well as material aspects.

RC15-273.5

PEDERSSON, INGE KRYGER* (University of Copenhagen, ikp@soc.ku.dk)
The Lifestyle & Health Jurisdiction: A Danish Case about Reducing the Development of Lifestyle Related Chronic Diseases

The objective of this paper is to contribute new insights on the intra- and inter-professional responses to, and dynamics within, an emerging jurisdiction of health problems related to lifestyles. It is examined how health professionals and hospitalised patients are mobilised to reduce the risk of developing the most common and deadly lifestyle related chronic diseases. How are socially contested issues such as dieting, smoking, alcohol intake and physical activity (in Danish the so-called KRAM factors) defined and managed in terms of medical problems? A Danish case study illustrates the issues of disease prevention as they emerge in clinical practice in Danish publicly owned hospitals: “KRAM screening & interview”, that is registration and detection of patients’ so-called risk factors to strengthening the efforts on disease prevention. This intervention program followed up by disease prevention counseling is a free service provided by publicly owned hospitals, and is present in the Northern part of Denmark, eventually all over the country. One key jurisdictional dynamic to be analysed in this paper is: jurisdictional disputes and professional settlements (Abbott 1998, 2005): What is the division of labour between medical doctors and other professional groups within the interventions programs, and how is this division of labour maintained in professional practice and organization? Empirical materials include documents (standard procedures, registration forms a.o.), qualitative interviews with patients and counselors about goals and practices, and observations of counseling situations. It is discussed how medico ideas feed into the policy process and how governance networks are linked to explain why lifestyle problems are turned into the medical area, nationally as well as in international spheres, i.e. WHO.

RC08-160.1

PEDERSSON, ANDERS* (University of Gothenburg, anders.pedersson@lir.gu.se)
Old Ways and New Ways: The Relation Between Criminology and Sociology in Post-War Sweden

The trajectory of criminology in 20th century Sweden can be described as that of a discipline under the influence of medicine in the first half of the century, and of sociology in the second. The change from one scientific perspective on crime to another took place in the decades following the Second World War. This shift has been explained by factors such as the decline of medical explanations of society and human behavior following the atrocities committed by Nazism, and the growing influence of American sociology on Swedish academia during the post-war decades. The validity of these explanations is still to be proven. And even if there is truth to them, the question of how the shift came about is still to be answered. In my investigation of the relation between criminology and sociology in post-War Sweden, I will argue that changes can be discerned at three levels in the process by which sociology came to dominate the field of criminology: in the theoretical content of Swedish criminology, in the infrastructure for the production of scientific knowledge, and in the Swedish political discussion on crime. Then levels are not separated, neither from each other nor from the society surrounding them, but nevertheless theoretically and empirically distinguishable. An analysis of each of these separate levels will contribute to a better understanding of the relation between them, and of the issue of the relation between criminology and sociology.

On a more general level my investigation will address questions of disciplinarity and interdisciplinarity. It problematises the relation between sociology and other disciplines of social science. Finally, it illustrates the complex character of the interdisciplinary relations needed to produce a fundamental change in the scientific perspective on a social problem.

RC16-290.4

PEDRINI, THOMAS* (Wayne State University, Pedrini@wayne.edu)
Urban Restructuring and the Educational Politics of Race and Place in the Global Niche City

While Detroit is not a center of global finance and has declined as a global production center for the automobile industry the changing relationship among cities, nation-states, and the global economy is manifested in struggles over urban development strategies in Detroit as its leadership attempts to position the metropolitan area as a global niche city. In the process of reimagining the city, the region's largely neoliberal corporate and political leadership deploys particular urban development strategies in the areas of education, housing, public infrastructure, and governance. While such deployments are framed as both inevitable and in the best interest of everyone, they are also deeply implicated in the restructuring of social and educational exclusion, particularly among the cities overwhelmingly impoverished Black and immigrant residents.

My paper analyzes Detroit's neoliberal policy complex in relation to education, urban development, and governance, drawing on documentary analysis pertaining to the crafting of policy. Recognizing the devastating impact of massive home foreclosures, urban flight, rampant segregation and poverty, and the closing of many public schools, I also reference ethnographic work I am beginning in public schools in inner-city suburban Detroit to demonstrate the ways in which nostalgia for the city among suburban whites, rituals of place-making, and their intersection with the racial imaginary and issues of territoriality play out in broader struggles over the city and the metropolitan region's resources, cultural representations, and power.

RC11-205.9

PEETERS, HANS* (Centre for Sociological Research, hans.peeters@soc.kuleuven.be)
DE TAVERNIER, WOUTER (Researcher)
Lifecourses, Pensions and Poverty Among Elderly Women in Belgium: Interactions Between Family History, Work History and Pension Regulations

The precarious financial situation of many elderly women in developed countries is well-established. Nevertheless, in-depth insight into the persistent vulnerability of this group remains largely absent. In this article, we demonstrate how a specific focus on the interaction between work history, family history and pension regulations can provide greater insight into the mechanisms that produce poverty among elderly women in Belgium. To that end, we make use of register data on some 9,000 women aged 65 to 71. Data on the poverty risk of these women is linked to career and family data, spanning over 45 years. We find that pension policy can indeed account for the higher poverty risk of some groups of elderly women (e.g. divorcées) as compared to others (e.g. widows). Similarly, pension policy can, to a large extent, directly or indirectly explain how previous life-course events, such as marital dissolution or childbirth, affect old age poverty risk. However, our study also reveals some unexpected findings. Most notably, pension regulations fail to account for the beneficial situation of married women. Indeed, our analyses suggest that capital (income) may prove more decisive than pension rights to explain the low poverty risk of married women when compared to other marital groups. Drawing from our findings, we conclude with some suggestions as to where pension policy should go from here.

RC02-49.2

PEETZ, DAVID* (Griffith University, d.peetz@griffith.edu.au)
MURRAY, GEORGINA* (Griffith University, g.murray@griffith.edu.au)
Conflicts within Finance Capital and Implications for the Climate Crisis

Particularly in the era of financialisation, the logic of financial capital is focused on (short-term) profits, often at the expense of environmental concerns in general, and climate in particular. Indeed if this were not so then there would likely be no climate crisis. Yet in recent times many groups, including elements of finance capital, have called for greater emphasis on long-term considerations including on climate. What is it that makes some parts of finance capital focus on climate issues while other parts eschew them? What motivates climate-interested investors and what is their potential for addressing the climate crisis? We address these questions through a combination of qualitative analysis of interviews and

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quantitative analysis of the unique Finance and Climate Database containing over 30,000 observations of shareholding units in very large corporations.

**RC15-265.3**

**PEGAIDO, ELSA** (Lusophone University of Humanities and Technologies (ULHT), elsa.pegaido@iscte.pt) RAPOSO, HÉLDER (University Institute of Lisbon CIES-IUL)

**Performance Consumptions, Sleep Management and Risk Perceptions**

This paper aims to discuss the management of sleep as a focus for performance investments among youth, through the consumption of pharmaceuticals or other therapeutic products, such as natural medicines or supplements. In this context, sleep plays a particular role as a depharmacIALIZED resource to achieve a certain level of (cognitive and/or physical) performance. While being an object of normative discourses about “healthy lifestyles”, sleep is simultaneously presented as a feature that can be artificially optimized through performance consumptions that place it at the frontier between treatment and enhancement.

The investment that shape consumption patterns directed at sleep management not only reveal particular risk gradations attributed to therapeutic resources for those purposes, but they also express forms of management whose instrumentality organizes differentiated consumption practices, which are context-dependent.

Our analysis is supported by the results of an ongoing research about therapeutic consumptions to enhance physical, intellectual and social performance, among young people in Portugal (aged between 18 and 29). A mixed-method approach was used, including a nation-wide survey (n=1500), followed by semi-structured interviews (about 50 individuals, selected from the questionnaire respondents). On one hand, the survey originated a set of quantitative indicators about youth sleep patterns, consumptions and predispositions to consume sleep management products, as well as perceptions of risks associated with them and ways of dealing with those risks. It also revealed how these indicators were socially distributed (in terms of gender, education level, occupation and scientific area of study). On the other hand, the interviews enabled the qualitative exploration of the specific purposes that lead to the consumption of products to help one sleep or stay awake, and provided information about the manner in which young people weigh between risk and effectiveness and between the immediate and the deferred benefits regarding these consumptions.

**RC31-528.1**

**PEKKOLA, SARI** (Kristianstad University, sari.pekkola@hkr.se)

**Crossroads - Bolivian Urban Folk Music and Andean Diaspora Communities on the Internet**

This proposed paper focuses on the relationship between representations of Bolivian urban folk music and Andean diaspora communities on the Internet. What transnational experiences may signify for a music culture, which travels between places and spaces, are discussed through case studies. Bolivian/ Andean urban folk music, which contributes to the construction of a relationship between folk, popular, rural and urban music and a relationship between a local and a global scene is studied.

I study virtual rooms as leisure spaces where old and new meanings of identity and social relationships based on a sense of community can be observed. Processes of hybridization in the form of identity markers will be described. Aspects about relationships between Andean popular music, Latin American music and Bolivian music, stardom and audiences are addressed.

Questions about defining identities and mixing influences are considered. I also try to show how contemporary social issues and changing identities are juxtaposed in complex collages in the virtual rooms, by musicians and their audiences, through affective links in processes of social production of music. Issues such as how relationships between the local and global music culture and new as well as old identities, articulated on the Internet, are examined. I attempt to understand processes of cultural production as ways of creating new meanings, spaces and a sense of belongingness in cultural activities of diaspora.

**RC24-425.6**

**PELLIZZONI, LUIGI** (University of Trieste, pellizzoni@sp.units.it)

**Eating Organic, Growing It Yourself**

There are many things to talk about when discussing organic food, from class to gender, ethics, health, cross-border supply chains, environment, food-security. In Cambodia the discourse of organic food has emerged during this past decade, especially as result of the increasing unregulated food import from neighboring countries. It has become even more worrisome as local farmers wildly use chemical inputs without proper skills and State control.

Ironically, for many rural Cambodians, the question of organic food seems to be less relevant. For them, organic food is normal. It is what they produce or source locally in the village. Instead, their important questions are about feeding their families and balancing this immediate need with caring for nature, ensuring that their land remains fertilized and cultivable for the younger generations.

This paper focuses on organic rice, the main agriculture crop in Cambodia. Even though the country is self-sufficient at the national level and producing surplus for export, pressure to reach export targets leads to big farms using more chemical inputs, which they can easily get from the market. Hence rice is not always organic and being organic rice, the main agricultural crop in Cambodia. Even though the country is self-sufficient at the national level and producing surplus for export, pressure to reach export targets leads to big farms using more chemical inputs, which they can easily get from the market. Hence rice is not always organic and thus the question of organic food seems to be less relevant. For them, organic food is normal. It is what they produce or source locally in the village. Instead, their important questions are about feeding their families and balancing this immediate need with caring for nature, ensuring that their land remains fertilized and cultivable for the younger generations.

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market. We have also seen increasing number of ethical organic food suppliers, those managed by non-governmental organizations or private owned businesses.

This paper uses two contrasting cases of organic rice farming from two provinces in Cambodia to illustrate how this organic rice is produced differently and how social status, household incomes, and community development programs influence and shape the decision of producing and consuming organic rice.

RC40-678.1

PEN, RANY* (University of Sydney, rpen2122@un.sydney.edu.au)

Securing Food While Caring for the Field: A Case of Rice Farmers in Kampong Speu, Cambodia

Since the adoption of Rice Export Policy, Cambodian rice export market has emerged and the country recently joined the top ten rice exporters. While nationally it produces surplus, many poor rice farmers cannot produce enough for home consumption. Small farmland, unfertilized soil, unsecured land ownership, limited access to irrigated water and unpredictable precipitation are some major causes of their low productivity.

Furthermore, around 43% of rural population depends on purchased foods. The increase of export volume potentially puts more pressure on these consumers, especially the poor, because it is uplifting local prices to as close as the international prices.

Facing food insecurity and having to cope with agricultural production challenges, some smallholders still continue their conventional approach of sustainable land use. Instead of trying to increase productivity through using chemical inputs, these rice farmers choose to preserve and improve their soil quality using organic fertilizers. This is particular for poor smallholders interviewed in Kampong Speu province.

Because rice farming alone is not enough and with limited supports from Government, alternative coping mechanisms that these farmers have adopted include diversified agriculture activities i.e. vegetable home garden, crops farming, livestock raising; seasonal agricultural and non-agricultural works within the village, in nearby villages, or in neighbouring countries; and work related migration to industrial towns.

Using data from a fieldwork conducted in Cambodia early 2013, this presentation will examine these above approaches undertaken by farmers in a district in Kampong Speu province. All interviewees, except two, are part of livelihood programme supported by a local organization, Action for Research and Development, which recruits these beneficiaries based on their economic and social status: families without or with small farm land; families with many children; families that are heavily indebted; poor families with disabled members; or elderly people without support from their children.

INE-21.3

PENG, ITO* (University of Toronto, itopeng@chass.utoronto.ca)

Reshaping and Reframing Gender, Care and Migration: With Focus on Asia-Pacific

In the recent decades, changes in economic structures and women's shift into paid labour have strained the family's capacity to perform care, while worldwide population ageing has led to increased demand for paid care workers. The resulting “care deficits” represent a challenge for individuals seeking to reconcile work and family as well as for national policymakers who must balance demands for care with those for equal opportunity for women, and for the full development and utilization of human capital. The need for care has also reinforced “global care chains” that draw women from poorer nations into employment as care workers in wealthier ones, creating not only care deficits but also a “care drain” in sending chains that draw women from poorer nations into employment as care workers.

This paper examines political, institutional and cultural factors that have shaped, and are reshaping, ideas and norms of care, focusing on Asia-Pacific. Definitions of care determine what care is and should be, and who will provide care - family members, communities, and/or paid workers; native-born people or migrants – and the extent to which care may become commodified. How do these definitions shift and adapt as conditions change? How do migration regimes (the laws, regulations and practices surrounding immigration) shift in response to changing demands for care workers?

RC19-327.1

PENG, ITO* (University of Toronto, itopeng@chass.utoronto.ca)

The “New” Social Investment Policies in Japan and South Korea: Social Inclusion through Social Care Expansion?

China's internal labor migration has attracted worldwide attention during the last three decades. While studies on rural-urban migration and its implications for China's development proliferated, the reverse flow of these migrant workers and their lives in rural villages or townsships upon their return have been largely ignored. In China, many women migrant workers have chosen to return to their rural villages upon their marriage and pregnancy. This paper explores the meaning of city working experience for migrant women and the role of women play both in decision-making of return migration and in establishing their new lives in the changed rural context after staying in cities for an extended period of years. It challenges the stereotypical images of Chinese migrant women who are always depicted as passive recipients of the structural constraints such as the patriarchy system, capitalist market and state policies. Rather than severing their connections with rurality and upholding the modernity they gained from urban experiences, many of them are actively trying in their own ways to reconcile their liminal identity by working on “ruralizing” some "modern" values while others are “modernizing” the "rural" values. Either way they are reconstructing a collective identity for themselves with meanings only they themselves would understand and appreciate. Besides, through critically employing Bourdieu’s theory of practice, it puts forward a multi-field perspective in understanding these returned women's identity reconstruction and daily practices and highlights the importance of localization of western theory in Chinese context.
The material convergence that occurs in disaster-affected areas is well documented, as are the associated complications that arise. Among these challenges, research has documented the arrival of donations in excess of the need, of material donations instead of monetary contributions, and the donation of items inappropriate in the time, place, or cultural context (Holguín-Veras et al. 2007; Neal 1993; Neal 1994; Rodríguez et al. 2006). Despite the discrepancy between what is needed and what is donated, people continue to make these kinds of contributions. This paper examines the subjective meanings and understandings people who participate in disaster relief give to donations and need. Using Entman's (1993) definition of framing, this research examines how donors frame post-disaster needs, including their problem definitions, causal explanations, moral evaluations, and treatment recommendations, as well as what information and sources inform those frames. Preliminary analysis suggests that participants frequently construct involvement in disaster relief as a moral obligation, though the source of that moral obligation can vary in form, including religious motivation, the mission of the organization to which they are a member, or a personal connection to the area. The donation is not only the treatment recommendation to meet a subjective construction of need developed by internal rationale and information attributed to other sources. Some view the donation of material goods specifically as a treatment for the perceived problem of recipient misuse of monetary donations (be they a disaster relief organization or the individual identifying as a disaster victim). Though not always explicitly stated, participants see the cause of the need as external to those affected by the disaster. Donations are determined accordingly based on these frames. Thus, how these frames are constructed has implications for disaster response.

Interconversion of Capital and Structure of Inequalities – Managing Transition Toward Adulthood in Transforming Society

This paper draws on Bourdieu’s concepts of ‘capital’ and ‘field’ to examine how different social groups of young people negotiate the transition into the labor market and toward adulthood – particularly the interconversion of various forms of capital, in the process contributing to the reproduction of inequalities. The transformation of the Cambodian society toward a modern industrial and service economy has introduced a new context for youth labor market and mobility. The emergent occupational and mobility field has become characterized by the stratification of passages into poorly-paid, labor-intensive workers and university graduate workers, and by a dual youth policy discourse of promoting the entrance subject and protecting the ‘at-risk’. Based on a study of the life experiences of young urban migrant labor workers (n=20) and university students (n=31) in Cambodia in 2011–2012, this paper demonstrates how different forms of capital are drawn upon by differently positioned youths in managing their transition toward adulthood. The rural youth rely heavily on their social network and embedded cultural capital to produce economic resources for mobility and future security. On the other hand, those with relatively higher economic capital, mostly the urban youth, concentrate on accumulating institutionalized cultural capital, and sometimes developing new embedded cultural capital, for mobility and successful adulthood. The results are to be interpreted in the context of quickly transformed social space, the absence of a welfare state, and the instrumental family of Cambodia. At the interactional level, the transforming society has entailed two differentiated capital conversion strategies for the rural poor and the (often urban) resourceful in the transition toward adulthood, but neither group/strategy is insulated from new risks and uncertainties of the life course. At the socio-structural level, the process contributes to an alternative structure of inequalities broadly tantamount to the emerging working and educated middle classes.

Life Course Opportunities and Uncertainties in Transforming Society – Managing the Transition into the Labor Market in Late-Developing Cambodia

The generalized ‘late’ modern change, including post-industrial capitalism and increased individualization, has by now become a powerful tool for youth and life course sociology to describe emerging patterns, risks and uncertainties of modern lives. Although research has increasingly been focused on the risk and uncertainty experienced as part of personal biographies via their socially differentiated positions, a Eurocentric standpoint remains influential as recent life course changes and risks are seen as diverging from the modern industrial ‘normal’ life course. This paper attempts at a complex exploration of the embeddedness of opportunities and risks in the individual’s social context and biographical experiences. First, I will position the contemporary transformation of Cambodian society in the context of modernization theory (Beck 1992; Giddens 1990) and debate on the varieties of modernity (Chang 2010; Eisenscher 2008) to make a case for a more specific examination of change toward a modern society. I will then reconstruct the processes of Cambodian transformation and how they feed into the opportunities and risks for new life courses. A theoretically informed but empirically grounded typology of biographical management, based on a study of the life experiences and expectations of different social groups of Cambodian young people (n=51), will be used to illustrate how the opportunities and uncertainties in the new life course are differently managed based on socio-cultural and individual resources during the transition into the labor market and toward adulthood. This shows that in the context of compressed modern transformation, not only does the life course encounter both new risks and opportunities, but it also requires a mix of traditional and modern frameworks and resources to deal with inherent uncertainty.
The main goal of this paper is to describe the professionalization process of sociology in Argentina during the last five decades. First, it examines both the role of sociologists in Argentina during different historical stages and the situation of the teaching of sociology, trying to identify different traditions and tendencies. Second, the paper additionally describes diverse organisational frameworks in which local sociologists have tried to set their professional and academic issues. Third, it presents some data from a research that focusses on the working conditions of sociology graduates in Argentina from three different cohorts. One, a group graduated from 1961 to 1974. It had an early and successful professional insertion linked with teaching and state planning. Two, another group which received their degrees from 1984 to 1992 had more problems in searching for jobs, but new opportunities in public opinion polls and consultancy were expanding. Third, a young cohort of graduates since 2002 who found an institutional scenario of new social demands and requests for sociological knowledge at academia, state and private sectors. The paper looks for an answer to what were their jobs and how they started and followed a professional career in sociology, trying to identify the socialization process of their actions and the political and social networks to which they were affiliated. Methodology combines the use of previous data, the job situation of sociologists in Argentina at different historical stages with a survey, trajectories reconstruction and in-depth interviews. Finally, this paper reflects upon the multiple challenges that sociology in that country faces at the present: institutional expansion, funding opportunities and social recognition combines with institutional fragmentation and lack of consensus on sociologists as workers and professionals.
the latters would have more difficult its action in a more dispersed labor market. In other words, addition might not be limited to new mining boom only, such as Freudenburg suggests, but to merely “large companies”, like nuclear or celluloses. Additionally, evidence suggests that the boom might give way to a very particular community culture that overestimates the importance of the grandiosity for any kind of other goals. These are some of the conclusion that will allow to build (upon Freudenburg’s legacy) a more consistent and global sociological theory on the boomtown phenomenon.

JS-35.2

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Work Social Representation Among Young People and the Ambiguity of the Development Policy in Poland

This paper aims to examine the perception of the meaning of a “good job” among young generations in Poland. The economic policies implemented in recent years have emphasized the importance of entrepreneurship among new generations. The immobility of generations raised during the communist period is usually seen as an inconvenient that stop a major development. This is very clear judging by the number of public advertisement that encourage students to start up their own business, the invitations to take part on competition for the “best business” and the highlighting of entrepreneurship related subjects in the universities’ curriculum and the emergency of certain entrepreneurship icons within the political spectrum. By mean the conduction of focus groups, in-depth interviews and participant observation, the current research inquiries on the idea of a “good job” among young people, with a special stress on how entrepreneurship is seen. Despite the pessimistic discourse and domination discourse about the low wages, working in some of the many foreign corporations that has invested in the country in recent years is seen as the top of the mind job. This accounts for the importance given to the symbolic meaning of belonging to an “international” organization, the social status provided by it and the need of constructing a “modern” identity of themselves. All these things, despite the usual low wages and lack of career opportunities provided. Asked directly about the possibility of becoming entrepreneur, it is seen as a step subjected to first success in a corporation. Entrepreneurship incentive policies might not have the expected results. The fault might be, among other reasons, the contradictory of the public discourse between, on one hand, the importance given to entrepreneur and, on the other hand, the persistence for attracting globally-driven investment by established corporations and elites via tax break and low salaries policies.

RC04-91.1

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The Values Of Scientific Ethics: A Way To Face Inequality

Scientific work is one of the most socially valued activities, as it is a complex task that requires specialized professionals and very specific knowledge and skills. Science characterizes itself because its permanent growth and its self-regulation. It means that any proper or formal research has to be necessarily subjected to scrutiny, refutation and peer approval. Scientific work can be profitable and advantageous. In fact, nowadays, science and technology are usually considered strategic areas to the economic growth, innovation, productivity and competitiveness.

However, impacts of scientific research cannot remain only in the economic field; on the contrary, it must also help the social, communal and personal development. In this paper, we talk about the social responsibility of science and how their results can contribute to improve the living conditions of individuals and to reduce inequality. At first, we analyze the values that support scientific ethics and then we discuss about the ethics of commitment and social responsibility.

We focus mainly on three principles: 1) the observance of the integrity and the respect of the human rights, 2) the social commitment of research and 3) the respect to the individual communities and countries where the research is carried out. Then, we present the results obtained from a study developed with a group of professors-researches from the Juarez Autonomous University of Tabasco. The objective was to identify the values that distinguish their work as researchers.

The results showed us that, regarding scientific ethics, some values such as objectivity, self-regulation, confidentiality, professional collaboration and the pursuit of knowledge are deeply seated in the researchers’ practices; however, social commitment and responsibility seem to be less important to the researchers’ work, especially when they have to compete for funding or when complying with the deadline and amount of production.

BG48-795.5

PÉREZ-AGOTE, JOSÉ M.* (Public University of Navarra, jose.perez.agote@unavarra.es)

Mobilization and Performance in the Public Space in 2011: A Comparative Approach

From the Tunisian Revolution onwards the increase in social mobilizations around the world shows not only a significant shift in the political sphere but also some heavy evidence of social change. Young people, who have been at the center of those mobilizations, are especially susceptible to provide evidence of change when cultural, moral or attitudinal issues are involved. Furthermore, such mobilizations possess significant symbolic and cultural dimensions, and constitute fusion experiences in which a great charismatic power, able to trigger off social and cultural change, is generated.

These experiences may or may not have a ritual nature. According to J. Alexander, in the less complex and differentiated societies, social cohesion is generated by rituals, understood as periodical repetition of symbolic interaction in which participants fuse in the whole. However, in more complex and differentiated contemporary societies, the ritual is unable to keep fusion by itself, thus allowing for social performance to achieve the re-fusion of those social elements no longer cohesive.

The main goal of this paper is to approach some of these mobilizations in which youth occupied the streets as social performances, and to explore its consequences for social change. The four 2011 cases to be analysed are: the Egyptian Revolution, the Spanish Revolution (15-m), the London riots and the Youth World Revolution, the Spanish Revolution (15-m), the London riots and the Youth World.

PERGER, MARGARET* (Deakin University, mcostell@deakin.edu.au)

Working Circumspectly: What Are the Implications for Teaching in Multicultural Australia?

Migration, in the era of globalisation has created unique learning environments in Australian schools. While teachers’ chatter and media debates focus on the merits of current education reform agendas a deadly silence reigns over the question of teaching and learning in culturally diverse communities. Government reforms increasing emphasise the importance of national testing regimes as a measure of student achievement, school performance and teacher quality. Such emphasises have, according to recent research, impacted negatively on curriculum and pedagogy (Dulfer et al, 2103) and created classroom environments that are neither responsive to the needs of students nor inclusive (Thompson, 2013).
This paper presents a methodology for investigating teachers’ everyday practice that draws on Institutional Ethnography, Critical Discourse Analysis and Ontological Inquiry as a means for uncovering, not only the being of social relations in everyday practice but also how that relation can be understood ontologically. It addresses, in particular, how the mediation of teachers’ work relates to the influences and interests of others by tracing the constitution of social relations disclosed in relations that emerge between teachers’ perceptions of practice and their enactments. In doing so, the being of the social comes into view.

IE’s recognition of being in practice is acknowledged. To better understand the impacts of the ontological dimension on practice, analysis of data, extends IE by drawing on Heidegger’s (2005) conception of ontological inquiry. This has been chosen for its dual focus in explaining the significance of Being, itself, and to reveal explicitly the Being of people and equipment in teachers’ work.

Analysis of research data offered by practising teachers, confirmed textual mediation in everyday practice revealed, too, teachers who practised circumscriptedly. In doing so, the ontological significance of whom we are to how and why we enter into social relations was exposed.

PERKIÖ, MIKKO* (University of Tampere, mikko.perkio@uta.fi)

Women’s Schooling behind Infant Survival. Modeling Demographic Dynamics in Non-Affluent Countries

This paper examines the critical relationship between women’s education and infant mortality. This relationship is a key to the demographic transformation of the global South, and a test case of the determinants of the demographic transition. This quantitative study examines the relationship between female education and infant survival in 80 developing countries. It is found that the relationship between women’s schooling and infant survival is shaped by a set of social and health-related variables. These variables have been rarely studied simultaneously. Evidence in the paper is drawn from datasets some of which have only recently become available from agencies including UNICEF, UNDP and UNESCO. The data is controlled by income level, population size, as well as by the extreme epidemic or political instabilities. Missing data is replaced by regional averages. The path-models on infant survival provide new estimates showing the extent to which women’s education influences infant survival in the global South. The study supports the conclusion that the most powerful societal covariates determining the relationship between infant mortality and women’s schooling, are income poverty, child health services and breastfeeding. Women’s education explains 30-40% of the cross-country variation of infant survival. A key finding is that influences outside the health sphere improve health practices and performance. This global update is in line with what smaller N country-studies and survey based community studies have shown. The results stress that the universal social policies including women’s education, poverty alleviation and multiple health policies intersect in fundamental ways for better infant survival. And that universal social policies are fundamental in explaining the pattern of demographic transition in the global South.

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The Making Of Obedience To Authority: From Binet To Asch To Milgram

The design of Milgram’s Obedience to Authority can be traced back through Asch’s classic experiment on conformity to Binet’s experiments on memory and suggestion. Binet and Milgram used what is now termed exploratory experimentation which is not guided by theory or hypotheses but consists of carrying out systematic variations to formulate empirical rules. Binet conducted two experiments. Binet and Henri (1894) wondered what would happen if school children were given a suggestion so slight that they did not notice its existence? Children were shown a model line on one board and then had to identify the model line on a second board that contained a set of lines including the model line. When the student picked a line on the second board, the experimenter would quietly ask, “Are you really sure? Is it not the next line?” In a second experiment Binet (1900) showed a group of three pupils six objects on a poster board for a few minutes and then asked them a series of questions about what they remembered about the objects recently presented. The task was repeated by this task jointly and the students competed with each other to be the first to give an answer. Years later Asch (1951) would combine Binet’s two experiments in his classic study of conformity to groups. The group viewed a model line and then the naive subject would find himself disagreeing with the others on matching the model line. Milgram knew of Asch’s experiment but wanted to generate sufficient social pressure on an individual in a one-on-one situation. The Binet and Henri experiment with its questioning of the choice of line provided the bridge between Asch’s group conformity and Milgram’s (1974) researcher/experimenter prodding the teacher/learner “to please continue” and “the experiment requires you to continue.”

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Transnational Solidarity Of Trade Unions In Europe: Two Cases Of Institutional Work Against The Background Of The Euro-Crisis

Trade unions and labour movements have emphasized solidarity as a universal policy based on common interests of all workers, regardless of borders and boundaries. Despite this rhetoric they have primarily organised national or sub-national collectivities and contributed to establish common identities and moral norms in these contexts. Modern notions of solidarity are thus firmly established at the national level, while at the European level liberal market principles and social indifference predominate. This prevailing social indifference has been challenged by at least two developments: (1) the introduction of a common currency, and (2) European economic governance in response to the Euro-crisis. Both developments have led trade unions to transnationalize their strategies: (1) As monetary integration abandoned the option to devaluate currencies as a strategy to improve international competitiveness, wage setting institutions have come under pressure. This in turn induced trade unions in some sectors to coordinate their wage bargaining policies across borders. (2) Far reaching austerity measures in EU countries had a big impact on labour market and social policies - trade unions responded to these developments by organizing and mobilising resistance at transnational level, e.g. the European Action Days.

Our empirical research in both fields (wage bargaining and protest movements) is guided by the following question: What constrains and opportunities have trade unions in Europe encountered in their strategic attempts to create and maintain solidarity enhancing institutions at transnational level?

Our central argument rests on two assumptions proposed by the classical sociologist G. Simmel (1908): He states that conflict is an important step from mutual ignorance to social integration. However, the integrative impact of conflict is dependent on legitimized institutions and practices of conflict resolution (Vobruba 2013), which themselves are contested. To explain union strategies in multi-level fields we use sociological institutionalism (Scott 2008; Lawrence/Suddaby 2009) and power resource theory.

PERO, DAVIDE* (University of Nottingham, davide.pero@nottingham.ac.uk)

ALBERTI, GABRIELLA (Leeds University Business School)


This paper discusses collective contentious practices of migrant workers in Britain who organise to improve their disadvantaged work and life conditions. It will draw on ethnographic data and cultural productions about labour organizing initiatives in the cleaning sector such as ‘The 3 Cosas Campaign’ and ‘Justice for Cleaners’ whereby migrant workers have been struggling for more dignified and enactable working conditions with the support of their communities, within and without formal and recognised trade unions. This discussion will critically consider the complex relationships that developed between these workers (many of whom are from Latin America) and local labour and community organizations, focusing on the tension between the class-based and so called ‘ethnic’ identities of the raspa groupos under study.

The paper aims to contribute to the theoretical debate on how to apply the framework of intersectionality (Yuval-Davies 2011) to the study of migration and labour movements. Inspired by recent critiques of the resilience of methodological nationalism (Glick Schiller and Caglar 2006; Glick Schiller 2008), our examination will question prevalent theorizations of collective action and migrants’ forms of political engagement persisting in social movements and migration studies. It will also question the ethnocentric and institutionalist focus of traditional industrial relations literature highlighting the benefits of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of migrants’ politics across the literature on migration and labor relations.


elles font preuve devant la rigidité des conditions d’immigration imposées. Les oppressions (Kergoat 2009), les différentes stratégies de résistance contre les sur le sentiment d’isolement. Analysées à travers le prisme de la consubstantialité mobilité, les possibilités de socialisation hors du foyer de travail, et l’implication
ment complété le PAFR nous indique que certains facteurs tels que le degré de
ent-elles aux contraintes de logement? Une douzaine d’entretiens semi-dirigés traduit-il dans le quotidien des répondantes? Comment les participantes s’adapt-
ment des travailleuses est fréquemment mentionné, sans faire l’objet de travaux
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-
abuse qu’elle est susceptible d’entrainer. Parmi les effets néfastes connus, l’isole

TG03-933.1

PERRAS ST-JEAN, GABRIELLE* (Inst National Recherche Scientifique, gabrielle.perrras-st-jean@uocs.inrs.ca)

Strategies of Resistance: Migrant Caregivers Dealing with Social Isolation in Montreal, Canada

Cette recherche exploratoire est consacrée à la question de l’isolement, com-
pris comme l’appauvrissement chronique des liens personnels et/ou sociaux (Weiss 1973 dans Guberمان et al. 1993), chez les aides familiales migrantes de la région métropolitaine de Montréal (Canada). Provenant de divers pays « du Sud », les travailleuses admisses au Canada dans le cadre du Programme des aides familiaux résidants (PAFR) sont engagées pour effectuer à domicile le travail reproductive (impossible pour les personnes âgées, malades, et/ou en situation de handicap, entretien ménager). L’une des exigences du PAFR con-
-
extra party legitimacy can be understand practically also as a better and quickest
-
other interaction situations in Internet chess?

The Ontology Of The Global City-Regions

The ontology of global city-regions.

The global world is made of hundreds of city-regions interlinked and net-
worked. Yet the ontology of the global city-region is still to be defined.

It includes a different substance than the XX° century metropolis, or the gener-
ic and endless city of today. It is a web of contracts much wider and global than
in the National epoch. In the past the contract was Principal-Agent: the Principal
being the State, the Agent being the City. Whose main role was to provide streets
and social housing, schools and welfare. Today the agglomerating substance of
global-city-region is relational contracting among actors which are global in many
cases: enterprises, services, networks. Their places have a variable geometry and
geography, functionally defined and no longer territorially bounded.

Relational contracting is a partnership contract where asymmetries arise. The
main asymmetry is about information access, which is selective among and within
cities in the digital era. A second asymmetry is about mobility which is still more
selective: those who can move (financial markets, multinational enterprises, big
buyers, world experts), those who simply cannot (sub-contractors, client enter-
prises, contingent labour). Within global city-region governance mechanisms
should include new constitutional orderings by bridging social capital and linking
divided actors and fields.

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Migratory Experiences of Portuguese People in Macao during and after the Portuguese Administration of the Territory

Migratory experiences of Portuguese people in Macao during and after the Portuguese administration of the territory

The transference of Macao’ administrative power from Portugal to China, in December 1999, has represented for Portuguese people who lived there until the 80s and 90s of the XIX century the end of a migratory experience in a very spe-
cific context, frequently characterized as being almost ‘colonial’.

Following the hand over, while many Portuguese migrants have returned to Portugal, some choose to stay in that Chinese territory; others have later decided to go back again; and a few others, who have never lived there, elected Macao as their host society. How was the integration process of those Portuguese migrants

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
who settled in Macao in the beginning of the XXth century? Did they keep the same benefits - concerning leaving conditions and life styles - that Portuguese people used to have during the Administration period? What kind of relationships have they developed with the local people (mainly Macanese and Chinese) in this 'new' political, social and cultural living context? Were they more prone to assimilate local references than their counterparts who lived in Macao in the 'colonial' period?

Basing our study on a qualitative research supported by interviews to two groups of Portuguese migrants - those who lived in Macao during the Portuguese administration and those who moved to the territory after that period - is our purpose to analyse and compare their migration experience (in social-economic, cultural-symbolic and identitary terms) highlighting the continuities and changes observed.

**RC31-526.11**

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**Portuguese Youngsters on the Move after the Macao's Migratory Experience**

Macao has been for the last two decades of the XX century the host society of young Portuguese people, whose parents, mainly high qualified workers, have preformed professional functions in the public or private sectors of the territory. Once this migratory cycle came to an end, and after their return to Portugal, a large number of these young Portuguese has migrated again, some to Southeast Asia, others to different places, this time as protagonists of their own flow. Basing our study on life stories, our purpose is to analyse to what extent the migration experience of these individuals in Macao has contributed to the formation of their cosmopolitan identities, as well as to create a predisposition to re-migrate.

**RC24-432.30**

**PETERS, VERA** (Institute for Climate Impact Research, vera.peters@pik-potsdam.de)

**The Carbon Footprint of German, Scottish and Czech Households and Its Determinants – the Influence of Infrastructure, Lifestyles and Socioeconomic Conditions**

Climate change is on its way, and individual consumption decisions contribute substantially to it. About 40% of all GHG emissions come directly from private household energy consumption, and the figure is even larger if indirect effects of private consumption are included.

In order to further explore the conditions that lead to smaller GHG emissions, we present results from a quantitative household survey (n=1.532) in three European countries (Germany, Scotland, Czech Republic), which was conducted within the framework of an EU FP 7 project (GILDED) in 2011 and 2010.

A CO2-calculator and its items on self reported behavior were used to estimate households’ carbon emissions in the field of residence, mobility and nutrition. Beside site specific conditions such as infrastructure and socioeconomic factors, major individual and social motives for sustainable behavior are explored by applying psychological and sociological concepts such as the "Schwartz value inventory", people’s perception of climate change and a lifestyle segmentation.

We focus especially on the explanatory power of the lifestyle approach for predicting carbon footprints. Lifestyle or “milieu” segmentations represent popular analysis tools especially in German sociology that aim at a modernized concept of social inequality encompassing the 'subjective' dimension (attitudes, values and preferences) as relevant aspects for social differentiation. We applied this concept by connecting values and preferences with the households' income, thus trying to identify different “social milieus”, i.e. like-minded social groups that are characterized by distinct mental frames and economic status. Previous lifestyle research suggests significant group differences on factors influencing energy use, e.g. the amount and kind of electronic appliances used or leisure mobility patterns. However, it has yet to be shown if different energy patterns result in different levels of overall consumption and emissions between the groups.

**RC25-450.7**

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**The Stigmatizing Semantics of Methadone Maintenance Treatment**

People who use heroin are often described as one of western society's most stigmatized and marginalized groups. In public discourse, people associated with heroin use are construed as unruly, lacking self-control and generally bad persons. Negative representations of the heroin addict are also reflected in the regulatory framework surrounding Swedish methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) – the most common treatment practice for heroin addicts – which is based on a basic idea that the treatment not only could, but also should lead to a normalization of the clients’ lives.

In this paper, the everyday semantics of Swedish MMT is put under scrutiny. The analysis based on a local, qualitative study exposes that the professional power is not as objective, neutral and fair as portrayed by national guidelines, policy documents and the professionals’ talk. Methods developed in critical discourse analysis and discourse psychology are used in order to analyse a number of key concepts used in everyday clinic practice. For example, at the clinics, “drug-free” and “drug-abuse” are two frequently occurring concepts that are difficult to define because they are not related to the drugs themselves, but to the question of when and how the narcotic substances have been used, as well as who has decided that they should be used. Analysis shows, that according to the professionals’ talk, it is possible to live a “drug-free”, “normal” life with methadone, as long as it is distributed by the clinics and ingested according to staff’s recommendations, while taking the same amount of drugs obtained from a source other than the clinic is defined as “drug abuse”, legitimizing sanctions of more disciplinary kinds. However, the effects of the disciplinary exercise of power are counteracted by the clients’ modes of resistance, such as subversive interpretations of staff’s arguments or “narratives of resistance”.

**RC14-247.1**

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**MORAITI, ATHANASIA** (External Collaborator)

**Mass Media Representations Of Multifarious Violence During The Greek ‘crisis’ In 2013: A Qualitative Approach**

The multifold violence observed during the Greek ‘crisis’ corresponds to the many-faceted character of the recession and to its intensity, as the country continues to reel under the shock of cultural, societal and political rifts. The following
presentation focuses on internal forms of violence and specifically on behaviours of suicidal or quasi-suicidal character. Our primary aim will be to outline the many different ways this type of violence is presented by the Greek media. The study has been conducted with a qualitative methodology utilizing content analysis, through the prism of which we examine the way internalized violence is represented by two of the mainstays of the Greek media, namely the press and internet. Specifically, we will introduce a number of popular blogs and sites with a high traffic volume of traffic and some well-known newspapers with a large reader-ship. Second, through the method of qualitative content analysis we will focus on the construction between violence and social inequality and the diverse ways in which these social phenomena have been approached by the news information media. Thirdly, we will classify these representations on the basis of content analysis of representative excerpts from articles and reports on the particular self-destructive form of behaviour that has come to be associated with the 'crisis'. Finally, we will analyze the ways in which the electronic and print media target the social status and ethnic background of victims.

**RC04-99.6**

**PETROV, VLADIMIR V.*** (Novosibirsk State University, v.v.p@ngs.ru)

**High Quality Education: Globalization and Problems of National Educational Systems**

Requirements of the Information Society and Knowledge Society determine the need for significant improvements, structural changes, shifting priorities in the social system. Such a trajectory of development is already represented not only by the transformation systems in North America, Western Europe, countries of the Confucian and Buddhist cultures but also in the Eastern Europe and Russia.

While comparing educational systems of Russia and the United States primarily from the aspect of high quality education development there we can see deep differences between these systems that are connected with different historical traditions, regional and local education programs is necessary. Particularly sensitive should be the attitude of the state towards high quality educational institutions: it is necessary to take into account their specificity, to seek additional resources including financial in the form of various additional scholarships for the talented students, and grants to effectively developing educational institutions etc. and at the same time maintaining their maximum autonomy.

**RC11-203.2**

**PETROVICI, CARMEN*** (Cross-National Data Center, petrovici@lisdatacenter.org)

**Cross Country and Intergenerational Comparison of Income and Wealth using Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)**

**Abstract**

The aim of this paper is to analyse the income and wealth among the elderly (65-75 years old) and people in their prime age (35-45 years old) in a cross-country comparison. Which group is more likely to be at risk of poverty? The novelty of this paper is that includes not only the disposable income (defined as the sum of total revenues from earnings, capital income, private transfers, public transfer net of taxes, social security contributions and other obligations such as alimony) but also a proxy for the net wealth including the net value of the dwelling in the analysis. Within each age group, we will identify the subgroup most at risk of poverty (based on gender, citizenship status, education level). We selected the countries that have information on wealth from the last wave of LIS, centered around the year 2010: Colombia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, South Africa and Japan (with available data from 2008). The paper will contribute to the existing literature through a cross-counties comparative analysis of income and wealth from an intergenerational perspective.

**RC32-561.3**

**PETSCHICK, GRIT*** (TU Berlin, grit.petschick@tu-berlin.de)

**Factors Influencing the Careers of Young Scientists during the Period of Their PhD. En Ethnographic Case Study**

The underrepresentation of women in science and the question of reasons for their relatively frequent resignation compared to their male counterparts is a much-studied topic of increasing relevance. In this area there are – nevertheless – very few ethnographic studies comparing various disciplines. This paper intends to show the potential of such a discipline-comparative, ethnographic study of doctoral students: With a focus on everyday practices the study researches embedded practices of gender differences and their gender codes, as well as differences in specialized cultures. Thus, a contribution should be made both to explain the proportionally higher exclusion of female scientists from academia compared to their male counterparts as well as for research about the professional culture. In two ethnographic case studies, the production of gender disparity shall be captured at the level of everyday operation of scientific practices and in habitual actions. The participatory observation is supplemented by interviews. The focus of this investigation are the everyday practices of researchers, since we assume that a number of gendered and gendering practices and their incorporated implicit attributions, are not made consciously by the actors, but happen interactive.

The research examines scientific working groups, whose research is part of an excellence cluster. In particular PhD students in the subjects of physics and chemistry are accompanied through their academic life. Several factors have an impact on daily work and facilitate or hinder coping with the demands during the period of promotion. The studied situations were therefore divided into four categories: time, space, material resources, and social interactions. In all these areas, gender differences can be identified in both disciplines. Furthermore, differences are visible in the methods of scientific working of the two disciplines.

**RC22-382.8**

**PETTERSSON, PER*** (Uppsala University, Per.pettersson@kau.se)

**The Impact of Contractual Relationships to the Identity and Values of Religious Organizations – a Pilot Study in Sweden**

Part of the growing impact of new liberal economic market rationality is an increasing demand of religious organizations to establish partnerships or contracts with the state. Deregulation and liberalization of (public) welfare services in Sweden, especially in the 1990s, resulted in greater attention to civil society as a resource in welfare provision. While the previous state-based welfare model advocated financial solidarity and equal rights to welfare services, the new marked-based model is based on the idea of the individual's right to freedom of choice and accepts different individual financial capacities. From being advocates for a comprehensive welfare system equal for all, religious organizations are presently invited and enrolled as contracted parts of a system accepting inequality in welfare provision related to the financial capacity of the individual. Indications from previous research show that tensions between their identity and the implicit values of contractual relationships particularly affect religious organizations' specific profile and qualities of religious organizations which at an initial stage was an important part of the distinctive value of their contribution as social agents, as perceived by both parties. A reduction of the religious organizations profile may be caused by e.g. a demand for professionalization of the contracted services, a demand for tuning down the religious profile or a demand for accepting values in conflict with its core values. This paper discusses the short term and long term consequences for religious organizations identity and freedom by entering into partnership or contract with public authorities. One specific question is if these relationships are new forms of state-religion regulation? The paper build on results from the research project Welfare and Religion in a European Perspective (WEREP) and a recent pilot study in Sweden analysing formal contracts and written agreements of partnership between religious organizations and public authorities.

**RC02-49.3**

**PETUKHOV, KONSTANTIN*** (Perm state national research university, c.petukhov@gmail.com)

**Corporate Social Responsibility Practice in Russia and in Western Countries**

The aims of study is to determine the dominant practices of corporate social responsibility in Russia and to compare them with the features of the model of corporate social responsibility of business companies in developed countries. The research questions are: what features of corporate social responsibility do companies in Russia have in common, what is the nature of corporate social responsibility in Russia and to find the advantages and disadvantages of the domestic model of corporate social responsibility. The empirical base of the research was information on websites of 570 largest companies in Russia. In study it were examined sections of sites about the activities of companies in the field of social and environmental areas, as well as the characteristics of company's interaction with stakeholders in social networks. Content analysis of the data published on the Internet has allowed to identify three areas of social responsibility of Russian companies: operating in the interests of their employees, charitable initiatives and efforts to protect the environment. However, it was found that the practice of social responsibility in Russia is significantly different from Western models, due to the specific socioeconomic problems, philanthropic traditions, religious norms and the role of the state. The results can be used in future comparative studies of social responsibility of business in Russia and abroad, and to improve the efficiency of Russian business practices in the area of social responsibility and accountability to stakeholders.
Despite the growing significance of anti-aging, its impact on the users’ everyday life has hitherto been under-explored. This presentation focusses on users of anti-aging products and services in Germany and is based on 15 narrative interviews conducted in the context of the research project “Biomedical life plans for aging”. The interviews show the profound impact of anti-aging on the individuals’ biographies: Although users cannot observe the effectiveness of their practices, they are invested with biographical meaning. Therefore, it is supposed that the persistence and attractiveness of anti-aging practices goes far beyond their scientific persuasiveness. Within the reconstruction of the significance of anti-aging for the interviewees’ biographies, the symbolic and emotional potential of the practices are to be examined: Anti-aging turns out to be an ideal staging ground for presenting oneself as a rational actor and a self-caring subject. Anti-aging can thus be described as a form of lifestyle that is committed to an ideal of scientific rationality and the moral values of individuality and responsibility.
Over the past decades social inequality has grown in France, as in many other countries. Paradoxically, however, during that same period the dominant discourse, both in the social sciences and politics, has tended to conceal this growing social polarization and to eliminate any reference to class. Indeed, since the beginning of the 1980s, sociologists and politicians have vied with one another to invent cleverly worded euphemisms to describe the structure of French society. However, these substitute discourses were soon gaisaid by the growing social disparities prevalent within French society, and which existed in spite of the rhetoric which obstinately denied the reality of class. Indeed, in France, the notion of ‘class’ had, at best, changed and become more complex, but remained as present as ever.

This paper will, first, explain the background to this increasing social polarization of French society. This polarization is not unique to France, and can be found in varying degrees in most capitalist countries in Western Europe. The widening wage gap has had far-reaching consequences for all significant aspects of people’s lives, and a number of indicators converge which allow us to expose this tendency, and demonstrate the existence of a system of inequality characterized by segmentation, hierarchization and conflict. After this presentation, some thoughts will be put forward on the words and categories that are used in certain sociological theoretical frameworks. This alternative sociological discourse was pervasive between 1980 and 2000 and continues to be used today, even though it has long since been largely refuted by the facts. We will focus on the discrepancy between the rhetoric of these theories, which deny the existence of ‘social class’ and the undeniable reality of a growing polarization within French society.

Roland Pfefferkorn, University of Strasbourg
Our preliminary results suggest that developed countries with the smallest achievement gaps are likely to have higher performing low-SES students, and high performing high-SES students. Preliminary results also suggest a relationship between income inequality, social safety nets, and gaps in student achievement. Because our work identifies social and economic contexts that contribute to achievement gaps, our study demonstrates both barriers and possibilities that influence academic mobility.

RC11-204.3

PHILLIPSON, CHRISTOPHER* (The University of Manchester, christopher.philippson@manchester.ac.uk)

Ageing and Class in a Globalised World

Discussions about the role of social class in the lives of older people have often occupied a marginal position in social research into ageing. Despite the importance of themes linked with inequality and latterly social exclusion, the tendency has been to examine these only loosely through the lens of social class, with researchers often preferring to emphasise individual characteristics or life histories, other statuses (e.g. gender and ethnicity), or more general features associated with the social organisation of age. In consequence, social class has had limited influence on many of the concepts deployed to understand the lives of older people. This paper asks whether the class relations as then we might expect by a class-based approach, it is possible for class-based analysis to reframe popular understandings of food and society. Within this context, we examine whether the social organisation of age can be said to be separate from the social organisation of age, and how this might affect the way in which social gerontology has developed. Would a fuller appreciation of social class add anything to our understanding of later life? To develop these points the discussion reviews, first, ways in which the role of class has been minimised in studies of ageing; second, evidence for the re-emergence of class analysis; third, the importance of situating class analysis within the context of globalization and economic change; fourth, the paper concludes with an assessment of possible developments in the application of class analysis to the study of ageing.

RC11-202.1

PHILLIPSON, CHRISTOPHER* (University of Manchester, christopher.philippson@manchester.ac.uk)

The New Political Economy of Generations: Social Class and Social Divisions in Old Age

Increased inequalities within nation states have influenced social structures in a variety of ways. For older people, one consequence has been greater differentiation within generations driven by contrasting experiences of economic recession and life course events. Generations, in western society from the mid-20th Century, were underpinned by near full employment, orderly transitions into and out of work, intergenerational mobility, and declining levels of inequality. These processes ground during the 1980s and have continued to be affected by a combination of austerity and accelerated globalisation. The paper will examine how a combination of globalisation and long-term economic change is re-structuring core social relationships in old age. The consequences arising from this include: the weakening of the idea of generations as a meaningful unit of analysis; the emergence of new political and social identities in later life; and the growing importance of divisions operating within generational and related social groups. The paper will explore the implications of these developments for theoretical work in the sociology of ageing.

RC40-682.2

PIATTI, CINZIA* (University of Otago, cinzia.piatti@otago.ac.nz)
CAMPBELL, HUGH (University of Otago)
ROSIN, CHRISTOPHER (University of Otago)

Beyond Alternative/Conventional: Māori Worlds of Food

Within popular understandings of the food crisis, the global food system is often perceived as a clear differentiation between ‘alternative’ and ‘conventional’. These two constructs generally distinguish between means of provisioning and consuming food according to narrow and readily measured economic, social and ecological criteria. This categorisation results in a strict dichotomy represented by antipodal views and explicit characterisations of value – what in terms of convention theory would be integrated within orders of worth. In fact, the reframing of popular understandings of the food crisis require a more open engagement with food (its production and consumption) that recognises the diverse sites of action at which change can be enacted and realised. Such an approach sees continuity from mainstream activities to the small individual, independent and value-oriented ones. This paper uses the theoretical framework of regimes of justification from convention theory (Boltanski and Thevenot 1986, 2006) to elaborate a Māori world of worth in order to demonstrate the potential for marginal economies (Gibson-Graham 1996, 2006) to reframe popular understandings of food and society. Within the New Zealand context, there has been some ferment around Māori groups – a minority whose culture is based on the concept of sustainability as a cornerstone:

who recently implemented economic activities around a western-values frame in terms of economic organization. Using two case studies, both expressions of the Māori community but with different approaches in terms of strategies, a reflection is presented on community organisation, food systems innovation and the role of market in food relations.

RC11-212.6

PICHE, DENISE* (Universitè Laval, denise.piche@arc.ulaval.ca)

Who Needs Age-Friendly Cities? Exploring Representations through Participatory and Trans-Disciplinary Research

This presentation bears on the first two years of a six year participatory and trans-disciplinary research programme exploring what an ageing society means for the city (facts), what the latter could become (ideas / scenarios), what can be done (actions / what is feasible) and what should be done (ideals). The programme stems from societal concerns in the province of Québec (Canada) regarding the rapid absolute and relative increase of people aged 65+ and 80+, and the projected impacts this will have on collective services, manpower, and public as well as private financial programmes such as pension funds. It specifically examines how these concerns and trends might transform the city, including housing, mobility patterns, activities, services and the spatial and material form of the urban matrix. The methodology includes, on the one hand, more traditional research methods such as policy and research reviews, survey data analysis, qualitative case studies, fine grain studies of person / environment interactions, and, on the other hand, participatory, trans-disciplinary and trans-sectorial panels for scneario development and assessment. This presentation focuses on the wide variety of and numerous discrepancies in discourses and representations encountered in the process, and how old age is socially constructed through numerous power relationships shaping these representations and the interactions between discourses. The analysis confronts the discourses and representations of individuals, communities, experts and institutions in terms of what may be possible. It illustrates the wide gap between normative discourse aimed at reorienting and shaping the elderly through urbanism and the variety of ageing experiences, to the point that one must ask: “who needs age-friendly cities?” In conclusion, a word will be said on how participatory and trans-disciplinary research can contribute to reducing this gap and innovate in how we approach age-friendly cities.

RC34-586.2

PICKARD, SARAH* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, sarah.pickard@univ-paris3.fr)

Austerity and The University In Britain

Austerity and the University in Britain

Over the past decade, young people in the United Kingdom have been facing a variety of factors which have impinged on their opportunities to enter higher education and their chances of finding a job once they have graduated. Whilst changes in government policy have led to a sustained governmental policy to increase the participation of 18-to-30-year-olds in higher education (initiated by the Labour Government and continued by the Conservative-Liberal Democract Coalition Government), the 2008 financial and the ongoing economic crisis resulted in the introduction of austerity measures following the 2010 general election. Notably, the Conservative-Liberal Democrat Coalition Government enacted a sizeable cut to public spending on higher education and it raised substantially the cost of annual university tuition fees starting in 2012-2013. At the same time, the rate of unemployment among graduates has been rising and getting a degree is no longer an automatic boost to one's life chances. For many it results merely in unpaid internships and/or employment schemes.

This talk will examine British "youth in austerity" regarding prospects for studying in higher education and subsequently entering the labour market over the past decade. It will include young people’s responses to the recent decrease in higher education funding and increase in university tuition fees.

JS-85.2

PICKARD, SARAH* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, sarah.pickard@univ-paris3.fr)

Divided and Ruined: The Failed Student Protests In Great Britain

The current decade has been marked by both the global economic crisis and a growth in social movements around the world spearheaded by young people. In particular, we have witnessed collective action – demonstrations, direct action and civil disobedience – regarding higher education. In Britain, there was a series of demonstrations and sit-ins in the winter of 2010-2011 about the Conservative-Liberal Democrat Coalition Government’s plan to cut dramatically public spending on higher education and to raise considerably university tuition fees. In fact, both of the policies were enacted and the ceiling on annual fees went up to £9,000 (approximately 1,500,000 JPY) in 2012-2013. Just after their introduction, a demonstration took place organized by the National Union of Students (NUS).
Strikingly, this #DEMO2012 had three themes: “Educate, Employ, Empower,” rather than only higher education and it was attended by far fewer demonstrators. This talk will analyze the social movements organized by young people against higher education reform since 2010 in Britain. It will focus especially on the 2012 demonstration, in order to ascertain to what extent it can be gauged to have been a failure. Drawing on interviews I made with protestors, as well as photographs I took of the demonstration, the talk will reveal that the different types of participants were very polarized about the best course of collective action to take. For example, the extreme-left wing radicals and anarchists accused the NUS of cooperating with the Government, whilst the NUS claimed the extremists were not focusing on the issues at stake. This lead to highly confrontational scenes during and after the demonstrations which detracted from criticisms of the Conservative-Liberal Democrat Government and its youth policy. Instead of uniting and fighting, the protestors were divided and ruled by Government cuts in an era of austerity and lack of social change.

This paper considers the meanings young members of the ‘new far right’ English Defence League (EDL) attach to their activism. Based on an ethnographic study (2012-13) including interviews with over 30 grassroots activists, it argues that the movement’s trademark slogan ‘Not racist, not violent, just no longer silent’ denotes more than a cynical PR strategy. In contrast to a ‘politics’ they reject (understood as ‘debating’, ‘listening’ and ‘reading the Sunday Times’), participants in EDL actions provides young people with a way of ‘getting your point across’, ‘speaking out’ and ‘standing strong’. This, it is argued, is indicative of the experience of the political sphere by some young people as characterised by a ‘politics of distinguishability’ in which legitimation of one’s identity is linked to the social distance between ‘politicians’ and ‘people like us’ and the legal and cultural circumscriptions on ‘acceptable’ issues for discussion. Drawing on Mouffe’s (2005: 6) argument that right wing populism has made inroads in those places where traditional democratic parties have lost their appeal to an electorate no longer able to distinguish between them in the ‘stifling consensus’ that has shaped the political system, the paper traces the resonance of these tropes in the narratives of the ‘political’ among a broader sample of (non-activist) young people in the UK (based on representative survey and interview data gathered for the FP7 MYPLACE project of which the EDL ethnography is also a part). The paper asks whether the desire to engage in politics in a ‘loud and proud’ way might confirm Mouffe’s argument that a democracy that ‘works’ for ‘the people’ may not be one based on a ‘universal rational consensus’ managed through institutions that ‘reconcile all conflicting interests and values’ but rather one in which there is a vibrant public sphere of political contestation (ibid. p.3)?

RC16-281.2

PICKEL, ANDREAS* (Trent University, apickel@trentu.ca)

National Cultures Reconceptualized for the Social Sciences: Basic Elements for an Analytical Framework

National Cultures Reconceptualized for the Social Sciences: Basic Elements for an Analytical Framework

Globalized state-societies in the twenty-first century are framed by national cultures. This cultural metaframe is insufficiently understood by sociologists and other social scientists. Yet national cultures are full of social mechanisms that shape domestic politics, economic success and failure, and the evolution of global society. To make use of this framework for explanatory purposes, it needs to be underscored that nationalizing mechanisms are sociocultural mechanisms that work in conjunction with better known political and economic mechanisms. Based on a new conceptualization of national cultures, the contours of which this paper will lay out, it quickly becomes evident why and how in general terms nationalizing mechanisms operate in a broad range of social systems from small groups to large movements and organizations. Whether, where and to what extent the inclusion of nationalizing mechanisms can make a substantive contribution to explanation is an open empirical and theoretical question. The argument presented here reconceptualizes existing empirical and theoretical knowledge on nations and societies in order to open up a fresh perspective and sketch out a basic framework for one of the most misunderstood areas of social reality in the global age. That paper further develops the author's previous foundational work on social systems and nationalizing mechanisms aimed at rehabilitating the central significance of nation for the sociological enterprise.

JS-49.6

PIERIDES, DEAN* (University of Melbourne, d.pierides@gmail.com)

Institutional Contradictions and the Organization of Emergency Management

This paper provides an institutional analysis of Australian emergency management from the early twentieth century to the present and highlights the institutional contradictions that generate conceivable barriers for effective organization. Building on the literature in organization and management theory that focuses on institutional logics, I argue that to understand why emergency management is riddled with these contradictions it is useful to describe the different logics that are elaborated in organizations. Institutional contradictions in emergency management carry traces of tensions between the church and entrepreneurs from as early as the twelfth century, traces of a style of statistical reasoning that emerges in the seventeenth century and traces of the ongoing struggle to produce a legitimate form of government for the state. Since the 1990s, Australian emergency management organizations, like many other organizations, have adopted an input-output logic that focuses on institutional logics, I argue that to understand why emergency management is riddled with these contradictions it is useful to describe the different logics that are elaborated in organizations. Institutional contradictions in emergency management carry traces of tensions between the church and entrepreneurs from as early as the twelfth century, traces of a style of statistical reasoning that emerges in the seventeenth century and traces of the ongoing struggle to produce a legitimate form of government for the state.

RC38-649.3

PINEDA OLIVIERI, JESUS HUMBERTO* (University of Goettingen, jesus.pineda@ocides.org)

From Being Excluded to Becoming a Triumpher: Higher Education Massification Policies in Venezuela and Their Biographical Meaning

In 2003 the Venezuelan government started to implement a variety of social programs known as “Bolivarian Missions”. These Missions addressed a variety of social problems that the traditional systems of education, health and social services had failed to overcome. The creation of these programs rapidly became one of the distinctive symbols of the new revolutionary government and the promise of a better life for the poor and excluded groups. In the education sector, different ‘Bolivarian Missions’ offered literacy programs, basic education, high school and higher education for all. Over the years, these educational programs have been strongly linked to the political legitimation and support of the government by those who have perceived the missions as a benefit. Official reports claim to have solved a historical debt with some marginalized groups of the country, which has shaped the lives of those who have been recently included to both the education system and the Venezuelan society as a whole. This article seeks to explore how this process of inclusion has been experienced by those who have been educated, which represents an important gap in the literature that deals with the Venezu-
el case. Moreover, I will show how the official discourse has transcended into the memories of those who once felt excluded and now feel like triumphers, consistent with the public discourse around the existence of the so-called “Mission Sucre”. This work is based on two case reconstructions of the life stories of two higher education students who are currently enrolled at two of the many “Aldeas Universitarias” that operate throughout the country’s regions. This work is based on biographical-narrative interviews (following Rosenthal) and ethnographic observations that I conducted for my ongoing doctoral thesis.

Subaltern Tactics and Spaces for Decommodification: Non-Institutionalized Political Practices in a Tokyo Working-Class Neighborhood

This paper draws upon a 2-year ethnography (2012-2014) in a Tokyo working-class neighborhood, with a focus on subaltern political practices. Building upon the distinction between the two meanings of the “political” (Claude Lefort, Essais sur le politique; Manuel Castells, La Question urbaine) – one related to the institutionalized sphere of the ruling, the other to the social system of power relations and its transformation –, subaltern political practices can be defined as practices that allow their actors, collectively or individually, to free themselves from such-and-such subordinate positions in the net of power relations. Through this theoretical lens, one can observe an array of collective or individual political practices that contest, bypass or elude unfavorable power relations.

With the ever-increasing commodification of society, quite blatant in large cities like Tokyo, domination often makes oneself feel as economic domination. In this context, subaltern political practices take notably the form of tactics (Michel de Certeau) aiming at getting loose from economic dependencies through the building of small and frequently temporary autonomous spaces.

Since these dependencies are experienced more strongly as we go down the social ladder, this paper focuses on tactics devised by homeless people living in the area. I’m engaged in, before showing that practices which are most easily discernible in this radical life-situation can also be noted among working-class neighborhood inhabitants. Urban agricultural practices found among homeless groups and individuals as well as in working-class neighborhoods are an especially interesting case. Growing their own food allows the persons involved to build a small autonomous space, both real – one get a fair amount of “free” food – and symbolic, as they constitute de-commodified spaces in which other types of relations and non-monetary practices can take place (exchange of seedlings between homeless groups, fruits and vegetables’ gifts to visitors or neighbors...).

Leisure and Family : A Mutually Supportive Relationship

W. H. Davies in his lovely poem ‘leisure’ states the wonder of a life worth living where one has no time for leisure, why we are so full of worry that we can hardly steal little time to stand still and watch the world go by. What is this life if, full of care we have no time to stand and stare. No time to stand beneath the boughs and stare as long as sheep or cows.

Contrary to previous studies that focused mainly on the historical context, this paper draws upon a 2-year ethnography (2012-2014) in a Tokyo working-class neighborhood, with a focus on subaltern political practices. Building upon the distinction between the two meanings of the “political” (Claude Lefort, Essais sur le politique; Manuel Castells, La Question urbaine) – one related to the institutionalized sphere of the ruling, the other to the social system of power relations and its transformation –, subaltern political practices can be defined as practices that allow their actors, collectively or individually, to free themselves from such-and-such subordinate positions in the net of power relations. Through this theoretical lens, one can observe an array of collective or individual political practices that contest, bypass or elude unfavorable power relations.

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Leisure time not only builds the self esteem but also self confidence of an individual member of the family. They start sharing a very strong bond with each other which becomes irrevocable. Sensitization towards emotional situation tends to become easier.
This paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted mostly in Poland, also in the Czech Republic and Hungary where I collected numerous in-depth interviews with squatting activists, made several participant observations and analyzed media sources (both mainstream and activist independent media). In the paper I want to focus on the intersections between the radical squatting movement and moderate movements such as tenants movement to show the transformative power of the squatting movement on other actors. I will be basing primarily on two case studies from Poznań and Warsaw implementing them with examples from other countries from Central and Eastern Europe and the results - in my opinion - can be addressed to other developing societies.

**JC-85.4**

PIOTROWSKI, GRZEGORZ* (Södertörn University, grzegorz.piotrowski@sh.se)

**Youth Social Movements and Democratization**

In mid-1980s Central and Eastern Europe have witnessed an interesting aggrandization of anti-communist struggles. Parallel to the pro-democratic dissidents new movements populated by young people and connected to youth subcultures have emerged, in particular the anarchist and environmental protection movement. These new movements were not only inspired by groups from Western Europe and the US but were also an expression of critique of the disintegrated movement slowly shifting to (neo)liberal positions and loosing the touch with the workers base as well as the young people whose demands (i.e. regarding compulsory military service) were largely ignored. These newly emerged movements were capable of bridging structures and agency in an unique way.

The popularity of these youth movements partially lays in attractiveness of the subcultures that were the vehicles of the new ideas and not in the topics they were bringing. Moreover this subcultural-political connection seems to have an impact on today’s radical movements making them mostly a young people’s domain and activity. This has far-reaching consequences and recent mobilizations in the region (anti-ACTA protests in winter 2011/2012, many protests in Bulgaria in 2012 or the earlier alterglobalist mobilizations) prove the point that coalition-making possibilities and support from other actors are limited.

The paper is based on long-time research and fieldwork among social activists (alterglobalists, anarchists, environmentalists, squatters) and former dissidents that took an active role in the 1989 transformations for various research projects. Empirical data were collected from in-depth interviews, participant observations and from movements’ publications (printed and online) collected over the years.

**JC-157.1**

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BEIGEL, FERNANDA* (CONICET-Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, mbeigel@mendoza-conicet.gob.ar)

**Potential, Strength and Weakness of Argentinian Social Sciences to Analyze Contemporary Society**

This paper attempts to describe the current state of the Argentinian social sciences in terms of institutionalization, research capabilities and agenda. It is framed within a research program called PISAC, implemented by the National Council of Social Sciences and co-financed by the Ministry of Science and the Secretary of University Policies. PISAC has three main objectives, each one linked to a specific research project: a) a critical assessment of theArgentinian social science system (institutions, agenda, researchers’ profiles, publications, etc.); b) a review and systematization of the research findings produced in the last decade with regards to key issues addressed by the Argentinian social sciences; c) a structural study of current social, political and cultural trends in the country.

In this paper, in particular, we present some preliminary findings and discussions related to the first research project (a). In this sense, we maintain that Argentina’s scientific field is currently featured by a dynamic, predominantly public and professionalized system that has witnessed a geometrical growth in the last decade. Both the public universities and the National Scientific Council (CONICET) have benefited from this growth. Accordingly, social sciences have experienced an expansive phase visible in the consolidation of postgraduate studies, international publishing and collaborative research. However, some important problems still persist:

1. In terms of institutionalization, professionalization and full-time research positions the social sciences are still well behind the natural sciences;
2. the structural heterogeneity of Argentina’s scientific field, featured by the split between CONICET and the public university system;
3. the national media circuit of the social sciences is still weak, both in terms of domestic and international circulation of knowledge produced locally.
4. There are significant differences in the levels of institutionalization, professionalization and internationalization that the academic activities related to the social sciences bear in different regions of the country.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

**JC-176.3**

PIPER, NICOLA* (The University of Sydney, nicola.piper@sydney.edu.au)

LEE, SOOHOON (The University of Sydney)

**Domestic Workers As Agents for Development? the Migration-Development Nexus Debate Revisited Though the Decent Work Agenda**

At the global and regional level, the current public discussion of international migration is dominated by a revived interest in the linkages between migration and development. To date, this debate has left out certain forms of migration and alternative understandings of development, and remained especially unfavourable to particular forms of migration that women undergo. Despite the evidence that domestic workers are numerous and that domestic work is increasingly an important source of waged employment for women, domestic work is often specifically excluded from national labour instruments such as the labour standards or the minimum wages mechanisms in many countries in Asia. Moreover, many migration regimes purposely exclude domestic workers from accessing rights that other labour or skilled migrants in the country are entitled to. With growing interest in return migration and its relationship to development, there have been efforts to place domestic workers 'back' on the trajectories of the 'productive' economy, especially in the form of entrepreneurial programs and the teaching of return migrant women to use their remittances money productively by becoming enterpreneurs. Common failures of such programs requires us to question the fundamental bias in creating such programs and the placing of emphasis on productive labour, instead of re-examining the importance of reproductive labour in development.

This paper will provide a systematic deliberation on the meaning of decent work for non-industrial, reproductive work, focusing on fair wages, working conditions and industrial relations. Its overall objective is to trace discursive and research frameworks around gender and labour migration from a development perspective to test the place of domestic work within it and to prompt greater attention needing to be paid by development studies to the realm of reproductive work. We will base this on the specific experience of domestic worker migration in Southeast Asia.

**JC-85.5**

PIRK, REELIKA* (Tallinn University, reelika.pirk@gmail.com)

**The Role of Social Movements in Youth Political Participation**

In the debate of youth political engagement social movements have a crucial role to play. In many contemporary democratic societies political culture is facing a crisis of legitimacy. Scholars around the world have stated that the level of traditional political participation is decreasing, especially among young people. On the other hand, there are opposite views, claiming that instead of being politically disengaged, young people are looking for (new) forms for participating in society, as they simply address social issues differently. Thus, new social movements (as well as Internet and single-issue activism etc.) are considered to be new platforms for young peoples’ political activism.

This paper is based on case study of ethical-moral values promoting animal rights movement in Estonia. A youth group that consists of politically minded young people who actively participate in and address different issues of the society. This paper explores the importance of social movement activism in sphere of political participation. Especially, it first analyzes how young people conceive their participation and role in society. Secondly, how young activists address political issues through social movements. And thirdly, what challenges they face when participating in socio-political sphere through social movements. The empirical data set includes open-ended interviews and informal conversations as well as participant observations and secondary data sources.

**JC-393.12**

PISAREVSKY, VASILY* (St.Tikhon's Orthodox University, waulisly@yandex.ru)

**Orthodox Online Communities in Social Russian Nets As an Object of Social Research**

Social nets is new social communication environment and the majority of people are involved into them all over the world.

The leader among existing social nets in Russia and Russian-speaking area is Vkontakte.

In the social net of Vkontakte there is an orthodox audience which consists of approximately 10% on the part of active audience of this social net. The most active and numerous representatives of the orthodox audience are three age groups which expose relevant portraits of the orthodox audience in Vkontakte: under 18, 18-24, 25-34 years old.

Communities in the social net is main communicative core around which users’ interests are formed. For our purpose all orthodox communities in Vkontakte can...
be divided into four groups: communities of general orthodox theme, communi-
ties where the main content is presented by the quotations of revered fathers
and modern members of clergy, and also parables and cautionary tales, issue-re-
lated communities (question to priests, for youth, family, devoted to beneficence,
etc.), and at last territorially united communities (the communities of bishopic,
youth orthodox unions of certain district, etc.)

Each orthodox group in VKontakte and its own unique target audience on the
basis of which the group administration chooses content: by format (articles, news,
news, fillers, quotations), by form (text, photo, audio, video), by the functionality of
VKontakte social net (discussions, meetings).

In orthodox communities VKontakte the model of social interaction ‘online-of-
line’ is actively developed. Within the framework of this model the participants
of communities are informed about offline events running (rapidly erected tem-
ples buildings, beneficence, meetings with interesting people, etc.) via VKontakte
functionalities (messages, meetings). Due to communities participants high degree
of loyalty the information about future events is spread by ‘virus’ method by the
means of likes and repost system.

RC09-173.9
PITASI, ANDREA* (Gabriele D’Annunzio University, profpitasi@gmail.com)
The Fourth Paradigm

The paradigm shifts which featured the systemic thinking from the 1980s to
the end of the last century and the very beginning of the 21st lead to some radical
epistemological changes at the crossroads between communication sciences
and sociology. This paper on one side reconstructs the key paradigm shifts in
system theory from the whole /part one (P1) to the system /environment one (P2)
and then to the autopoietic paradigm shift (P3). Kuhnian normality was rather
unlikely in systems theory and still the key global economical, technological, so-
cial challenges of our times required revolutionary shifts. The other side of this
paper is essentially focused on theorizing a fourth paradigm shift which selects
the fragments of the late XX century epistemological debate turning them in
a systematic (in the Mertonian meaning of the term) redesign of the concept
of system itself revealing that design and evolution are two faces of the same coin.

“In any event, we have changed our own evolution but not ended it.”

(Barash 2008: 25)

"Some increase in plasticity is to be expected [...]. It represents the extrapolation
of a trend toward variability already apparent in the babaos, chimpanzees and other
cercopithecoids which is really surprising however is the extreme to which it has been
carried. Why are human societies this flexible?" (Wilson, 2000: 548)

RC09-176.6
PITASI, ANDREA* (Gabriele D’Annunzio University, profpitasi@gmail.com)
“Hypercitizenship” and the Evolution of a Global Identity

The idea of the citizenship moves from the consideration of autonomous agents
and global flows eventually converging by means of autoopoietic systems.

This work reframes the topic of the reconfiguration in the evolving social sce-
narios within Pitasi’s concept of HYPERCITIZENSHIP, sketched out by designing a
multidimensional and multipolar convergence among different kinds of citizenship.

With its four conceptual dimensions, Hypercitizenship, features the strategic
attitude of those areas in which capitalism is turning into turbogenetic capitalism.
Its main features are the following: Cosmopolitan, scientific, societarian and en-
trepreneurial.

The Hypercitizenship concept is focused on the fact that communication about
key challenges of our times is increasingly meaning communication and public
understanding of science and technology for governance and policymaking on a
global, global scale.

From this point of view, law becomes one of the paradigms which are sufficiently
enough, within the current conditions of social experimentation due to the absence of institutional
ized dialogue between finance industry insiders and outside critics. A noteworthy
exception is the recent development of Islamic investment banking in Malaysia,
where (external) Islamic scholars are in an institutionalized dialogue with (insider)
investment bankers.

This dialogue has created an ongoing project to create “sukuk,” a novel fi-
nancial instrument designed as a moral replacement for sovereign and corporate
bonds. “Conventional” bonds are understood by many Islamic scholars as immor-
tal because they are untethered from “real” economic activity and produce reve-
uue streams based on “interest.” In contrast, sukuk are alternative asset-backed
securities (ABSs) putatively tethered to the real economy and generating moral
revenue streams without recourse to interest. This initiative is ambitious and
global: in 2012, $137 billion sukuk were created (issued) world-wide in a number of
currencies.

To theorize the social mechanisms and governance structures that enable such
dialogue, this paper investigates questions centered on how theologians un-
derstand and control investment bankers. How do Islamic scholars and financial
engineers speak with one another with sufficient expertise so as to co-construct
new asset-backed securities that conform both to theologians’ interpretations of
law as well as to bankers’ perceptions of marketability and profitability? Moreover,
how can religious scholars control financiers sufficiently to enforce mini-
mum standards of moral compliance?

To investigate these two questions, this paper draws on 48 focused, ethnog-
ographic interviews conducted in 2012 and 2013 in investment banks with financial
engineers and Islamic experts who co-produce sukuk. The paper and presenta-
tion summarizes the case, theorizes social mechanisms and governance struc-
tures, and hypothesizes implications of the case for other morally-committed fi-
nancial reform projects seeking to dialogue with and control investment bankers,
such as Occupy Wall Street.

RC34-598.4
PITTI, ILARIA* (University of Bologna, ilaria.pitti@gmail.com)
Contemporary Adults: Understanding Youth through Intergenerational Comparison

Although sociology has already deeply analysed the profound changes oc-
curred to youth and paths of transition to adulthood in the last decades, it is
often possible to notice two glaring deficiencies in many sociological works: first,
young people are frequently conceived as a category of its own, a spe-
cific social group that is somewhat isolated and studied separately, making it most a comparison with the previous young generations; secondly lit-
ttle attention has been payed to adulthood, the final destination of youth.

Adults should be a model for young people’s transitions, but within the contempo-
rary context this stage of life’s standard model is threatened by contemporary trans-
formations and late-modern processes (individualisation, flexibility, globali-
sation, juvenileisation) and it’s become more and more complex to define what is
‘young’ and what is ‘adult’, where youth finishes and where adulthood starts, which
functions characterise these two ages and which are their reciprocal connections.

All that has huge consequences on the social identity of both young people and adults, on their intergenerational relations and each generation’s transitions.

The intent of the proposed contribute is to think youth in a generational
way by studying young people in relation and in comparison to the co-pres-
ent adult generation, lighting up the contemporary features of adulthood.

The proposed contribute - based on an empirical research which involved 30
Italian young people aged between 18 and 24yo and their significant adults
through semi-structured interviews- aims at contrasting the specific inter-
pretations of adult identity emerging from the representations and practic-
es of adulthood of two generations: the baby boom and the millennial one.

Through this comparison the presented research highlights the processes be-
neath contemporary intergenerational dynamics inside and outside the family,
allowing a deeper knowledge and understanding of contemporary youth.

RC54-872.2
PITTS-TAYLOR, VICTORIA* (Wesleyan University, vpitts231@gmail.com)
The Embodied Mind and Epistemic Difference: Lessons from Disability Studies

Embodied mind theories in neurocognitive science and philosophy of mind
are increasingly cited as a conceptual bridge between neuroscience and social
* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
scientific epistemologies. Theories such as enactmentism, embodied realism, and extended cognition share a preoccupation with grounding mind and consciousness in the lived, active body, with situating these in environment, and with challenging the abstract, disembodied Cartesian subject. In this sense, they echo sociological and feminist views on the epistemic significance of the body. Yet sociologists and feminists argue that an embodied view of mind must involve the recognition of differences between knowers, while neurocognitive theories assume a generic or universal body and pay little attention to epistemic multiplicity. In this paper I argue for the importance of epistemic multiplicity in forging interdisciplinary theories of embodied mind. I also put difference in more literal terms by addressing corporeal variation. How neuroscientific embodied mind theories come out on the epistemic significance of phenotypical variation can be gleaned from the debate on multiple realisability, or the idea that the same mental state can be achieved through multiple physiological processes. This debate focuses on difference only to reinstate epistemic sameness. For more considered reflection, I look to disability studies, particularly the work of Jackie Leach Scully, Tobin Seibers, and Rosemarie Garland-Thompson, to consider what phenotypical variance teaches us about the embodied mind. Disability scholarship shows us that all bodies are variant in some way; this work puts pressure on assumptions of biological universality. The example of disability also shows not only how problematic it is to assume a generic body, but also a generic fit between body and world. I argue that embodied mind theories can best grasp epistemic difference by resisting an \textit{a priori} body-subject whose relevant properties are fixed in advance.

RC17-308.5

PIXLEY, JOCELYN* (Macquarie University, jocelynpixley@gmail.com)

Central Bank ‘Independence’

The global financial sector still has very little regulation over its capacity to manufacture money (or to refrain from doing so), even though the credit crash occurred nearly seven years ago. Many hopes are placed on central banks but surely they have been forced to play an ‘unfair game’, as Hyman Minsky said many years ago. This paper investigates ‘independence’, not only as a sociological misnomer, or a form of central bank ‘dependence’ on what financial markets think (as Fed officials put it) but also the effects of central bank quantitative easing since the crisis. The Fed’s QE has enormous impact on most other economies. The ECB is (or was) a test case for hopes of international agreements over the control of money creation. Although the field shifts rapidly, it appears to be dominated still by bond vigilantes behind which lie coalitions of interests that defend the status quo ante. So far few effective oppositions have risen to urge a firmer path for the Fed, such as that taken by the Swiss National Bank. In 2012 it called the bond trading firms’ bluff; in contrast the Bank of Japan is under some ‘control’ by Treasury. I report on my current interview material in Europe with central bankers and treasury officials.

JS-51.4

PIZZI, MARCELA* (University of Chile, mpizzi@uchilefau.cl)

Barrier and Risk Free Environments for Older People. a Survey Applied to State Provided Units in Chile, the Need of a New Policy Approach

Increasing ageing and urbanization are two tendencies which together characterize the 21st century as an unprecedented demographic revolution. In this context a large proportion of older people, particularly in Latin America, will live in vulnerable social, economic and cultural conditions in inadequate habitats which should be addressed by public policies. The effects of the built environment has been the less attended in Chile, despite its relevant impact in both the physical and perceptual dimensions of life affecting its quality reflected in inclusion, social participation, autonomy and independence of this age group. Adequate habitability of housing and urban space should be provided allowing ageing in place as long as possible. Unfortunately, the senior population in Chile has focused on providing housing for those unsheltered through the provision of new units which have not considered the needs of older persons. Considering than more than 80% of seniors in Chile own their homes (SENAMA-INTA 2010); the addition of public policies focusing in improvement of existing housing is relevant. Considering the high accident and mortality figures related predominantly to falls due to aspects of the built environment and the high personal and economic costs for families and the medical assistance system, design issues become relevant issues.

This paper presents findings related to the design and use of an evaluation instrument developed for the detection of risks and barriers in a sample of housing provided by the State of Chile, using objective and subjective techniques. (Direct observation of performance of Basic Activities of Daily Living, (BADL), focus groups regarding findings and dimensional evaluation both of users and spatial conditions). Findings reflected barriers and risks mainly associated with Mobility, in around 30% of BADL operations, due to inadequate object and/or architectural design mostly related with height, presence of uneveness or lack of elements.
National sociologies are often referred to, either directly or implicitly, but the methodological basis for doing this is normally taken for granted rather than discussed, and relevant data are not evaluated critically. The commonest formulation is probably in terms of the thought of those identified (in ways not specified) as leading national social thinkers, though there are also some cases where the contexts of the national journals (identified as such in ways not specified) are treated as sufficiently representative to be used. There are also problems about what to define as the nation. What if the state and its sociology are divided in important ways, for example by having different language communities? What if the sociological work done within state boundaries is closely integrated with sociological work done elsewhere, or significantly influenced by the work of recent immigrants? Such questions raise issues about what could be defined as a ‘national’ sociology. This paper explores the practical possibilities of empirical work on the characteristics of national sociologies as variously defined, giving special attention to some sources which have not commonly been used in this context.

RC23-414.2
PLATT, JODYN* (University of Michigan, jeplatt@umich.edu)
THIEL, DANIEL (University of Michigan School of Public Health)
PLATT, TEVAA (University of Michigan School of Public Health)
FISHER, NICOLE (University of Michigan School of Public Health)
KARDIA, SHARON (University of Michigan School of Public Health)

Public Trust in Health Information Sharing and Health Systems in the United States: A National Survey

Background: The U.S. Institute of Medicine’s Report, Digital Infrastructure for the Learning Health System, calls for “weaving a strong trust fabric” among stakeholders, including the general public, to facilitate broad data linkage and sharing. The texture and quality of this “fabric” is understood, particularly with respect to attitudes and beliefs about information sharing held by non-experts. This presentation adds to a growing body of trust research by measuring trust at the individual, institutional, and system level. It examines four key dimensions of trust – fidelity, competency, integrity, and global trust – and key determinants such as awareness, beliefs, and previous experience. Methods: To understand the dynamics of public trust in broad data sharing as a common practice in the context of the U.S. health system, we are administering a 232-item questionnaire (n=1000) using probability-based web panel designed to be representative of the United States and administered by the GfK Group (formerly Knowledge Networks). Findings: Preliminary results from a pilot survey (n=500) indicate that 60% have a somewhat or generally favorable view of information sharing among healthcare providers, hospitals, public health, and insurance companies. 62% feel that it is fairly or very likely that the quality of health care will be improved with increased data sharing, while 49% see health information sharing as likely to benefit personal health care. Most feel that the health system is inadequately regulated (54%) and that the system would be improved by monitoring by independent oversight (63%). Discussion: The public’s trust of technological change that promotes information sharing in the U.S. health system is not a foregone conclusion. Using probability-based web panel designed to be representative of the United States and administered by the GfK Group (formerly Knowledge Networks). Findings: Preliminary results from a pilot survey indicate that 60% have a somewhat or generally favorable view of health information sharing among healthcare providers, hospitals, public health, and insurance companies. 

RC48-787.1
PLEYERS, GEOFFREY* (Université de Louvain(UCL), Geoffrey.Pleyers@uclouvain.be)

Concepts and Practices of (Counter-)Democracy in the 2010s Movements

This paper proposes a cross-analysis of democracy as demand and practices as defined and implemented by young activists in recent social movements. It draws on first hand empirical material from three qualitative research: democratization movements in Mexico (12 interviews, 2012-2013), Moscow (23 interviews, 2013) and Rio de Janeiro (32 interviews, 2013); progressive activists in Europe (7 countries, 37 interviews and a focus group, 2012); and ecological transition activists in Brooklyn (22 interviews, 2010-11) and Belgium (34 interviews and 2 sociological interventions, 2012-13), as well as 7 interviews with Occupy Wall Street activists. Text analysis (NVivo) and consolidated methods of discourse analysis suggest that four democracy can be isolated in young activists’ discourses: direct democracy, responsible democracy, argumentative democracy and protest democracy. Direct democracy at the local level is notably connected to experimentation in horizontal and participatory deliberation processes as well as memoracy leads to stress citizens’ responsibility, whether in their consumption practices (the local transition movements) or in monitoring elected representative and civil servants (often mentioned in Russia and in Brazil). Argumentative democracy is mobilized by committed experts, who trust in the impact of rational and well-developed arguments and popular education. Finally, many activists insist on protests, popular movements and mass demonstrations able to influence policies.

The paper will briefly analyze each of these forms of (counter-)democracy, the cultures of activism it refers to, their subjective dimensions and their relation to institutional/representative democracy. It will underline the heuristic potential of this multi-dimensional approach to deal with structural limits of representative democracy and to explore paths towards more democratic societies.

RC34-601.5
PLOWS, VICKY* (Victoria University, vicky.plows@vu.edu.au)

Reducing or Reproducing Inequalities? Ethics and the Researcher’s Role in Negotiating Power Relations Between Young People

A key concern of youth research is the ethical issues that arise through the inherently unequal power relations between adult researchers and young research participants (Brooks 2013, Matthews 2001). However, less attention has been given to the ethical dilemmas that arise for youth researchers when confronted with negotiating their own role in witnessing and responding to unequal power relations and oppressive behaviours between young people during the research process. We know little, for example, about how youth researchers respond to racist, sexist or homophobic behaviour (Curtis et al 2004) or negotiate the exclusionary practices of young people towards each other (Morris-Roberts 2001).

For youth researchers concerned with and committed to challenging issues of injustice and exclusion and/or to adopting a non-authoritarian role with participants this can be particularly troubling (Morris-Roberts 2001). Ethical dilemmas involve the choice between two or more alternative actions all of which may test an ethical belief or cause some potential harm (Banks 2010). Reflecting on some of my own experiences of ethical dilemmas, as a participant observer in a Scottish youth project for 12 months, I analyse the basis of my responses, actions and inactions to potentially harmful, exclusionary and oppressive behaviours between young people and how this connects with broader theorisations of young people’s agency and conceptualisations of challenging interactions.

Like others, I advocate for ongoing reflexive engagement with ethical issues as they emerge in the research journey (Sime 2008) and for openness about the everyday ‘messiness’ and ‘sense of failure’ that commonly occurs with qualitative research practice (Horton 2008). I show how engaging with these processes aided my research development and analysis of the project data, as well as the implications of these ethical dilemmas for a social justice research agenda.

RC31-532.3
PLUSS, CAROLINE* (Nanyang Technological University, pluss@ntu.edu.sg)

Cosmopolitan and Essentialized Socialities in Transnational Spaces

This presentation forwards the new analytical concepts of cosmopolitan and culturally hybrid, and culturally essentialized, socialities. This is to account for the access to professional, family, and/or friendships/lifestyles resources of 25 Chinese-Singaporean transnational migrants—who lived in Hong Kong—in their respective transnational spaces, which they formed by subsequently living in several different cultural spaces. As a formative part of this, I analyse the role of the cosmopolitan and essentialized socialities of access and non-access to the resources of different contexts-of-interaction in different places and societies because they merge both, the two basic forms of culture contact (adaptation or differentiation), and social relations of reciprocity, trust, collaboration, and exchange. This presentation will show that the Chinese Singaporeans’ explanations of their practices (or lack of practices) of these two forms of accounts for how they perceived of changes in their own characteristics, in the dominant cultural characteristics of their transnational spaces, and of the cultural characteristics of processes of globalization that the Chinese Singaporeans were carriers of. Emphases are on the role of the cosmopolitan cultural characteristics the Chinese Singaporeans acquired through bilingual education in Singapore to establish cosmopolitan socialities in their contexts of work and friendships in Hong Kong with English-speaking people who were form the West, and Asians who had lived in the West; and ‘cosmopolitan’ work socialities with colleagues in mainland China (the PRC). However, the Chinese Singaporeans mostly maintained essentialized socialities in their families, and they were largely excluded from the (differently) essentialized socialities of local Hong Kong people, compelling them—paradoxically, to more highly values cosmopolitan socialities with other non-locals in their contexts of work and friendships.

RC22-393.9
PODBLESNAYA, MARIA* (St.Tikhon's Orthodox University, yamap@yandex.ru)

The Models of Orthodox Christian Parishes within Post-Soviet Russia: The Influence of Social Environment
INTE-25.3

PORIO, EMMA* (Ateneo de Manila University, eporio@ateneo.edu)

Shifting Spaces of Hope and Power: Facing Increasing Inequality and Crisis in Asia

For the past two decades, the Asian region has experienced rapid economic growth. While countries like China, India and Thailand have reported double digit growth rates in their economies, the region has experienced increasing poverty and inequality. Complicating this contradiction is the region’s high score in the Global Risk of Hotspots for Disasters (2013 Global Risk Index). This paper will discuss the region’s challenges and responses to this multi-dimensional crisis, highlighting the varying contexts of inequality among countries in the region and their social innovations.

POKROVSKY, NIKITA* (Higher School of Economics, nikita1951@yahoo.com)

Cellular Globalization and the Environmental Awareness in Rural Communities

A multidisciplinary team of social scientists (sociologists, economists, social geographers and demographers from main Moscow universities under the auspices of the Society of Professional Sociologists) works in the Russian region of Kostroma, similar in size to West Virginia and has a population of 800,000. 70 percent of its territory is virgin forest. The Soviet era industrial plants in Kostroma have gone out of business, leaving Kostroma’s environment as the region’s main asset. Despite the region’s seeming isolation from the flow of globalization, a process of “cellular globalization” (Pokrovsksy, 2008) is subtly but inexorably changing the character of the region. This process is changing traditional rural ‘solidarity in despair and poverty’ towards recognizing wealth as a value. Against this social background one can indicate the growth of rural communities made up of the migrant residents from big cities who decided to move out from megapolises in order establish a new environmental Utopia based on the value of ecological balance and downshifting. In the countryside ‘new re-colonizers’ continue their basic professional work through Internet and telecommunications, they make use of all modern commodities of life, they travel much on business—they are on the move or in the condition of ‘liquid mobility’. Those new ‘infocommunication settlers’ (ICS) exemplify a much higher degree of social solidarity and vitality as contrasted to the deteriorating solidarity of the traditional population of the region. Is this an early evidence of the forthcoming general turn to ‘infocommunication ruralism’ in the spiral trajectory of social change?

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Our examination of testimonial accounts from the oral archive Memoria Abierta has shown that a number of survivors who were illegally imprisoned during the World Cup recall and express feelings about this event. While we expected concretional spaces to be fully hermetic and insulated from outside information - as total institutions (Goffman, 1961) - , we observe, in contrast, the precarious and tumulting conditions through which the prisoners accessed and either celebrated or scorned football and nation. Indeed, rather than having been censured or concealed by the repressors, the World Cup, as a national festivity and media event, was to some extent integrated to repressive practices.

We will discuss a number of situations evoked by the survivors in which the World Cup and its media broadcast intervene in the power logics of military personnel and their relationship to the inmates (better described as "disappeared") in the case of clandestine detention centres. We will also discuss the effects of the "informational porosity" of the total institution in the inmates' experience. Our presentation will be centered on the subjectivity of social actors: their opinions, expectations, and causes of suffering. We will also discuss the limits of such an attempt to reconstruct these positioning, given the passage of time and the contentious nature of this international sports event.

RC31-521.7

POLKOWSKI, RADOSLAW* (University of Strathclyde, radek.polkowski@strath.ac.uk)

Pathways to Citizenship (inclusion) and Conflict (exclusion): Employment Relations in Migrant Workers' Workplaces in Belfast, Edinburgh and Wroclaw

The study explores trajectories of migrant inclusion and exclusion in Belfast, Edinburgh and Wroclaw - the economic centres in the top most 2004 migrant destination countries. Northern Ireland (NI) and Scotland became net in-migration countries in the early 2000s. A significant share of their immigrant population is composed of workers from Poland - a country that itself is becoming a destination for a growing number of migrants.

Previous literature has developed different conceptual understandings of migrant integration into host societies. However, there has been less research about critical biographical junctures at which individuals stop being migrants and become settled in their various communities, migrant and host. By taking a leap into migrant workers' subjectivity, this study investigates, through the analysis of in-depth interviews, how migrants develop and negotiate their belonging and sense of place, and how their understanding of what home is evolves over time. It builds on previous studies on migrant settlement but adds to it by exploring qualitative differences in settlement thus arguing for a more nuanced understanding of the concept that sees it not as a state but a changing process with variant shapes. The study also tries to explain how different settlement trajectories are affected by the nature of employment and the import of political economy.

The research is set in several political economy contexts of new immigration destinations. Being part of the UK, Scotland and NI share many features of liberal welfare states and liberal economic agendas, but at the same time, NI has been characterized as retaining strong elements of Keynesianism. By contrast, Poland is a Dependent Market Economy with a welfare regime that combines elements of both conservative and liberal models supplemented with unique post-communist features.

The study is funded by the European FP7 Marie Curie Training Network "Changing Employment". Website: http://www.changingemployment.eu

RC47-774.1

POMA, ALICE* (UPC and EHEA-CSIC, alice.poma@gmail.com)

Feeling Intensely and Changing Radically. How Emotions Felt in Protest Lead to a Cultural Change

The aim of the paper will be to present our proposal of analysis that links the emotions felt in protest and the transformations of consciousness and behaviour considered as outcomes of the protest.

Aware of the emotional intensity these experiences have and the importance of incorporating this dimension to the analysis, our objective will be to show how emotions motivate, discourage, radicalize and generate new outcomes out of the experience of struggle, giving a new meaning to the experience of protest. In order to do this, we will analyse the role of emotions in crucial moments of the protest, in which people decide to take part in the struggle and decide themselves to it, changing their way to see the world and their relationship and bond with other people in a process that leads to transformations of consciousness and behaviour and, finally, to their empowerment.

Based on previous empirical research where we have studied different experiences of migrations, protest and resistance in Spain and Mexico (indignados, #yosoy132, two Oaxaca's women collectives, Mexican anarcho-punk movement and a few resistances against dams and environmental conflicts in both countries) we propose an analysis that inverts the look to ordinary people who participate in these experiences in order to understand their deepest and least visible dynamics which macro-structural literature cannot perceive. The methodology that we have
developed throughout our research is based on in-depth interviews, life story telling, focus groups and narrative analysis of the biographical material.

All in all, we want to prove that the emotional dimension is vital to understand and analyse the change of worldview that ordinary people experience when participating in protest and resistance; as well, it leads to a change in the perspective where protests are seen.

**RC24-438.5**

**POMA, ALICE* (UPO and EEHA-CSIC, alice@poma@gmail.com)
Local Resistances and Social Change. How Local Environmental Protests Lead To Citizens’ Empowerment and Democratization**

Currently, thousands of communities and collective groups all over the world are struggling to defend their territories from devastation which leads to the construction of railway, energy and hydraulic infrastructures, only to mention a few. Both in Europe and Latin America, the complicity of the institutional left wing, engaged in the construction of infrastructures and in the limits of the transnational social movements focused on following the agenda of power rather than the problems of the local communities, has led to the emergence of thousands of autonomous experiences of struggle that arise from below.

In our article we will show that these experiences are social and political laboratories where self-organized citizens are experimenting new political practices and are also proposing new discourses, turning these resistances to defend their territory into experiences of democratization, political participation and empowerment.

Focusing on the subjective dimension of protest, we will show the role of emotions, such as place attachment, motivation to action, participation and radicalization of discourses and practices, in order to describe how the experience of resistance produces a transformation of consciousness and behavior.

We will base our analysis on an item of empirical research carried out during experiences of resistance in Spain (the struggle to defend the Riohalo valley and the Grande river) and Mexico (the struggle against the reservoir of San Nicolas) all of them analyzed with techniques of qualitative research. The approach selected has been from below, in other words, centered on the experience of participants and activists of local communities.

Finally, what we intend to highlight is that these resistances are struggles for a significant democratization of territory and resource management, and eventually, of society.

**RC01-35.3**

**PONGNON, VOGLY NAHUM* (Universite de Brasilia, lygov@yahoo.fr)**

*Images des latino américains dans la direction de la composante militaire de la MINUSTAH (Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Haïti)*

The United Nations Security Council, through Resolution 1540, adopted in 2004, decided to send a multinational force in an effort to reestablish civil stability in Haiti after the political crisis of the Jean Bertrand Aristide government, which erupted on February 29, 2004. More than eight years since the implementation of the United peacekeeping force, the opinions presented here are of two national sectors of Haitian civil society, namely, educators and farmers, and are investigated in relation to the perceptions each group holds about the presence of military force in Haiti through the United Nations Mission for the Stabilization of Haiti (MINUSTAH). The opinions of the two organized civil society sectors researched, the perception that MINUSTAH could be interpreted as a military occupation characterized by neo-colonialism, a humanitarian mission or a mission to support and reinforce institutions in the country. In confronting these different thought orders with the historical trajectory of the Haitian people, represented in the time after the foundation of the Nation-State, in 1804, by the antagonism and divergence of viewpoints between the elites and the masses, it is possible to note that the image that the two researched groups have of MINUSTAH result, in the first place, in the way in which each group constructs the idea of the Haitian nation or of the "imagined Haitian nation."

**RC14-256.7**

**PONGSAPITAKSANTI, PIYAT* (University of Nagasaki, piyatom@yahoo.com, piyatom@sun.ac.jp)**

*Gender Roles In Television Commercials In Asia*

Television advertisements are a rich source of data for social scientists to investigate because they can be seen as a reflection of prevailing cultural values. Gender value is also one of the critical factors in developing marketing strategies via advertising messages. Advertising gender role stereotyping has been a prominent topic in literatures since the 1970s. Over the past decade gender stereotyping in television commercial has received particular attention. Most studies reveal that advertisements reflect the construction of gender roles in society. However, research of gender roles in advertisements is plentiful in the United States. There has never been any comparative research concerning the gender roles in television commercials between Asian countries. Therefore, this paper compares the gender roles in Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, Thailand, and Singapore.

This comparative content analysis of 2,205 sampling advertisements, collected randomly during August and October in 2012, suggests that the image of gender roles in television commercial does not correspond with the construction of gender roles in reality. In contrast, advertisements create the attractive image of gender roles in society. However, the most findings of this research are similar to the previous result of literature in term of gender of main character, voice over, age, and roles of male and female character in television commercial.

**RC08-151.1**

**POPA, IOANA* (CNRS,ipopaul.paris10.fr)**

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**RC04-91.4**

**PONS BONALS, LETICIA* (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas, lpbons@unach.mx)**

**CABRERA FUENTES, JUAN CARLOS (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas)**

**CANTO HERRERA, PEDRO (Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán)**

**Equidad Étnica Y De Género EN LOS Estudios De Posgrado. Casos EN Las Universidades AUTNmomas De Chiapas Y Yucatán**

Lo que aquí se expone forma parte de una investigación más amplia realizada en México bajo el título “Ética profesional y posgrado. Valores presentes en las prácticas de generación y transmisión de conocimientos que llevan a cabo cuerpos académicos y grupos de investigación educativa”, buscando comparar experiencias de formación ética profesional en programas de posgrado que ofrecen instituciones de educación superior en distintas entidades federativas.

Chiapas y Yucatán son dos estados de la República Mexicana con diversos grados de desarrollo socioeconómico en los que habitan pobladores pertenecientes a diversos grupos étnicos. A lo largo de los años, las iniquedades sociales que caracterizan a las sociedades posesiolanitas por motivo de la etnia y el género han mostrado algunos cambios en ambos estados, sin embargo persisten rezagos en materia educativa que se hacen más evidentes en los niveles de educación superior. En esta comunicación se realiza un análisis comparativo que muestra cambios ocurridos del año 2000 al 2013 en la composición de la matrícula que estudia en programas de posgrado en las universidades públicas más importantes de la región sureste de México, las cuales se ubican en estos estados: la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (UADY) y la Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas (UNACH).
An “Area Studies” Program in France: Scientific, Institutional and Geopolitical Rationales

Institutionalizing and developing “area studies” programs are commonly associated with the Cold War context, while the strengthening of knowledge about foreign areas became a goal of public research and educational policy. These developments came within scientific, academic and geopolitical rationales. Their importance could vary according to the strength of the national intellectual traditions in studying specific foreign areas, the connections between disciplines, and the need for expertise due to the position of a particular State in the international relations. In the case of the US, these evolutions were less explored for the Western European countries, and that would allow probing their particularities. The paper focuses on the set up from the mid-1950’s of the Area Studies, and particularly of the Russian and East European Studies, by a specific academic field: the 6th Division of the École Pratique des Hautes Études. Outlining the national and international conditions determining such a process, it also points out the particularities of the local (academic, scientific, political) context and of its main initiators’ background. Thus, it questions the specific path taken by the implementation in France of this new scholarly infrastructure. Furthermore, the paper takes into account the social, professional, political characteristics of the team initially recruited for working on a “sensitive” geopolitical area and their productions, while it explicates the scientific content of research, documentation and teaching programs. They are meant to implement interdisciplinary approaches relying on various disciplines, which provide a broad historical perspective to their experiences. More interesting is how the grandmothers, mothers, daughters and granddaughters negotiated their changing needs and opportunities and how they balanced tradition, duty, affection and innovation.

RC23-555.5
PORTER, MARILYN* (Memorial University, mporter2008@gmail.com)

Generation and Reproductive Health in Newfoundland

This paper presents a linking piece between a comparative study of the Reproduction of the Child and the micro level of household practices and the attempted implementation of a national reproductive health program in St. John’s, Newfoundland. The focus is on two specific policies: the law allowing women to travel to London, England for abortion and the government’s attempt to encourage families to have two children. The research shows that involvement in sustainable consumption among young people in Brazil is low. It can be explained, partially, by the way that young people in Brazil remain under the influence of the family much longer than in Europe and North America, and therefore do not have to perform household tasks or face the dilemma of making consumption choices at their daily lives. It also can be explained by the importance and activism of Brazilian social movements that are responsible for many social changes, thereby rendering individual action in daily lives somewhat secondary. We finally point to another relevant cultural aspect of Brazilian society, namely the way that individuality and a sense of responsibility are formed. We conclude, therefore, that while global tendencies may be identified in many countries, the way these develop depends on the institutional configuration of each society.

RC24-424.2
PORTILHO, FATIMA* (Univ Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, fatilportilho@yahoo.com.br)
BARBOSA, LIVIA (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro)

Sustainable Consumption Among Brazilian Young: Daily Practices and Political Participation

Several evidences point to changes in Brazilian consumption practices that might be interpreted as a growing greening and politicization of consumption, similar to what has been occurring in other countries. In this process, consumption practices are perceived and used as a way of political pressure to improve social and environmental conditions. In this article we present the results of a research aiming at mapping political consumerism phenomena in Brazil, focusing on young people. The research was divided into two different methodological phases, a quantitative and a qualitative one: (1) a survey conducted in 2010 among 457 young people aged between 16 and 25, belonging to upper, middle and lower middle socio-economic segments, all living in the two biggest cities of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo; and (2) a focus group with a total of 51 young with the same socio demographic characteristics, conducted in 2012. The research shows that involvement in sustainable consumption among young people in Brazil is low. It can be explained, partially, by the way that young people in Brazil remain under the influence of the family much longer than in Europe and North America, and therefore do not have to perform household tasks or face the dilemma of making consumption choices at their daily lives. It also can be explained by the importance and activism of Brazilian social movements that are responsible for many social changes, thereby rendering individual action in daily lives somewhat secondary. We finally point to another relevant cultural aspect of Brazilian society, namely the way that individuality and a sense of responsibility are formed. We conclude, therefore, that while global tendencies may be identified in many countries, the way these develop depends on the institutional configuration of each society.

JS-54.1
PORTILLA, HILDA JOYCE* (University of Ottawa, hpportilla@hotmail.com)

An Epistemological Look at the Concept of Transnational Families

The study of transnational families is a recent one, and although many contributions have been produced in the last decade, it is still necessary to look at the theoretical and epistemological characteristics of the concept. Transnational families are not only an outcome of family member’s strategies, but they are also part of broader transnational dynamics particular to global capitalism where a hierarchy of mobility rights exist, depending on skills and talents. As stated in recent literature, the constitution of transnational families is part of contemporary mobility trends. But the use of the concept presents some difficulties that in my point of view need to be addressed. First, it’s hard to find a unique definition general enough to take into account the diversity of families (different migrant communities) and to determine its boundaries; for instance, to determine who are involved in the transnational family practices. Second, the predominance of the network’s approach (informal connections, remittances, individual strategies)
RC32-550.4

PORTILLA, HILDA JOYCE* (University of Ottawa, hjportilla@hotmail.com)

“Transnational Families” Analysed through the Intersectional Prism

This communication stands at the crossroads of the sociology of migration, the sociology of family, and the sociology of gender relationships. It focuses on Latin American women and men who migrate unaccompanied to Canada for a given period of time, as part of specific government-sponsored temporary work programs for “unskilled” workers. The participants work in Canada, usually for many years, as either live-in caregivers (mostly women) or as agricultural seasonal workers (mostly men). As a result of a significant increase of temporary immigration in Canada and a more restrictive and selective law for permanent immigration, we have observed the creation of a permanent-temporary labor migration dichotomy. Thus, the migrant experience and the relevant life-challenges that both groups face are not the same. Literature review, forums and other related migrants’ activities show that one of the most important challenges faced by temporary workers is the configuration of transnational families, particularly because they are not allowed to bring their families to Canada, as permanent immigrants do. In fact, in addition to a global hierarchy of mobility rights related to their professional skills, many other factors determine the transnational families’ lives: differences in legal status; their access to resources, mobility and lifestyles; their origin or ethnicity; their age; their gender, etc. The intersectional approach will allow us to include the diversity, complexity and analytical challenges of this particular contemporary phenomenon.

PLEN-10.3

PORTO GONCALVES, CARLOS WALTER* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, cwpg@uol.com.br)
BETANCOURT, MILSON (Universidade Federal Fluminense)

Encrucijada Latinoamericana en Bolivia: El Conflicto del TIPNIS y Sus Implicaciones Civilizatorias

El presente ensayo busca interpretar las implicaciones civilizatorias que vemos presentes en el conflicto del TIPNIS (Bolivia), resaltando la importancia que para el campo de las luchas territoriales, social, ambientales tiene el desarrollo del conflicto del TIPNIS. En la primera parte se hace un análisis desde los múltiples espacio-tiempos que están implicados en el conflicto. En segundo lugar se centra el análisis en las actuales presiones desde dinámicas socio-espaciales, especialmente de ampliación del capitalismo en frentes de expansión/invasión, que constituyen tensiones territoriales sobre y alrededor del territorio y territorialidad de los pueblos indígenas del TIPNIS. El estudio resalta el papel de los movimientos sociales bolivianos en la configuración de las nuevas luchas políticas emancipatorias en el mundo ancladas a los conceptos de luchas tecno-políticos como territorio, autonomía, autogobierno, buen vivir, madre tierra, derechos de la naturaleza, estado plurinacional comunitario, resiguiendo la antigua lucha por la tierra en una otra clave teórico-política, distinta de la liberal y/o marxista. El ensayo destaca la importancia de entender los procesos y dimensiones que el TIPNIS nos plantea para tomar las decisiones que están en juego, y que construyen toda una encrucijada alrededor del continente, el mundo y también para los gobiernos progresistas que intentan empujar cambios en la actualidad.
but one important issue has been legal change. The introduction of no-fault di-
 vorce in the post-war years contributed to the rapid increase in divorce, and more recently the idea that same-sex marriage will be sanctioned by law has stirred up significant public controversy.

Debates around the legal recognition of same-sex marriage and other related matters surround the argument in Germany and California that circumcision constitutes physical abuse of the child have only served to unite and unify other- 
wise separate and disconnected religious groups – fundamentalist Christians, 
 ultra-orthodox Jews and conservative Muslims. This eruption of religious issues con-
stitutes physical abuse of the child have only served to unite and unify oth-
matters such as the legal argument in Germany and California that circumcision
routines and different sources of tensions surrounding the politics of truth com-
clusion members and deponents. Unlike similar initiatives convened in other coun-
try, for intellectual life at the national level. We first document evidence for this
assumption, then discuss the consequences of funding mechanisms and research
assessments for higher education. Then we review several factors in this move-
der: 1) the rationalization of expertise as a feature of Weberian bureaucratic
authority; 2) the politics of higher education regulation and control, as manifest
in the new managerialism and related research assessment exercises; 3) the
private and financial of commercial scholarly publishing, which takes its advantage of the preceding developments by charging high prices to maximize profits; 4) deci-
sions by editors and their journals to play by the new rules even when they are
personally opposed to them and when they value journals for a different purpose.
We draw on national case studies from Japan, Taiwan, Argentina, Singapore, the
UK, and South Africa.

The purpose of this communication is to present our findings of an original research that is being conducted at the Center for the Study of Violence of the University of São Paulo, considering the cycle of violence that took place in the Met-
ropolitan Area of São Paulo, which among other incidents, led to a crisis in the public security sector in the State, in the year of 2012.

Since there is no official data on the matter, our data were mainly collected
from the media. According to it, during the second semester of that year 30 state
agents, (specially Military Police officers) and 274 civilians were killed and 200 in-
jured in similar situations – hooded men, shooting their victims from a motorcycle
or a car in movement. This suggests that death squads or equivalent group strat-
egies of execution were used. The novelty here seems to be, amongst others, the
organization of groups oriented to killing out of duty police officers.

The research aims at identifying the trigger(s) of these sequences of actions,
 around which a dynamics of action-reaction seemed to be installed. For now, our
main hypothesis is that previous political decisions, taken in the realm of public
security policies, worked as the main trigger to initiate a process of mutual killings between members of the State of São Paulo Military Police and members of the PCC (First Capital's Command) organized crime group.

This presentation will seek to clarify the underlying principles as well as the
routines and different sources of tensions surrounding the politics of truth com-
misions that are currently convened in Brazil by systematically cataloguing them
here, and presenting reports from their public sessions and interviews with commis-
sion members and deponents. Unlike similar initiatives convened in other coun-
tries that have transitioned from authoritarian regimes, the truth commissions
in Brazil did not occur at the onset of the emerging democratic regime. Instead, they are such as the emergence of groups, appearing in the context of an already mature democracy, and acquiring a multiplicity of forms, as they are established at dif-
ferent levels of governments, legislatures, universities and many other forms of
organization of civil society. Established by Brazilian president Dilma Rousseff in
May of 2012, the National Truth Commission (NTC) forms the main axis of a large
net of independent commissions. Through the NTC, the Brazilian State takes upon
itself the responsibility of investigating the human rights violations that were per-
petrated by its own agents during past military governments (1946 to 1988), but
does so without revoking the Amnesty Law of 1979, which explicitly prevents any
criminal investigation or punishment of any transgressions of human rights that
may have occurred during this period. Therefore, the NTC holds the clarification
of the historical human rights record as a value in itself, and not as a means of
informing judicial action. However, this paradigm is not uncritically accepted by all
the auxiliary commissions, which, despite operating under the same legal frame-
work as the NTC, often question the general amnesty principle. The value of his-
torical truth as either a goal in itself or as a potential instrument to legal reform
and judicial action remains the topic of much controversy, and forms the main
analytical thread of this presentation.

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and judicial action remains the topic of much controversy, and forms the main
analytical thread of this presentation.
segregation with the same-sex partnering data from the 2010 U.S. census to calculate segregation scores for the 100 metropolitan with the largest homosexual populations. We show that there is a sizable amount of residential segregation between these two groups. We also show that gay male households are more segregated from heterosexual households than are lesbian households. And we show that the level of segregation varies positively across the metropolitan areas with the size of the gay male and lesbian population. Our research contributes to the general literature on residential segregation by focusing on a non-racial minority that has heretofore received very little attention.

RC04-79.18

POTANČOKOVÁ, MICHAELA (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital)

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BAUER, RAMON (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital)

Towards Better Education and Less Inequality? Trends in Geographical, Generational and Gender Inequality in Education

In our paper we provide an overview of past, current and possible future trends in disparities in education following the traditional patterns of inequality along gender, generation and geography. Magnitude and recent trends in inequality vary across regions and countries. Educational differences by generation indicate the speed of change in human capital formation over time and we identify different patterns of educational transitions that are closely connected to societal, educational transitions. We suggest that pathways from female disadvantage to gender equality and new forms of inequality. The closing of gender gaps is typical mostly of developing countries, where recent gains in education are often more pronounced for women compared to men, but are not always sufficient to remove the limitation in access to education; whereas the issue of male disadvantage especially in higher (i.e. post-secondary) education emerges in developed countries of the North, as well as countries in Latin America, East and South-East Asia. It must be emphasised that gender inequalities are an important aspect of “over-education”. For the future of potentially “over-educated” societies, evidence that gender differentials is important for education policies.

We base our analyses on a unique global dataset on educational attainment -- encompassing the reconstruction and projection of educational attainment from 1970 to 2060 for 171 countries by age and sex -- developed at the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital.

RC15-276.6

POWELL, BRADLEY* (Case Western Reserve University, bradley.powell@case.edu)

HIV, Dating and Mating: An Analysis Of Stigma In Self-Presentation

While the Universal Declaration Of Human Rights counts among its fundamental rights the right to marry and found a family (Article 16), it is often informal societal discrimination that inhibits this right (UN 1948). Gay men living with HIV/AIDS deal with the stigma of their status from both external to and from within the gay community. Often they are legally required to disclose their stigma prior to sexual activity, in essence moving them directly to what Goffman (1963) calls discriminated. Despite overwhelming evidence that sero-discordant couples can effectively manage HIV transmission risk through safer sex practices, positive men must negotiate their status in a dating landscape often characterized by stigmatization language that polarizes gay men in to “clean” or “dirty” states, the latter referring to men who are HIV positive; in effect making their sexual history their calling card. This paper begins with a critique of Goffman that offers an alternative for those who are perceived to be inherently and irreparably discredited, and then presents an analysis of a comparative sample of three hundred personal advertisements across three differently populated American cities: large metropolitan, medium urban, and rural. Extracted from the free and open website craigslist.org, the advertisements are qualitatively analyzed for stigmatizing language such as “clean only,” “drug and disease free (DFD),” and other text used to communicate sero-status. The paper concludes with a discussion of implications and suggestions for researchers interested in studying inherently stigmatized groups.

RC04-93.5

POWELL, JUSTIN* (University of Luxembourg, justin.powell@uni.lu)

BLANCK, JONNA (Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB))

EDELSTEIN, BENJAMIN (Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB))

Persistent School Segregation or Change Toward Inclusive Education? the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities and Reform Mechanisms in Germany

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (UNCRPD) was ratified in Germany in 2009. Article 24 requires that nation-states implement an inclusive education system. This ambitious goal poses great challenges for the implementation of institutional and special education systems that can facilitate— or hinder—inclusive education. Germany is one of the countries worldwide that, to achieve the UNCRPD’s goals, must transform its highly segregated education system. In fact, for decades Germany has maintained one of the most diversified and segregated education systems in Europe. Inclusive education contradicts not only contemporary special education structures, but the entire highly-stratified general education system, addressing a core conflict in German education policy. The consequences of segregation, such as social assistance receipts over the life course, are dramatic even if they have not often been calculated.

Thus, this neo-institutionalist analysis examines both the barriers and the reform mechanisms that impact the implementation of the UNCRPD in a decentralized national context. German federalism guarantees the sixteen Bundesländer authority over educational matters; however, ratified human rights conventions demand fundamental reforms regardless of regional policymaking preferences and priorities. Based on historical process-tracing and expert interviews (with policymakers, administrators, scholars, and advocacy groups), we contrast “leader” Schleswig Holstein with “laggard” Bavaria. In the northern state, inclusive education has diffused broadly since the 1970s. In the southern state of Bavaria, implementation is just beginning; indeed, the law’s intents are being subverted by government actors, exhibiting considerable backlash.

Comparing these cases enables an investigation of specific mechanisms of institutional persistence and change: power-based, legitimacy-based, utilitarian, and functional. This analysis contributes to the theoretical literature on institutional change and path dependence, to studies on the human rights revolution in education (UNCRPD in particular), and to research on inclusive and special education, long marginalized in the sociology of education.

RC50-814.6

POWERS, JILLIAN* (Brandeis University, jpowers@brandeis.edu)

Becoming worldly: Developing Global Cosmopolitan Perspectives On Diasporic Homeland Tours

Diasporic tourism—structured group tours to natal, symbolic and ancestral homelands—is a growing industry where globalization, migration, leisure and the symbolic economy converge. Using ethnographic material from three diasporic tourist populations, this article examines the process of narrating a collective self-hood through diasporic homeland tourism. While tourists travel through space to homelands in order to travel through time and discover ancestry, they also move in scale by claiming membership in a global community. Framed within the theoretical intersection of tourism and diaspora, this comparative project reveals the utility of cosmopolitanism—as a category of practice—for domestic displays of identity and community.

RC39-659.2

POWERS, JILLIAN* (Brandeis University, jpowers@brandeis.edu)

No One “Likes” Sandy: Facebook and Post-Hurricane Recovery In Long Beach, NY

Technologies, like social media sites, have made it easier to communicate and can capture the “ephemeral” cultural artifacts found during periods of upheaval and change (Stallings 2006). However, due to its relative newness, social media’s role in recovery efforts after natural disasters has not yet been thoroughly explored. This report adds to existing literature and demonstrates how social media technologies supported and facilitated localized recovery efforts and memorializations from below in Long Beach, New York. The Long Beach Hurricane Information Facebook page, created by two transplants to keep out-of-towners informed has since morphed into a virtual bulletin board that provides support and information for local residents. Residents both near and far see this site as a place to share information, organize local responses, and importantly remember. Referencing their personal memories of Long Beach, posters reference local symbols and sayings to perform solidarity and community in this virtual space. This site bears witness to the resiliency, frustration, strength and as well as the shortcomings and failures of institutional recovery efforts. While they struggle to rebuild, they work together; defined and connected by the “Long Beach sand in their shoes.”

RC21-358.1

PRADEL, MARC* (Universitat de Barcelona, morcrad@ub.edu)
Crisis and (re-)Informalisation Processes: The Cases of Barcelona and Berlin

With the economic crisis and the retreat of welfare services, European cities are witnessing the reemergence of informal practices creating reciprocity mechanisms and informal markets as well as non-formal, reciprocity-based forms of provision of housing, healthcare and other services. Nevertheless, the strength and the emergence of these practices takes place unevenly across these cities, depending on the impact of the crisis, the nature of the state and its multi-level governance and the institutional culture on the provision of policies.

This paper presents through historical and qualitative analysis, the role of informal practices in the provision of resources in two European cities in crisis: Barcelona and Berlin. As in many other southern European cities, the emergence of informal practices in Barcelona is key to understand the capacity of its inhabitants to overcome the adverse effects of the crisis. Historical analysis will show that informal practices until the eighties and that part of these practices are reappearing now. In Berlin, which fell into a deep economic and financial crisis with the reunification of the city in 1990, informal practices have been an element explaining the redevelopment of the city. Local administrations have tried to formalise informal activities negotiating and tolerating certain practices.

Both case studies show that processes of informalisation taking place in the current crisis are rooted in previous practices and the historical development of cities, that never saw a complete disappearance of these practices. Besides, the analysis shows how these practices have been selectively allowed by local administrations to ensure certain form of social cohesion.

RC24-438.21

PRADEL, MARC* (Universitat de Barcelona, marcpredal@ub.edu)
RIUTORT, SEBASTIÀ* (Universitat de Barcelona, sriutort@ub.edu)

Socially Innovative Forms of Renewable Energy Provision: Towards a 'Commons' Approach to Sustainability in Barcelona and Catalonia

With the financial crisis, responses to environmental problems in European cities are increasingly based on privatisation of water and energy companies, and the promotion of technological approaches to increase efficiency and reduce pollution and energy consumption under the policy concept of ‘smart city’. This paradigm promotes energy efficiency without discussing the systems of production and supply. Nevertheless, there also exist alternative approaches from civil society fostering new models of energy production, distribution and consumption.

This paper focuses on these proposals and their institutionalisation possibilities through the analysis of a cooperative initiative (Som Energia) spreading in Barcelona and other Catalan cities. Following the experience of initiatives in northern Europe, this cooperative proposes new relations with green energy through the redistribution of both decision-making and energy power. This brings an increase and diversity of actors in the field of renewable energy, moving from traditional large private corporations and public companies to common citizens, who act both individually in the private-domestic sphere and collectively through socially innovative experiences.

The paper analyses a) how the cooperative emerged in its institutional and governance context, strongly dominated by an oligopoly of large private electricity companies and a complex and inefficient regulation that entails economic, social and environmental deficits, and b) the potential of this approach to create a greener and more democratic model of production and supply of energy. Results show that the co-op must tackle barriers and obstacles adapting itself continuously to changing frameworks. Despite this apparent unfavourable scenario, it develops different strategies for ensuring the activeness paving the way for the strengthening of alternative forms of organization led by civil society that go beyond state and city to changing frameworks. Despite this apparent unfavourable scenario, it develops different strategies for ensuring the activeness paving the way for the strengthening of alternative forms of organization led by civil society that go beyond state and city to changing frameworks.

rc16-281.4

PRANDNER, DIMITRI* (University of Salzburg, dimitri.prandner@sbg.ac.at)


Individuals and communities live in a globalized world, defined by supranational institutions, companies and civil societies, while global travel and information streams expand. Yet they are part of specific nations that have experienced very specific events, which became part of very specific cultural figurations that are shaping strategies of those specific nations. These narrative structures are figured and refigured to continue to be included in the ongoing struggles and challenges – e.g. economic or political crisis and developments – that are experienced in the context of a nation state. And the national media – in all their forms and distribution channels – are a primary channel where those processes can be observed. Yet when discussed in the media those figures are often used as tools to discuss contemporary issues and anticipate further societal developments. But how are those ideas included when further events happen that may or may not match those anticipations?

The proposed presentation will discuss how the Austrian quality press (“Die Presse” and “Der Standard”) did discuss potential futures in relation to international terrorism from 2001 to 2011 and how those futures were continuously included into national narratives of a country which never took an active role in the international war on terror. How do those predictions brought forward from strictly national media differ from the forecasts found in the New York Times, an internationally recognized information leader? How do the Austrian journalists build those international futures and how do they think about them later on? Do the reference those figures built within the national context again?

Those questions will be discussed, using 25 narrative interviews with Austrian journalists and a qualitative comparison of 1377 Austrian newspaper articles with 1983 from the NYT, published in 5 two week sampling windows from 2001 to 2011.

WG01-892.4

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The recent economic crisis affecting Southern European countries has been singular in both its intensity and complexity, and as such, it has had a profound impact on the economic, political, social, and institutional realms. I compare how the Spanish and Portuguese governments, women’s state agencies, parliamentarians, and social movement organizations have inserted issues of gender equality and women’s empowerment into narratives about the economic crisis and the austerity measures intended to mitigate it. The fiscal consolidation in Spain and Portugal has had a more severe impact on female employment rates, working conditions, wages, and welfare provisions than in the rest of Europe. In this comparative research I address the following questions: What policies have the Spanish and Portuguese governments pursued to mitigate the effects of the economic crisis on women’s position in the labour market and in the domestic arena? How have these governments framed the various problems and the solutions directed at increasing gender equality and empowering women? Which political groups or social movement organizations have inserted these issues on these agendas and what strategies have they devised to deal with those challenges? Which problems affecting women are these groups framing as a priority (e.g., employment, poverty, violence) or even as a ‘problem’ at all? And finally, how are these groups framing potential solutions? Findings show that it is mostly women’s state agencies (not parliamentary members) that highlight how the economic crisis has impacted women disproportionately. The agencies’ focus seems to be more the increase in domestic violence, and less on issues of women’s unemployment or the gender pay-gap. The print media does not highlight how the recession is affecting women, although some articles mentioned the strains families have had to deal with since the crisis and the strategies they adopted in response. PRATA, ANA* (California State University Northridge, ana.prata@csun.edu)
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**RC39-668.3**

**PRATER, CARLA** (Texas A&M University, csprater@tamu.edu)

**HUANG, SHIH-KAI** (Texas A&M University)

**Residents’ Responses to the May 1-4 2010 Boston Water Contamination Incident**

This study used the Protective Action Decision Model to examine local residents’ warning sources, warning receipt times, message content, warning confirmation, risk perception, and consumption of untreated tap water, bottled water, bottled water, and bottled water. An interesting phenomenon was found during the May 1-4 2010 Boston water contamination incident. Most residents received warnings from news media and peers, followed by the warnings mentioned 2.3 of five recommended elements of a warning message—most commonly the threat and the recommended protective action. Consumption of untreated tap water declined, consumption of personally chlorinated water remained negligible, and consumption of bottled water and bottled water increased. First warning source was significantly related to protective response but message content was not. Unexpectedly, risk perception was more strongly related to water consumption before the incident than after the incident. This finding calls attention to the need to recognize that, although increased risk perception can increase protective action, successful implementation of protective actions can decrease risk perception.

**INTE-21.1**

**PRATT, GERALDINE** (University of British Columbia, gpratt@geog.ubc.ca)

**Families Apart: Long-term Implications of Canada’s Live-in Caregiver Program for Filipino Migrant Workers and their Families**

Canada's Live-in Caregiver Program (LCP) is one of Canada's largest and oldest temporary foreign worker programs. Throughout the first decade of the new millennium, the program grew four-fold, in line with a more general national and global exportation of a certain type of needed foreign worker programs. The majority of those coming through the LCP are Filipino women, part of a vast labour diaspora of over nine million Filipinos working in roughly 200 countries. An unusual feature of the LCP is the opportunity it affords to migrate permanently to Canada if the worker completes 24 months of live-in caregiving work within a 48-month period. In the Philippines, displaced China and India to become Canada’s top immigration source country: by 2009 40 percent of Filipinos migrating to Canada came through the LCP. I report on research carried out in collaboration with the Philippine Women Centre of BC that documents the long-term effects of this program on Filipino families settling permanently in Canada, with a special focus on the challenges faced by Filipino youth reunifying with the mothers in Vancouver.

**RC44-739.1**

**PRATT, GERALDINE** (University of British Columbia, gpratt@geog.ubc.ca)

**Testimonial Theatre, Transnational Debate and Filipino Labour Migration to Canada**

I have for many years worked with the Philippine Women Centre (PWC) of BC to document the experiences of Filipina migrant domestic workers and their families in Canada. Our latest project, a collaboration with Caleb Johnston and theatre artist, Alex Ferguson, involved creating a testimonial play based almost entirely on verbatim transcripts of interviews conducted with migrant Filipino domestic workers, their children, Canadian employers of domestic workers and nanny agents. In the first instance, we turned to theatre to put disparate experiences of care into dialogue and to stimulate wider public debate within Canada. But for domestic workers involved, the theatre project also solidified their desire to narrate their stories of life in Canada differently to their families in the Philippines. In November 2013 we presented the play at PETA Theatre in Manila as an effort to contribute to a complex transnational debate about Canada's Live-in Caregiver Program. I discuss some of the challenges of transnational translation, given that the same migration experience can look and be thought about differently from different locations, and the potential of theatre as a platform for dialogue and organizing and promoting cultures of solidarity and resistance.

**RC30-513.5**

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**Workplace Innovation and Consequences for Employees and Organisational Performance in the Netherlands**

Based on ‘Netherlands Employer Work Survey’ (NEWS) data this paper investigates the consequences of workplace innovation for employee and organisational performance in the Netherlands. The NEWS is a unique, two-yearly held survey among 5,000 establishments of public and private organisations on policies and practices of Dutch employers, concerning work related issues, such as working conditions, employment relations, HR and innovation management. Workplace innovation is defined by Pot (2011) as “the implementation of new and improved interventions in the fields of work organisation, HRM and supportive technologies. Workplace innovation is considered to be complementary to technological innovation”. Taking this definition, which is rooted in the ‘theory of modern sociotechnology’ (De Sitter) and ‘the job demands - control model’ (Karasek), as a point of departure, we constructed a Workplace Innovation Index that consists of the following characteristics: ‘active job’ (flexible but tailor-made employment relations), ‘employee voice’ (dialogue and autonomy), ‘flat organisation’ (limited hierarchical levels and teamwork), and ‘innovation orientation’ (openness to renewal and seeking new knowledge externally).

The relationship between this WPI-index and several performance output measures, such as labour productivity, performance (turnover, profit), sickness absence, work stress, and perceived employee commitment will be examined. Control variables are sector (industrial branches) and organisational size (number of employees). To date, research investigating the relationship between workplace innovation and organisational performance has been scarce. Our analyses will be executed in the end of 2013 and will be fully reported in the paper. Implications for theory and practice will be discussed.


**RC47-766.5**

**PRENTOULIS, MARINA** (University of East Anglia, M.Prentoulis@uea.ac.uk)

**Emotions and Values: From the Greek Riots of 2008 to the Movements of 2011**

It is not uncommon for theories of collective action to differentiate between ‘conventional’ and ‘unconventional’ protests. This paper argues, however, that although riots are ‘unconventional’ protests, they are an important element in the process of collective identity construction. They signal a crisis in representation and the need for improved or renewed popular politics, as practiced in social movements. Riots, although lacking the clear demands, degree of organisation and duration of social movements, offer an insight into the network of emotions and values that subsequently crystallise into more coherent forms of collective action. In this respect they should be thought of within the theoretical framework of social movements. The intense and open expression of anger in Greece in November 2008 was one of these instances which although not purposeful in the traditional sense, provide an insight into the networks of values and emotions leading to the movement of the ‘Aganaktisimenoi’ (Indignant) responding to the economic crisis in Greece in 2011.

**RC20-346.8**

**RIZZO, HELEN** (The American University in Cairo, hrizzo@aucegypt.edu)

**Responding to the Greek Crisis: Social Media, Horizontal Organization and Networks, then and Now**

The use of social media during the first wave of protests responding to the crisis and the string of lending agreements in Greece, enabled the emergence of a new political discourse. The main website of the Greek ‘Aganaktisimenoi’ (Indignants) was anchored around the concepts of horizontality, autonomy and leaderless (www.real-democracy.gr). The analysis of the website reveals an attempt to divide the political field in pro and anti memorandum forces and expresses the widely felt hostility and suspicion towards the existing forms of democratic representation (Prentoulis and Thomassen, 2013). Although the lack of coherence and permanency of this movement points towards processes of identification (as failed movement) (Prentoulis and Thomassen, 2013), it is not uncommon for theories of collective action to differentiate between ‘conventional’ and ‘unconventional’ protests. This paper argues, however, that although riots are ‘unconventional’ protests, they are an important element in the process of collective identity construction. They signal a crisis in representation and the need for improved or renewed popular politics, as practiced in social movements. Riots, although lacking the clear demands, degree of organisation and duration of social movements, offer an insight into the network of emotions and values that subsequently crystallise into more coherent forms of collective action. In this respect they should be thought of within the theoretical framework of social movements. The intense and open expression of anger in Greece in November 2008 was one of these instances which although not purposeful in the traditional sense, provide an insight into the networks of values and emotions leading to the movement of the ‘Aganaktisimenoi’ (Indignants) responding to the economic crisis in Greece in 2011.

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**PRENTOULIS, MARINA** (University of East Anglia, M.Prentoulis@uea.ac.uk)

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What Drives National Differences in Intensive Grandparental Childcare in Europe?

Grandparents play an important role in looking after grandchildren. The provision of intensive grandparental childcare varies considerably across Europe, with figures ranging from less than 4% in Sweden and Denmark, to almost one quarter of children being looked after by grandparents in Greece. This paper investigates whether contextual-structural factors (such as formal childcare and labour market structures) and family cultures influence the level of informal childcare support from older parents to their adult children, using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. Multilevel analyses suggest that grandparental childcare variations are mostly driven by macro-level factors. Both parent and grandparent socio-demographic and economic characteristics were associated with intensive childcare and were consistent with existing literature. However, even accounting for socio-economic and demographic differences between national populations, country-level variations in the levels of provision of intensive grandparental childcare remain. Most of such variation can be explained by structural and cultural factors. In particular, in those countries where both parents and grandparents are expected to work, formal childcare is generally well provided and appears to be the norm; thus, there is a lower level of grandparental childcare. In contrast, in countries where there is a high percentage of women who are not in paid employment, maternal care for pre-school children appears to be the preferred norm. In such countries, provision of formal childcare is limited as care is expected to be provided by family members, and mothers in particular rather than grandmothers. If, however, a matrix approach is used in a country where mothers are expected not to work (but to look after children), she tends to rely on grand-maternal support on an almost daily basis. Recent European policies which encourage older women to remain in the labour market are likely to impact on mothers’ employment, particularly in Southern European countries where there is little formal childcare.

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You Are a Dark Person after All

In the 1960s I visited one of the racially mixed primary schools in the Netherlands. Half of the 200 pupils were second generation Moluccan children, whose parents felt forced to leave their home country in 1951 in the aftermath of the decolonization of the Dutch East Indies. Some forty years later I recorded the lifestories of 35 of my former classmates. This paper will focus on the extent in which the native Dutch, as members of the ethnic majority, and the Moluccan-Dutch, who perceive themselves as second generation political exiles, identify with Dutch society. More specifically, it will analyze how their accounts tap into but also resist dominant discourses of race, ethnicity and culture. While the stories of the native Dutch contain a range of images of the ‘other’, from special or pitiful to unsettling or inferior, and often express concern about the ability or willingness of ‘foreigners’ to adapt to Dutch culture, the Moluccan accounts appear to be devoid of any imagery of immigrants as ‘other’, as well as any concern about cultural integration. On the other hand, while most native Dutch emphatically emphasized that they consider Moluccans to be part of ‘us’, the Moluccan accounts testified that, due to their different culture or outward appearance, they cannot but identify as ‘other’.

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Being Active As a Route to Health and Happiness

A key feature of what has been called the epidemiological transition is that a fundamental shift occurs in mortality and disease patterns whereby pandemics of infection are gradually displaced by degenerative and avoidable diseases as the chief form of morbidity and primary cause of death. One of the more well recognized is that recognizing such a transition is that the health policies of rich nations have incorporated a concern to promote ‘healthy lifestyles’ and a personal sense of ‘wellbeing’ with the ultimate aim of reducing mortality and morbidity rates across the life-course. One component of a healthy lifestyle is said to consist of sustained physical activity for at least 150 minutes every week, but according to the WHO only around 1/3 of people in Europe achieve this; the reasons why are numerous and complex. In this paper we explore lay thinking about what ‘activity’ is and what might promote and effect and what the consequences might be for the distribution of resources in later life.

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MEYER, KATHERINE (The Ohio State University)

Geopolitical and Personal Influences on Willingness to Participate in Political Action in the Middle EAST

This paper examines individuals’ willingness to engage in political action in five Middle Eastern countries (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, and Turkey) using the 5th (2005-2008) wave of the *World Values Survey*. We will also analyze the sixth wave (2010-2014) once it becomes available in spring 2014 in order to draw comparisions with the 5th wave. Analysis with the 5th wave demonstrated that individuals’ willingness to sign a petition, join a boycott, and participate in peaceful demonstraions was lower in the Middle East than in any other region of the world. Nearly 70% of respondents would never sign a petition; 75% would never join a boycott; and 72% would never participate in a peaceful demonstration. Counter to this finding, the Middle East, especially Egypt and Turkey, has seen high levels of political action over the last 4 years. We aim to understand political action in the Middle East by examining change in the percentage of individuals willing to participate in political action and what the consequences might be for the distribution of resources in later life. We then assess analysis of each country in comparative perspective, highlighting whether a loosening of controls emerges in both countries, what purposes it is serving, and potential use of a linear park designed for an inner city area stretching across

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The Politics of Intergenerational Conflict: A Comparative Study of the UK and Japan

Internationally we are witnessing renewed conflict over political settlements and attempts to forge a new moral economy of welfare in economically straightened times. In some (but not all) advanced economies these disputes are crystallising around the concept of intergenerational equity with a noticeable re-positioning of older people as the selfish welfare generation. In this paper we consider the recent resurgence/emergence of discourses of intergenerational conflict in the politics of financing later life, especially pensions and social care, in the UK and Japan. In both countries there are calls in government and public life for a re-balancing of public expenditure in favour of youth, while age-divisive policies set

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RC11-206.5

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Childcare in Europe?

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

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RC38-645.2

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Where does the voice go in contemporary culture? How is it composed, decomposed, constructed, reconstructed and made apparent? What are its signs and dislocations, its logics and movements? What are the expectations and reasoning for the voice's presence as a particular kind of expression and information? In exploring how we might set out to answer these questions, this paper is divided into two sections. In the first part, and drawing on insights from the sociology of culture and technology, it argues that the birth of modern popular music is also the birth of a permanent coalescence of the voice and technology. For the voice does not sing alone, it is always accompanied by, is implanted in and mediated by technologies, paradoxically, just as it attains the status of a unique expressive carrier and index of individuality, femininity and personhood, so it is also killed by a whole plethora of machinery that reveal that carrier to be radically hybridised.

The second part takes the form of an exploratory scene assigned to a particular vocal modality. It aims to show how, in the case of the Japanese virtual idol singer, Hatsune Miku, complex entanglements of human and non-human entities are not only radicalised, but also played with, ironised and turned into aesthetic forms that unsettle the foundations on which the voice sounds out. Here, not only does the voice become a pliable object of information, enmeshed in machinic vocalisations and subject to the microscopic transformations of digital technologies, but it also represents a simulacra of the hyper-sexualised female body as a performative object and act. From the Miku phenomena we learn much about how the body, the voice and digital technologies fold into one another in an era of global transformation.

**Vocaloids, Virtuality and Vocality: The Case of Hatsune Miku**

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Families

The transformation of gender identities and family models within migration projects increasingly highlights the gender perspective as an elementary variable of migratory processes. The paper aims to investigate how the gender roles of transnational Bolivian migrant men residing in the Brazilian capital Brasilia are emulated and reconstructed by their families in the transversal Bolivia-Brazil context. Based on the theories of intersectionality and hegemonic masculinity, the paper develops a theoretical framework for the study of transformations and modernization in the sociopolitical landscape of Japan since its introduction, this paper provides a theoretical examination of scholarly literature regarding several historical periods of note through a chronological “grand narrative” structure. It is necessary to take into account the political climate surrounding the repression of Christianity during each of the eras mentioned in this text. For in Japan, if there indeed lies a pattern of immanent quality in the violence toward Christianity across these eras, then as Etienne Balibar states, we witness a “systematic use of violence to prevent collective movements of emancipation that aim at transforming the structures of domination.” The evidence examined is thereby directed toward the question of violence toward Christians as an institution or a matter of political expediency immediate to each circumstance up to the end of the proscription in 1873, with additional considerations of the subsequent years until the postwar Allied Occupation.

The derived conclusion is that the multiplicity of factors behind the violence at each stage of history elucidates certain specific goals for achieving power on behalf of the oppressor in each case, and not general qualities of the Christian faith being targeted. Thus, the continued repression of Japanese Christians is seen to be a bias of political convenience rather than ideological conviction.

**Symbolic Freedoms: Physical and Structural Violence Toward Christianity Through Peace and Conflict Within Japan, 1549-1952**

**Proverb, Robert**

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**Wellbeing of Return Migrants in Rural the Northeast Thailand: Acquiring Material Wealth to Maintain Subjective Wellbeing**

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**Negotiating Masculinities in the Context of Transnational Bolivian Families**

**Profit Pachionio, Aleena**

Thirty percent of the Latin American immigrants to Brazil are Bolivian. Based on the theories of intersectionality and hegemonic masculinity, the paper aims to provide a theoretical framework for the study of transformations and modernization in the sociopolitical landscape of Japan since its introduction, this paper provides a theoretical examination of scholarly literature regarding several historical periods of note through a chronological “grand narrative” structure. It is necessary to take into account the political climate surrounding the repression of Christianity during each of the eras mentioned in this text. For in Japan, if there indeed lies a pattern of immanent quality in the violence toward Christianity across these eras, then as Etienne Balibar states, we witness a “systematic use of violence to prevent collective movements of emancipation that aim at transforming the structures of domination.” The evidence examined is thereby directed toward the question of violence toward Christians as an institution or a matter of political expediency immediate to each circumstance up to the end of the proscription in 1873, with additional considerations of the subsequent years until the postwar Allied Occupation.

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**Wellbeing of Return Migrants in Rural the Northeast Thailand: Acquiring Material Wealth to Maintain Subjective Wellbeing**

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Wellbeing of Return Migrants in Rural the Northeast Thailand: Acquiring Material Wealth to Maintain Subjective Wellbeing

**Wellbeing of Return Migrants in Rural the Northeast Thailand: Acquiring Material Wealth to Maintain Subjective Wellbeing**

**WG02-897.3**

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**“Intercivilizational Encounters” with the West and Modernizing Moves in Post-Soviet Russia: Civilizational Perspective**

The present paper considers civilizational analysis as an appropriate theoretical framework for the study of transformations and modernization in the post-Soviet Russia. Unlike the conceptions of linear westernization, ‘transition’ or modernization theory and its variations (catch-up modernization, ‘convergence’, etc.) civilizational analysis and multiple modernities theory do not disregard interactions between modernity and pre-modern traditions, sociocultural settings, internal contradictions and historical background. The changes in contemporary Russia and the distinction of Russian modernity are mainly shaped by the post-Soviet encounter of the Russian society with its legacy of the “soviet project of modernity” (J. Arnason) and imperial traditions with Western modernity. The first post-Soviet decade was a period of the ultimate ‘openness’ to the western modernity and the domination of Westernism in political discourse. Acquired Western institutional models and cultural ideas (capitalist free-market economy and democratic policy with liberal ideology, to name few) have been originally interpreted and mutated while being assimilated into the Russian context. Following Arnason, the encounter between the West and the rest is seen as a ‘global projection of the problematic’ that remains open to diverse alternative interpretations. To illuminate the outcomes and impact of the Western borrowings and reveal factors affecting their adaptation, the paper proposes to conceptualize contacts between the post-Soviet Russia and the West as “intercivilizational encounters” (J. Nilsson and J. Arnason) with a focus on the interaction between different “civilizational complexes” (B. Nelson). The post-Soviet “encounters” induced changes in cultural orientations, interpretation of power,
Locus of Control and Cumulative (Dis-)Advantage in the Labor Market

The relationship between Locus of Control (LoC) and occupational outputs has already been shown in several cross-sectional studies. The belief to have control over the achievement of the own goals, as do people with internal LoC, seems to be an important property for the career opportunities. Thus, people with an internal LoC get more pay, and take higher vocational positions in the average. This paper, however, has a longitudinal perspective and investigates the mutual influence between labor market experience and the development of LoC. Specifically it is assumed that there is an accumulation of (dis-)advantages for people with an external locus of control. In this case the external locus of control leads to worse employment opportunities and the worse employment opportunities leads then to a strengthening of the external LoC over time. On the other hand, an accumulation of advantages could be assumed for people with a stronger internal LoC.

The analysis is based on household panel data from the German Socio Economic Panel (SOEP) for the years 1999-2010. The SOEP includes a multi-item scale which measures the LoC in the years 1999, 2005 and 2010. In addition, the SOEP contains much information about the employment history, so that the employment situation can be modeled in detail.

On the basis of “Fixed-Effects-Models” I estimate the effects of labor market outcomes, like unemployment or the decrease of income, on a possible change in the locus of control over time. First results show that a deterioration in the individual labor market situation leads to an increase of an external LoC. The assumption of the accumulation of (dis-)advantages can be so be confirmed on the basis of the previous analysis.

The Effect of Inequalities within Families on Work-Values of Adolescents

The occupational aspirations and work-values of adolescents strongly influence their career choice and therefore are formative for their status attainment. The importance of the family for adolescents’ development of work-values has been mostly studied in terms of direct intergenerational transmission of work-values from parents to their children. In contrast with this approach the present study investigates to what extent the sibling constellations and inequalities within the family affect the formation of work-values. It is assumed that differences in supportive parenting between siblings reduce the social work-values of the child that is less supported. Based on the assumptions of the theories and research on social comparisons it is further assumed that these effects are stronger for more similar sibling pairs, because the individual social comparison orientation is stronger and a “de-identification” is harder within these pairs.

The analysis is based on household panel data from the German Socio Economic Panel (GSOEP) for the years 2000-2011. In the GSOEP adolescents are interviewed at the age of 17. In this GSOEP adolescents are asked to what extent their siblings have similar goals or their perceived parenting behavior. The great advantage of the data is that the siblings are also surveyed at the age of 17.

On the basis of “Sibling-Fixed-Effects-Models” I estimate the effect of the differences in the perceived parenting behavior. First results show that a supportive parenting style increases the social work values, but that higher support of the other sibling leads to a lower formation of social work-values. The results also reveal a stronger effect for same-sex siblings in comparison to opposite-sex siblings. In particular, the effect is stronger for sisters than for brothers.

Successful Educational Actions in Southern Europe: From Marginalization to Educational Inclusion

The recreation of the successful social and educational actions is achieving the transformation of social contexts with strong indicators of exclusion. These actions have been identified through the INCLUD-ED project, the only integrated project about schooling from the Framework Programmes of research until its ending in December 2011. There have been 15 universities from 14 countries participating in the project and case studies have been conducted in Spain, Italy, Malta or Cyprus, among other countries, where the successful educational actions (SEAs), universal and transferable, have been identified. The case that we are pre-
senting here is the one in the La Milagrosa neighbourhood, at the outskirts of the city of Albacete (Spain). The educational centre in the neighbourhood presented low academic performance, high levels of absenteeism, serious problems of co-existence among students and high levels of conflict between teachers and the families. Through the implementation of the SEAs advocated by the international scientific community, a transformation started which was extended far beyond. The academic results experimented a rapid improvement and the diverse social agents (university, administration, professionals-officers and neighbours) carried out a Dialogic Inclusion Contract to re-creates the SEAs and to carry out the transformation process. This process has become a model at a European level to exit the ghetto. The key resides in the design of policies based on scientific evidence; and on the inclusion of the voices in all the decision-making processes.

RC32-543.5

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New Alternative Masculinities Against Gender Violence

This paper presents a South's contribution to overcoming gender violence. Recent scientific evidence about the perpetuation of the traditional heterosexual model of masculinity upon gender violence shows that 1) there are in the history many examples of men that have fight together with feminist women for the eradication of gender violence; and 2) often and according to an existing socialization to be egalitarian do not promotes a desirable image (in terms of sexual attraction). It stands out the differentiation between three types of masculinities: Dominant Traditional Masculinities (DTM), Oppressed Traditional Masculinities (OTM), and New Alternative Masculinities (NAM). The DTM and OTM contribute to perpetuate violence against women, while NAM allows preventing it and, thus, overcoming it (Flecha, Puigvert, Rios, 2013).

This theoretical contribution was presented for the first time in Barcelona (Spain) in a conference organized by Hemes en Diálog (Men in Dialogue), a men's organization, based under the context of Dialogic Feminism and which main objective is to promote and strengthen other models of masculinity based on equality and dialogue, as an alternative to the hegemonic masculinity. From the theoretical perspective of Dialogic Feminism, defined by Puigvert (Beck-Gersheim, Butler & Puigvert, 2013), and the new conceptualization of DTM, OTM and NAM, it is possible to contribute to the eradication of gender violence in different countries. Thus, this paper proposes how this conceptualization could be transferred to all cultures and contexts and fight gender violence in a global way.

RC03-72.1

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From Reform Socialism To Transnational Capitalism: The Political Economy Of Foreign Direct Investment In Postsocialist Central and Eastern Europe

The existing literature on postsocialist transformations in the former communist ruled states of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) argue that paths of market reform in the region were largely determined by policies implemented at the moment of transition. This paper, by contrast, argues that reform paths were heavily constrained by each state's inherited industrial structure and ties to the world economy prior to 1989. Examining flows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the region during the initial liberalization period, the paper shows that the density of East-West inter-firm ties in the 1970s, and rates of international state indebtedness during the same decade, are better predictors of how rapidly postsocialist states amassed FDI stocks in the early 1990s, than their economic, institutional or policy characteristics during the transition period. However, the paper also finds that whilst the pace and inherited ties to the world economy formed a powerful structural basis attracting FDI, post-Communist political coalitions were key in enabling or hindering the advancement of foreign investment. The combination of industrial structure and political coalitions at the time of liberalization explain divergent pathways in transitions from state socialism in CEE.

RC04-78.25

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Social Implication of Inequity in Higher Education; A Comparative Study of Formal and Non-Formal Mode of Education in Andhra Pradesh of South India

A B S T R A C T

SOCIAL IMPLICATION OF INEQUITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

A comparative study of formal and non-formal Mode of Educatio in Andhra Pradesh of South India

*Dr. P. Koteshwar

Social implications of different modes higher education has been gaining lot of importance in contemporary times. This is because of growing important for higher education and its consequent skill and talent required for management of complex issues and problems emerging in the era of post liberalization. As such Higher Education has been considered as necessary tool for social transformation by using increasing knowledge in science and technology. As a result in the post globalization era developed and developing countries initiated establishment of institutions of higher learning across the world. In this consequent the Government of various Nations have been liberalizing the higher education and imparting education through formal and non formal means, India is one of such countries which has been liberalizing higher education and expanding its institutional activities through formal university education and non formal system of open university education and distance mode of higher education to reach to all the sections of the society.

However, there is a lot of disparity in the content, quality, curriculum and mode of teaching etc. Further the socio-economic profile of the students are also varies. Hence there number of consequences on the students due to various systems of education for the same degree.

This study aims at to understand comparatively the system of formal and non formal higher education and its implications and the students of various backgrounds. For this study Kakatiya University and its formal and non formal system of education has been chosen to understand the implications of the system inequity in higher education.

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INTE-23.3

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A New Age of World Factory: Monopoly Capital and the Struggle of the New Generation of Chinese Workers

A startling 18 young workers attempted suicide at Foxconn production facilities in China in the year of 2010, attracting worldwide attention. This article looks at the historical development of Foxconn Technology Group as a case to demonstrate the advent of rapid capital expansion in China and its impacts on the lives of Chinese workers. It also provides an account of the role of the state that facilitates to Foxconn's production expansion as a form of monopoly capital. Foxconn is important and typical of this phenomenon due to its speed and scale of capital accumulation in all regions of China which is incomparable to extant enterprises. We argue that this new form of capital generates a global factory regime and a distinctive managerial mode that further leads to workers' suffering from work pressure, anxieties and desperation at an unprecedented level.

PRES-3.3

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Communism Revisited: A Third World Perspective

As an idea or philosophy, Communism died in the West when the mature form of capitalism didn't succumb to a communist revolution. As the result of the transfer of capital, with the support of militarism and class conflicts in the Third World, socialist revolutions arrived there in the 20th century. This is the history of communism, the first wave, if you would like to name it.

Since the movements of the 1960s, the state or party-politics has usually been represented as the enemy to be attacked. But from a Third World perspective, as Lenin highlighted, the highest stage of capitalism was imperialism. The first half of the 20th century focused on national liberation that required a state machine. This proved to be the foundation of communist struggle in the context of the Third World. After the revolution, the state didn't vanish but this didn't put an end to the struggle – as many in the West thought – since we see communism as praxis rather than an idea of History.

There are three reasons for the continuing existence of the socialist state: The failure of Western communist movements to liberate their own working class and their counterparts in the third world. The Cold War required the strengthening of socialist states and develop the socio-economic conditions for socialism. The lack of grass roots democracy and the lack of substantial class forces which could counter-balance the bureaucratization of the party-state.

Although it failed, the Chinese Cultural Revolution was an attempt to address these historical predicaments. Capitalism has conquered most Third World countries and enveloped their life-worlds, thereby creating the social conditions for the final capitalist crisis and the second wave of the communist revolution. A new sociology of communism needs to revisit the politics of class, collective and human emancipation.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
The present contribution stands as a deeper and wider sociological reflection of some empirical evidence resulting from a national research project entitled “Federalism, Local Autonomy and Quality of Democracy”. In an attempt of understanding the reasons for the substantial halt of the federal reform process in Italy, the content analysis of the interviews addressed to privileged witnesses of the administrative and local political system emphasized two central aspects: the increasing role played by technical knowledge and the persistence of a ruling-class-es political culture geared toward a parochial/individual dimension of interest, more than according to general and collective aims. On the one hand the increasing complexity and technical nature of the regulatory framework “imposed” by a higher level of governance (European Union), on the other a network of relationships between politics, society and economy – both at national and local level – that is oriented to the defense of the achieved benefits through what we can describe as familialistic (or neo-feudalistic) mechanisms of interaction.

The picture that emerges may help to explain, within a constructivist theoretical framework, the Italian lack of engagement towards the “bandwagon” formed by countries that have managed to gain an advantage by the phenomena of globalization in terms of growth, competitiveness, development and democratization of decision-making processes of their political systems (by implementing, for example, inclusive decision-making practices supported by the use of new technologies of information and communication).

The aim of the contribution is therefore a general reflection on the political culture of the Italian political elites and its “weight” in shifting the impact of globalization from a potential added value for both national and local development to the actual practical loss of competitiveness of the whole system.

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**RC32-543.3**

**PURKAYASTHA, BANDANA** (University of Connecticut, bandanapurkayastha@yahoo.com)

**Bewixt and Between: Web Spaces and Southern Theories**

Traditionally, the dominant forms of sociology have been based on the assumption that theories were generated in the north while the global south contributed-mostly confirmatory-cases. Many scholars have challenged this assumption though, given the political economy of knowledge systems, their perspectives have not, as yet, shaken up some of the core orthodoxies in the metropole. At the same time, sociologists who are in tune with theory-making and well-developed knowledge systems in different parts of the world are aware of co-existing frameworks that describe diverse social realities. Some of these co-existing frameworks have been identified and described as Southern theories, indigenous theories etc. I have been paying special attention to the appearance of new (and the disappearance of old) cultural genres and art forms as well as the weight of popular culture in these pages and the boundaries between entertainment and “serious” art. By using both qualitative and quantitative content analyses, we focus here particularly on two countries and the respective newspapers, Britain (The Guardian) and Finland (Helsingin Sanomat).

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**RC42-708.4**

**PUTTERGILL, CHARLES** (University of Pretoria, charles.puttergill@up.ac.za)

**Discourse on Affirmative Action: Perspectives of a Privileged Minority**

The legislated system of racial privileging institutionalised under apartheid in South Africa was dismantled with the transition to an inclusive democracy. With the normality of a racialised order questioned measures were instituted to address the legacy of the apartheid workplace regime. In this paper the discourse of middle-class whites who challenges to entitlements they have historically, is considered. This discourse reveals how privilege and disadvantage is conceived, and shifts, with a loss of power to dictate terms of engagement with others. Narratives on colour-blind merit, efficiency and equity are marshalled to protect a privilege position and challenge potential threats.

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**RC31-533.6**

**PYAKUREL, UDDHAB PRASAD** (School of Arts, Kathmandu University, upyakurel@gmail.com)

**“Dilemmas” of Migration Governance: A Case Study of Nepal**

The labor market is complex in every society. Along with one's movement from one place to another, his/her life becomes vulnerable. Though migrants are to be treated not as workers but as human beings with human rights, reports state that labour migrants have been facing a lot of problems not only in receiving countries but also in their own soil. Generally, labour-sending countries in Asia are confronted with the dilemma between “promotion” and “protection”. In the face of bleak employment prospects at home and the economic gains from foreign exchange remittances, countries would like to see expansion in overseas migration of national workers. At the same time, they cannot turn a blind eye to the rampant abuses of basic human rights suffered by their nationals abroad. Nepal, being one of the newly emerged countries in sending its labour force to the international market, especially in Asia, has been one of a witness of such dilemma. On the one hand, it exports its labor in order to take some pressure off local unemployment. On the other hand, it has to deal with exploitation and even death situation of its citizens as the recent case of Qatar shows.

Within this background, this paper explores the reasons behind Nepal's reluctance not only to put the labor migration in its policy priority but also to sign/rectify the UN Convention. In other words, examining the link between political ideology of major political parties in Nepal, and its reflections in introducing gov.-of-the-day policies including the labour ming its labour force to the international market, especially in Asia, has been one of a witness of such dilemma. On the one hand, it exports its labor in order to take some pressure off local unemployment. On the other hand, it has to deal with exploitation and even death situation of its citizens as the recent case of Qatar shows.
essay The Gift, sociologists and anthropologists have considered the gift largely on the basis of exchange. However, there are also forms of giving that are not reducible to the reciprocity of exchange. While in ceremonial gift exchange (e.g. Christmas and birthday presents, reciprocal dinner invitations, etc.) gifts are perhaps best conceptualised in terms of reciprocal recognition (Hénaff, 2010), the practices of giving presented by self-sacrifice and humanitarian aid, for instance, escape or at least suspend the strict economy of exchange. What is more, the paper suggests that modelling the gift solely according to exchange significantly undermines the giving (up) involved in the gift. Whenever what is given is given only ‘in exchange’, so to speak, the giving with abandon is annulled already by definition. Nevertheless, it is not that giving would be completely separate from reciprocity. The paper argues that gratuitousness and reciprocity comprise two dimensions of the gift that at once presuppose and exclude each other. The gift of ceremonial gift exchange needs to involve some generosity and thus at least be guided by the ideal of the pure, absolute gift, if it is to avoid being turned into sheer market exchange. And, from the other way around, even the gratuitous giving in pure loss seems to presuppose at least a minimum of reciprocity – insofar as the gift is accepted by the givee – if it is not to remain illusory, utopian, and abstract.
oped by the sociologist Jörg Stolz (2009) to complement the ‘religious economies approach’ within secularization theory. Based on a relational approach to study ‘nonreligious’ groups and organisations (Quack 2014), I will further engage with the organisations’ struggles for various kinds of capital within institutional and field-related ‘logics’. On this basis, I discuss the ways in which nonreligious organisations can be situated within the ‘surroundings’ of a religious field, thereby complementing Bourdieusian studies of specific religious fields.

**Literature**


**RC06-130.7**

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Reconfiguring Personal Communities In A ‘ Divorce Biography ’

Scholarly discussion on divorce has largely focused on the detrimental consequences of divorce. This scholarship inadvertently constructs divorce as a tragic life event that destroys individuals and a social problem that threatens the very fabric of society, reinforcing and reflecting common attitudes towards divorce. However, there has been an emerging field of research challenging such academic and policy discourses about divorce. My study is situated within this new sociology of divorce. It departs from the perspective that divorce signifies moral decay and instead focuses on the ways in which individuals organise their family life and practices. My research argues that divorce creates spaces, however fraught, for individuals to construct what I call a ‘divorce biography’. These spaces include the ways in which individuals navigate around cultural norms and take into account practical considerations as they reconfigure their personal communities for survival, intimacy and belonging. This study shows how divorced individuals might continue to build and enjoy strong and close relationships even after the rupture of their marriage and disruption of their nuclear family unit.

**RC33-579.2**

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**Estimating Societal Trends from Heterogeneous Cross-Sectional Time Series Surveys – Some Challenges Demonstrated on the Example of Church Attendance Trends in Europe**

Sample-based social science surveys have initially been a tool to collect data for analyses with a limited time-horizon. With the advent of long-standing survey programmes such as Eurobarometer, EVS/WVS, ESS, or ISSP, the option of deriving society level trend information from cross-sectional data collected over different time points has come into the world. It has often been demonstrated that larger trends can be observed from repeated cross-sectional surveys within the same survey program, when some methodological homogeneity can often be taken for granted. It is however much less clear whether data from different survey programs, with different methodological details, are sufficiently homogeneous to be cumulated into a common source database for building even longer, denser, and geographically more complete trends. The present study uses a database of responses to church attendance questions in European surveys, compiled from the survey programmes named above. This database is analysed with respect to possible problems arising from the requirements of harmonisation across time and countries, given the variety of languages, question and questionnaire formats, and other design properties of the individual surveys. The database presently comprises more than 800 time/country samples from 32 European countries or regions and covers almost all years from 1986 to 2010. Analyses aim to establish the presence or absence or particular national and supra-national trends, identify aberrations of samples from trend patterns and investigate possible methodological factors behind such aberrations. Further, the analysis may eventually contribute to answering such questions as what the effects of different response formats, sampling design, administration modes etc. on reported average attendance levels are.

**RC18-313.2**

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Understanding Patterns of Political Participation – Are National Borders Natural Borders?

Different modes of political participation are often seen as expressions of the local political and cultural environment in which people live. Institutionally formed, formal participatory behaviors such as voting or petitioning are understood to signal compliance, support and trust for the political system, non-institutional behaviors such as boycotts or participation in demonstrations are understood to signal conflict and risks for social cohesion. Obviously, the likelihood that respondents report certain behaviors depends – besides respondent characteristics – on incentives and opportunities for such behaviors found in their home society. For comparative studies this means that we have to expect cross-national variation in the measurement properties of scales for political participation, even for substantive reasons alone.

This study investigates how such substantively driven heterogeneity in the measurement of protest behaviour can be dealt with, in particular in relation to methodologically driven heterogeneity of the participation measures, which may be also present and which we routinely attempt to exclude. A latent-class item response theory model for a participation scale from the European Values Study 2008 will be estimated and the outcomes analysed in terms of substantive and method-induced variation across countries.

**RC31-522.5**

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PLARD, MATHILDE (CNRS – University of Angers)

**Genre Et Vieillissement : L’expérience De Femmes aînées Immigrantes**

Cette communication présente certains résultats d’une recherche qualitative menée auprès de 90 femmes aînées ayant immigré à Montréal au Canada, dont on ne sait peu de choses. En effet, les données sur les aînées immigrantes sont rarement portées à cause de la nature de leur vie privée. Cette recherche s’inscrit dans le cadre d’une enquête auprès de 90 femmes aînées qui ont immigré à Montréal au Canada, durant les années 1950 et 1960. Les auteurs se sont principalement intéressés à la vie privée des femmes immigrantes en ce qui concerne la vie au quotidien, le rôle de grand-mère (échanges de services, liens avec les petits-enfants, impact de l’éloignement géographique) (Attas-Donfut, 2008; Philippson, 2002; Treas et Shampa Mazumdar, 2004; Aldous, 1995). Notre recherche vise à comprendre l’expérience – au sens à la fois des perceptions et des émotions ressenties et des actions déployées par les femmes pour organiser leur quotidien (Dubet 1994). Le vieillissement quant à lui doit être compris dans ses dimensions à la fois personnelles (rapport au corps, à la santé, etc.), familiales (place de la grand-maternité, rôles comme aîné) et des émotions ressenties et des actions déployées par les femmes pour organiser leur quotidien (Dubet 1994).

**JS-74.1**

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**Regulation of Private Expenditures in Cross-National Perspective**

Over the past decade, health spending in many developed countries has grown faster than gross domestic product, leading governments to search for alternative financing structures, notably through increases in the share of private expenditures. However, as these increases are generally not randomly distributed in the population, these transformations have raised concerns about their impact on both population health and social inequalities in health. Finally, as the extent of private expenditures on health varies between developed countries, it appears that certain countries are better able to limit barriers to health insurance coverage, notably through more generous public coverage as well as greater governmental regulation of the private insurance industry. This paper will examine this hypothesis with the Health Insurance Access Database (HIAD), by demonstrating the variation over time, by health service and
across countries in the nature of those policies. The HIAD is a repository of policy indicators offering harmonized policy data on public coverage and the regulation of private expenditures. The standardization process used for collecting these indicators allows for comparisons over time (from 1990 to 2010), across health services (data are collected on 8 health services, for instance prescription drugs), and across OECD countries (as well as the OECD’s type of health system (comprehensive, welfare oriented, entrepreneurial) and the OECD’s typology of the role of PHI within that system (primary, primary substitutive, supplementary, duplicative or complementary).

This research will inform and feed the current debate on the future of health care in developed countries and on the interplay between the public and private sectors in these changes.

RC33-565.6
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Quality of Data Collected from a Vulnerable Population: Using the Calendar Method and Third-Party Help

In the field of social sciences, collecting extensive retrospective data such as life histories has been fraught with recall errors compromising the quality of the data. Collection of life histories gets even more challenging when it has to be done among vulnerable groups, such as poor households who are victims of involuntary displacement due to disasters or infrastructure projects. Recognizing this, a tailor-made life history calendar was designed to gather data from households in Indonesia who were involuntarily resettled in a newly-built community. The substantive focus of this study is to obtain ‘social capital’ histories on the level of neighbourhood, households, and heads of households. In addition to the usual aided recall features the calendar procedure included the option to allow, in certain parts of the interview, the help of “third parties” in the recollection of the requested information. These “third parties” are either household members or friends of the respondent who also reside in the same community. Collaborative recall generally increases accuracy of information that is shared socially between community members, since different people may remember different aspects of the memories. A natural field experiment was designed in which data quality was compared between the conditions ‘with help of third parties’ and ‘without help of third parties’. Data quality was assessed regarding ‘numbers’ (of household related transitions), ‘names’ (of community leaders) and ‘dates’ (years of public services). The study examines whether integration of “third-party help” in the calendar method can enhance the recollection process among respondents and may lead to better data quality. In addition, it was also discussed how “third-party help” may interact with calendar procedures and what consequences arise for related data collection procedures.

RC30-513.1
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The Problematic of Gestión in the Soft Industry

The ponencia se orienta a dar respuesta, en base a un estudio de caso en la industria del software, a la pregunta ¿de qué manera las organizaciones, los gerentes y los trabajadores lidian con las tensiones relacionadas con la innovación? La hipótesis es que las características del trabajo en esta industria, orientada a la innovación en conocimientos y con una fuerte autoingeniería de sus trabajadores, su gestión no puede apoyarse solo en las estrategias de los empresarios o gerencias de RRHH, teniendo éstas que articularlas con el componente “humano”. Estas nuevas modalidades de gestión por ende deben tener como eje central la construcción de relaciones sociales en la organización. En este contexto, una fuerte diferenciación de las estrategias de gestión de RRHH de este sector respecto a otros más tradicionales pero también una fuerte diferenciación al interior de la actividad.

Esta dinámica la pensamos en función de cómo las organizaciones del software resuelven y articulan tres dimensiones problemáticas: a) normativa: Supone dar cuenta de la construcción de normas internas desde una perspectiva amplia que considere tanto las normas formales como las informales, las reglas autónomas como las de control, las normas jurídicas como las de tipo ético. La dimensión es relevante en un mundo que parece poco estructurado en relación a otros sistemas productivos. b) performativa: Esta dimensión tiene relación con el concepto de eficiencia, de su construcción in situ. En ella cobra relevancia la distinción entre los conceptos de productividad, más acorde al mundo industrial, y el de performance, más acorde a la dinámica del sector. C) Cognitiva: Refiere a la reflexividad que emana de la conceptualización normativa y la dimensión performativa aportando una mirada dinámica de los procesos de gestión. Importa en esta dimensión la construcción social del conocimiento y las identidades construidas en torno al mismo.
Guidelines for the Creation of Laws and Intuitions in Order to Eradicate Poverty in Mexico

Mexico has principles that are set forth in the text of its Constitution. Said legal principles encompass: the concept of the power of the state regarding education, human rights principles, the dignity of the agricultural workers, the right to work, the right to a decent salary, the right to housing, and social welfare in general. Accordingly, all the citizens have the same constitutional rights and obligations. So, the existence of poverty is inadmissible, as it actually establishes an inequality between the citizens. We are talking about an inequality that does exist and that is not contemplated in the Constitution.

In the present lecture, we propose a review that (even though superficial) is fundamental, as it reviews the English Poor Laws that were in force in England from the XVIIIth to the XIXth Century. Its results allow us to recover the relevant aspects that said Laws played as an institution against poverty.

In the situation we try to reuse some transcendental aspects of the old English Poor Laws by adapting them to the present context; or what kind of laws may be adopted to solve the growing and searing aspects that said Laws played as an institution against poverty. As implied by the previous information, in Mexico there are neither laws nor institutions to eradicate poverty, but only a Program related to conditional cash transfers. It is obvious that a mere program does not guarantee the rights that are set forth in the Constitution. What we would like to posit is that actions, both legal and institutional, are required in order resolving this problem: actions that take into account the economic/social context and that contribute to transform it.

RC24-433.3

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Social Discourse about the King of Spain and Freedom of Speech. Pragmalinguistic Analysis of Slander

Discursos sobre el rey y libertad de expresión. Análisis lingüístico pragmático de la injuria

La monarquía sigue siendo hoy por hoy el primer gran tabú informativo en España. Pese a la libertad de expresión que garantiza la Constitución, el artículo 490 del Código Penal singulariza la figura del Rey con especial protección contra calumnias e injurias. No resulta difícil encontrar ejemplos de discursos públicos (tanto periodísticos como políticos), que han sido denunciados como injuriosos contra la Corona, siendo sus autores procesados y sentenciados, algunos con pena de prisión.

Pero ¿qué es exactamente una injuria? Su valor semántico no es estable, y depende del contexto su determinación. La definición de diccionario no nos resuelve mucho en este sentido (según la RAE “agravio, ultraje de obra o de palabra”, “hecho o dicho contra razón y justicia”, “daño o incomodidad que causa algo”, “delito o falta consistente en la imputación a alguien de un hecho o cualidad en menoscabo de su fama o estimación”), Y la interpretación jurídica no es unívoca frente a los mismos hechos o dichos, como demuestra la existencia de sentencias categóricas que identificaban un discurso como injuria, posteriormente revocadas por errores por tribunales de superior rango, con el consiguiente debate judicial en torno al valor del término.

Mediante el análisis del discurso de algunos casos importantes (como el caso Otegi y el caso Martínez-Ingés) podemos acercarnos al estudio de la injuria como hecho comunicativo y lingüístico. Un método pragmalingüístico que toma como base la teoría de la relevancia de Sperber y Wilson permitirá adentrarse en el proceso inferencial de interpretación de la injuria, con especial atención al contexto en el que se produce y se recibe.

RC25-451.6

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Participatory environmental governance is framed as contributing to the equity ambitions of sustainable development. The trend of formal delegation of power to decentralized institutions of various kinds has been extensive. It can be questioned, however, if these more pluralistic approaches can adequately deal with and balance uneven power relationships between stakeholders or if existing power relations are reproduced through these processes. As a result of pre-existing inequalities weaker actors may risk getting ignored, neglected, manipulated or even abused. Marine governance has also adopted these democratic ambitions, but empirical examination of practice has been severely neglected by the social sciences and has not been exposed to sufficient reflection regarding its social purpose, process and implications. The focus of this paper, democratic aspects of governance of the Baltic Sea, is especially understudied.

The theoretical discussion in this article is illustrated by drawing on empirical material from two case studies of marine nature reserves establishment in Sweden and a case study of ENGO participation in regional marine environmental governance platforms managing the Baltic Sea. Interviews with different actors address how procedural justice affects legitimacy of decisions made on the back of this processes. Furthermore, based on the material, unequal distribution of various resources affects the perceived balance of justice between actors in favor of more resourceful actors as participants and agenda setters. The findings show that actors’ ability to act upon opportunities given by society seems highly dependent on the actors’ access to different kinds of resources/capacities. Weaker actors may risk getting ignored, neglected, manipulated or even abused.

Procedural Justice In Marine Nature Reserve Establishment

Participatory environmental governance is framed as contributing to the equity ambitions of sustainable development. The trend of formal delegation of power to decentralized institutions of various kinds has been extensive. It can be questioned, however, if these more pluralistic approaches can adequately deal with and balance uneven power relationships between stakeholders or if existing power relations are reproduced through these processes. As a result of pre-existing inequalities weaker actors may risk getting ignored, neglected, manipulated or even abused. Marine governance has also adopted these democratic ambitions, but empirical examination of practice has been severely neglected by the social sciences and has not been exposed to sufficient reflection regarding its social purpose, process and implications. The focus of this paper, democratic aspects of governance of the Baltic Sea, is especially understudied.

In this paper, I draw on the concept of procedural justice linked to power to examine and compare the establishment of St Anna archipelago and Gråsö archipelago nature reserves in Sweden. The former case has been characterised by authorities as consensus oriented while the latter has been seen to be conflictual. By employing the procedural justice concept over time in this under studied and novel empirical setting the present paper aims to develop new understandings and formulations of justice and thereby contribute to the literature on participatory environmental governance, marine governance, nature protection, and environmental justice. The paper will show that issues related to legitimacy, identity and representation are substantial in both cases, as well as conflicts between public and private interests and that a long-term struggle for ‘independence’ is being played out in the setting up of nature reserves.

Ambiguous Collectives - Creative Workers and Their Integration in Urban Space

Looking at people working in the areas of arts, design, architecture, fashion, multimedia, communication and consulting, it is hardly possible to identify a more or less homogeneous “creative class” (Florida 2002) that would contribute to the competitive advantage of urban regions by producing cultural values apt to create a distinct identity in the global competition. From our point of view, they rather form ambiguous collectives that are continuously reconfigured by the transformation of urban space.

As Marazzi (1997) argues, the organisation of cooperation in post-Fordist labour organisation passes from wage form to space form. Creative workers have a peculiar function within this process, because they help to transform urban space into a source for economic production and organisation. They do so by assigning symbolic value to cultural peculiarities of quarters, by exploring the limits between private and public space, between working time and leisure time, between economic interests and cultural values. Creative workers enact the game of exploring these limits as essential part of their professional and cultural identity.

Yet, as stated, this form of “identity” is ambiguous, since it indeed may function as a driver for gains in social distinction, for accumulating cultural and social capital (Bourdieu 1997), but distorts and veils real differences in income and social security.

We will refer to two phenomena regarding creative workers’ use of spaces: 1) the founding of common spaces like office communities and 2) the organisation of protests against the structures of the social insurance system. This enables us to present a clear picture of minimal assistance from the state and a reliance on extended families to take care of individuals. Although there are indications of social security mechanisms in African countries including pensions and family allowances, these may be partly or solely carried by the private sector. However, the current democratically elected South African government developed a multitude of policies and acts in place to support people at risk (e.g. poor or abused people), but these target individuals. In the draft White Paper families at risk are identified, but policy makers are unclear on how to match support to such families with the realities. The Latin American family policy examples, such as Progreso Social, launched in 1999 in Peru, were not successful in Ecuador and Chile Solidario (implemented from 2002 in Chile), did not find support with the South African government. This lack of support for these types of policies is not entirely clear but the principle of expected counter performance (such as progressing in school) did not seem to find favour. Instead, idealised notions of nuclear families are put forward in the draft White Paper but here alternative policy directions will be suggested.
to address the question if the need for collective organisation is necessarily subordinated to the capitalisation of cultural production via the valorisation of city quarters in terms of real estate prices, or if shared spaces are an opportunity for enhancing participation in the shaping of urban environments.

**JS-68.4**

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"Serious Leisure": Film Festivals As Techno-Audiovisual Capital

Author: Rosario Radakovich

Film festivals are considered as par of a "serious leisure" for the audiences. Most of them are considered as a "distinct" cultural activity, also an specific "techno-audiovisual" or "techno-cultural" capital (O'Keefe: 2009). Film festivals give audience the opportunity to be part of an specialized knowledge, a creative and innovative environment –with film-makers, cultural journalists, etc.-, be included in premières, and be part of the atmosphere of contemporary global culture. (Stinger, 2001).

As a result, audiences expect festivals provide a certain "quality guarantee" in order to show to the friends and family the value of this prestigious activity. According to De Valck (2006) festival audiences use the experience as evidence of cultural capital in conversations between friends and family. In this context, what are the forms of "serious leisure" associated to audiovisual cultural production?

This paper will analyze the case of the International Film Festival in Montevideo organized by CineMateca Uruguaya, in order to explore the consumption of film festivals as a "serious leisure" in Uruguay. The methodology include personal interviews and focus group study with film festival "selected" audiences. The results are part of a research about uruguayan audience cinema, developed in the Information and Communication Development Program in the Universidad de la República (PRODIC UDELAR), with an interdisciplinary research team between 2013 - 2015.

**RC06-118.9**

**RADFORD, LORRAINE** (University of Central Lancashire, lradford@uclan.ac.uk)

Domestic Violence, Coercive Control and 'Risk Parenting'

This paper will consider the concept of risk in relation to parenting in the context of domestic violence. Since the 'discovery' of violence in families in the nineteenth century and the 're-discovery' associated with the birth of second wave feminism in the 1960s, definitions of 'violence' and 'child abuse' have expanded in high income nations. In the UK the official definition of domestic violence has been changed to include the concept of 'coercive and controlling behaviour' defined as 'an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim' and 'a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriv- ing them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour'. In this paper, Stark's (2005) concept of coercive control will be applied to fathering in the context of domestic violence. Child care after separation or divorce has become a gendered political issue. The implications of applying the concept of coercive control to fathering for equality, safety and justice in managing violence and risk in post separation relationships between parents and children will be discussed.

**RC53-858.5**

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The Victimisation of Childhood – Understanding Children and Violence

The media and campaigning organisations have influenced public perceptions of violence and young people by focusing on rare and sensationalist events such as homicides, extreme cases of child abuse and young people orchestrating riots. What are the gender and age related risks? Who does what, to whom? What are the risks to children and young people at different ages from different perpetrators? How much abuse and violence is committed by children and young people? Is the world a more dangerous place where children experience more violence and commit more violent crime than ever before? Are adults fears about and responses to child abuse and children's violence part of the problem?

What are the challenges and opportunities we face in putting children's experiences of abuse, neglect and violence and their rights and agency at the centre of thinking and practice?

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What are the challenges and opportunities we face in putting children's experiences of abuse, neglect and violence and their rights and agency at the centre of thinking and practice?

**RC15-268.6**

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Sugar BABY - the System of Medicalization(s) Around Childhood Obesity

Obesity is considered a pandemic and childhood obesity is considered one of the most serious public health challenges of the 21st century. The medicalization of childhood obesity is a clear example of the medicalization of risk. It is believed that the obese child is more likely to have high blood pressure, elevated cholesterol or of becoming diabetic already in childhood but also in adulthood. Obesity is defined as risk, risk as the basis of any program investing promotion, real vehicle of the system of medicalizations about childhood obesity. The entire life cycle of the child is kept under control and medicalized, from pregnancy to breastfeeding, food choices for physical activity. In any divisions here? If so, what is their nature? The author tries to answer these questions by analyzing data from two studies on “National Identity” (1995 and 2003) conducted within the International Social Survey Programme. Description and classification of the European countries on different dimensions of national attitudes leads to the conclusion that Europe is divided into two fundamentally different national-cultural clusters. Their origin results from a huge disparity in the level of collective self-esteem, which is an expression of civic pride in a quality of liberal-democratic state in various aspects of its functioning. It also turns out that the basic division corresponds almost perfectly to the “cultural shift” on a dimension defined by R. Inglehart as survival vs. self-expression culture. What is important and not so obvious, the other central dimension of cultural values, defined as tradition vs. secularization-rationalism, in no way contributes to explanation of the nature of two basic national-cultural European clusters.

**RC28-493.1**

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**SALAZAR, LEIRE (UNED)**

**CEBOLLA-BOADO, HÉCTOR (UNED)**


Does the Great Recession impact inequality of educational outcomes? Although contributions on the effects of the global crisis on a number of social aspects have started to emerge (e.g., Grusky et al., 2011), little is known about how inequality of educational attainment is affected by macro level trends such as changes in the economic cycle or in unemployment rates. This paper aims to elucidate the interplay of family background, educational expectations (conditional on cognitive skills) and the economic context. Our main research question is, hence: has the impact of family background on offspring’s educational outcomes become stronger because of lackluster economic growth?
Using pooled data from TIMSS 2003, 2007 and 2011 – an international survey project of competences among 8th grade students – we estimate a set of (multi-level) random constant linear regression models on the expected level of educational attainment. The study covers 24 affluent countries. The recent economic downturn has affected advanced economies to a different extent, producing substantial variations in the context conditions in which educational expectations are formulated. This longitudinal and comparative setup thus provides the opportunity to improve our understanding of the driving forces of unequal educational trajectories of children at the end of compulsory education. Moreover, by examining how they take a look into the future of educational inequities.

Our results confirm the existence of systematic cross-country regularities and suggest that economic down times lead to an overall reduction in expectations among students. Recessions also boost educational inequalities by meaningful indicators of student background. Furthermore, our findings indicate that the influence of expectations on educational trajectories is less sensitive to economic growth than the influence of parental education. At the same time, cognitive skills emerge as a crucial mediating variable of the relation between economic context and family background effects on educational careers.

RC35-615.3
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Building the Case for CSR: Four Decades of Philippine Corporate Discourse on the Role of Business in Social Development

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a fluid and malleable concept. The dynamic, socially constructed nature of CSR stems from its social construction and historical roots in the influence of discursive practices and contestations of several actors including business, social development practitioners, civil society, government, and the academe. This paper traces the spotlight on the business side of the discourse on CSR. The paper shows how Philippine companies, through their public communications, contribute to the construction of the CSR concept and the role of business in social development. The paper achieves this through a discourse analysis of corporate communications in the annual reports and some select public documents of Philippine Business for Social Progress, the largest corporate-led social development foundation in the Philippines. The paper looked at thematic changes in Philippine business CSR discourse from the 1970s to the present and found an increasingly explicit presentation of a business case for CSR over the past four decades.

RC55-876.4
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TRUSCOTT, PHILIP (Singapore University of Technology and Design)

Reported Premarital Sex: Explaining India’s Gender Divide

The popular media tell us that the Indian premarital sex rates have risen sharply in recent decades. On closer examination, these reports appear to misrepresent the data. Local surveys have been portrayed as national. Research on one age cohort has been reported as if it covered multiple decades. The only multi-decade national survey to ask detailed sexual history questions is National Family Health Survey (IIPS, 2006b). Confining the analysis to sexual and marital histories of men and women at the age of 24, it is possible to draw appropriately comparable samples of respondents from this survey representing different age cohorts based on year of birth. This shows no clear increase in the level of reported female premarital sex over time. For male respondents the rate rose from a low of 2.45% for those born in the period 1962-66 to a high of 6.98% for those born in 1977-81. The discussion below suggests some social forces that may have reduced the level of female premarital sex, but these do not explain why the reported rates are not symmetrical between men and women.

RC07-140.11
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PERLATTO, FERNANDO (unknown)

Challenges of a Global Sociology: Centers and Peripheries in the Geo-politics of Sociological Theory

Debate about the possibility of building a global sociology has gained increasing importance in recent years. In dialogue with works that argue in favor of post-national sociologies as well as literature that criticizes the hegemony of the theories and practices of the so-called core centers, this article aims at reflecting the idea of global sociology. The main sustained theoretical hypothesis is that the national experiences must be understood as bearing the potential of making important contributions to stimulate the theoretical discussion about sociological theories and concepts formulated in the centers. By mobilizing some sociological concepts such as public sphere and right to the city, originally formulated in centers, we suggest that peripheral sociologies could contribute to broaden theoretical formulations. In this sense, the theoretical construction of sociological theory must involve an equal dialogue between sociologists from the center and the periphery in order to construct a global sociology.

TGO7-970.5
RAHMI, BABAK* (University of London, brahimi77@yahoo.com)

Deviance and Camouflage City: Sexual Deviance and The Construction Of Invisible Urban Spaces In Post-Revolutionary Tehran

This study is an attempt to expand on the relationship between sexual deviance and urban space in the context of post-revolutionary Iranian society. It focuses on Tehran, a major metropolis where gender segregation and heterosexual norms in the form of family institution appear to dominate societal norms. But this study instead offers an ethnographic account on various "sexual deviant" practices including homosexuality, transvestic fetishism, sadism, and necrophilia in diverse city spaces to shed light on a hidden world in post-revolutionary Iranian urban life. The notion of "camouflage city" underscores the complex relationship between embodiment and city space and argues how behaviors deemed "sexually deviant" in Tehran continue to undergo illumination for concealment through heterosexual normative practices sanctioned by the Islamist normative discourses and practices. The study specifically looks at transsexual practices both in terms of everyday and institutional life in the context of changing state official and public perceptions of sexual deviancy. It also looks at how such practices tend to be represented in a particular cultural space of a distinct urban space, where everyday sensibilities become fused with ways sexual deviance is practiced and made (in)visible in shifting daily/nightly life situations. In the final section, the study theoretically examines deviancy as performative act which is always spatial practice and that it involves a de-labeling process to destabilize the societal norms whose infraction institute sexual deviancy.

RC14-251.5
RAHMI, BABAK* (University of London, brahimi77@yahoo.com)

Mobile Media, Digital Divide and Social Movements: The Case Of Iran

This study attempts to offer a theoretical interpretation of the political and social dynamics of mobile technology practices in the context of digital inequalities in the 2009 post-election uprisings in Iran. It shows how the interactions and communications Iranian protesters created with the practices of texting, photographing and live video recording served to characterize not only distinct kind of contentious performances, but also a new sense of everyday life as embodied action in the public sphere. Unlike the Habermasian public sphere of rational consensus, the mobile recording practice is described here as interactive performances that reimagine the public in affectively contentious ways. Yet the emotive is not “irrational,” but a distinct mode of being present in the public that dramaturgically communicates through mediated interactions across mobile networks with both local and translocal ties. However, the study also shows how such dissident performances are situated in the context of a complex and unequal distribution of information and technologies in urban and rural settings, largely determined by the flow of information capital and state building through technological developments. The mobile media practices, along with its close connection with online social media, during the 2009 demonstrations, I argue, foster embodied engagements through distinct camouflage practices, largely hidden from the official order of state surveillance. However they do so in a socio-economic context that is shaped by the market and state institutions. The study finally explores the conceptual relationship between digital inequalities (on an infrastructural level), computer-mediated practices and state power.

RC31-533.9
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Asian Migration Policy: A Comparative Analysis

This paper addresses migration policy of major receiving countries in Asia from a comparative perspective. The paper identifies seven intervening, underlying features that underscore the edifice of migration policy in the region. The study elaborates these salient features with an emphasis on three major international migration flows: low-skilled labour, skilled labour and student. Despite each individual country’s policy-making initiatives that prioritize one’s own national needs and interests, this paper reports that migration policy converges in core principles

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
and practices throughout the region and the exclusionary principles accentuate this convergence in Asia migration policy.

RC31-538.1

RAHMAN, MD MIZANUR* (National University of Singapore, mizan@nus.edu.sg)

Gender and The Migration Process: Bangladeshi Migration To The United Arab Emirates

Drawing on the experiences of Bangladeshi female and male migrant workers in the UAE and the members of their families left behind in Bangladesh, this study examines the gender differentiated migration outcomes among Bangladeshi migrants. In particular, the study seeks to address patterns of recruitment, experiences on foreign soil, and remittances for Bangladeshi migrants in the Bangladeshi-UAE migration corridor. The study argues that we need to broaden the study of temporary migration and gender issues to include major spheres in the temporary labour migration and see migration as a process. This research identifies three major spheres where gender matters: recruitment, experiences on foreign soil, and remittances. Total sample size of the study is 250. Fifty female migrant workers and 100 male migrant workers in the UAE were surveyed through face-to-face interviews. Fieldwork in Bangladesh involves interviewing 60 selected UAE male migrant households and 50 selected female migrant households. These two-way surveys are complemented by participant observations and focus group discussions.

RC03-75.1

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Institutional Change Of Indigenous Peoples In Response To The Forest Policy In Indonesia

This study is about the institutional changes of the indigenous people as a response to resource tenure conflicts, to take a place in Kasepuhan Community in Halimun Salak Mountain National Park and the Dayak Iban community in Sungai Utik forest. Legally, forest are controlled by the State. Through existing authority, the State can provide some of its authority to private (Company/ concession holder) to commercialize forest. But in fact there are local community (indigenous people) who have been living for generations in and around the forest. Community has knowledge and institutional governance of forests. The existence of state institutions created a clearly hegemony to local institutional, which had an impact on the local institutional change. In Kasepuhan Community institutional change is a response of hegemony of the state, while in Dayak Iban Community, institutional change has strengthened local communities in the face of the State resulting in counter hegemony.

JS-46.1

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Cluster Dependency, Social Capital and Social Innovation - Insights from the Engineering and Plastic Clusters in Chennai, South India

In most developing countries a focus on the development of MSME or Micro,Small and Medium enterprises is evident. Operationalising this goal in the Indian context is a conscious planning which had been adopted not only to strengthen existing enterprises, but also to create clusters of such enterprises. The formation of individual clusters is not new and it has been imitated successfully in the creation of the service clusters - the IT and Biotech industry. However, the traditional manufacturing clusters are still very significant in their contribution to the economy both in terms of labour absorption and capital investment.

In this paper we discuss the nature of functioning of two such clusters - engineering and plastic in and around the city of chennai,south India. The city however is well known for its automobile clusters. Significantly different in size, technology used and labour utilised, these clusters have innovative practices to mobilise labour, access technology and capital and sustain productivity. Sharply different in terms of their sensitivity to regulations by the state, they nevertheless manifest some similarities in terms of operation. Significant differences are also observed. The plastic clusters face regulations and sanctions to a greater extent in the context of the environment where they are located. As most of their labour is unskilled 'social capital' in mobilising continued labour supply seems essential and predominant in hiring practices.

The paper discusses some of these aspects based on insights obtained from a sample survey of these clusters. Questions raised include How do they ensure continuity of labour? How do they access capital and technology? How do they sustain production and marketing? Essentially the paper highlights the strong inter-dependency of units among the cluster in a domain of high competition. The insights drawn highlights the innovative practices at the workplace in a developing country like India in the context of MSME.

WG05-928.4

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The Poverty in the Midst of Plenty: The Case of Fisher People

The urban poverty being widely discussed among the discourse on urbanization and poverty, the present paper attempt to shed light on the pockets of poverty in the urban area with specific reference to coastal belt and among fisher people. The fisher people living along the coastal belt are subject to all urban poverty problems notably of housing, water and sanitation, health and education. Their living environment is of poor quality and social security measures unsatisfactory. This is in spite of facts that they live in permanent settlement regions i.e. the coastal area is a skilled labourers in marine fishery defying the general conviction that urban poverty has direct linkages to migration and unskilled labour. The paper is based on the data from the census of households in the coastal wards of Thiruvananthapuram Corporation, urban local body in Kerala. The fisher people dwell in the coastal belt are generally backward in terms of basic amenities and socio-economic conditions. The coastal belt of urban area is also not an exception. This paper highlights backwardness of fisher people in the survey area in education, health, basic living amenities like water, electric power, and clean living environment. Does the Corporation need to usher in more inclusive programmes, efficient management, and delivery mechanisms? Do Policy makers and implementing personnel be sensitized for fair and judicious practices? These are some of the pertinent questions addressed in this paper.

RC39-663.3

RAJU, EMMANUEL* (University of Copenhagen, emmanuelraju27@gmail.com)

Re-Establishing the Nexus Between Sustainable Development and Disaster Risk Management: Exploring the Scope and Challenges in Stakeholder Participation

The stakeholders involved in sustainable development are also involved in risk and disaster related activities. Disaster situations bring together multiple stakeholders. This is one of the complexities of disaster response and management in general in which many actors ranging from public to private come into play. Governmental agencies create new roles to respond to disaster needs. Similarly,
Economic Globalization and Feminization of Labour: The Case of Domestic Servants in India

This paper discusses the consequences of economic globalization for women in India. It analyzes the neoliberal policy frame from a gender perspective to bring out the impact of economic globalization on the women's world. Economic globalization has generated sources of livelihood and opened up new vistas of opportunities for women in the labour market. Market regulations based on the neo-liberal ideology have negative impacts on women such as feminization of labour as well as poverty, low-income, exploitation and health hazards. In India, the number of women has increased most in labour-intensive, informal and unorganized and casual job sectors, besides the huge number of those educated women who are working at low level IT jobs. Most of these women such as domestic maids are living in abject poverty and therefore they seek the job of domestic maids in urban areas. As a result of globalization, women in urban middle class families have shifted their burden of home management on to these poor women and they themselves engage in leisure activity or low paid white collar jobs. Poverty makes the maids and the female labour of their likes vulnerable to gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS due to greater susceptibility to infection during unprotected sex, the lack of education, employment and economic opportunities and inequitable inheritance laws, the cultural and gender norms restricting women's sexuality and prevent them from availing themselves of information on sexual and reproductive health and unwillingness of government to publicly discuss the empowerment of women in gender relations and sexual practices. The negative impacts of neo-liberal economic policies have often failed the large segment constituted by the women in India. There is therefore the need to institutionalize regulations and structures for women in social relations and sexuality practices in a patriarchal and historically male-dominated society of multiple hierarchies like India.

Gender Segregation in Hospitality Sector – Extent and Consequences

Hospitality is one industry in which women are preferred and are found in large numbers. However allocation of jobs in hospitality industry in hotels and restaurants is a kind of knowledge and insights into how these women can offer transport experts and decision makers. The argument proposed here is that the study of children and childhood is incomplete unless mobility and transport issues are located in an understanding of the complexities and varying realities of children's everyday life. The paper (1) examines children's social representation, including positioning within South Africa's transport and interventions, and (2) the extent to which these frameworks incorporate national data on children's daily transport and mobility activity patterns. This paper also contributes to the growing scholarship on the social perspectives on child mobility. This emergent field has occurred alongside the child rights movement and shifts towards evidence-based policy developments and practice interventions. Consequently, contemporary mobility and transport discourses promote the idea of transport as a public good and human right and this implies that all citizens' interests and needs are of equal importance. Yet, within the sector there is still a bias towards studying the impact of child mobility on adults' mobility, their daily lives and schedules with children's voices, experiences and needs remaining obscured. This empirical marginality and invisibility fuels knowledge gaps and generates a passive, univocal and constrained view of children. It certainly impedes the development of child-centred and participatory transport policies and interventions.
The paper focuses attention on the shifts that have taken place in the lives of women in families of Karnataka origin in Canada. Such issues as changing nature of role allocation and power sharing in families, inter-generational changes as measured by women's performance in such areas as education, employment and freedom from violence (physical, cultural and mental) and control over familial resources in Canada and India also need to be addressed. This study is primarily based in Edmonton city in the Alberta Province. Both primary and secondary sources of information would be used in generating the study data.

RC07-144.2

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The «Italian Paradox» in the High-Tech Industries

There is an “Italian Paradox” in the development of the high-tech industries. As it is well known, Italy is under-specialised in the high tech industries and, during the last decade, has recorded disappointing performances in these sectors. In particular, the innovative capacity of Italian firms is quite low. 1) Patenting is below the European average: 7.4 patents per million of inhabitants in Italy vs 19.6 per million of inhabitants in the EU. 2) Furthermore, despite being the fourth largest economy in the EU in terms of GDP, Italy is only sixth for high-tech applications to the European Patent Office.

However, Italy has a potential in these industries, which has not been fully exploited yet. In fact, it ranks third amongst European countries for the number of high tech firms and for added value. Moreover, the percentage of employment in high-tech and medium-high-tech sectors on the total of workforce (8.1%) is similar to the European Union average.

On the basis of this data, how can the Italian Paradox be explained? I will try to answer this question focusing on two aspects of the “Italian case”: 1) the weakness of its National system of innovation and 2) the territorial unbalances of its economic development. In fact, according to the 2013 European Innovation Scoreboard – which gives a comparative assessment of the strength of EU27 Member States’ innovation systems – Italy ranks only fifteenth in Europe in terms of innovative capacity. Furthermore, Italy is characterized by a high degree of internal diversity. So national averages do not render the internal complexity and diversification of the economic development of a “regionalized form of capitalism” as that of the Italian case. To corroborate this thesis, I will present the results of an analysis carried out on the Italian geography of innovation.

RC30-513.9

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Greening in Construction: What Chances for Workplace Innovation?

This paper investigates how construction companies innovate their organisations in response to the shift to energy-efficient construction. The changes in product and process induced by green construction confront companies with detailed technical instructions, severe accuracy requirements for all operations and no room for improvisation. As a result, construction involves more specialisation, a growing length and complexity of the value chain (with more contractors involved), more standardisation, the modularisation of construction components, a shortening of lead-times, etc. Overall the process becomes highly sensitive for disturbances and requires rigid coordination and logistics. To investigate the impact of these changes, case studies were carried out in two Belgian construction companies. Each included interviews with 6-7 management representatives, 5-6 workers and on-site visits. Two contrasting work organisations were observed. The first can be characterised as an enlightened employee-centred organisation model based on participation. The work organisation combines the centralisation design and off-site prefabrication of some components with on-site empowered teamwork and investments in skills of the workers. These aim at reinforcing decentralised process coordination and regulation capacities. Subcontractors are included as partners in the on-site construction teams. The need for contextualised knowledge, decentralised problem-solving and high involvement of all dominates in this corporate strategy. The second company, in contrast, opts for high levels of division of labour, standardised and short-cycled off-site preparation of prefabricated components, centralised and bureaucratised process coordination, risk-transfer based subcontracting and a strategy of constant productivity increases and rationalisation. High levels of control and process-orientation are the key-words in this corporate strategy. It appears that the ‘greening’ can as such not be identified as a main driver of workplace innovation in construction. The second corporate strategy may be the reason for concerns for new risks affecting the sustainability of jobs in this industry against the background of an ageing work-force.

WG05-927.4

RAMIREZ, BERNARDO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, bernardormz28@hotmail.com)

Microcredit and Poverty Alleviation In The Mexico Contemporary

Microcredit as strategy for poverty alleviation grows stronger in the last decades of the twentieth century, from successful experiences in different parts of the world, both in developing countries and the developed; numerous studies beginning to emerge about microcredit; however these studies are mostly empirical. Muhammad Yunus, founder of Grameen Bank, believes that the persistence of poverty is not because the poor have low or no schooling, but because many people lose business opportunities by not having access to a loan. For Yunus poverty can be alleviated if you pay money to the poor.

Yunus raises to credit as a human right and the prospect that the key in overcoming poverty through this financial instrument, are the economy and private initiative. Microcredit provides to people poor self-esteem and empowerment, addition, of creates new jobs. This is consistent with the idea that the state should move away from social welfare issues and concentrate on the proper functioning of the economy.

Microcredit has been incorporated into the social programs of the governments of various countries. Thus, in Mexico, the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) has the social program called “Opciones Productivas”, which supports productive projects of the population poor.

This paper presents a historical review of the development of microcredit and analyzes to the loans granted for the government in contemporary Mexico.

RC14-252.1

RAMIREZ, JULIANNA* (Universidad de Lima, juliannaramirez@gmail.com)

Social Changes and Social Responsibility

Social responsibility and its impact in the society

Responsabilidad social y su impacto en la sociedad

Como bien se conoce la responsabilidad social es un modelo de gestión que está siendo aplicado por las empresas y organizaciones a nivel mundial. En este proceso de incorporación de políticas, acciones y estrategias de responsabilidad social en organizaciones de tipo público, privado y del tercer sector es preciso entender el cambio que estas acciones ocasionan no solo en la propia empresa, sino también en la sociedad y en particular en sus grupos de interés o stakeholders.

Para poder explicar las variables de impacto, presentaremos el caso de estudio realizado en el contexto peruano. Para esto presentaremos resultados de la investigación desarrollada para el IDIC de la Universidad de Lima, sobre los casos de tres organizaciones que tienen presencia en el Perú, como son: BBVA- Continental, Petróperu y Caritas del Perú.

WG02-908.1

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Capitalism World System, Clash of Civilizations or Violence Civilization in Contemporary World

Luego de la caída del muro de Berlin y la profetización del fin de la ideología y el último hombre el mundo contemporáneo ha estado lejos del unanismo propuesto por Francis Fukuyama, la explosión de manifestaciones sociales en casi todos los aspectos de la experiencia humana no ha dado espacio para movimientos sociales que van desde las clásicas reivindicaciones de clase y soberanía nacional, hasta manifestaciones por la diferencia, el género y la sexualidad, pasando por movimientos ambientalistas y animalistas, son parte de un abanico de manifestaciones que no han obedecido el advenimiento del unanismo liberal mundial. Esta explosión de manifestaciones no ha estado ausente de grandes procesos de violencia a nivel mundial e intervención militar en distintos países del planeta, Irak, Afganistán, Libia, Siria son algunos de los ejemplos más significativos de los conllevos procesos surgidos con el “fin de las ideologías”. Las perspectivas teóricas en la comprensión de estos fenómenos son sugerentes especialmente las surgidas desde perspectivas económicas como la marxista, con el análisis de Wallerstein, pero a diferencia de Samuel Huntington, y en coherencia crítica con Wallerstein y el Giro decolonial desea plantear que de lo que se trata es de un proceso de expansión civilizatorio, que a diferencia de Huntington y su choque contemporáneo de civilizaciones, este inició hace cinco siglos en América y se ha expandido por el resto del mundo, India, China, Japón, medio oriente hasta nuestros días.

Palabras claves: Sistema mundo capitalista, civilizaciones mundo, expansionismo civilizatorio.

Presentado por: Dario Ramírez Farfán

JS-82.3

RAMIREZ FARFAN, DARIO* (sociólogo, dramirez@unal.edu.co)

Towards the Construction of an Ecological Model of Health from Social Science

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
RAMONAITE, AINE* (Vilnius University, aine.ramonaitë@tpsmi.vu.lt)

Trust Under Conditions of Extreme Risk: Exploring Trust Networks of Clandestine Activities

Trust is important in all types of social relations, but its role is crucial in secret activities of clandestine organizations operating under conditions of extreme risk. The paper explores the sources of trust in secret activities of underground publications (so called samizdat) of Soviet Lithuania. Samizdat was one of the most per-secuted means of oppositional activity in post-Stalinist Soviet Union. Therefore, building a network of samizdat publication and distribution required extremely high levels of trust among collaborators.

What are the sources of trust in a situation when a correct judgement on trustworthiness of a person is a question of life-and-death? Using social network analysis, the paper explores the trust networks of several samizdat publications in Soviet Lithuania, including the most successful underground publication in the Soviet Union, 'The Chronicle of the Catholic Church of Lithuania' which was continuously published from 1972 until the breakdown of the regime in 1989. The data is drawn from face-to-face interviews with the main publishers of the selected publications. The results of the research refute the claim of the theory of secret societies that to solve the problem of trust clandestine networks are built in pre-existing strong ties among collaborators.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Gender Inequality in Higher Education: A Study of Girl Students of Conventional Courses in Nasik, India

Keywords: Gender inequality, Higher education, Girl students, Nasik India

Gender discrimination in developing world is a crucial reality. In modern times women are performing exceptionally well in different spheres of activities. The problem of gender inequality still prevails in all spheres of life. Though Indian constitution has granted equality to women in principle, in reality majority of Indian women are facing the problem of inequality and discrimination.

The paper tries to focus on gender discrimination in higher education in India where the situation is paradoxical. On the one hand girl students are performing very well in all faculties of education, many of them are topping the merit lists, the percentage of passing is more than the boys, but at the same time according to 2011 Indian census, 35% women are illiterate. Out of the remaining 65% literate women the percentage of higher education is very low. Again there are educational disparities on the ground of rural-urban, poor-rich, higher-lower caste etc. Government has provided various facilities and concessions to facilitate education to women and decrease the disparities on the ground of rural-urban, poor-rich, higher-lower caste etc. Gov-

The data will be collected by the primary techniques like questionnaire and interview. The study will be limited to the students of conventional courses. It will be conducted in one of the leading women's college in Nasik city.

Globalisation and Indian Media: Certain Policy Implications

Media conglomerates and media corporatisation are phenomenon which have been studied by a number of scholars. The process of liberalisation, deregulation, globalisation and digitisation have transformed the media landscape. In India there has been a proliferation in the type of media. Simultaneously there has been growth in the quantity and quality of media content available for consumption. Like in other industries even in the media industry globalisation and diversification work hand in hand. Deregulation and convergence have also further affected the media industry. In the television industry there is segmentation and concentration of content. Programmes like "Who wants to be a millionaire" are adapted to the Indian scenario. Global content is transformed into local content by involving local actors. Internet is also fast becoming a segment of multi-media business. There has been a rise in the new form of communication known as mass-self communication (Manuel Castells). It is mass communication because it reaches potentially a global audience. It is self communication because individ-

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The paper seeks to address health care, early marriage practice, reproductive health status, awareness about small family norm, housing conditions and health, role of media in health, awareness, utilization of medical facilities, habits and health etc. The paper explores that health of tribal women is affected by many inter-related socio-economic and cultural factors. The study reveals that women in general and tribal women in particular are the worst sufferers. Despite modernization, medicalization, globalization, marked improvement in global health and other ongoing developmental processes, the exposure of tribes in general and tribal women in particular, to modern system of medicine is not significant. The paper surfaces the paradoxes of continuity study and change in the tribal health care practices and interventions. This could also be observed as the contrast between ethnicity and modern-post modern changes. Thus different patterns and levels of health inequalities could be identified among Indian tribal women. The findings will be a contribution to Medical Sociology, Sociology of Gender Studies, Social Anthropology, and to the health of tribal women.

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
is how the buildings are "lived" and coded/decoded (Bernstein) and experienced by the participants.

The paper and presentation will focus on issues of interpretation visual data and dilemmas experienced during the process of cooperation with the preschool teachers and children. A key issue is the asymmetry between children and adults: preschool teachers play a key role in the interpretation of children's photos, while it is difficult to invite and involve children (2-5 years) to interpret their own photos and words.

RC05-107.2

RATCLIFFE, PETER* (University of Warwick, Peter.Ratcliffe@warwick.ac.uk)

Public Sociology and the Impact Agenda: A Case Study

This paper explores the interface between two areas of debate high on the agenda of contemporary sociology. On the one hand, there are concerns as to the relevance and significance of the discipline in the 21st century; on the other, the imperative of displaying 'impact' (in accord with the current neoliberal agenda demanding accountability and 'value for money'). The concepts 'public sociology' and 'impact' are interrogated briefly but the core concern of the paper is to illustrate the complexity of operationalizing impact in a research project that demands the deep, and unwavering, involvement and commitment of a sociologist and researcher driven by the imperative of progressive social change. Deploying as a case study the attempt to use public procurement as a vehicle for promoting the employment prospects of racialised minorities (and other marginalised groups), the paper explores the dialectical relationship between various forms of social agency and disparate structural factors at macro, meso and micro-levels. It concludes that the 'messiness' of the demonstrable 'impact' mirrors that of the research process itself, and the pursuit of a 'public sociology' in this context conflicts with dominant characterizations in the literature.

RC48-790.4

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La Strada Network As an Example of Transnational Mobilization Against Trafficking in Women

My presentation will explore mobilization around trafficking in women for the purpose of exploitation in the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). I will focus especially on the La Strada Network (LS) that is a network of non-governmental organizations from CEE and Netherlands. La Strada was developed in the mid 1990s as a result of cooperation between Dutch, Polish and Czech activists and since then developed in a European network and is a recognized actor in anti-trafficking movements on the national level as well as internationally.

This network because of its roots as a cooperation between activists from the Western Europe and from post-socialist countries is a fruitful example to explore the processes of transnational mobilization. Firstly, I will use the concept of transnational activist networks in order to examine the role of the exchange of information and knowledge as well as the patterns of cooperation between activists form Netherlands and CEE.

Secondly I will give a closer look to the framing of trafficking by the network as a whole and by particular members of LS. Trafficking is linked to migration policy, national and international security, politics of prostitution etc. Framing of trafficking by a NGO depends on the location fo the actor, the views on prostitution, the source of funding etc. Using the example of La Strada I will investigate of the way of framing of trafficking in the employment prospects of racialised minorities (and other marginalised)

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Poland will serve as a case study for the analysis of the interplay between framing of trafficking by activists and relations between NGOs and the state agencies.

RC24-424.7

RAU, HENRIKE* (National University of Ireland Galway, henrike.rau@nuigalway.ie)

Mapping the Consumption of Distance Across the Life-Course: Connecting Individuals' Mobility Milestones to the Histories of Mobility Practices

Life events and life-course transitions can dramatically impact on people's consumption practices. There is ample evidence that key life events (e.g. arrival of first child, relocation, transition from education to work, retirement) coincide with more or less radical changes in consumption patterns (cf. Schaefer, Jaeger-Erben and Bamberg 2012). Understanding the role and significance of such 'tipping points' in people's consumption biography has the potential to significantly advance our understanding of consumption and capital consumption and pave the way for more promising policies that work with rather than against people's established socio-environmental practices.

This paper argues for the development of longitudinal theoretical and empirical approaches to the study of everyday physical mobility and the associated 'consumption of distance'. The ability to adequately capture important mobility milestones across the life-course, that is, moments of radical change in how (much) people travel, must be central to these efforts. These milestones must in turn be linked to the history of key mobility practices such as walking, cycling and car use. Drawing on documentary evidence, policy papers and qualitative interview data from the Republic of Ireland, the paper identifies key mobility milestones in individuals' lives and connects them to the development of the modern Irish transport system and its implications for different mobility practices.

RC6-118.14

Rault, Wilfried* (INED, wilfried.rault@ined.fr)

Pre-Marital Rituals in Contemporary France. Inventing a New "Tradition"?

In 1960s France, marriage was an obligatory stage of couple and family formation and the marriage process followed a clear-cut pathway that remained rela-
replaced formal engagement. Social groups that practice them in order to test the idea that parties have now in the sense that engagement is no longer a direct concern of the parents of the future spouses? If so, are they replaced by friends, or is the engagement a more private affair?

Last, our attention will turn to a new form of pre-marital ritualization, namely “bachelor” or “bachelorette” parties, often seen as a “tradition” by the persons involved. We will examine the emergence and spread of these rituals among the social groups that practice them in order to test the idea that parties have now replaced formal engagement.

We will use the initial findings of the “Study of Individual and Conjugal Trajectories” survey conducted by INED and INSEE in 2013 on a representative sample of 8000 persons aged 25-64. Focusing specifically on the couple formation process, the survey will be used to study couples formed from the early 1970s up to today. It includes a specific set of questions on rituals for detailed studies of engagement and bachelor/bachelorette parties.

RC06-128.5

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REGNIER-LOILIER, ARNAUD (Ined)
VIVIER, GÉRALDINE (Ined)
COURTEL, FRANÇOISE (Ined)


This paper presents the new survey on couple formation in France. It was conducted by the National Institute for Demographic Studies and the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies in 2013 on a representative sample of 8000 persons aged 25-64. Focusing specifically on the couple formation process, the survey will be used to study couples formed from the early 1970s up to today. It follows on from two previous studies on couple formation. The first took place in the late 1950s and concerned persons who married in or after 1914. The second, in the 1980s, focused on persons who were married or in a consensual union. The economic, legal and social context has changed dramatically since these first surveys were conducted: fewer people are in couple relationships, time spent in education has increased, more women are in employment, divorce is more common, and new forms of union – including the PACS civil partnership – have emerged, along with new ways of finding a partner, such as online dating for example.

The new study aims to update our knowledge about the lives of people with a partner, in a family or by themselves, from youth to old age. We will use the initial findings of the “Study of Individuals and Conjugal Trajectories” to show how this new survey will shed light on continuity and change in couple formation and living arrangements, and also reveal how attitudes to couple relationships have evolved by age and by cohort. In this way, we would like to promote future collaboration and develop new opportunities for comparative research.

RC41-698.6

RAVAL, CHANDRIKA K.* (Gujarat University, ckraval@yahoo.co.in)

Gender Socialization of Youth in the Family

India is the second most populous country in the world, with over 1.2 billion people (2011 census). According to the provisional figures of the 2011 census, the youth population in the country including adolescents is around 550 million. This phenomenal rise in the youth population has made India the youngest nation in the world. According to the provisional figures of the 2011 census, the youth population in the country including adolescents is around 550 million. This phenomenal rise in the youth population has made India the youngest nation in the world. The actual content of the engagement process will then be analysed. Are family networks becoming increasingly autonomous, in the sense that engagement is no longer a direct concern of the parents of the future spouses? If so, are they replaced by friends, or is the engagement a more private affair?

The study reveals that socio-cultural factors are important in gender socialization. The study indicated that there is a significant effect of gender socialization in the family on the young. The study also shows that there is quite a good relation between patriarchal system and inequality of socialization. The study makes a number of recommendations for action.

TG04-942.1

RAVN, SIGNE* (Danish National Centre Social Research, shr@sfi.dk)

Voluntary Risk-Taking As Habilitated Action: How Can a Practice-Theoretical Approach Contribute to Risk Research?

Abstract

Within the sociology of risk, the last 25 years have witnessed a development from viewing risk as something to be avoided towards viewing risk-taking as part of one’s self-development. Researchers have argued that routinised everyday life compels us to make ‘escape attempts’ (Cohen & Taylor, 1992) in which we deliberately put ourselves at risk. Central in this line of theorising is Stephen Lyng’s notion of ‘edgework’ (Lyng, 1990; 2005): i.e. voluntary risk-taking which negotiates the ‘edge’ between control and loss-of-control (Lyng, 2005). The concept of ‘edge-work’ sheds light on important aspects of risk-taking – but it also leaves some aspects of risk-taking in the dark.

The empirical case under study in this paper is youth recreational drug use; a form of voluntary risk-taking that has often been viewed in terms of edgework. However, viewing recreational drug use as edgework also entails some limitations: First, not all practices defined as risk-taking are actually experienced as such by the people involved. Experienced recreational drug users do not necessarily view their drug use as ‘risky’. And second, the concept of edgework builds on an underlying assumption about reactivity; that risk-taking is a deliberate and carefully considered act. However, risk-taking is perhaps not always as well-considered; it may be more spontaneous or it may be non-reactive.

To try to take these limitations into account, the present paper will allow for other views on risk-taking by drawing on insights from practice-theory, in particular notions of habituated action and embodied knowledge originating from the work of Bourdieu and Wacquant. In the paper I demonstrate how a practice-theoretical approach can contribute to our understanding of youth drug use by focusing on the subjective perceptions of risk, and on the bodily and embodied practice of risk-taking.

RC31-524.4

RAY, MANASHI* (West Virginia State University, Manashi.Ray@gmail.com)

Navigating the Myanmar–Thailand–Malaysia Border: The Escape Strategies of Burmese Refugees from Chin State, Myanmar, to Battle Creek, Michigan

Forced migrants who flee their home countries as part of a mass movement face significantly different realities than ‘refugees’, as conventionally understood and legally defined in the West. Forced migrants typically lack secure legal status and access to any form of welfare system. Additionally, because they lack social structures that support international migration, they often engage in ‘step-migration’. Before arriving at their final destination, they move to nearby countries where they can obtain assistance from other migrants, employers and smugglers who are absent in their native communities. Scholars who study forced migration and/or illegal migration focus especially on how migrants use resources at their points of origin or destination or both, but they always overlook the actual border-crossing experience of these vulnerable migrants.

Based on twenty-one biographical narrative interviews with Burmese refugees in Battle Creek, Michigan, in 2012–2013, this paper examines how illegal border crossing from Myanmar’s Chin State to Thailand and then to Malaysia (and later to the United States after migrants are accepted as refugees by the UNHCR in Malaysia) is a migration strategy rather than an ‘end state’ and, among other factors, is related to the enormous difficulties of migrating legally to Malaysia. The paper examines hazardous border crossing (which requires clandestine agents and smugglers for crossing and documentation) and ‘irregular migrant’ status – defined as the lack of legal residence in a nation-state – as essential components of forced migration, which is no longer related only to labor migration and is an expensive, much longer process. Thus, drawing on the concepts of increased border control, stricter immigration policy and definition of citizenship by nation-state, this paper considers the agency of Burmese migrants and raises the question of whether their ability to migrate ‘irregularly’ can be regarded as a resource in the particular context of forced migration.
Negotiating Risk in Intimate Labor: Domestic Workers and Night Nurses in Urban India

A recent spate of violent sexual assaults in Indian metropolises shocked the conscience of the nation and sparked a conversation about women's safety on the streets of urban India, further reinforcing the view above that women were safest at home. Indeed, one reason domestic labor remains a major occupational category for poor women is because it is done within the confines of a home. Yet, most types of intimate labor in the private sphere are unregulated and potentially unsafe, especially when women are young. This paper looks at how two types of workers who inform intimate labor -- domestic workers and night nurses -- seek to navigate physical and "moral" risks as they move between their homes and their place of work.

To Violate with Impunity: Legal Constructions of Marital Rape

Law is one of the important tools through which the state claims to ensure that women are treated as equal citizens. However, literature shows that though, women across India face myriad forms of gender based violence everyday, law has not proven efficient mechanism to control such violence. Further, it is also well documented that not all violence is condemned by the law. One such violence is that of marital sexual assault. "The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005", does include sexual abuse within the definition of domestic violence, yet it does not clearly criminalize marital sexual assault. On the other hand legislations on "rape" including the new Criminal Law Amendement Act 2013 continues to uphold legal exemption of "marital rape". This paper attempts to understand such exemption of "marital rape" from Indian legal lexicon.

Legal constructions of "marital rape" is traced through analysis of legislations on "rape", observation of cases at two Mahila Police Stations (All Women's Police Station) at Odisha and through in-depth interviews of legal personnel from Odisha. This paper brings forth how despite campaigns and sensitization by women's groups patriarchal notions continue to influence legal understanding of "marital rape". Patriarchal and parochial notions such as "wifely duties", "marriage as consent" and "divine ordinance" and others are invoked to justify the exemption of "marital rape". It is argued that, while certain legislation may provide scope for pro-women interpretations to include marital rape, yet given the history of legal interpretations of law in India, such attempts would be far from reality. This is therefore, a need to amend the existing laws on sexual assault and bring in a comprehensive legislation against "marital rape".

To be presented by

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**TOMOV, MARIYAN** *(The St. Kliment Ohridski Sofia University)*

**Bulgaria Case Study: The Challenges of the 2013 Social Protests in Bulgaria**

The contemporary technologically determined information and communication environment is not only facilitating users’ participation in the process of generation and dissemination of content, but is also creating new opportunities for democratic citizenship. A variety of texts on new communication characteristics (Carpentier, Castells, Deuze, Fisher, Friedman, Jakubowicz, Jensen, Lash, Patriarche, Todorov, etc.) offer multiplex approaches to this phenomenon, elucidating the interrelations between the audiences, the traditional and the social media.

The proposed text will discuss some major political and social implications of the new forms of the audiences viewed through the prism of the media activism in Bulgaria. It is based on comparison of two case-studies, focused on recent social events in the country that had significant political effects. The first one, triggered by the high electricity bills, is connected with disapproval of the living standards. Although it resulted in resignation of the acting government in February 2013, the cost of electricity has not changed. The second one has moral purpose – for sustaining the democratic standards. On June 14, about 10,000 people summoned spontaneously via the social networks to protest against the Parliament for the non-transparent appointment of a controversial media mogul as a head of the State Agency of National Security. Although the Parliament withdrew the appointment immediately, since then (nearly three months) hundreds of activists are every day out in the streets protesting against other controversial measures of the new government. Both events enjoyed extensive mainstream media coverage.

The aim of the proposed research is to answer the question in what ways the ongoing audience transformations challenge the contemporary media mix in Bulgaria.

**To be presented by**

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**TOMOV, MARIYAN** *(The St. Kliment Ohridski Sofia University)*

**Bulgaria**

Democracy, Social Movements and Rights: The Challenge Of Pluralism

In recent years social movements around the world have been more and more explicitly related to the issue of democracy. Since the 90s and the triumph of neoliberalism, transnational movements have struggled for an idea of democracy focused on human rights and inclusive citizenship, and not simply on the freedom from political repression and consuming. With the alter-global movement, and more recently with 15-M and Occupy, the focus of collective action has shifted from the search of individual freedom – as in many post-1968 mobilizations – to collective rights as main goal of a democratic project compatible with an idea of global justice in a pluralist world. On the one hand, digital technologies have enhanced transnational communications and cross-fertilization of mobilizations situated in contexts still deeply differentiated in terms of culture, history and politics. On the other hand, social rights and human rights have become a general framework of reference hiding different internal positions and interpretations about rights themselves. In this presentation I will focus on the theoretical issues raise by pluralism in the recent history of social movements fighting for democracy and rights.
Subjectivity and Human Rights: A Theoretical Investigation

In spite of an enduring attention for ethics and morality, the interest of sociology for human rights is recent, although lively and prolific. Power, violence, domination, the idea that "Whoever says 'humanity' wants to betray" (Carl Schmitt), have been at the core of critical sociology much more than the analysis of subject's capability to struggle for human rights through social movements and everyday personal choices. Hence, not only positivistic tendencies have brought to mistrust towards the issue of rights, but critical and emancipative sociology as well – from Frankfurt School, to Foucault, Bourdieu and others – has been sceptical towards the topic of human rights. Indeed, a sociology of human rights is related not only to ethics, social justice and social inclusion, citizenship rights and critique of discriminations, but also to a sociology of the acting subject. A full sociological understanding of the issue of human rights needs as well a reflection on subjectivity in a pluralistic, multicultural and globalized society. After a philosophical phase during which the concepts of subject and subjectivity have been criticized, deconstructed, reduced to the immanence of situated practices and abstracted, the empirical part of the paper draws on a 8,500 cases survey and 160 in-depth interviews with EU citizens living in six different countries (Denmark, Germany, Italy, Romania, Spain and the UK) as part of the EUCROSS project (www.eucross.eu).

Capitalizing on Nigeria’s Demographic Dividend

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and the eighth most populous country in the world, and thus whether or not it realizes its potential demographic dividend is critically important. Nigeria is entering a period of potentially rapid economic growth due to the increase in the working-age population—the so-called demographic dividend. At first glance, Nigeria’s age structure appears promising, with a large cohort of young people entering adulthood (and, presumably, the labor force) while fertility rates are presumably falling. The dependency ratio suggests that the working-age population will support the dependents (children and elderly) of the population, and in fact produce a surplus. In order to do that, however, working-age adults must be employed. Unemployment has declined since 2003, but most of that decline is due in agricultural work, which is more productive. Productivity remains high across nearly every region and every subgroup in the population, but with Nigeria’s resources and oil wealth there is potential to invest in some creative forms of education, training, and job creation to realize the potential demographic dividend. Moreover, Nigeria’s mortality and health indicators continue to lag far behind other countries as well. Life expectancy lags severely, due to the HIV/AIDS epidemic as well as other infectious diseases, and suggests a need for investment in public health infrastructure. Without a healthy population of workers, Nigeria cannot attain the demographic dividend.

Race and Patriarchy: Gender and Migration in South Africa during and after Apartheid

Apartheid was not only a racial project, but also a patriarchal project that encouraged family separation. By design, black men and women in South Africa had different experiences under the apartheid regime, although many times they did not follow the strict patriarchal and racial laws. There is not much good historical data about gender differences in migration in South Africa, so I use a unique data set (2000 South African Migration and Health Survey) that includes life histories for a nationally representative sample of the black population to investigate the impact of apartheid policies on both men’s and women’s past and present migration patterns. Overall, I find that both women and men became increasingly likely to move over time, both during after the apartheid years and that women were more likely to move with their families, contrary to conventional wisdom and unlike migration patterns in other contexts. Women may not have moved at the same rates as men, but this paper gives evidence that despite apartheid’s intended effects of family separation, both women and were moving as families. Gender and migration patterns are relatively understood, especially for historical populations, so this paper has the potential to add to our understanding suggest that these patterns are not only historically and current gendered migration patterns, particularly in South Africa.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
RC16-294.5

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Modernity Reconfigured, or, Empire and the End of Habermas Versus Foucault

Central to debates in social theory about the relationship between modernity and critique has been the opposition, variously construed, between Foucauldian and Habermasian perspectives. Particularly in the 1980s and 1990s, and into the 2000s, these iconic figures stood for differing positions on the nature and purpose of human rationality, the workings of power in modern (and perhaps post-modern) capitalist societies, and the meaning and purpose of “critical theory.” As many papers and advanced course syllabi show, the opposition itself became a tool for thinking about democracy, capitalism, violence, and so on. However, this opposition was underwritten by a surprisingly similar theoretical narrative of modernity informed by a comparative-historical sociology of national states and economies, and this narrative is in important ways incorrect and incomplete, for it excludes empire and colonialization from its causal stories and cultural interpretations. A reading of the explicit and implicit historical sociologies of Foucault and of Habermas is presented, highlighting these absences. The paper then explores the recurrence of this absence in other theories of modernity or modernities, including Wittrock and Eisenstadt. What, then, is the alternative? Too often, alternatives are themselves presented in terms informed by “Habermas versus Foucault,” modern versus postmodern, etc. In an effort to resist this tendency, instead of proposing a new all-encompassing position, this paper examines how three concepts that are simultaneously analytic and normative would shift in their meaning and use, if we were to incorporate the sociology of empire into our understanding of modernity and critique. First, the relationship of the concept of “power” to the concept of instrumentality or instrumental reason is reconsidered. Second, the concept of “fantasy,” and the possibility of a hermeneutics of modern fantasies, is explored. This leads to a final reflection on the concept of modernity itself.

RC19-342.7

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Overcoming Institutional Barriers: The Relationship Between Basic Human Motivations and Immigrant Integration Across European Societies

Research on the incorporation of immigrants into host societies has paid particular attention to the question of who is most likely to integrate, by distinguishing between individual, country of destination, and country of origin effects. Most of these debates have largely overlooked the question of why some people are more likely to integrate. In this study, we analyze integration at the micro-level by identifying what basic human motivations lead to greater socioeconomic success, cultural adaption and political participation. Social psychological research has identified four higher-order universal human values that are consistent with specific types of motivations: self-transcendence (motivation = social justice), conservation (motivation = social order), self-enhancement (motivation = self-esteem enhancement), and openness-to-change (motivation = creativity and independence of thought). Although each exists in every culture, there is much variation in regards to the distribution of these values within and between countries (Schwartz & Bardi, 2001). In this study, we posit that immigrant integration should depend on whether immigrants have the same values and motivations that are dominant among native residents. Moreover, we expect self-enhancement values in particular to be strongly correlated with integration. Yet, because immigrants are more likely than native-born citizens to experience discrimination, we expect this motivation to be more important for immigrant outcomes than for natives. Further, we hypothesize that the relationship between these values and integration will be strongest in societies that have additional institutional features that make immigrant integration more challenging (i.e. weaker welfare states, societies without multicultural policies, and societies without inclusive immigrant integration policies). To test these hypotheses, we analyze the 2002-2012 cumulative file of the European Social Survey, which includes the Schwartz Portrait Values Questionnaire in addition to a number of social and political and attitudes and behavior.

RC20-349.3

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Welfare Magnetism Within Public Opinion. Evaluating Welfare Opinions Among First and Second Generation Immigrants

Invoking the metaphor of the magnet, an oft-heard concern about the sustainability of the welfare state is that generous social welfare provisions serve as an important pull-factor in immigrants’ consideration of their preferred country of destination. With their accumulated social risks, immigrants are on average more likely to claim welfare benefits, fueling the idea that such generous provisions reverse emigration flows. If this concern would be justified, then the analysis of attitudes towards social welfare programs among immigrants would reflect such magnetism effect, namely that immigrants would exhibit stronger pro-welfare attitudes compared to the non-immigrant population, particularly in countries with higher per capita spending. To evaluate the extent to which immigrants reflect the idea of welfare magnetism, we analyze the 2008 Welfare Attitudes module of the European Social Survey, fielded in more than 20 countries. This survey allows us to untangle the extent to which self-interest motivations determine welfare attitudes among immigrants equally as they do among non-immigrants. Further, we explicitly evaluate if pro-welfare attitudes are a function of the size of the welfare state immigrants reside in. While our analysis indicates that immigrants are indeed slightly more pro-welfare than the autochthonous population, it also shows that their welfare attitudes are an imprint of the welfare opinions of the majority population of the country they are living in. We conclude our contribution with the implications for the future of the welfare state, the theory of welfare magnetism, and the consequences for public policy.

RC47-776.5

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Subjectivity and Social Change In Social Struggles In Mexico

Mexico is a key country to look at and analyze the forms of struggle and the projects of other sorts of life that are being put into practice in the Global South. The experience of Zapata autonomous communities (since 1994), and the simultaneous rise of squatting and squatting in the 2002-2006, the processes of self-defense of villages in Guerrero and Michoacan, and other numerous indigenous struggles, whether rural or urban that are taking place in Mexican territory have been configured as a point of reference for the development of a new social imaginary in both the Latin American continent and other places around the world. In addition, these struggles have contributed to a path to the appearance of villager mobilizations in Mexico and also in Latin America, mainly led by social subjects that have outweighed the North-centered analyses of collective action and also the traditional conception of social movements.

In this paper, we will present a proposal of analysis regarding social struggles taking place in current Mexico, from below and from the point of view of the leaders. Our starting point is the Latin American literature on social movements and the ethnographic work carried out by the authors in various social protests in the country in the past decade. Among our purposes, we aim to analyze how in these struggles people reinvent and re-code non-institutional forms of doing politics in relation to collective needs and desires.

With this paper we attempt to contribute to the construction of a dialog between the experiences of struggle in the Global South and the Global North, where the starting point are not the theories far from social subjects nor their geographical location, but instead the everyday political practices of people.

RC15-267.4

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Obesity and Social Inequalities : Public Health Campaigns and Their Implementation

In the context of a French “epidemic” of obesity, the question of social inequalities regarding the development of obesity and the implementation of nutritional recommendations coming from public health campaigns constitutes an important concern. Based on a statistical analysis of obesity prevalence (1), on a corpus of 85 semi-directive interviews (2), and on a wide corpus of texts related to the French epidemic (3), this contribution will analyze the strong inequalities regarding obesity in France related to social classes, gender and generations, and it will examine the several factors explaining this social gap, in particular the integration of recommendation related to diet and body along the social scale and the way obesity is taken in account in public health campaigns. The analysis will be placed on the ongoing existence of a strong social hierarchy in which well-to-do and low-income categories are at opposite ends of the scale, and the factors that determine the integration of dietary dictates are presented (economic factors; mental representations of diet and body; the symbolic of sickness and its relation to diet; the collective mental representations and identities of each social class). The analysis also shows the social inequalities that exist in the development of norms and the complexity of the intermediate social groups, divided between submission to normative pressure regarding diet and corpulence, and a form of working class rejection.
We will thus highlight that the French public health campaigns, claiming to be universal, seem destined to fail: in order to raise a strong mobilization when it comes to obesity, public health campaigns have neglected social disparities. In consequence, they may have deepened social inequality further because they have ignored – at least until recently - the social dimension of dietary consumption.

**RC24-438.18**

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**Public Transport in Times of Individualization**

Public transport is recognized by policy makers as a main tool in the combat against greenhouse gas emissions, and a key factor in sustainable urban development. Yet in Stockholm, the European Green Capital of 2010, systems for private transport are given a significant portion of space and funding in policy making and regional development plans. A recent prognosis shows that by 2050 Swedes will be far from reaching its zero-emission climate target for road traffic, given hitherto decided measures. This implies a gap between the rhetoric and set targets, and the physical plans made to reach these targets.

This paper is focused upon transport policy strategies for facing and responding to climate change in second modernity, and how modernization pressures are reconciled with sustainable development in policy for urban transport. As a major driver for policy changes, the second modernity has resulted in a step further towards individualization and a step back for the collective planning of the first modernity. How do the second modernity and sustainable development relate to each other and how do they affect urban transport policy? An assumption is that the mechanisms of the second modernity encourage “light” private, flexibility-enhancing solutions over those heavier collective solutions laden with distributive problems. The second modernity encouraging “light” private, flexibility-enhancing solutions over those heavier collective solutions laden with distributive problems.

I will relate Stockholm’s urban transport policy to the regional development plan, to consider how policy relates to modernization and how well the theory of second modernity can explain the gaps between targets and prognosis for emissions. My hypothesis is that ecological modernization is a way to reconcile modernization and sustainable development, and that a bias towards modernization results in gaps between sustainability targets and the effects of plans made.

**RC55-883.2**

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**GRuber, Stefan** (Munich Center for the Economics of Aging)

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**Labour Market Re-Entry of People with Disabilities after Vocational Rehabilitation in Germany**

Employment is one important aspect for societal participation as well as social well-being. Besides providing a living, employment gives access to benefit entitlements in case of unemployment or retirement, but it also provides social prestige and social recognition.

Vocational rehabilitation, as an instrument of the German social welfare state designed to support societal participation, aims at (re)gaining employment for people with disabilities. Due to a lack of data, there is little empirical evidence on the degree and quality of labour market integration of vocational rehabilitation in Germany.

Based on a three-wave panel survey of the Institute for Employment Research on vocational rehabilitation and the life course, our research focuses on rehabilitants in the financial responsibility of the German Federal Employment Agency (FEA), who require reintegration into the labour market. These people already have several years of working experience, but cannot continue their prior occupation due to health problems and thus, mainly participate in further training, retraining and/or integrational measures. We analyse employment transitions and respective determinants for the re-entry into the labour market and the sustainability of employment using event history analyses.

Results show that two third of the population obtains (mostly subsidised) employment only a few months after vocational rehabilitation and on average stays employed for almost three years. The transition in employment is highly determined by structural factors, but also by the type of measure attended during vocational rehabilitation. Integrational measures, like e.g. employment subsidies, are more successful for the placement in employment. Surprisingly, the type of disability does not play an important role in labour market integration, but the subjective well-being appears to be of high significance for both the transition in and the sustainability of employment. Those who report a (very) bad health condition have significantly worse employment chances and thus, reduced chances of social well-being.

**RC16-281.3**

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**The Transformations of the Nation State As Challenges to Sociological Theory**

The great changes the world experiences in recent decades have had profound consequences for nation states. Yet, the impact of such changes has been under theorized. This theoretical deficit makes it difficult for us to contemplate the prospects of the historical fusion between national solidarity and state authority. Relevant as the criticisms directed to methodological nationalism were, their further implications remain poorly explored, giving margin to misplaced assessments of the future of the nation caught between the global and the local. In the paper I discuss two issues that bear a direct impact on the changes we conceive of the nation-state today: (a) the emergence of the idea of civil society, understood as a third ideal type of societal resource organization; and (b) the idea of the presumed equality of the citizens of a nation-state can be compatible with the recognition of social differences. I argue that sociological theory must take into account the two aforementioned cultural-ideological changes to be able to provide sound guidance to empirical research on the future of the nation. I conclude with the argument that contributing to account for the cultural ideological changes in the way society sees the interactions between authority, interest and solidarity today, sociological theory will also contribute to a better understanding of the prospects nation-states confront.

**RC52-845.1**

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**Billiomedia: Journalism Ethics and Ideology in the Age of Open Participation**

Throughout the world, news is becoming a more open, collaborative project. In “We The Media” (2004), David Gillmor re-imagined journalism’s role in society as a joint conversational process achieved by citizens and professionals. Later, the term “Participatory Journalism” was conceptualized by journalism scholars in order to transcend the citizen vs. professional journalism dichotomy.

“Participatory journalism” has been discussed in recent years in various contexts. First, there’s the cultural change defined as “convergence culture”: the gathering, filtering and editing of news produced by professionals transformed into a participatory culture of news in which the audience became “users” or “producers”, and arguably achieved more control over news content, production and distribution. Second, is the social erosion of journalism as a profession: its boundaries, its gatekeeping function or the ideology and ethics which accounted for journalists authority, legitimacy and autonomy. And lastly is the Marxist view of the ramifications of these developments: digital serfdom or exploitation (manifested in user generated content), precarious labor patterns (freelance contributors and news aggregation sites) and cultural work.

Despite overwhelming print circulation numbers, subscription base and advertisement revenues, Japanese newspapers experience a steady decline in profits.
Recently, major newspapers began developing participatory platforms such as Asahi Shimbun’s “Billiomedia”. Newspaper reporters from the Asahi were also encouraged to open official Twitter accounts, converse with the audience and debate with their peers and competitors on-line. 

Albeit limited, these actions are transforming the culture of news production, gathering and gatekeeping functions. Based on Japanese reporters interviews, my research focuses on these newly emerging participatory practices and the challenge they present to professional ethics and ideology. Employing concepts as user generated content, social curation or big data manipulation, Japanese reporters attempt to redefine journalism in order to reclaim their credibility and jurisdiction at a time of crisis and uncertainty.

RC05-104.2
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Muslims Social Exclusion in Canada and France: Does National Context Matter?
This paper compares the experiences of Muslim minorities in three contexts: France, Quebec, and English Canada, and in so doing helps illuminate a number of issues of significance to current debates on immigration and multiculturalism, including the role of public attitudes, national integration 'models' and advantages of transnational 'nations of immigration' over recent European experience, and language and culture. The rise of an anti-Muslim sentiment in most of Western European societies, and especially in France, has not reached the same level in Canada, however Quebec's is clearly distinctive in this regard and more like France. How these differences among public opinions and in political discourses affect social integration prospects of Muslim minorities in the three settings? Both quantitative and qualitative data are used. On the quantitative side, for France the new government-mandated "Trajectories and Origins" (Teo) survey conducted in 2009 (over 21000 interviews) overcomes many limitations in existing statistics for identification of ethnic minorities. The comparable Canadian source is the 'Ethnic Diversity Survey' conducted in 2002 by Statistics Canada (over 42000 interviews). The paper also draws from structured encounters between Muslims and non-Muslims conducted in Paris, Montreal and Toronto.

RC39-669.4
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Transborder Disaster In The Progressive Era
What can disaster teach us about diaspora? What can diaspora teach us about disaster? This paper explores two early 20th-century disasters in the U.S.-Canada borderland. One, the Halifax Explosion of 1917, took place in a region that sent migrants south to the United States; the other, the Salem Fire of 1914, mostly affected French-Canadian immigrants to the U.S. and their descendants.

Each disaster illuminates experiences of migration and diaspora. The Salem Fire—which started at a rickety patent-leather factory and spread through the tenement district, eventually rendering 18,000 homeless or jobless—shows the relative unimportance of the Franco-American diaspora to the lives of its members. Contrary to what the historiographical literature would have us expect, Franco-American survivors mostly stayed near Salem, going neither to other New England centers of the diaspora nor back to Quebec. Local and regional communal organizations did little fund-raising or relief work. In contrast, the Halifax Explosion—which began as a fire on a munitions ship, killed 2,000, and left about 25,000 homeless or jobless—shows the importance of the Nova Scotia diaspora. Nova Scotian migrants to the “Boston States” donated money for relief and through their donations built a transnational political community that sought to influence relief and recovery efforts.

Likewise, attention to diaspora and migration can help us better explain the experience of disaster. As Erikson (1976) and others have recognized, displacement is a key trauma of disaster. Prior “placement”—that is, migration—means that disaster refugees have more access to aid from outside the affected community and have a greater willingness and ability to relocate. These two historical disasters help shed light on the uses of diaspora and migration in disasters’ aftermaths.

RC41-695.7
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Intergenerational Coresidence and Electricity Consumption: Age Effect, Retirement Effect and Scale Economies Effect
Many studies have found that, even in the most modernized urban areas in China, intergenerational coresidence still account for a large proportion, intergenerational coresidence, low retirement age, high female labor participation rate can make the household activity and the related energy consumption patterns different from western countries. In this paper, we analysis the impact of inter-generational coresidence on energy consumption. Taking electricity as an example, we find that there are significant differences between inter-generational coresidence household and single generation household. Electricity usage of single generation household is much higher than other intergenerational coresidence household. But the variance in single generation is much larger than others. We pooled data from the Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS) and used OLS regression model to decompose “Age effect”, “Retirement effect” and “Scale economies effect”. The decomposition model shows that (1) the presence of “Scale economies effect”, which means that the household per person electricity usage declines not only when household members increase, but also when intergenerational household members live together; (2) “age effect” and “retirement effect” can be found that female over 50 years old live in a household can increase household per person electricity consumption, and all the other age-gender-specific group live in a household can reduce household per person electricity consumption, especially for male at the age of 30-40; male consume less electricity in household than female at all age group, except for age 10-20. Energy policy makers can benefit from better understanding of these effects.

RC08-155.6
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The Statistical Construction of Alterity: Governing National Population By Numbers in France and Germany (1860-1900)
This paper is aimed to contribute to the history of statistics as science but also as a governing tool (Foucault 2004). This abstract explores the role of official statistics in the nation building process in the second part of the 19th century in France and Germany. Following the analyses of Desrosières and Foucault the study asks how science produced “imagined communities” (Anderson 1983) by using and constructing statistical categories on migration. By doing that official statistics constructed different typologies of between national and foreign populations, which both aim to governed differently.

In the first step I will argue that the historical development of official statistics in the 19th century in France and Germany led to its use in both countries as a governing tool to administrate population, but in different national ways. In the second section the paper re-contextualizes and deconstructs the statistical categories of foreigners and citizens, to show how official statistics took part in the historical process of nation building.

Scientific journals (Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris, Zeitschrift des königlich preussischen statistischen Bureaus and Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv) between 1860 and 1900 form the empirical basis of the study. About 160 articles on migration statistics have been qualitatively analysed in order to sketch the statistical discourse about migration as well as the discursive construction of German and French nations by statisticians.

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RC40-673.1
RENAUD, MARIE-CHRISTINE* (Universidad Autónoma Chapingo, mcrenard@gmail.com)

Behind the Label: Always Fairly Traded?
Since Fair Trade entered the mainstream market, a label symbolizing the quality of being ‘fairly traded’ has mediated between the producers and the consumers instead of the more direct relationship existing when fair trade was an alternative trade organizations business. With the lengthening and a larger opacity of the commodity chain, the label is supposed to give information and a guarantee to the consumers about the conditions of trade offered to the producers. A system of standards and certification has been developed to deliver the label.

On the other side, as the literature on Fair Trade demonstrates, the corporations have developed multiple strategies to occupy the promising market niche that fair trade represents, through favoring competing labels that induce consumers' confusion or being themselves certificated by the fair trade institutions for a small part of their purchases.

Based on a case study in the Sierra Madre de Chiapas, South of México, the paper pretend to demonstrate how a single label, the Fair Trade International label (or FLO), covers (or hides) very different and opposite realities on the side of production and supply: on one side, autonomous cooperatives of coffee peasants, that have sold under Fair Trade conditions to Alternative Trade and Fair Trade Organizations in the North for long time; on the other side, producers organized and financed by one of the largest coffee trade corporations, engaged in a multi-label strategy in order to occupy all market niches, that buy up their coffee to be sold under the FLO label.

RC07-137.5
REPEZZA, MARINA* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, marina.repezza@gmail.com)
time for public transport users has been, on average, double the time it takes for car riders to move in the city. Automobiles take up more than 80% of road space in rush hour in São Paulo.

Data indicate that the two policies investigated here have redistributed road space and travel speed towards buses. The Sistema Integrado (2001–2004 ad-

Hence, this internal democratic process has not changed the relationship between the leader and the people, and characterized by a strong loyalty and ded-

al setbacks, as the paper will detail.

As the paper will detail.

How the Radical Right Manages Internal Democratization: A Case Study on the French National Front

The French radical right party “Front National” has proven responsive to new trends adopted by political parties such as the introduction of functional alter-

The choice of an internal election to select a new president in 2011 was an absolutely new development in a party characterized by centralization, verticality and a great degree of control of the president and executive board. It generated visible conflicts at all party levels, from the executive board to the local federala-

Based on a methodology using archive research and interviews with both party members and executives, we show that despite the controversies that surround-

The creation of new satellite organizations remaining independent from the party but named after its leader appears as an attempt to reach new non-mem-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
JS-44.7
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The Image of Male Immigrant in Radical Right Parties’ Discourses: A Case Study on the French National Front

Based on a qualitative study (semi-structured interviews with party executives, analysis of public speeches, parties’ programmes) and using iconographical analysis of party posters, this paper describes the construction of the threatening male immigrant in the discourse of the main French radical right party “Front National” in the recent years. Analyzing how the otherwise is constructed offers ways of understanding the symbolic boundaries of the national community drawn. Immigrants are related to specific cultural backgrounds which cannot be integrated into the French one, male immigrants especially are connected to delinquency and represent a threat for the welfare state.

Their cultural background is principally characterized by religion. FN leaders draw a strong, often implicit, link between immigration and a risk of “islamization” of the French society. If FN executives avoid direct criticism, Muslims are associated to “communitarianism” and events from the news are used to stigmatize them. Those immigrants cannot be assimilated and hence represents a threat for national identity, and for European culture defined by Christian legacy.

Male immigrants are related to insecurity and “gang leader”, systematically associated to poor suburbs subjugated by delinquency. Legacy of colonialism and animation can also be observed since male immigrants are described as primitives, brutal, uncivilized people living in “ghettos” dominated by the “law of the jungle”. Since the leadership of the new president, this image has been reinforced by a criticism of their authoritarianism and violence against women in order to reach new women voters.

Unemployed, benefiting from social and health assistance, ready to welcome their families and many children, male immigrants are taking advantage of the French welfare state. Based on an opposition to cosmopolitanism and multiculturalism, the risks of being dominated by an overwhelming number of illegal immigrants and asylum seekers are constantly dramatized in FN discourse.

RC07-142.5
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On Weather Disasters and International Migration: Empirical Model and Worldwide Forecast to 2060 Under Business As Usual

Weather Disasters (WDs) have played a role in promoting internal and international migrations in a number of episodes, but it is unclear if they play a systematic role. While WDs play in migration by developing statistical models that anticipate the potential for heterogeneous migration responses to disasters and policy levers that might modify these responses. The unit of analysis for our models is the country pair- or dyad-year and we employ panel data for bilateral migration flows between 190 countries, from 1980 to 2009. We use the estimated model to develop a conservative forecasts for the total number of people that might migrate worldwide due to WDs as climate change progresses to 2060, assuming all else remains the same. Finally, we examine implications of our findings for illegal immigration, the possibility of violence between native and residents in destination countries, and adaptation and mitigation policies.

RC04-84.2
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Competitive Edge of Filippino Teachers in Selected Countries

Recent history tells us that a number of Filipino teachers have extended their territorial milieu in teaching from the Philippines to various countries of Asia, the Middle East, and North America. This paper examined the global movement and experiences of Filippino migrant teachers vis-à-vis their competitive edge in the global labor market. It looked into the standards and requirements for teachers of receiving countries vis-à-vis the qualifications of the Filipino teachers as a result of institutional competencies of Teacher education Institutions (TEIs) in the Philippines. Most importantly, it explored as well the phenomena of gendered migration. As the Philippines looks forward to be more competitive, it is important to analyze the nuances of what makes a Filipino teacher globally competitive. Results of this research could be a good benchmark for improving the quality of teachers that the country produces.

There were four important migration phenomena about Filipino Teachers that were explored in this paper. First, it surveyed the migration and employment profile of teachers who usually worked in abroad as teachers. Demographic and socioeconomic profiles were also dealt with in this paper. Second, it analyzed the experiences of teachers as regards their motivations in working abroad, finding and applying for teaching jobs, teaching experiences, and adaptation and adjustments in a foreign country. This part was highlighted by competitiveness level of teachers and their perceived losses and gains while teaching abroad. Teacher’s competitiveness was indicated by their salaries, promotions, incentives and other benefits received due to their services to the host institutions. Third, the standards and required competencies among teachers from home country and receiving country were analyzed. Lastly, this paper examined as well the competitiveness of Filipino teachers using gender lens.

JS-3.2
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Heritage As a Global Counter-Development Strategy to Fight Transnational Mining Projects in Wirikuta, Mexico

Wirikuta is a vast desert located in Northern Mexico. It is the place in which Wixaritari (Huichol) ethnic group have been depositing votive offerings for centuries in order to reproduce their worldview, named one of the purest amongst American natives since colonization. Wirikuta also hosts relevant desert flora and fauna. The region is protected as a Sacred Natural Site by Mexico. However its conservation is currently being threatened by the plans of two Foreign Direct Investment projects concerning gold and silver mining. Different kinds of resistance movements have appeared. Some of them have focused in creating global counter-development strategies to preserve Wirikuta from extractive and environmental impacts related to large scale mining. A notorious resource used in struggle is to get Wirikuta inserted in the list of World Natural and Cultural Heritage Sites before Unesco.

This would give way to mining companies to drag the metals with any method, obviating particularities of territory and culture. By analyzing this case we aim to elaborate on: the role of institutional heritage in conflictive contexts, Unesco’s role and limitations of heritage schemes, state trends in solving –or not– local conflicts and social innovations that actors perform in policy-culture realms in order to preserve the environments they live in.

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Comparative Sociology As an Inquiry and As a Teaching Discipline: An Attempt of Comparative Analysis

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Paper to be presented at the XVIII ISA World Congress, Research Committee on Comparative Sociology, RC 20
Session: Comparative Sociology: Present Status and Future Directions
The exponential growth in affirmation of or claims to comparative research have raised to multiple discussions in recent years. The paper is an opportunity to analyze a very old yet really stimulating topic in scholarly production. It explores into understanding the ‘similarities’ and ‘differences’ between “comparative analysis”, “comparative method” in social sciences, “comparative sociological studies”, “comparative sociology”. It tries to show the real novelty of a ‘comparative sociology’ in a nowadays sociological business.

The paper examines the reality of comparative sociology in the classroom as a teaching discipline and its specifics as a scholarly enterprise.

The paper argues that a broad discourse on the role of comparative sociology for the intellectual life has not yet occurred in academia, despite many valiant efforts to help it take place.

The paper has two foci: the first is theoretical and methodological; it tries to depict general theoretical frames, methodological orientations for the current debates on “comparative analysis/method/sociology” issues in nowadays sociology.

The second aim is to reposition comparative studies’ production within policy practices. The output of academia is no longer confined to a pure intellectual/theoretical debate but is increasingly part of a current policy activity, a part of a broader public domain.

The specific data and field research materials come from the longitudinal researches developed by the research teams and teaching instructors during last
seven years (2006 - 2013) at the International Center for Comparative and Institutional Research (InterComCenter) and Comparative Sociology Department of St. Petersburg State University, Russia.

RC31-526.4

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Macro Conditions of Class and Micro Patterns of Social Interaction: The Problem of Studying Labor Migrants’ Discontent in the Time of Economic Instability

Paper to be presented at the XVII ISA World Congress, Research Committee on Sociology of Migration, RC 31

The paper aims to focus not only on the limited control over migrants' external situation in host societies, cultural discrimination or accessibility to legal protection, but to examine the problem of migrants' everyday life practices in their uncertain condition, specifically in the time of economic instability. We try to conceptualize this emergent experience within the framework of the sociology of emotions and of labelling, which is understood as a long-term situation, (a) determined by the structural conditions, (b) created by and transmitted through the everyday social interaction, and (c) capable to result into collective action. This analytical move allows us to study 'discontent' at both macro- and micro-levels without losing its specific content.

In terms of theoretical and methodological foundations the research is oriented toward ethnographic institutionalism. We try to provide theoretical groundings and empirical evidence to justify an approach that link the micro experiences with the macro institutional arrangements through the detailed studies of migrants' everyday life practices.

The data come from the three longitudinal field research Projects jointly supported by Vietnamese state foundation (2008-2010), CARI - Greece (2010-2012), and Russian state foundation - RGNF (2013-2016). The field researches deal with everyday life practices (including "alternate practices") of transnational labor migrants in Athens, Greece and St. Petersburg, Russia.

RC48-789.6

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Constructing the Virtual and Material Public Spaces: The Cases of "We Are All Khaled Said" Facebook Page and Tahrir Square during Egypt 2011 Revolution

Social movements use urban spaces for their representation. They demand a spatial setting for their full effectiveness. However, spatiality of social movements has entered into a new phase since the mid-1990s. The prevalence of the Internet as part of the daily lives of people has challenged traditional theories of social movement and political public space. Recent revolutions and social movements in the Middle East countries, such as the Arab Spring, as well as their reaction to the economic crisis and austerity programs of governments in different parts of the globe have created a new phase of research on the relationship between online activism and social movements. Scholars focus more on the role of social networking sites (SNS) and try to articulate their contribution to social movements. This essay has argued that Hannah Arendt’s concept of public space can contribute to the definition of material and virtual public spaces in contemporary social movements. By investigating Tahrir Square as a material public space and "We Are All Khaled Said" Facebook page as a virtual public space during the Egypt 2011 revolution, this essay has studied the relationship between these spaces and the events of the revolution. It has showed that Arendt’s concepts of action and speech can theorize the virtual and public spaces of the Egyptian revolution.

RC46-752.4

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The Social Clinical Approach and Social Change. /La Clinique Du Social Et Le Changement Social

Analyse differents formes de recherche et d'intervention en sociologie clinique, le re´cit de vie de collectivite´, la psychodynamique du travail, les pratiques autobiographiques, nous explorerons les possibilities et les limites de ces pratiques en regard d'une problematique du changement social. Sont presente´es breve´ment des recherches en psychodynamique du travail aupres du personnel dans un centre de sante´ pour personnes age´es dependantes, aupres du personnel d'un prison; des recherches sur des re´cits de vie dans des collectifs commu´nautaires; des experiences de formation sur le roman fami´lial et les trajectoires sociales. Le th`eme central de cette analyse est l'importance de la conscientisation personnelle et collective que permettent ces experiences et la necessite de prendre en compte des facteurs institutionnels favorisant le changement. Cela conduit a une re´flexion du type epistemologique sur l'e´change des savoirs entre chercheurs et partenaires et la place du savoir critique dans ces experiences.

Tirant parti de l'analyse de un variété d'approches recherche du praticien clinique sociologue, like collective life stories, psychodynamic of work situations, autobiographic practices, we examine the possibilities and limits of those practices regarding social change issues. Are then briefly presented some researches in psychodynamic of work situations, workers in an aging and dependant persons health center, personal of a jail; researches using collective life stories in community groups; training experiences using the family novel and social trajectories approach. The central focus is the analysis of the consciousness raising process, personal and collective, as a result of these experiences, and the necessity to take into account structural or institutional factors facilitating change. Then there is need for and epistemological thinking about knowledge exchange between researchers and their partners and the central role of critical thinking in those experiences.

TG07-972.1

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Halal Katsu Wraps and Jerk Chicken Bagels - the Guts of a Postcolonial City

In recent years there has been a growing recognition and celebration of culturally hybridised dishes as part of a Northern European and American street food revolution. As this paper discusses, this hybrid characteristic is nothing new for a post-colonial city such as London, which, for the majority of its history, has cooked up an assortment of transcultural dishes. Through a consideration of everyday lunches such as the halal chicken katsu wrap, jerk chicken bagels and the mince sandwich pakora, this paper examines the relationships between life in the city's margins, taste, transculturation, adaptation and entrepreneurship. Attracting some of the longest queues of the inner-city's urban food courts, the popularity of such dishes will be considered in terms of both economic necessity (offering the most calories for the least money) but also as important cultural meeting points, a role that is derived through histories of global exchange. Taking the increasingly ubiquitous chicken katsu curry wrap, this paper reveals the tension between the 'authentic Japanese' dish amongst early twenty century dialogue with European and American tattles. The more recent proliferation of the dish through the lunchtimes of working Londoners is related to the affordances delivered by this early moment of intercultural exchange. The paper also considers the importance of this earlier moment of cultural exchange in the light of the recent rise of Asian economic and cultural influence in the city. Through tracing the evolution of this dish and a taste for it the paper demonstrates the transformations local and global culinary cultures undergo as entrepreneurs strive to accommodate the super-diversity of globally embedded cities. Alongside the jerk bagel and deep fried chicken sandwich, the importance of chicken katsu curry wraps will be emphasised for what they lead to an understanding of the complex genealogies of contemporary urban culture.

RC06-131.1

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Spend It As I Tell You, NOT As I Do: Children, Families and Money in Different Socio-Economic Contexts

This article aims at contributing to a body of work about children and inequality, exploring the importance of socioeconomic context and social capital for understanding the ways in which money is perceived, obtained and used by children. Socioeconomic context seems to influence not only the level and structure of household expenditures but also how money and consumption are valued and understood. Social capital conditions the access to economic capital and embeds the practices of consumers and their social networks, concurring to various forms of inequality. Alleged contrasts, especially between middle and working classes, in terms of money management, consumption priorities and postponement of gratification have been debated. It seems thus relevant to investigate if this presumed relation applies to children and why. Do children from different socio-economic contexts reveal the traits that have been attributed to the socio-economic categories, namely class and income levels, to which their parents and households belong? Authors have considered the importance of socialization for developing notions of money and consumption and their subsequent use in adulthood and theories of consumption have mentioned the importance of social capital, social reproduction and habitus in this process. The material and symbolic world of

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

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Music As a Factor of Social Cohesion: At What Conditions?

Project Re-Vision is a Canadian Institute for Health Research funded research project that uses arts-based research methods (digital storytelling and drama workshops) to dismantle stereotypical understandings of disability and difference that create barriers to healthcare. We have completed two years of our project and have generated an impressive archive of over 70 digital stories from people living disabilities and differences and healthcare providers. The project emerged from a representational history of disabled people can largely be characterized as one of being put on display or hidden away. People living with disabilities and differences have been, and continue to be, displayed in freak shows, medical journals, charity campaigns, and as evil or pitiable tropes in novels and films. At the same time, disabled bodies have also been hidden in institutions, hospitals, group homes, and generally removed from the public eye. In his essay from which we borrow our title, Eli Clare writes, “Just as the disabled body has been stolen, it has also been reclaimed” (2001). In our proposed session, we screen and analyze a selection of digital stories on visible and invisible differences made through Project Re-Vision. We examine the ways bodies and experiences of difference are reimagined in these films, which reveal the complexities—the pride, shame, pains, struggles for rights and wellness, and joys of community—of living with disability and difference. By pairing and sharing stories made by individuals and healthcare providers, we examine our project helps to blur boundaries and breakdown barriers between the disabled and non-disabled worlds. The intertwining of these stories encourages reflection on how failure to fit with ablest standards of normal might open up other possibilities and deepen appreciation of the uncertainty and ambiguity that is the basis of life.

**RC49-805.1**

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**On-Line Communities, Real Life Social Networks and Mental Well-Being in Senior Citizens: Results from a Two-Wave Survey in Three European Countries**

It is widely assumed that going on-line and joining on-line communities will boost well-being and quality of life in senior citizens. However, the quantitative empirical evidence on this issue is scarce. Many studies either utilize a qualitative design or suffer from methodological shortcomings (e.g., cross-sectional design, small sample sizes).

This paper reports results from a two-wave survey which has been conducted as part of the Third Age Online-Project (TAO) in the Netherlands, in Germany and in Switzerland. The research aimed at analyzing the psychosocial consequencess of going on-line and of joining social media. In the first wave of the survey, more than 3,000 participants could be recruited, and were then categorized as either ‘onliners’ or as ‘offliners’. The questionnaire contained sociodemographic variables, real life social inclusion variables and Internet usage variables. Mental well-being was assessed using the ‘Mental Health Index – 5’ (MH-5). Logistic regression models were used to analyze associations with Internet usage and with social media usage. After one year, the same participants were again approached to provide data for the second wave of the data collection. 670 on-liners provided sufficient data that could be matched with the wave one survey. Logistic regression models were again utilized to find out which variables from wave one would serve as predictors of wave two outcome indicators (mental well-being, real life social inclusion).
The results of the wave one data revealed that senior on-liners were very well socially included and had a high level of mental well-being. However, in the longitudinal analyses, Internet and social media related variables did not predict mental well-being and social networks. It was concluded that going on-line and joining on-line communities may, at best, help to maintain quality of life and social networks rather than enhancing seniors’ psychosocial conditions.

RC46-762.1
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Verbal Aggression Against Health Care Staff – Mixed Methods Study

Clinical staff in various settings has to cope with aggressive behavior from patients and visitors. In recent years, physical aggression has received a lot of attention and many prevention programs are available throughout Western societies. However, verbal aggression against health care staff is much more prevalent than physical aggression.

This paper reports on a mixed methods study which was conducted in the following settings in Germany: mental hospitals, forensic hospitals, acute care hospitals, nursing homes and residential homes for mentally ill residents. Eight focus group interviews were conducted with a total of 74 staff members (nurses, physician, psychologists and nursing assistants). The interview guide contained questions about any kind of verbal aggression which had been experienced, about the differences between physical and verbal aggression and about the coping strategies of health care staff. Subsequently, 1,053 staff members from the various participating settings were surveyed in a survey which focused on the frequency of verbal aggression and on the severity of aggressive acts.

The results revealed that verbal aggression is a very common phenomenon among health care staff. The following types of verbal aggression were identified: threats, verbal abuse, use of rude/sexual language, continual loud vocalizations (e.g., shouting, questioning), remarks which questioned the competency of the staff, refusal of cooperation and the ridiculing of staff. 16 percent of staff reported having experienced verbal aggression on a daily basis during the six months prior to the survey data collection date. Threats were experienced as being the most severe form of verbal aggression, followed by refusal of cooperation. On average, verbal aggression is rated to be more severe than physical aggression.

Currently, prevention programs in healthcare institutions are focusing mainly on physical aggression. This focus needs to be altered by teaching staff how to cope better with verbal aggression.

PRES-1.5
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Religion in the Public Arena in Southern Europe: Comparing/Contrasting Italy, Spain and Portugal

Observers of religious phenomena often tend to lump together Latin countries with Catholic roots – Italy, Spain and Portugal – excepting France, usually considered a separate case, a model of the secular State and of the society which characterizes it. Perhaps this is because there was in their past an epoch in which Catholicism exercised a hegemonic role in society, based on a quite normative ecclesiastical magisterium, over a widespread national network of parishes and a population totally exposed to clerical influence, after the pattern of militant community, over a widespread national network of parishes and a population totally exposed to clerical influence, after the pattern of militant com-

mentitute capable of getting a grip on the most dynamic and vital social sectors. Indeed, the these countries – in which Catholic culture is still prevalent – follow different paths through advanced modernity, and these can be seen in the forms assumed by the relationship between religion and civil society. In Italy, that relationship has in recent decades undergone three key moments which have par-
adoxically restored the Catholic church and its world to the centre of the public stage. This development was by no means inevitable, as is evidenced by the examples of Spain and Portugal who – although sharing analogous dynamics – have reached outcomes different from those of Italy. Drawing on evidence from an data investigation in the framework of the GERICR (Groupe Européen de Recher-
che Interdisciplinaire sur le Changement Religieux) project, the paper compares (and contrasts) three Southern European countries by analysing the evolution of the relations between religion and public sphere.

AUTH-985.1
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Cecilia Ridgeway: Framed by Gender: How Gender Persists in the Modern World

In an advanced industrial society like the United States, where an array of processes against gender inequality, how does this inequality persist? Integrating research from sociology, social cognition and psychology, and organizational behavior, Framed by Gender identifies the general processes through which gen-
er as a principle of inequality rewrites itself into new forms of social and eco-
omic organization. The book argues that people confront uncertain circum-
cstances with gender beliefs that are more traditional than those circumstances. They implicitly draw on the too-convenient cultural frame of gender to help organize new ways of doing things, thereby re-inscribing trailing gender stereotypes into the new activities, procedures, and forms of organization. This dynamic does not make equality unattainable, but suggests a constant struggle with uneven results. Demonstrating of how personal interactions translate into larger structures of inequality, the book offers a distinctive analysis of the troubling endurance of gender inequality. Framed by Gender: How Gender Persists in the Modern World, Oxford, 2011

JS-35.5
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Structural Coupling of Financial Markets and Media Coverage - the Case of the State Debt Crisis

In our project we focus on interdependent processes between financial mar-
kets and media coverage during times of financial turmoil. The main goal is to

develop an explanation for price movements on financial markets that are beyond the comprehension of crisis as a problem between the state and the market. Thus, it is not the question whether there is too much or too little market regula-
tion, instead we emphasize the importance of information processing on financial markets and the subsequent entanglement of financial markets with mass media. From a systems perspective, these processes are part of the structural coupling of two social systems, which perceive and implement new information, but only through their own systemic logic.

By examining the structural coupling we reveal patterns and causalities that are crucial for the understanding of financial market coordination through mass media products and vice versa. Especially the so-called “state debt crisis” and its media coverage can be empirically viewed as the cause for major changes in the configuration of the financial markets. During that process state bonds get more and more volatile, deviating from the century old long-term investment cycles. No longer are interest payments the only way to gain profits with bonds, instead, short-term speculation becomes possible due to the heavily pending bond prices of crisis states like Greece, Portugal or Spain. The starting point for those fluc-
tuations strongly correlates with the international media coverage about the possibility that states can actually fail financially. As a consequence, traditional evidence of financial stability like macroeconomic indicators or debt ratings have no measurable impact after the crisis on the increasing bond volatility. The pro-
cess underlying this development is that media publications are much faster and already incorporated in the market prices when the reactions of states or rating agencies get published.

RC39-669.3
RIEDE, FELIX* (Aarhau University, f.rieade@cas.au.dk)

Towards a Science of Past Disasters

Extreme climatic events are forecast to become more frequent in the future. This contribution argues that the past may hold clues to efficient, cost-effective, and culturally sensitive adaptations to and relief measures following such events. It is widely recognised that disasters emerge in the interplay between extreme climatic events and the human communities affected by them. Whilst detailed knowledge of a given event is critical in understanding its impacts, an equally thor-
ough understanding of the affected communities, their economies, ecologies, reli-
gious structures, and how all of these have developed over time is arguably as important. Many extreme events leave methodologically convenient traces in the geological, historical and archaeological records. This contribution focuses on two volcanic eruptions that have significantly affected Europe – the eruption of the Lachen See volcano (Germany) in the 13th millennium BCE, the eruption of Thera (Greece) volcano in the early 17th century BCE and the eruption of Vulcán Ilopango (El Salva-
dor) in the 6th century CE – to illustrate the power of a quasi-case-control compara-
tive method for examining vulnerability and impacts in the near- and far-fields of these eruptions. Although issues of data resolution often plague the study of past disasters, these limitations are counterbalanced by the access to unique long-
term information on societies and their material expressions of livelihood, as well as a similarly long-term perspective on the critical magnitude/frequency relation-

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 Parenthood and Subjective Well-Being within Couples: The Division of Work, the Relevance of Mutual Appreciation, and the Role of Partner Effects

Sociological and psychological theories point to parenthood as means to personal development and social embeddedness, discuss its function for societal integration and highlight its meaning in structuring people's lives and providing purpose in life. But the widespread belief that parenthood promotes happiness and satisfaction with life seems to be contradicted by a bulk of research discussing problems of reconciling professional work and family life. Quantitative studies primarily report negative effects of children upon parental well-being and qualitative research often highlights that especially women are confronted with an additional burden and the second shift at home.

Current research argues that children have both, positive and negative effects on parental well-being. Analyses conducted by the author with data of the European Value Study 2008/2009 reveal that individual factors (e.g., the stage in one's life) as well as societal conditions (welfare state policy, dominant norms and values) contribute to variation in children's effects. But consequences from parenthood directly affect the couple and the relationship between spouses. Therefore, effects of children on well-being and life satisfaction should also be dependent on the spouses capability of mutual perspective taking, and their support for each other.

The present research uses data from dual earner couples with young children to analyze the mediating role of (a) the division of household work, child-care tasks, and professional work, (b) positive and negative spillover from work to life and vice versa, (c) the appreciation spouses receive from each other, and (d) relationship conflict. In addition to actor effects, partner effects are also considered. Results are in line with the qualitative research that points to the importance of giving and receiving gratitude. Furthermore, the quantitative findings support what A. R. Hochschild wrote: “If men share the second shift it affects them directly. If they don’t share, it affects them through their wives.”

Migration families often face challenges in Europe: unemployment issues, low income and the threat of poverty as well as an unequal education system, where children and young people are disadvantaged and consequently, their access to higher education and job perspectives is limited, hindering their chances and opportunities with regard to participation in society. These families frequently live in urban areas strongly influenced by migration movements and faced with processes of marginalization.

In our research project (within the framework of a larger, European research project), we focus on life strategies of families in marginalized urban neighbour-hoods in Germany. Migration families frequently are a family project, and family an important resource in dealing with educational, job-related and social challenges. In our theoretical approach, family members are seen as actively dealing and negotiating with societal circumstances and social meanings (Wacquant 2006). Their strategies are analyzed, taking relevant explanation contexts into consideration, which shape each person's scope of possibilities (Holzkamp 1983). Our research project aims to transcend beyond the deficit-oriented perspective without neglecting the social and societal challenges families have to deal with (Riegel/Yildiz 2011).

In this paper we will present analyses from biographical interviews, group discussions, and ethnographic data, on how family members describe and interpret educational pathways and which life strategies can be observed. We analyze biographical meanings and dynamics within a family and with regard to experiences centered on education, an area accentuated by the intersections of migration, class, gender and generation. First findings show that family members develop strategies and creative pathways to deal with challenges posed by everyday racism and the education system, using unconventional ways to negotiate solutions for structural challenges, demanding participation and inclusion. The ambivalences of these strategies - dealing with processes of inclusion and exclusion – within circumstances of social inequality will be discussed.

A Reflection on the Main Challenges of Comparative Research on Global Consumption Studies

We face several methodological challenges once we are involved with comparative research. The scope of study to its phenomena demands a dialogue with writers from different nationalities, theoretical and methodological affiliations,

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against the background of numerous public and academic debates on decreasing birth-rates and problems of reconciling professional work and family life, the present research addresses the association between children and subjective well-being. Most people believe that parenthood should make us happy. Notwithstanding, happiness research suggests that children are not important for the well-being of people living in contemporary western societies: Children might at least have a slightly negative effect on parental well-being. However, a closer look reveals that some studies report positive effects of parenthood on subjective well-being while other studies report negative effects.

The present research aims at contributing to the explanation of this variation in children's effects. Therefore, in line with social ecological theory, we identify several factors on individual level, couple or family level, and societal level that might affect the association between children and subjective well-being. The respective hypotheses are proved by means of multilevel modeling and structural equation modeling using individual data from 30 countries participating in the European Value Study 2008/2009 and couple data from a project covering three countries (Austria, Germany, Switzerland).

Results illustrate that both, factors on individual level as well as factors on societal level moderate the association between children and subjective well-being. On individual level, among other factors, the stage in one's life (age) proved to be relevant. On societal level, the welfare state based childcare system and dominant family values seem to be most important. In addition, individual level factors and processes on couple level mediate the association between children and subjective well-being. For example, the strain resulting from childcare that women feel indirectly affects men's subjective well-being via relationship conflict perceived by men. Findings are relevant to potential future parents (timing of first birth, division of work) and welfare states (childcare policy, existing norms).

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The changes of international mobility are apparently visible in all immigration countries of the world. Today’s migratory movements challenge classical concepts of labour- or forced migration theories. The pattern of permanent immigration lost its long lasting predominance in describing individual changes of location between countries. One of the most influential competing concepts in migration literature constitutes the idea of transnationalism. In this approach, individuals engage in lives, cultures, and activities in more than one country to the same extent. Although Germany is one of the main immigration countries of Europe, quantitative studies seizing the relevance of this conceptually new phenomenon are scarce. This is mostly due to the lack of data as the appropriate identification of transnationals requires multi-sited, mixed methods approaches with specific, often non-randomized, sampling procedures. But what can be done if there is no such data at hand? This study tries to answer this question by presenting and discussing strategies of quantitatively operationalizing transnationalism with existing, secondary survey data.

In this respect, the primary objective of this paper is to discuss the strengths and limitations of a strict distinction between transmigrants and immigrants in contrast to a more continuous definition of transnational lifestyles. To this end, the research is arranged in three stages:

In a first step a multi-item measurement is developed in order to distinguish between immigrants and transmigrants in the most unambiguous manner possible. In contrast, the second step aims at accounting for gradual differences in the individuals' ways of living. To this end, a transnationalism index is constructed. Finally, results of bi- and multivariate analyses on the adaption of immigrants and transmigrants in Germany are presented. The paper closes with prospects for the future research of transnationalism.

RC55-874.1

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Children: Pleasure or Pain? Effects of Parenthood on Subjective Well-Being

RC31-538.1

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Drawing a Line Between Immigrants and Transmigrants

RC38-648.5

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Life Strategies of Families in Marginalised Urban Neighbourhoods: Dealing with Social and Educational Inequalities

Migration families often face challenges in Europe: unemployment issues, low income and the threat of poverty as well as an unequal education system, where children and young people are disadvantaged and consequently, their access to higher education and job perspectives is limited, hindering their chances and opportunities with regard to participation in society. These families frequently live in urban areas strongly influenced by migration movements and faced with processes of marginalization.

In our research project (within the framework of a larger, European research project), we focus on life strategies of families in marginalized urban neighbour-hoods in Germany. Migration families frequently are a family project, and family an important resource in dealing with educational, job-related and social challenges. In our theoretical approach, family members are seen as actively dealing and negotiating with societal circumstances and social meanings (Wacquant 2006). Their strategies are analyzed, taking relevant explanation contexts into consideration, which shape each person's scope of possibilities (Holzkamp 1983). Our research project aims to transcend beyond the deficit-oriented perspective without neglecting the social and societal challenges families have to deal with (Riegel/Yildiz 2011).

In this paper we will present analyses from biographical interviews, group discussions, and ethnographic data, on how family members describe and interpret educational pathways and which life strategies can be observed. We analyze biographical meanings and dynamics within a family and with regard to experiences centered on education, an area accentuated by the intersections of migration, class, gender and generation. First findings show that family members develop strategies and creative pathways to deal with challenges posed by everyday racism and the education system, using unconventional ways to negotiate solutions for structural challenges, demanding participation and inclusion. The ambivalences of these strategies - dealing with processes of inclusion and exclusion – within circumstances of social inequality will be discussed.
whose interests converge to collaborate in the comparison of different contexts. Specifically, the main discussion when comparing different contexts is whether to discover an underlying grammar to social life which is applicable globally, or to pay attention to the detail of local differences.

The complexity of social research on global consumption studies can be understood in the idea of a complex system that combines both issues related to the idea of a global culture, as well as specific characteristics concerning local contexts. Following Law and Mol (2002) ideas over complexities in social studies, it is necessary to face multiple domains and the complexity related to consumption practices that are research objects for sociologists today.

Comparative research on global consumption studies faces a changing significance of empirical research, as it happens with contemporary social studies. This means that traditional methods, and the most conventional ones are increasingly dated research methods, which are unlikely to provide a robust base for empirical sociological studies. The future is why it is so important for sociologists, to get involved with a ‘politics of method’, renewing their interests in methodological innovation, mixing methods and renewing critical reflection (Savage and Burrows, 2007).

Following this methodological discussion, the goal of this study is to discuss the main challenges of comparative research on global consumption studies, considering both the hypothesis of a global consumer culture (Ritzer, 2004) and of localization/heterogeneity of consumption practices (Featherstone, 1991). In order to present these challenges, I am going to analyze three different research projects focused on global consumption practices that aim to compare the reality of these practices in different countries.

RC14-245.6

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Global Consumer Culture: A Theoretical Discussion Between The Centrality Of Consumption In The Contemporary Society and Its Possible Localizations As A Result Of Cultural Differences

How can we understand the theoretical discussion concerning global consumer culture? Is it possible to affirm that such culture exists as general representation, central to contemporary society? Or should we consider possible localizations of consumption practices as a result of cultural differences from different individuals? Early in modern social theory, consumption has been object of discussion and, with the advent of postmodern theory, its centrality has become a topic in social analysis. Further, contemporary studies presented mainly two different perspectives: the centrality of consumption in society or localizations of this practice according to cultural differences. In order to understand global consumer culture, this paper proposes a theoretical discussion between these perspectives.

In the first perspective, there is a rationale that begins with modern social theorists, and their focus on production systems (Marx, Weber, Smith), and that moves to the study of consumption (Simmel, Veblen, De Certeau), whether celebrating or demonizing this practice. Postmodernists have detailed this context in order to understand the structure of the consumer society (Baudrillard, Bauman, Lipovetsky), with consumption as the central practice of contemporary life. This centrality would also explain earlier studies that demonstrate the capillarity of consumption, not disjointed from the production system, but as a continuum that can be translated as consumption (Ritzer).

The second perspective, present in most contemporary studies of consumption (Bourdieu, Campbell, Featherstone, Miller) has tried to steer a middle course that reconciles pessimistic classical theories with a recognition of the fact that consumption is not only indispensable, but also a domain in which people can express themselves positively in our society. They develop the notion of a consumer culture that refers to norms, values, and meanings associated with a society dominated by consumption. In this culture, there is possibility to localizations and the development of individuals with their respective differences.

RC14-251.2

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Internet Usage and Socio-Cultural Change in Nairobi/Kenya

Through technical improvements and cheaper access the Internet in Kenya is becoming more and more important. For many years mainly Internet cafés have been the most important source for Internet access. Nowadays there are more and more people who own a private Computer/Laptop or use their working place to access the Internet. But the most important change is the rapid spread of mobile use of the Internet in Kenya.

The Kenyan Internet- and Mobile phone market is growing fast and it cannot be ignored that the Kenyan society is changing. On the streets of Nairobi you can find Internet cafés nearly everywhere and you can pay nearly everywhere with M-Pesa. Mobile phone shops, repair services for computer and mobile phones and private computer colleges are an integral part of the road infrastructure.

The Kenyan cyberspace is itself the Internet cafés. In the big cities they are an integral part of the life of the users. I visited three different cyberspaces in different areas in Nairobi. One cybercafé was in a big shopping mall, the second in the city centre and the third in the so-called slum area Mathare. The inequalities were obvious but it was also very surprising how widespread the Internet already was and how different the people used it.

Another aspect of the presentation will be the function of Facebook before, during and after the post election violence in March 2013. During the post election violence in 2007/2008 over 1100 people were killed. Everyday was watching the election 2013 with worries and tension. After the results were announced everything remained more or less peaceful on the streets but on Facebook there started an ethnic war with words.

RC49-798.3

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Sociology and Historical Sociogenesis of Psychiatric Illnesses

Aetiology and historical sociogenesis of psychiatric illnesses

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Abstract

The social hegemonization of the biomedical perspective in the beginning of the 21st century has been heavily criticized. But as pointed out by Kuhn (1962), criticism alone has never brought about major paradigm shifts (Kuhn 1962). Paradigm changes require a realistic, viable, research able alternative - a paradigm candidate, as Brante phrases it (2005). Therefore, one obvious question is, what is the most feasible alternative to the existing neuropsychiatric modes of explanation is, and what challenges must be faced in trying to establish a viable and qualified alternative.

The dominance of certain forms of knowledge does not exist within an institutional and societal vacuum. It is produced and reproduced through political, managerial and economic discourses, institutional solutions and organizations, which should be taken into account to gain a complex understanding of the cultural changes require a realistic, viable, research able alternative - a paradigm candidate, as Brante phrases it (2005). Therefore, one obvious question is, what is the most feasible alternative to the existing neuropsychiatric modes of explanation is, and what challenges must be faced in trying to establish a viable and qualified alternative.

Keywords: Social and technological developments, aetiology, sociogenesis, psych-educative practice and the practice of diagnostics
The year of 2011 marks both the Fukushima disaster in Japan, and a one-generation time distance from the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl in 1986. Does it also mark any new emergent – perhaps more reflexive, inclusive and participatory modes of nuclear power in CEE countries? Have there expectations of participatory governance materialized in new structures and modes of more inclusive decision-making? This paper examines these questions by addressing the public controversies around new and old nuclear power facilities in divergent post-Soviet societies, particularly Lithuania, Belarus and the Ukraine. What are the lessons (if any) reflected in the public attitudes and public policies in terms of participatory governance and nuclear power policy and safety? Most of EU new-comers, whereas the others are still characterized by rudiments of totalitarianism? Have they triggered environmental, climate, and energy policy change towards more inclusive, participatory mode stemming from possible social trauma? By contrast, this paper concludes on the basis of empirical evidence from Lithuania, Ukraine, and Belarus, these tendencies could be described as leading towards emergence of a nuclear “renaissance” as some observers have termed it. This is “renaissance” a reflection of public attitudes towards energy security in the period of economic crisis? Or is a more general tendency of societal neglect of the Fukushima and Chernobyl lessons vis-à-vis globalizing uncertainties in the fields of economy, ethno-centric politics and climate change?

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Subjective Time to Retirement in Older Workers: Gender Differences in the Role of Social Networks and the Importance of Reasons to Retire

Research has shown that males’ and females’ life course experiences in relation to work and family usually result in different retirement transitions and timing. Previous research has focused mainly on the effect of childbearing and caring responsibilities on females’ life course and on their labour force participation and retirement transitions. However, little is known about the influence of the importance of reasons to retire and social and personal characteristics – particularly social support and engagement on older workers’ expected retirement timing and how these differ for males and females. Therefore, this paper aims to identify gender differences in the determinants of subjective time to retirement, with a particular focus on social networks and the importance of reasons to retire.

The present analysis used the first wave (2010-2011) of the SNAP survey (Social Networks and Ageing Project, based at ANU), a nationwide survey of 2,122 Australian older adults and Australia’s older adults through telephone interviews. The analytical sample includes 662 older workers aged 50 years and over. Multiple regression was used to identify the factors that have a significant effect on subjective time to retirement. [Run separately for males and females.]

Results show that several variables on the importance of reasons to retire are significant, illustrating the priorities and concerns that older workers have – different for males and females – when they balance personal life, work and retirement. For males, only work-related reasons had a significant effect whereas for females, work-related, personal and family-related reasons were significant. In addition, a number of social support and informal engagement indicators had a significant effect on females’ subjective time to retirement. On the contrary, formal engagement was significant for males. In sum, this study demonstrates that traditional gender roles are still present in the transition to retirement, particularly in relation to subjective time to retirement.

RC09-175.3

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Mandated Breastfeeding: Women’s Bodies as a Solution to Global Poverty

As a means to address high rates of child malnutrition, stunting, and infant mortality, the Government of Indonesia enacted Health Law No. 36 stating that enacted children have the right to be breastfed. Thus, exclusive breastfeeding is now mandatory until infants are 6 months old. To add teeth to the law, in 2011 the Indonesian legislation added stiff fines and potential jail time as penalties for employers, relatives, the general public or others who pose barriers to women’s ability to achieve this goal (Soeajio and Zahrer 2011). In February 2013, the U.K. NGO Save the Children launched their campaign to promote breastfeeding in poor countries with their report “Superfood for Babies: How Overcoming Barriers to Breastfeeding will Save Children’s Lives.” Like a superhero, breastfeeding was touted as one of the most important solutions to the problems facing the most innocents of all victims—infants in developing coun-
Ouvrir La Boîte Noire Des Peurs Féminines : Encadrement Parental des Pratiques Urbaines Des Enfants Et Dimension De Genre


Interrogeant la socialisation urbaine dans le cadre familial, l’approche comparative de l’encadrement parental des pratiques urbaines des enfants permet de mieux saisir la genèse de cette différenciation génére de l’expérience des espaces publics. Menée auprès de parents de 123 enfants âgés de 8 à 14 ans à Paris et Milan, une enquête par entretiens (n=78) montre ainsi que les filles font le « mix » de l’encadrement parental et de la réception des normes de genre sociale. Le type de précautions spécifiques pour les filles qu’elles recoupent largement celles prises par les femmes dans les espaces publics : évitement de lieux, recherche d’une escorte, contrôle de l’habillement et de manière plus générale de la présentation de soi. Pour reprendre la typologie d’Albert Hirschman, les filles sont socialisées à l’évitement (exit) et à la discrétion (loyalty), mais pas à la remise en cause des normes de genre (voice). La transmission de normes générées semble ainsi pouvoir être considérée comme la clé de voûte de la vulnérabilité ressentie et perçue des femmes dans les espaces publics urbains, l’encadrement parental contribuant dans cette perspective à la (re)production d’inégalités d’accès à la ville mais aussi à l’incorporation du genre par les enfants.

RC20-346.8

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Geopolitical and Personal Influences on Willingness to Participate in Political Action in the Middle EAST

This paper examines individuals’ willingness to engage in political action in five Middle Eastern countries (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, and Turkey) using the 5th (2005-2008) wave of the World Values Survey. We will also analyze the sixth wave (2010-2014) once it becomes available in spring 2014 in order to draw comparisons with the 5th wave. Analysis with the 5th wave demonstrated that individuals’ willingness to sign a petition, join a boycott, and participate in peaceful demonstrations was lower in the Middle East than in any other region of the world. Nearly 70% of respondents would not sign a petition; 75% would never join a boycott; and 72% would never participate in a peaceful demonstration. Counter to this finding, the Middle East, especially Egypt and Turkey, has seen high levels of political action over the last 4 years. We aim to understand political action in the Middle East by examining change in the percentage of individuals willing to participate between the 5th and 6th waves of the WVS. In addition to description, we will examine the role of individual personal characteristics and geo-political attitudes in willingness to participate. Analysis with the 5th wave demonstrated that geopolitical beliefs have the most predictive power. Individuals’ views regarding government and its institutions, particularly their beliefs about governance in their own nations, mattered. Personal characteristics (demographic and human capital) did not have such effect as would be expected from earlier studies on different (mostly Western) populations. However, men and those with less education were the most willing to engage in political action.

RC48-788.1

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ABDEL-LATIF, ABDEL-HAMID (EMAC Research and Training Center)

EL-MOGHAYZ, ASMAA (EMAC Research and Training Center)

The Road To Revolution and Egyptian Youth: Findings From The Value Surveys

The Arab Spring that began in late 2010 captivated the world’s attention, particularly in Egypt with the uprising that began on January 25, 2011 in Tahrir Square and ended Hosni Mubarak’s reign as president 18 days later. Before December 2010, protesting against repression and injustice was risky and often seen as futile. El-Ghobashy (2011) argued that it was when the main protest sectors of the first decade of the 2000s finally came together, united in their demand for “bread, freedom, social justice”, that Mubarak was forced to resign. Both the media and scholars alike have noted that youth were some of the key players in the uprisings in Egypt and across the Arab world. Because of this recognition, Moaddel and de Jong (forthcoming) argue that it is necessary for scholars to move beyond anec- dotal descriptions and assume a more systematic study of Arab country-
ganizers of the January 25th uprising has been clearly documented, their changing values over the decade preceding the uprisings have not. This paper will examine how sociopolitical and cultural values that reflect the three demands of the January 25th uprising—bread, freedom and social justice—changed among Egyptians in the decade preceding 2011 and whether Egyptian youth exhibited attitudes that were more supportive of these goals than the rest of the population. We will use data from nationally representative value surveys conducted in Egypt in 2001, 2005 and 2008 to address our research questions.

RC10-193.1

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Multinational Companies, Social Responsibility and Human Resources Manager

This communication analyzes the situation of six multinational companies’ policy of “social responsibility” and of “sustainable development”. The purpose of this communication is to define how these companies, especially the subsidiaries, are socially responsible and take into account environmental issues. This exploratory and qualitative study is based on the analysis of official discourse of six firms and those of human resources managers. We highlight different types of “social responsibility”, the “stakeholders” that are taken into account by companies and the means implemented to achieve the policies of “sustainable development” and of “social responsibility”. Our purpose is to show, beyond the official discourse, which role the subsidiaries play and which autonomy they have in their policies’ implementation. We wonder in conclusion about the hypothesis that a new way of human resource management of organizations is likely to appear through this new “social responsibility” and, conversely, if the new management involves the emergence of a new social responsibility. We will show that the types of responsibility, shown through the web site and in the HR discourses, are “ethic” (stands for the respect of the values, the standards and the requirements that stakeholders find fair) and “economic” (focuses on the production of goods and services). Those classifications depend on the firm’s sector.

The Human Resources can be more regardful for the legal aspects or for the political aspects, especially in crisis situation. The human resources play different roles and highlight different priorities: respect of fundamental values, actions of the subsidiary that are presented as models, transparent communication, gather the employees around values and projects.

RC09-176.2

ROBERTS, ANTHONY* (University of California-Riverside, arobe003@ucr.edu)

The Embedded Economy and National Income Inequality

The ubiquitous growth of national income inequality in developed and less-developed countries has raised major concerns amongst academics, policy-makers, and the general public. In response to this trend, researchers have offered a multitude of explanations for the persistence and growth in national income inequality. Despite these efforts, we are still far from substantial disagreement over the proximate and fundamental mechanisms of economic inequality. Drawing on insights for world-systems, world polity, and institutional theories of inequality, I develop and empirically evaluate an integrative theory of inequality. According to this perspective, the emergence global production networks indirectly affects income inequality by reshaping national labor laws and practices. This study evaluates this proposition using multi-level structural equation modeling and unbalanced panel data on 70 developed and less-developed countries over the 1985-2002 period. According to preliminary results, economic globalization exerts both direct and indirect effects on income inequality. In developed countries, global economic integration indirectly affects income inequality by inducing processes of de-industrialization and labor market flexibility. In less-developed countries, investment-based global economic integration indirectly reduces inequality by promoting the development of collective labor laws and practices which trade-based integration indirectly increases inequality by hindering the development of these laws. Overall, the study suggests that researchers need to account for the interaction of economic globalization and labor market institutions to explain the recent growth in national income inequality.

RC13-238.4

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The World Has More Leisure! so What?

The sociology of leisure (and leisure studies more generally) were born amid confidence that leisure would continue to grow and become a larger component of people’s lives. This confidence has proved justified. Leisure has grown in time, spending on leisure goods and services, and hence participation rates in many leisure activities. Meanwhile, researchers have identified and distinguished the various ways in which leisure plays a role in people’s lives. Apart from re-creation—restoring body and mind to states fit to return to other social roles—leisure can enhance well-being (or ill-being), it can be a source of social bonds and belonging, identity, and capabilities that enhance performance in other social roles. However, this paper argues that the sole sense in which its growth has made leisure functionally more important is economic—as an object of investment and consumer spending, and as a source of employment. The paper explores the implications for leisure’s additional functions, and its future in the twenty-first century.

RC13-232.3

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Youth and Leisure in Europe in an Age of Austerity

Despite young people’s above-average risks of unemployment in most countries, the evidence to date suggests that young people’s leisure has remained largely austerity-free. This is explained not in terms of historically novel features of the recession itself, but in terms of changes in youth’s leisure that occurred in preceding decades with the lengthening of the youth life stage, the advent of new leisure industries based on the latest information and communication technologies, and changes in the pattern of class inequalities. The evidence indicates that it is child-rearing households whose leisure has proved most vulnerable during the recession, which has implications for leisure socialisation during childhood, which will have lifelong consequences.

RC39-660.1

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Focus On Fukushima: The Iaea’s Response To Fukushima As a Focusing Event

What does it mean for the Fukushima disasters to be a ‘focusing event’? A focusing event provides a “little push” to bring a problem onto the policy agenda. It acquires its power by aggregating harms in a short timespan and large number (Kingdon 2003; Birklund 1997; Downs 1972). Some scholars use the term to describe the event itself, while others locate causal power in the symbol surrounding the event. A focusing event is sudden, relatively rare, and bring aggregated harms to public view through the media, and yet not all such events lead to policy change. How the IAEA responded to Fukushima promises to shed light on why some focusing events lead to only very limited change. Birklund and others (Walgrave and Verhulst 2009) find that nuclear power is a domain where advocacy coalitions (roughly pro-industry versus pro-environment) are in competition and therefore policy change after a focusing event is not likely. Yet the IAEA has similarly divided advocacy coalitions in safeguards and security, and these policy areas still underwent dramatic policy change after a focusing event. My paper investigates to what degree policy change occurred in IAEA’s safety responsibilities in response to Fukushima. Preliminary research shows that some change did occur, especially relative the IAEA’s limited power compared to states. My paper will also examine how and why change occurred, paying attention to the advocacy coalitions in competition hypothesis, theories of framing, as well as to internal bureaucratic competition and the technocratic limits on what the IAEA can accomplish. The IAEA’s response to Fukushima may show that managers are able to shape the effects of some focusing events as much the literature suggests the media and policy entrepreneurs can do in other contexts.

JS-71.4

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Virtual, Augmented or Real? Ageing Research in an Era of Spatial Technologies

Population ageing has become the demographic phenomenon of the twenty-first century. Developed and developing countries are experiencing significant growth in the total number and proportion of their populations who now qualify as ‘aged’. The rise and rise of ageing as the new ‘crisis’ in population theory and policy should not be a surprise since it is the inevitable result of more than a century of active policy interventions on the object we know as ‘population’. Consequently we are experiencing a lag between the phenomenon of ageing and our conceptual and analytical understanding of ageing across multiple knowledge domains. The science of ageing remains highly developmental ranging from key...
concepts (what are age and ageing?) through to the aetiology of the dementias and their impacts on aged care resourcing. Our societies are struggling to catch up with the consequences of two centuries of efforts to manage population. While spatial studies of ageing have been researched for several decades, these have largely remained particular to geography and to some interdisciplinary crossovers such as geographical gerontology. In the meantime, spatial technologies have developed at a staggering pace. Goodchild coined the term ‘giscence’ in 1992 to flag the fact that many disparate spatial endeavours now constituted a shared scientific domain of activities, practices and theories. We now take for granted the capacity to spatially enable quantitative and qualitative data and to visual map, describe and inquire on outputs. We address these implications of the digital paradigm by investigating how ageing research will be altered through four key constructs of the digital era: simulation; visualisation; spatialisation and; representation. We illustrate these emerging issues using work we have conducted on population ageing phenomena in Australia and internationally which utilise spatial technology to engage with ageing in augmented, virtual and ‘real’ research encounters.

RC53-859.4

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Schooling the ‘Vulnerable’ Child

Based on qualitative research with children (aged 4-11), parents, and educators, as well as historical socio-cultural discourses, this paper explores the relationship between ‘childhood innocence’, children’s highly regulated access to knowledge of sexuality and the constitution of children as ‘vulnerable’ subjects. Incorporating a post-developmentalism framework and drawing on Foucault’s concepts of governmentality and power/knowledge, this presentation highlights how censorship and moral panic, reinforced through discourses of childhood innocence, operate in communities, families, schooling, and within children’s peer groups, to define and regulate ‘normative’ childcare and school experiences. I argue that regulating children’s access to knowledge and knowledge production – associated with sexuality in particular – essentially in the name of protecting ‘childhood innocence’, operates to inscribe children as ‘vulnerable’ subjects. This discussion frames within an examination of children’s sexual subjectivities – how children have been discursively constructed as sexual subjects, how children view and constitute themselves as sexual subjects and how children regulate the sexual subjectivities of their peers. Children actively engage in making meanings about sexuality and relationships from the limited information (often misinformation, stereotypes and myths) that they receive – bits and pieces of information of which they try to make sense. In order to help counteract children’s vulnerabilities and to build strong ethical and respectful relationships early in life, children’s access to knowledge, to open and frank conversations about sexual subjectivity, and the nurturing of children’s agency are critical.

TG04-952.2

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Everyday Life and News Forms of Production Knowledge on Nuclear Power: A Study of Case Caetité – Bahia

The nuclear issue in Brazil is not a recent problem. Since the first half of the 20th century the country has conducted research related to energy production based on the model of nuclear fission and the location of the first uranium reserves in Brazilian territory date this same period. The construction of reactors for energy production based on this technology was realized with the construction of Angra I, located in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The two nuclear power plants, Angra I and Angra II, started construction even in dictatorial government and its operation only after the process of political liberalization in the country when it was agreed and guaranteed by the Federal Constitution that the country would not produce nuclear weapons. The uranium needed for nuclear power production was withdrawn from prospecting in Minas Gerais, in the city of Poços de Caldas. In 1995 the Nuclear Industries of Brazil began beta testing and implementation of mine near the city of Caetité, Bahia, being operated for commercial purposes only in late 1999. The District of Lagoa Real is the only operating in the region. In the research phase, this work aims to investigate the ways in which residents living near uranium mine producing knowledge on the uncertainties generated by the presence of the mine. From a perspective of actor-network-theory seeks to understand the heterogeneous networks that make up before the presence of the mine in the region.

RC41-691.4

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The Impact of Drug Trafficking in the Dynamics of Homicides and Robberies: Causal Relations in 32 Metropolitan Areas in Latin America

This paper presents an empirical verification of the influence of narcotics trafficking in the crimes of murder and robbery in 32 cities in Latin America, through the analysis of crimes reported by newspapers of those cities in the years 2006 and 2011. The aim of this study was to measure the impact at a continental level of illegal drug trade in prevalence to other crimes, taking also into account contextual variables. From the understanding that urban crime has a strong endogenous component, the central hypothesis was that drug trafficking was the main factor of the outbreak of violence experienced in this region of the planet. To measure the weight of this illegal activity on other crimes, we used a quantitative methodology. Through multivariate statistical analysis, the rates of the three offenses were tested with control variables exogenous in relation to the DR and other social and economic factors. The sociological findings are that there is a significant influence of the drug trade in the dynamics of the two crimes. In the case of robberies, the relation between crime rates was positive and strong in both periods studied. Homicides, however, were influenced by the drug trafficking only in the first period of time researched. In the second period researched, the rate of robberies (influenced by drug dealing) was the variable that impacted most in the prevalence of murders at a continental level.

JC-20.3

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Unemployment and Precarious Occupational Integration: The Unequal Distribution of Risk. the Case of Switzerland

Labor relations have undergone significant changes over the last decades. Job precariousness and work precariousness weaken assured and stable occupational integrations. These changes challenge rigid, continuous and foreseeable conception of occupational career (the choice of a profession, training, labor market integration, promotion and retirement), and question both material and symbolic recognition that are linked to professional activities. Facing this rise of uncertainties, we first analyze how unemployment periods impact job recovery in terms of 1) level of individual and household income 2) job quality (job and work precariousness) 3) social mobility (using social stratification schemas: CAMSIS and CSP-Ch), in order to determine if people know stability, improvement or deterioration of their situation. We then identify how particular groups of people are unequally exposed to these three potential forms of changes, and particularly in terms of nationality, sex, education, age and presence of children in the household. The relation between these variables and the observed effects are analyzed with a logistic regression that includes interactions between the dependent variables.

We use longitudinal data from the Swiss Household Panel (SHP) between 1999 and 2012. The SHP is a yearly conducted centralized CATI panel survey which started in 1999 with slightly more than 5,000 households, representative for the Swiss resident population.
Participatory Budgeting: Considerations about the Global Spread of a Local Practice

This article discusses the diffusion of the Participatory Budgeting (PB) as exemplary practice of governance and urban planning. In a context of democratic openness and strong needs of urban infrastructure, the PB was implemented for the first time in 1990 in Porto Alegre, as a local policy to meet demands for a more equitable distribution of public resources. In the following decades, the PB has spread among other major Brazilian cities like Belo Horizonte, Recife and São Paulo. The local democratic innovations linked to such experiences has crossed national borders and reached different social, economic and political contexts such as Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Lisbon and Berlin. Currently it is estimated that there are about 1000 PB's around the world. Several factors explain this global spread of the PB such as the synergies within the World Social Forum and its legitimacy as a good practice by international organizations. However, after more than twenty years of its setting up, in what extent this practice conceived in the context of the global South has contributed to the establishment of a counter-hegemonic model of urban governance? Focusing on a paradigmatic experience, the BP of Belo Horizonte (Brazil) – one of the most enduring and on two occasions honored as Best Practice by UN-Habitat –, we intend to answer this question and critically discuss the recognition, promotion and dissemination of the BP as model for urban governance under a general context of neoliberal politics.

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Contextualising Sport Spectacles: Exploring Non-Spectacular Aspects of Spectacular Mega-Events

‘Contextualising Sport Spectacles: Exploring Non-Spectacular Aspects of Spectacular Mega-Events’

Mega-events, including sport mega-events like the Olympics and FIFA World Cup, have increasingly been studied over the past decade or more (e.g. Girginov ed. 2012, Tomlinson and Sugden 1998). This growth of mega-event studies as an interdisciplinary field has included an area of social scientific and sociological work (Roche 2000, Horne and Manzenreiter eds. 2006, Hayes and Karamichas eds. 2010, Foley et al. 2012, Hiller 2012). This paper argues that the further development of the sociology of global mega-events and their implications for social inequalities requires the further development of a ‘contextual’ approach to event analysis. This approach is concerned with what will be referred to as, on the one hand, ‘event-immanent’ or ‘backstage’ contexts, and on the other of ‘trans-event’ contexts, including ‘legacies’ (Moragas et al. eds. 2013, Kassen-Voss ed. 2012). The paper is concerned with the heuristic utility of a ‘spectacle-based’ perspective on mega-events (Kellner 2010). This perspective is useful as far as it goes. However, the paper will argue that a ‘spectacle’ perspective is, nonetheless, essentially limited and ultimately unhelpful in relation to the sociological exploration of aspects of sport mega-events which are centrally important in understanding their general social nature, their long-term significance, and their implications for social inequality. Rather, drawing on work including my book ‘Mega-Events and Modernity’ (Roche 2000) this paper argues that these aspects require an extended perspective in which the ‘spectacle’, in non-spectacular (e.g. backstage and long-term) features rather than spectacular features of sport mega-events. The paper will illustrate this argument in respect of the case of the London 2012 Olympic mega-event.

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Local Responses to Globalising Processes: The Use(s) of Pharmaceuticals in Maputo, Mozambique

After the explosion of the pharmaceutical industry and the beginning of pharmacetical mass production in the mid-twentieth century, these technologies quickly started to be disseminated all over the world, making them also available in poor countries. As widely discussed, globalisation involves both processes of standardization and hybridization. If it is true that medicines are nowadays part of the materia medica of all societies through the development of multinational companies, these resources assume a large variety of meanings and particularities within different contexts, and the way these instruments are engaged in local practices vary significantly. This paper is based on an ongoing research about medicines’ consumption patterns in Mozambique, which aims to understand what dynamics of pharmaceuticalisation are emerging in local consumption culture. The project focuses on local responses to these globalizing processes, directing the main attention at lay practices and conceptions towards pharmaceuticals, and their relation with other options, such as traditional herbs or other substances. Medicines constitute a privileged object to analyze lay conceptions and practices towards biomedical technology, due to their intrinsic characteristics that not only enable a private and individual consumption, without the presence or vigilance of a health professional, but also increase the perception of certain connotations - whether health related or not – as something that can be managed. In a context where traditional medical systems co-exist with biomedicine, the main questions that arise are: How is lay knowledge about pharmaceuticals constructed and how does it shape social practices? To what extent are pharmacetical's consumption patterns in local contexts in Mozambique changing towards the modern trends of therapeutic, preventive and enhancive consumption? The findings presented in this paper result from the conduction of individual and group interviews to community members and health professionals, as well as from a household survey applied in Maputo.

RC14-248.7

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Glorified Taboo: Teacher-Student Sexual Relations In The 21st Century

Teacher-student sexual relations, whether consensual or abusive, is a taboo topic of discussion in our culture and one that has seen much media attention in the 21st century. In particular, there has been a surge in reported incidents with a female teacher involved. It leaves one to wonder if sexual relations portrayed in various digital media via news, music, and film, have had a major influence on how normalcy of such relations are perceived. To what extent does society glorify this taboo via digital media while punishing through legal means?

After analyzing written works, forty-three popular songs, fifty films, and various tate laws that contain an element of teacher-student misconduct, statutory rape, or a very large gap in age difference, I sent out a questionnaire via Surveymonkey, censored and Facebook that asked students if they were familiar with any of the aforementioned. The results showed a sincere lack of awareness to laws as the age-of-consent, statutory rape, or child seduction, but much exposure to popular media condoning taboo actions with a possible correlation between the age of offenders and the amount of digital entertainment produced by decade.

In meeting the aforementioned preliminary research, I sent an electronic message to each of the “Best Education Schools” as identified by U.S. News in 2012. This was to inquire whether they had courses for teacher candidates that reflect the various view points of sexual misconduct for educators, coaches, and athletes. In essence, there was no such need if they were familiar with any of the aforementioned. The results showed a sincere lack of awareness to laws such as the age-of-consent, statutory rape, or child seduction, but much exposure to popular media condoning taboo actions with a possible correlation between the age of offenders and the amount of digital entertainment produced by decade.

To support the aforementioned preliminary research, I sent an electronic message to each of the “Best Education Schools” as identified by U.S. News in 2012.

The statistical analysis of logistic regressions and their standardized coefficients are the raw material for the conceptual and material construction of a complex relational system between countries, between models and between countries and models. This approach leads us to a sort of DNA definition of social models of Happiness and Satisfaction. We use the Social Network Analysis as a way to explore the existence of different explanatory structures and their features. We conclude that, despite the close conceptual relationship between Happiness and Satisfaction, the explanation of Happiness is more complex and accurate. Love is a necessary condition for Happiness while to explain Satisfaction material and volatile aspects as Health and Money are more relevant. That points to a differ-
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Constructing Transnational Polynesian Identities: Soldiers, Sportsmen and Illegitimate Masculinities

For the small Polynesian island states of Tonga and Independent Samoa, their biggest export is labour – their people. Six out of ten Tongans and Samoans are born outside their home countries. In a climate of transmigration and globalization Polynesian men are sought out as sportsmen, heavy manual workers and standover men. They also have the highest over-representation of any racial group in the US military. This paper argues that contemporary Polynesian masculinity has been externally constructed through the physicality of Warrior in a colonial and post-colonial context and questions whether internalization of this representation as a “regime of truth” leads to an embodiment of race, class and cultural identity that is inherently informed by the physical. Through this lens of heightened and exaggerated physicality, acceptable expressions of Polynesian masculinity are readily acknowledged through work and sport. However, its illegitimate expression - as gang member - is less understood. Polynesian gangs have an extremely high profile in New Zealand and are now the fastest growing ethnically-identified gang population in the United States. Proportionally, this population group is progressively over-represented in the penal systems of US countries. This paper will explore how this narrow range of acceptable masculinities, when combined with increasing socio-economic marginality, contributes to low civic engagement and greater interface with agencies of law and order. As conventional employment opportunities are reduced for unskilled labour, more young Polynesian men are at risk of being drawn into gangs and are likely to engage in other forms of criminal behaviour. This paper will therefore discuss how popular perceptions of Polynesian strength and aggression, so valuable as sporting commodities, are regarded as threatening and violent outside of sporting domains. Interviews were conducted with 48 Polynesian men aged 18-60 in two studies.

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The Insecure Attachment of the Organization Theorist: Present Day and Past Responses to Health Care Scandals in the NHS

In this paper I present a dramatic health care system collapse and scandal in the UK. I analyse the story about appalling suffering of a large amount of patients at Mid Staffordshire NHS foundation trust between 2005 and 2008, and the subsequent public inquiry in 2013 of the Stafford hospital and the trust’s professional staff and directors. On this background, I discuss present day response to the scandal and how this response departs from a preoccupation with operational truths, such as world-class management, regulatory transparency and openness, and culture of compassion. I argue that organization studies and work that critically reflect upon the context in which clinical malpractice occurs have been largely absent from this discussion. This is peculiar since the scandal seems to be an open invitation to organization theory and organization concepts to take on a life and role in the discussion. In addition to this, I argue, the scandal invites organization theorists to contribute to a discussion of how we choose to organize treatment and care of vulnerable citizens in our society. To follow this line of thought, I revisit the work of Isabel Menzies Lyth (1959, 1988) and central analyses of The Tavistock Institute of Human Relations (Jaques, 1951; Trist and Bamforth, 1951; Rice, 1958; Winnicot, 1958). I scrutinize whether, in light of the hospital scandal and the numerous failures of care, these classical endeavours add something to the current debate on organization theory and organization concepts.

ROGERS, PETER* (Macquarie University, Peter.rogers@mq.edu.au)

Transparency & Visible (Dis)Order: Surveillance and the Riots

This paper links the UK riots of August 2011 to citizenship and the subject through the lens of risk and resilience. It suggests that the rhetoric of respon-
sibilisation and observational techniques/tactics in response to the riots reveal a moral ordering of the ‘legitimate’ citizen/subject at odds with the rhetoric of inclusive resilience. The visibility of the disorderly citizen was used to objectify the ‘risky subject’, turning the riots from a societal reaction (to the negative impacts of neoliberalization) into wanton criminality inherent to the ‘worst 100,000 families’ in Britain. This paper situates the disorderly and ‘risky’ citizen/subject within a critical reflection on risk, order and surveillance. It is argued that a complex interplay of thinking, doing and acting out citizenship forms tendential links between risk and surveillance that scholars need to investigate further.

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LEE, MIRU (Incheon National University)
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ANDERSON, CHAD (Incheon National University)

Protest, Conflict, and Class Struggle in South Korea: Two Cases of Urban Redevelopment in Incheon

South Korea has suffered from major economic dislocations under the pressures of globalization, marketization, and economic restructuring particularly since the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997-98. Labor responded in the last decade with a wave of labor militancy that receded with the decline of the labor movement and a period of labor peace during the recent economic crisis. At the meantime the public has asked for more welfare spending. Throughout the period, though, there has been sustained resistance to capital in the form of protests against urban redevelopment. In recent years, urban protests have even taken a similar form to labor protests, with both involving sustained occupations and a common protest culture. This study reviews the recent trends in resistance against domestic and foreign capital and then looks at the specific cases of housing protests in the Kaja and Dohwa neighborhoods of Incheon. In both cases, a lower-income community was displaced by landlords seeking profit by building more expensive housing in a pattern common throughout Korea despite plenty of housing stock that could be rehabilitated at lower cost. The capital drive to redevelop areas in spite of a collapse in the luxury housing market, and a lack of affordable housing. The course of the occupations and protests are reviewed and linked to broader issues of class conflict in Incheon and South Korea.

ROHDE, CATERINA* (University of Bielefeld, caterina.rohde@arcor.de)

Being a Housewife – Is it a Traditional or Progressive Female Gender Role? Understanding Gender Role Constructions in a Transcultural Russian-German Research Setting

This paper is based on a PhD project investigating the au pair migration from young Russian women to Germany. Two aspects of this project will be discussed: 1) What kind of biographical research design may be employed in a transcultural research setting and 2) how does this design help to reconstruct the socio-cultural constuctiveness of social categories such as gender. The methodological design of the research project consisted of data collection with biographical narrative interviews mainly done in German language (to lesser extent in English or Russian with interpretation). Data were analysed by the method of sequential analysis with a group of researchers, who belong to German and Russian backgrounds, enabling the reconstruction of cultural specific social categories. Concerning the question of gender this project depicts how this category not only in everyday knowledge but also in research is formed by socio-cultural and historically shaped contexts.

ROHDE, CATERINA* (University of Bielefeld, caterina.rohde@arcor.de)

The Male Au Pair: Migrant Men Providing Domestic and Care Services In Au Pair Jobs

Research on migrants working in low income jobs shows a gender logic according to which female migrants typically work in domestic and care work, while male migrants hold jobs in the industrial sector. The increasing popularity of male au pairs offers a unique opportunity to research a specific case of migrants’ labor market position contradictory to this logic. Since there do not exist any studies and statistics on male au pairs yet, I propose an explorative research project on male au pairs in Germany. It is based on 3 in-depth interviews with male au pairs, data from online forums, journalistic articles, advertising materials of au pair agencies as well as interviews with agency staff.

Au pair work is a specific type of reproductive labor because the working relation between au pair and the employing family is only very poorly regulated. Thus, every case shows which specific tasks are delegated to the au pair and which according competencies are expected of the au pair. At the intersection of ethnicity/nationality and masculinity the male au pair is constructed as a suitable worker for families with sons. Alike the broad discussion about the importance of men for socializing male children, male au pairs are hired when the male parent is absent and are expected to fulfill the position of a male role model. The foreignness of the au pair is portrayed as a value of intercultural education. At the same time offering low waged work within the own household is legitimized as providing life chances to a young person from a less developed country. Biographical interviews show that male au pairs often feel overburdened by the expectation to be a male role model and report to feel pressured into adjusting to the families’ cultural/individual routines instead of pursuing their own lifestyle.

ROJAS LASCH, CAROLINA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica, crojaslasch@gmail.com)

« Je Fais Ce Que Je Peux ». Les Pratiques d’accompagnement Et Assistance Aux Pauvres Au Chili

Cette contribution porte sur les politiques contemporaines d’assistance au Chili. Plus spécifiquement, sur l’analyse des pratiques d’accompagnement psychosocial à familles vulnérables. Ce travail est le résultat d’une enquête ethnographique réalisée au travers des pratiques de l’assistance auprès des familles de Santiago. J’interroge les enjeux de la pratique assistentielle contemporaine ainsi que les limites d’action tant des intervenants comme des sujets assistés dans un contexte d’intervention précaire et précarisée. Cette politique a été associée à la nouvelle vogue des politiques sociales inspirée dans l’approche de la Banque Mondial : « la gestion du risque social ». Elle aspire à articuler des mécanismes de transferts monétaires conditionnés («Conditional Cash Transfer Programs») avec des pratiques de traitement de type assistentiels et promotionnels. À partir d’un approche de genre, l’analyse va se concentrer sur la gestion et le gouvernement du social au niveau local, notamment, à partir de la configuration sociologique des rapports assistentiels (entre assistants et assistés), je propose discuter les formes de circulation et de transférence des contraintes liées à la gestion assistentiels (bureaucratiques, administratives, financières) entre les familles et les intervenants et voir comment les mécanismes d’adaptation des uns, mettent en tension les mêmes logiques de division sociologique et politique, et comment ces contrastes ont influencé le dessin des politiques d’accompagnement de nature humanitaire.

ROJO, RAUL ENRIQUE* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, raulrojo@ufgrs.br)
Les Embûches De La Mémoire. ” L’Eternauta” Comme Metaphore Anticipatoire De La Dictature Argentine Et Relecture De Ses Séquences

Cette communication se propose d’aborder la bande dessinée de science-fiction L’Eternauta, devenue culte dans plusieurs pays et entendue comme une mise en scène des processus d’assimilation et de répression que fut l’autoritarisme d’Argentine. Elle s’attache à analyser la réception de la bande dessinée en Argentine ; son décalage et leur analyse nous permettent de prendre en compte la mémoire collective, ses structures et son fonctionnement, la violence dont elle est le reflet, ses enjeux de société et de politique. De ce décalage, nous voulons tirer les conséquences en matière de politique d’assistance et de politique de culture, en mettant en relief la différence de la subversion politico-sociale et culturelle en Argentine et au Chili ou au nouveau scénario Pablo Mazueguez. Celle-ci illustrera, à partir de 2003 et jusqu’en 2011, “ Le retour » du protagoniste, la mythique “Recherche d’Elena » et les esquisses qui l’accompagnent. En effet, la bande dessinée est une mémoire susceptible de traverser les contextes sociaux, historiques et culturels et de transmettre des messages relevant de la politique d’assistance.

ROLLINS, JUDITH* (Welllesley College, jrollins@wellesley.edu)
Social Psychology of Relationships of Domination in Hegel, Nietzsche and Fanon

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
This paper explores the writings of G.W.F. Hegel, Friedrich Nietzsche and Frantz Fanon on the dynamics within relationships of domination and subordination. Although the three authors held quite different political perspectives, there are commonalities, as well as differences, in their discussions of this dynamic. All explore the subordinate as an object, the importance of the Other, and the effects on the moral life involved in such relationships. Nietzsche and Fanon also discuss the role of resentment and the importance of physical coercion and repression in maintaining and then undermining domination. Hegel considers the labor of the subordinate significant. Despite their differing views of the processes by which an outcome is reached and the desirability of that outcome, the three writers all agree that the destruction of the inequality is an inevitability.

The Financialization of Housing and Spatial Segregation: New Frontiers in Brazilian Cities

Urban space plays a crucial role in the contemporary processes of capital accumulation, which is essential to analyze transformations on social housing policies and their impacts on patterns of socio-spatial segregation in the cities. More than mere effects of the financialization of the world economy, changes in the production and consumption of urban space have figured as driving forces of a new economic order, characterized by deep connections between financial markets and real estate.

Cities in general and the housing sector in particular have not only become fertile fields for commoditization of social needs and expansion of market relations, but also mobilized as guarantees for financial assets.

Social housing was not the sub-sector to be affected firstly by such phenomena, which has gone further where the expected rates of return are higher such as corporate buildings or luxury residences. However, it stands as a territory of strategic relevance for business due to its large scale.

In this context, rather than ways of providing social rights, housing policies have been progressively conceived as means of opening new frontiers of financialization in low income residential markets. Like in many other countries, this is the case of “Minha Casa Minha Vida” program, the main housing policy implemented in Brazil, which subsidize homeownership to low income households.

With the protagonist role of private developers in the formulation of social housing projects, their spatial dimension are conditioned by cost calculations made by economic agents seeking to maximize profits. Without taking into account urban policy goals, the definition of the projects’ location is mainly guided by the criteria of the cheapest land available - generally also the most precarious places. As a consequence, social housing projects are reinforcing historical trends of segregation and ghettoization of the poor in Brazilian cities.

Lone Mothers and Long Hours. Work-Family Conflict In The Everyday Lives Of Lone Mothers In Sweden

The gendered nature of the struggle to integrate caring, family and paid work has been repeatedly demonstrated. Most research, however, has focused on dual parent families. This paper discusses work-family conflict in the everyday lives of lone mothers in Sweden. We use an agency-centered framework inspired by the capabilities approach, which emphasizes that the options of an individual depend greatly on institutions and relations with others. Drawing on 38 in-depth interviews with lone mothers from different social backgrounds we explore i) how the proper role of a woman/motherhood and paid work is conceived of, ii) the institutional and relational factors that influence lone mothers’ opportunities to attain work-life balance, and iii) the strategies employed in negotiating paid work and family. Results show that paid work is integral to good motherhood to all mothers regardless of social class. They also show that lone mothers typically experience work and family conflict. Opportunities to reconcile paid work and family depend on employment conditions, accessibility to social support networks, the role of the absent father, household composition, and access to public childcare on irregular hours. In the case of middle class mothers, blurred boundaries between work and family life and late meetings restrict opportunities to attain work-family balance. For working class mothers temporal employment, irregular working hours and low earnings are significant constraining factors. Reducing working hours, negotiating working schedules, and asking relatives and friends for help are examples of strategies used to reduce work-life conflicts. Reducing travel time between the job and the home by moving from one place to another, and moving closer to relatives to increase the chances to get practical support are other examples. While middle-class women typically used flexi-time at work to alleviate conflicts between different responsibilities, several low-income mothers changed jobs in order to improve their situation.

Military Careers, Family and Private Dilemmas

Military work and family are the two most important areas of life for most people. Although there are traditional areas of sociological study, and have occupied different fields of research. Today, the characteristics of these social institutions in contemporary society reinforce the need to discuss the relationship between work and family in the context of the social sciences, and very particularly in sociology. Interest of study that is even more evident in the field of the military profession, given the specificities associated with her, and also by the changes in society and the military.

A significant number of studies have enlighten the impact of military life on families, considering that the circumstances of risk, frequent mobility, long absences, uncertainty etc. products remarkable effects not only in military service personnel, but also in those who are close to them. Family and the military organization have in common the fact of being extraordinarily demanding in ties, energy and total dedication. Using the terms of Segal (1988), the “greediness” of both institutions may lead to conflicts between the family and the military realm, that migrant domestic workers do under restricted conditions as a casual means of coping and dealing with the constraints. The aim of this paper is to compare the trajectories of man and women military personnel coming from the same promotion of officers formed at the Portuguese Military Academy. Specially, we will be seeking to map their expectations regarding couplehood and parenthood before and after military service. All institutional and relational factors that influence lone mothers’ opportunities to attain the proper relationship between motherhood and paid work is conceived of, ii) the capabilities approach, which emphasizes that the options of an individual depend greatly on institutions and relations with others. Nietzsche and Fanon also discuss the role of physical coercion and repres-
Age, Gender and Migration Status on the Labour Market – A Case for Accumulation of Advantages and Disadvantages

The analysis addressed in the presentation will show the situation of the older workers from the perspective of their minority status, namely belonging to the group of migrants, as well as from the perspective of gender. We will present the problem of the accumulation of certain advantages and disadvantages during the life-course of individuals with regard also to their socio-demographic characteristics. The questions this presentation will answer are the following: Are there significant differences in labour market outcomes between the workers with migration background and the workers without migration background? Do these differences increase with age? What is the impact of those two dimensions – age and migration status – on one the labour market outcomes, namely the wages? And finally, what is the role of gender in determining the changes in employment status?

The analyses in this paper draw data from the SOEP (German Socio-Economic Panel) which is a representative, interdisciplinary, and longitudinal survey of the German population. For our analyses we apply the SOEP data from 1991 to 2011, distinguishing between population with and without migration background. To investigate wage differences between individuals we use the methodology developed by Oaxaca and Blinder (1973).

In the empirical analysis we have found that initial disadvantages in education of men with migration background cumulate across the life span resulting in large differences in wages. Women with migration background also show these disadvantages, which increases over time, whereas men with migration background are not affected by the disadvantages. The analyses of wage variances between individuals with and without migration background in the case of women do not show these increasing differences but mainly because both women with and without migration background have a pronounced negative development. Furthermore, the wage analysis reflects that wage differences between individuals with and without migration background are due to their different endowments and not an effect of direct discrimination.

Conditional and Unconditional Trust

In this paper, I develop and test the hypothesis that system trust – trust in the reliability, effectiveness, and legitimacy of social institutions – promotes cooperation in social dilemmas and the provision of public goods, focusing here on the example of recycling. I discuss three models that can explain recycling behavior (rational choice, low-cost hypothesis, dual-process theory) and show how they link incentives and attitudes. All three models claim that incentives are an important factor mediating the attitude-behavior link, but they develop contradicting hypotheses about the direction of this effect. I use survey data collected by Sanders and Daugbjerg (2011) to advance an empirical test. I find a positive and significant interaction between the attitude of system trust and recycling costs, as well as a negative and significant interaction between system trust and recycling benefits. The data rule out the rational choice and low-cost hypothesis explanation of recycling behavior. Instead, they indicate that attitudes moderate the impact of the incentive structure, increasing cooperation in collective action dilemmas irrespective of the costs associated with compliance.

Consumer Credit, Social Inequalities and the State in Postcommunist Central and Eastern Europe

From the end of the 1980s, consumer credit grew quickly all over the developed capitalist world as the expanded access to consumer credit has come to be seen as a way to spur consumption and cushion the pains of growing income inequality as a result of the contraction of the welfare state (Crouch 2009, Prasad 2010; Krippner 2010; Trumbull in press; Kus 2013). The postcommunist region followed this trend in from the late 1990s as the neoliberal logic predominant in their economic policy thinking of that time shaped the course of the economic transformation. As the former socialist welfare states have been retrenching from providing for their citizens from cradle to grave, privatization, commodification and access to credit were ushered in to replace the state’s obligations for free housing, higher education and rationed provision of deficit consumer durables. The expansion of consumer credit in East and Central Europe was achieved primarily through the enormous growth of formalized lending by retail banks but other alternative venues of lending have also sprung up. The paper investigates the effects of consumer credit on inequalities in Central and Eastern Europe and addresses the effects of the financial crisis on this new system of redistribution with special attention to Russia and Hungary.

Emerging Patterns of Intergenerational Inequality in the Housing Market: The Shifting Position of Younger People in Cities in Europe and East Asia

Across the developed world, market forms of housing provision and consumption were increasingly promoted towards the end of the last century. While state intervention and de-regulation combined in diverse ways in different contexts, the assumption pervaded that increasing numbers of new households would move into owner-occupied housing, stimulating urban economies and restructing housing sectors around more marketized and privatized practices. This was expected to make urban housing markets more efficient and reduce the necessity for subsidized rental sectors. In context of the global housing boom and the Global Financial Crisis that followed, however, transformations in urban housing sectors have had a number of unexpected corollaries. One that has become particular prominent in some cities is the divide between younger and older cohorts in terms of access to, and movement through housing markets. Timing of independent household formation and entry in the housing market, as well as access to wider family housing resources, have become increasingly important in shaping patterns of inequality both across and between different cohorts of urban residents. In this paper we explore intergenerational inequalities in a number of European and East Asian city contexts, with a focus on how housing market structures are reshaping housing careers, family formation and socioeconomic conditions among younger adults. The purpose of the East-West axis of analysis is to illustrate different manifestations of housing sector neo-liberalization as well as the more or less common outcomes in terms of spatial and economic polarization within and across different generations.

The Success of the Populist Message Explained

Populism has become a regular feature of many liberal democracies. As a result, various studies have focused on the upsurge of parties that employ a populist discourse. However, comparative studies of populism mainly focus on one model demonstrates the impact of a flexible and dynamic degree of rationality in interpretation and choice on trust. It describes a finite set of parameters that guide the selection of the processing mode and provides a causal link between an actor’s definition of the situation, individual-level adaptive rationality, and the behavioral outcome of trust. I predict a closed set of admissible interaction patterns in an experimental context using a measure of chronic norm accessibility (inter-personal trust scale) and two situational parameters. In a 2x2 factorial design, I vary the context and initial endowments in a standard investment game. The data show that negative incentive effects on trust in high-cost situations (€5 vs. €500 real initial endowments) can be mediated by high norm accessibility or a positive social context. Decision-times analyses reveal a consistent pattern of interactions.
This paper identifies the ethical and methodological significance of this project and discusses the productive blurring of the overlap between arts and visual research practice.

Skills Exchange: Urban Transformation and the Politics of Care was a collaborative art and social research project that took place over 6 years. It investigated the elderly in the city, relations of care and the civil spaces available for older people to participate in. The project from a notion that artists, researchers, older people, care-workers and others might exchange their skills, and, in this process, alter roles and expectations through processes of creative exchange. Skills Exchange challenged stereotypes of older people, and their capacity for critical thinking and interaction, the kinds of art they like, and the audiences for this kind of work. The resultant powerful evocations and artistic responses often exceeded the expectations of the institutions involved.

A Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology, combined with visual ethnography which employed methods of mapping, photography, interviews, and research diaries. These methods were oriented towards exploring questions about the distribution of power and voice, both within the research process and the wider society. This research methodology had questions of ethics, visibility and representation as central concerns. Well—rehearsed relations that risk being ossified in the framing of older people as the objects of research were challenged. The openness, conflictual responsiveness and reflexivity of all were integral to the development of the projects from artistic, research, and social perspectives. The distinction between art and social research was challenged as aspects of the research overlapped directly and contributed to the artistic processes. The research archive includes art works and social initiatives, opening events and manifests in addition to interview transcripts and social mappings, each oriented towards the cultural and socio — political changes groups hoped to enact.

This Is Not a Toolkit: Reclaiming Critical Evaluation of Participatory Arts

This paper argues that ‘evaluation’ is a term which has been abused in the recent scramble to systematically measure the economic value of the arts. In considering the relationship between arts policy, cultural theory and arts and evaluation practice this paper offers a critical perspective on the ‘norms’ and ‘forms’ of evaluation. The histories of and motivations for evaluation include a governmentalization and institutionalization of the arts. This has been particularly the case in Europe, where in the context of the wider global project of managing social change (Yudice 2003, Bennett 1995) and the recent scramble to systematically measure the economic value of the arts. In contrast this paper argues that the value of evaluation, however, lies in the opportunity it offers for critical and reflexive learning. This research methodology had questions of ethics, visibility and representation as central concerns. Well—rehearsed relations that risk being ossified in the framing of older people as the objects of research were challenged. The openness, conflictual responsiveness and reflexivity of all were integral to the development of the projects from artistic, research, and social perspectives. The distinction between art and social research was challenged as aspects of the research overlapped directly and contributed to the artistic processes. The research archive includes art works and social initiatives, opening events and manifests in addition to interview transcripts and social mappings, each oriented towards the cultural and socio — political changes groups hoped to enact.
immense political challenges from its opponents, many of whom currently constitute ruling governments. Leaders and or opposition parties in Switzerland, Germany, The United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands have made strong public statements against multiculturalism and linked this rejection to the presence of Muslim populations. Banting and Kymlicka note that even though multicultural policies may be in place in many of these nations, the ‘delegitimation of the word multiculturalism is not just a change in discourse, but jeopardises the very conditions under which multicultural policies can actually work.’ It would be easy to consider that in this context, multiculturalism has a dim future.

This paper, based upon extensive research conducted for an Australian Research Council funded study examines the ‘retreat from multiculturalism’ in Australia through the debate about sharia, legal pluralism and Islamic finance. It offers important insights into the dimensions of a new neoliberal multiculturalism in Australia.

Biography
Joshua M. Roose (L.Roose@uws.edu.au) is a senior research officer of the Religion and Society Research Centre at the University of Western Sydney, Australia working on an Australian Research Council-funded study examining sharia and legal pluralism in Australia and the United States. In 2013, he served as a visiting scholar and researcher on the same project (with Professor Bryan Turner) at the Committee for the Study of Religion at City University of New York. He is also a co-convenor of The Australian Sociological Association (TASA) “Ethnicity, Migration and Multiculturalism” thematic group with a focus on religion and multiculturalism.

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Muslim Elites in the Neo-Liberal Sphere: Implications for Citizenship and the Future of Islam in the West

In recent years there has been a vast array of studies examining Muslims in Western contexts at the level of radicalisation, impacts of negative representations and civic engagement. However, little research has examined the emergence of Western born Muslims into the elite professions that are central to the operation of the neo-liberal free market and that serve as a central location of economic and political power. Less research still has examined how this ‘new Muslim elite’ is shaping citizenship amongst Muslims and the future of Islam in the West (and the tensions this produces with traditional Muslim community leadership). This study aims to reveal important empirical and theoretical insights into these developments. Significantly, this study shifts the focus from the ‘Muslim question’ to how Muslims are actively contributing to a ‘Muslim Solution’.

This paper is based on findings from a three year project (2012-2014) funded by the Australian Research Council and conducted by a multidisciplinary team (Law, Sociology, Criminology and Political Science) from the University of Western Sydney (UWS) and City University of New York (CUNY). Empirical research was conducted in the global cities of Sydney and New York with Muslim attorneys, Islamic finance specialists, Imams and community leaders. The study aims to explore the intersection of sharia and the secular legal system, as well as gaining a broader insider into how sharia’s shapes the daily lives of observant Muslims.

RC35-605.1
ROSA, HARTMUT* (University of Jena, hartmut.rosa@uni-jena.de)
The Temporality of the Good Life: Resonance As a Key Concept in Critical Theory

The modern reality of ethical pluralism implies that we cannot define the substance or content of a good life. However, perhaps it is possible to identify the temporality, or at least some of the crucial temporal aspects of a good life? The paper sets out to explore just this. In the first part, it identifies three time-levels that have to be brought in ‘resonance’ or coherence within a life: The temporality of a life-time (or biographical time), and the temporality of one’s age or epoch (historical time). In its second part, the paper seeks to establish the argument that the good life is achieved through a mediation between singular ‘moments of resonance’ (as opposed to situations of alienation) and stable ‘axes of resonance’ that allow for such moments. The crucial point here is that avoidance of such axes of resonance require a certain level of security and stability that is potentially threatened or undermined in an era of incessant social acceleration.

While moments of resonance are rare and short-lived, what subjects need are stable and reliable ‘Axes of Resonance’ which give access to such experiences. In modern society, such axes can be love and the family, work, but also nature, art and religion. I will explore these ‘Spheres of Resonance’ by contrasting them to ‘Spheres of Alienation’ which mirror the former and might be on the rise in a late-modern world governed by the imperatives of speed and competition.

Can International Framework Agreements Facilitate Transnational Labor Cooperation?

Marx & Engels predicted that globalization would lead workers of the world to unite. Indeed, the world economy is today “global.” However, globalization seems to have hurt workers’ organization as labor unions have lost membership and influence almost across the board. But in the past decade global unions have even been able to persuade more than 100 multinational corporations employing over 8 million workers to sign so-called international framework agreements (“IFAs”). At a minimum, all IFAs must commit to the “core labor rights” of the International Labor Organization (“ILO”), to wit, the right of freedom of association and effective collective bargaining, the right to be free from discrimination at work, the right against compulsory labor and the right against the worst forms of child labor. Could Marx & Engels have been correct, after all, about an international formation of workers acting in a class-conscious way for fundamental social change around the world? After doing empirical field research for about 6 months in Europe and the U.S.A., I do not think that IFAs yet signal a significant and new labor upsurge. First, I found out that the mostly German, Nordic, and French labor organizations seem to determine the specific meanings of the IFAs. These specific national labor organizations broker the IFAs and the relations that give IFAs meaning and life. In this sense IFAs are not truly “global.” They have important national roots. Second, unions across economic sectors seem to have conflicting interests. No broker- age seems to mend those ruptures, leading some global unions and their IFAs to clash with others. The paper concludes by arguing that the ILO may help to broker these conflicts to propel IFAs forward.

Communicating the Challenges of Climate Change Adaptation in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

The paradigm of climate change adaptation (CCA) plays an increasingly important role in various types of civil society organizations (Kaiczek-Hedwig 2012; Hall 2013). The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement discussed the topic of climate change as a humanitarian challenge for the first time in 1999. The foundation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC) in Den Haag in 2002 institutionalized this new organizational commitment to address climate change induced challenges in disaster preparedness and the securing of livelihoods. Today, CCA is being discussed as a cross-cutting issue in humanitarian
Innovative Strategies to Cope with Climate Change Across Time and Space - Local Preparedness As a Humanitarian Challenge?

This paper addresses an innovative climate change adaptation strategy in the area of disaster preparedness developed by the German Red Cross in cooperation with local partners in Africa such as the Ugandan Red Cross. Discussing the concept of "early warning/early action" and its practical implementation, this paper addresses organizational learning processes in transnational organizations from an actor centered perspective. By looking at a new project approach in the area of indicator-based disaster preparedness systems, the importance of knowledge creation and transformation across time and space is highlighted. Time is important to respond adequately before a disaster strikes which requires new forms of institutionalized cooperation (for example, with meteorological departments and other stakeholders), while the spatial dimension refers to processes of organizational learning across borders and hierarchies from the local to the regional, national and transnational level. The role of both local and transnational level actors are discussed as a tool to foster awareness on the complexity of climate change impacts for local livelihoods and disaster preparedness at the level of donors and practitioners. Third, the climate change campaign of the German Youth Red Cross is analyzed with regards to its approach to motivate young people and the general public to address a complex issue in their daily work. Together, these case studies illustrate the need to find innovative ways to communicate and simplify the complexities and uncertainties that are linked to changing environmental factors.

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Imperialism In a Wool Blanket: Aboriginal Iconography, Denomination and Canadian Paper Monies

In the context of a German-Israeli-Palestinian research project, we conducted biographical-narrative interviews with Palestinians in the West Bank and Jerusalem. We asked our interviewees to tell us their family and life histories without suggesting any other topic during the first (and main) part of the interview. In all our research settings we had several interviews with men who define themselves as homosexual or who experienced serious discrimination because of being defined as homosexuals. It became obvious that these men wanted to speak with us because we represent, from their perspective, the so-called Western culture, from their perspective, the so-called Western culture. Studying the roles of local communities and organizational change agents, meaning key persons within and outside the organizations, is addressed systematically to analyze the possibilities to foster climate change adaptation projects and their successful implementation in the long run.

ROSENTHAL, GABRIELE (Georg-August-University of Göttingen), HINRICHSEN, HENDRIK* (Georg-August-University of Göttingen, Hinrichsen.Hendrik@t-online.de)

When 150 becomes 100: Conversions and Denominations in Grocery Shopping

This paper explores two aspects of expatriate money practices with Russian rubles, focusing on everyday shopping: conversion rules of thumb and denominations. The Russian ruble is a currency whose base denomination is one hundred (100) rather than one (1). Many expatriates living in Moscow are accustomed to currencie like the United States dollar, the Euro or British pounds sterling, whose base denominations are one not one hundred. Conversion becomes a way of managing ‘ticker shock’, a means of making sense of how a can of coffee can cost 800 currency units (rubles in this case), and coming to understand new regimes of value and price for everyday goods. Yet even expatriates from countries with a currency whose base unit is 100 – Japanese yen, South Korean won, Swedish krona – talk of curious conversions, that shift, so that a rule of thumb that 150 of one unit equals 100 of another eventually becomes a 1:1 ratio. Learning to use rubles, especially in buying daily necessities, means not only developing a handy conversion to assess prices, but also adjusting to new arithmetic based on
different monetary denominations, even when the base unit may be the same. I will argue that conversions are slowly adjusted to better match not official rates of currency conversion, but notions of worth and value that are linked to available denominations of money at ‘home’ and abroad.

RC29-506.3
ROSSAL, MARCELO* (Universidad de la República, mrossal@yahoo.com)
Ethnographic Studies Approaching Violence and the Transaction of Illegal Drugs in Montevideo, Uruguay

The present work is a result of a process of ethnographic investigation that took place in three different social locations: the downtown area (with a population conformed by homeless teenagers and young adults); a peripheral suburb location in Montevideo (focusing on consumers of cocaine paste base); and, prison (within a system created for people with no criminal records). The focus of this study discusses the social interrelations and the transactions of illegal drugs. Given the general assumption that the foundation of social interrelations is exchange itself, the case of an exchange that occurs within an outlawed background will be debated- an illegal market which is necessarily (re)producing violence-; a market that is illegal due to the fact that those mercantiles are considered non-legal by national and international normatives. The present investigation was held during the debate that arose in Uruguay on the topic of the legalization of one illicit drug: cannabis, a critical debate to which attention is paid along this work: while the Uruguayan government formulates the regulation of the market of marihuana, the debate that arose in Uruguay on the topic of the legalization of one illicit drug- cocaine paste base- is strictly connected to an illegal framework of its transaction conformed by homeless teenagers and young adults); a peripheral suburb location in Montevideo (focusing on consumers of cocaine paste base). This rationale implies contradictory policies and thus, it also proposes to implement stricter measures against the traffic and transactions of cocaine paste base. This rationale implies contradictory policies and thus, drug-related social violence is strictly connected to an illegal framework of its transaction than to drug abuse psychological and phisical effects.

RC51-821.2
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In and out of the Mass Media System: Crisis Microblogging in a Social System Theory Perspective

The large diffusion of social media platforms, together with the diffusion of mobile connectivity, has generated, during the last few years, a growing amount of real time production of user generated content. This broad phenomenon is even more intense when it comes to crisis related communication. During crisis events traditional mass media communications might be slower less efficient and less accurate than user-generated information. This is why, over the last few years, we are seeing a growing number of research projects aiming at using these data for rescue operations or other civil protection activities. We are facing this kind of data from a different perspective. Within this paper we will claim that - within specific circumstances – user generated communication will act surfacing the traditional Mass Media System in its function of self observation of the Social System (Luhmann 2000) by applying the same operational selection between information and non-information. In addition we will claim that, as soon as the initial conditions disappear, user generated communication will evolve into a new – and still largely unexplored social function. To support our thesis we will use Twitter data collected during the first five hours after the earthquake that struck Emilia Romagna region in Italy on May 20th 2012 monitoring the #terremoto hashtag. By focusing on the first 5 hours of the Twitter stream we have been able to detect the early user-led phase of the phenomenon, showing which type of users has been the first to fill the information gap and, by then, what happened until the early morning when traditional media came on stage. We will show how in this time span it is possible to observe how specific social network analysis metrics (Bruns, Stiegitz 2012) evolve from a specific mass media like structure toward a more conversational structure.

JS-47.3
ROSTGAARD, TINE* (Aalborg University, tr@dps.aau.dk)
Ageing and the Development of Community Care in East Asia – What Way Forward?

With the ageing of societies, there is growing interest among also East Asian countries to implement new policies of long term care. Home care arrangements now predominate in OECD countries, reflecting older people’s preferences for home based help and care but also as an attempt to reduce reliance on expensive institutional care, particularly for recipients with lower levels of disability (OECD, 2005). Countries without extensive formal community-based care systems such as the East Asian countries are in a demographic situation which requires them to consider how to organize and provide adequate, affordable and quality community-based care, in both urban and rural settings, and in a financially sustainable and culturally diverse way. They can draw on the lessons learned from other countries in the development of national community-based care models, but new models of community care must develop according to their respective cultural, political and social background and taking into account financial and systemic capabilities. This paper investigates what models of community care have been implemented or is under way in 9 East Asian countries, outlining their characteristics and the challenges forward.

Where Participation is Negotiated: New Media in Everyday Life

Addressing the intersection between New Media and social inequality requires taking the everyday processes and actual situations into account in which New Media is used and where participation in New Media is negotiated and constituted.

Relating to Cultural Studies the domestication approach argues that everyday life especially in the domestic sphere can be seen as a microcosm of society, where institutional and discursive inequalities are reflected as well as being reproduced. Within the domestication process New Media Technologies are actively engaging routines, social interactions and spatiotemporal structures of the households revealing processes of inclusion and exclusion.

The present paper presents findings from the ethnographic-oriented, interview-based long-term study “The Mediatized Home” analyzing the integration of the different internet-based ICTs into the everyday lives of 25 (heterosexual) couples over a period of over 5 years. The findings show that due to a technological framing, inequalities in internet use and skills are especially tied to gender roles and practices. Although the technological framing and thereby these inequalities diminish during the process of integrating the internet into everyday life, they do not dissolve entirely, but prove to be resilient to its changing surroundings. Causes for the persistence of these inequalities can be identified on an institutional and discursive level as well as within the interaction of the couples. Various aspects on these different levels lead to a gendered division of labor within the relationships of the couples, which is evidently affecting the use of internet-based ICTs.

In order to understand the ways in which internet-based ICTs interact with questions of social inequality, it is crucial to ask for its latent implications. Our study shows that looking at everyday life from a domestication perspective allows us to not only identify latent implications of internet-based ICTs, but also to understand how they unfold their effects on social inequality.

RC14-248.4
ROTH, ULRIKE* (University of Münster, ulrike.roth@uni-muenster.de)
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In order to understand the ways in which New Media can open up possibilities to participation, it is crucial to ask whether people are equally taking part in New Media or not. Our study helps explaining processes of inclusion as well as exclusion showing how participation in New Media is negotiated in everyday life.

RC06-127.7
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MIETTINEN, ANNELI* (Population Research Institute, anneli.miettinen@vaestolitto.fi)
Unions and Childbearing: Converging Gender Roles in Finland

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
One distinguishing trait of Finnish fertility during the last decades is the increase in the proportion of families having three or four children. We study how socio-economic status (SES) and numbers of unions relate to above-average (3+) parities among Finnish men and women across age cohorts. In previous studies of wealthy low-fertility countries, both male SES and number of unions has often been shown to have an increase fertility, while their effect on women is mixed or negative. We use the FINNUNION data, a 11% sample of all Finnish-born persons resident in Finland during 1970–2010 and covering the fertility of age cohorts 1930–1960. It includes data on coresidential unions and marriages, childbearing and central sources of the income of the persons on an annual basis. It also includes sociodemographic indicators and childbearing history of all partners in marriage or cohabitation of the index person.

Results show that across all male cohorts, higher social status increases the proportions of 3+ children. There is no comparable clear trend among women, although the negative effect of female education on higher parities diminishes over time. Interestingly, the gender differences appear to diminish among younger cohorts. We discuss reasons for the shift towards gender equality in mating patterns in families with many children.

Plural Modernities and Post-Western Sociologies: Individuation in Europe and in China

In a context of plural modernities we have entered in a period of Post-Westernization of life worlds and construction of the construction of situated knowledge. We are in the midst of a "global change" which is distinct from previous changes and their ephemeral nature which appears to be a turning point in the history of the social sciences. In this communication we will consider the diversity of epistemic injustices and reticular dominations, the emergence of Post-Western sociology through the dialogue between European and Chinese sociologies; finally we will be focused on theoretical continuities and discontinuities between Chinese and European sociologies through the analysis of the process of individuation in Europe and in China. The concept of the individuated is not very highly developed in Chinese sociology, whereas it has assumed a central position in European sociology. On the other hand, various theories of the "guanxi" have been developed; some Chinese sociologists advance the 'we' is produced, on the one hand, by guanxi, which delineate the particular boundaries of the 'self' in the construction of the individual, and, on the other hand, by categorisations, identifications and social affiliations. Over the past 20 years or more, it has been interesting to observe that in European sociology, and particularly French sociology, the contemporary individual, whether he appears uncertain, reflexive or autonomous, lies at the heart of sociological thinking, whereas he is scarcely visible on the Chinese sociological scene. This phenomenon highlights the affirmation of the process of individuation as a process of civilisation – in Norbert Elias's sense of the term – and shows that, whereas in the past it was social structures that sustained the individual and the level of reflexivity was consistent with the social structure. We would consider discontinuous continuities and continuous discontinuities between Chinese and European sociologies.

Sociologies and Methodological Cosmopolitism

Methodological reflection in sociology is linked to the development of the Western society which saw its birth. If the process of pluralisation of contemporary societies questions even the idea of society as a narrative attatched to that of modernity, and in particular that of European modernity, European thinking has continued through methodological nationalism to see itself as universal mediator of the other narratives (Chinese, Indian, Arab, African, Brazilian and so on). Certain forms of scientific hegemony have marked the development of sociological thought. The most pressing task, however, is to produce methodological cosmopolitism in which continuities and discontinuities, connections and disjunctions are constructed between different places in the world and potentially capable of bringing to light the multiplication of "regimes of alterity", the different ways of being with Others. The Others became a major methodological and epistemological scientific issue. Here, a methodological cosmopolitism is based on a multisited ethnography of recognition, in which all Others are regarded and recognised with their experience, their competence, and his fluctuating, reversible and varied identities anchored in a diversity of locations and temporalities. Methodological cosmopolitism is a way to access to the multivocality and the polyphonies of the plurality of narratives. Here methodological cosmopolitism allows for a universal sociology, which means integrating different points of view, which European, Asian, American sociologies share together. We propose to create a transnational intermediate space of knowledge in sociology by favouring an harmonisation between different theoretical, epistemological and methodological traditions from Asia, Europe, Africa, North and South America and Arabic countries. Methodological cosmopolitism is related to a conceptual space based on the articulation between a critical sociology and a pragmatic sociology where structural processes, collective and individual action, interaction orders are thinking together in different places in the world and different temporalities.

While Moscow is a super diverse city with between 4-5 million of its population international labour migrants, the majority from Central Asia, and despite the state recognising their economic importance, levels of integration and tolerance are extremely low. This paper argues that increasing xenophobia and unclear legislation forces many migrants to live and operate within shifting states of exception, ensuring a precarious everyday which impacts greatly on their mobility. While often used to describe migrant camps this paper argues that the state of exception concept applies to Moscow as a whole as even documented migrants are prey to state officials and, increasingly, its citizens due to the uncertain everyday life that imprecise legislation creates. Thus migrants share informal knowledge about the safest places in the city and the routes around it which reduce their chances of interactions with the police. Furthermore, normality are forced into informality by their employers and landlords refusing to register their documents correctly, increasing their vulnerability and denying welfare access. Compounding this, while it is extremely unclear who can demand a migrant's documentation they are routinely stopped by the police and increasing. The paper addresses the public, with groups such as 'Moscow Shield' proclaiming themselves as the city's protectors. This ensures that migrants wish to spend as little time as possible in 'public' spaces to reduce the risk of confrontation, punishment and violence. For many their spatialities of Moscow are reduced to their work places and accommodation and are very few places where integration occurs. Through the work of Lefebvre and de Certeau the paper then addresses how migrants develop informal tactics to 'cope' with these everyday realities and carve out spaces of the city for themselves.

The Precarious Everyday of Moscow's Labour Migrants: Rising Xenophobia and the Migrant As a Political Subject of Disgust

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union Moscow has positioned itself as a global city (re)built on the profits of its energy boom and the efforts of, currently, 900,000 labour migrants, the majority from Central Asia. For too many migrants endure an extremely precarious everyday as they are forced to live in what the paper describes as a city wide state of exception, within which legal frameworks protecting migrants are ignored or misinterpreted to the benefit of the market. Many migrants who desire 'legality' are forced into 'illegality' by their employers and landlords refusing to register their documents correctly, increasing their vulnerability. Based on in-depth qualitative research this paper explores the human rights abuses that labour migrants experience, ranging from arbitrary fines by the police, a total disregard for their workplace safety to xenophobic attacks. The research demonstrates that migrants are simultaneously visible and invisible to the state, as for the latter the legal uncertainty denies them access to welfare and a voice within the city but they are visible for exploitation both in terms of their labour and the political capital gained from their presence. Migrants, the paper demonstrates, are constructed as 'illegal' regardless of their documented status and politicians, pondering to growing nationalist sentiments, castigate the migrant body (in all meanings of the word) as 'diseased' or 'criminal', to be seen as separate from the rest of the city. This feeds into xenophobic attitudes making migrants even more vulnerable with, for example, voluntary groups emerging to check their documents as they are seen as a danger or 'criminals'. Drawing upon the work of Lefebvre and de Certeau the paper concludes by exploring how migrants develop informal tactics to try and negate these problems to ensure their general well being.
equality, a notion useful in building sound personalities, ready to participate in a democratic state. In this paper I will present the analysis of “Lysistrata” through the mask/prosepio of the ancient Greek drama. The results were acquired after going through and studying elements from a variety of sources, such as masks form pottery, bas-reliefs, sculptures, frescoes, statuettes and texts. Aristophanes, who is considered to be the best ancient Greek comedy writer, was well aware of the social problems faced by the Athenian republic during and after the Pelo- ponnesian War and thus felt challenged to present these problems through his writings. One famous persona he made up was “Lysistrata”, an audacious, viv- id, powerfully played; “Lysistrata” is taught in philosophy schools and played in theatres around the world. The messages conveyed involve idea of the equality, peace, reconciliation, dialogue, human rights. The educational activities deriving from the ancient masks presented masks could take the form of articles, lectures, e- lectures, workshops, interactive programs, videos etc.

RC32-550.5
ROVENTA-FRUMUSANI, DANIELA* (Bucharest University, danifrumusani@yahoo.com)
Epistemological Standpoints and Steps in Social Sciences. Intersectionality in Gender Studies

Human and social sciences are the subject of a long lasting confrontation be- tween the ideal-type standpoint of the researcher’s neutrality and the inevitable subjectivity in everyday life situations, between positivism and subjectivism. As a result of these paradigmatic oppositions, we encounter a cleavage between sta- tistical quantitative methods applied to experimental data, “objective methods”, and qualitative methods applied in a contextually based research. Since 1980’s, in information and communications sciences but also in man- age ment and gender studies, we are talking about the reliability of qualitative methods, the role of experience, memory and standpoint. The objectivity is actu- ally non-achievable, so the subjectivity must be assumed, explored, transferred. Feminist studies (sociological first, then communicational, discursive, histori- cal) are designed to reveal the women’s perspectives, as the feminist approaches had been ignored over the centuries. The main operator for the methodologi- cal change was the women’s testimony through methods like life story, narrative analysis, and ethnography. It will be improper to talk about the exclusion of the quantitative from the feminist research, but of the intersectionality of problemat- ics and methods. What makes a quantitative or qualitative approach feminist is the focus on the topic of women and their issues. The feminist research prefers the individualization and not the generalization, the correction of the view from nowhere postulated by positivist research.

With this new orientation towards a “situated knowledge” (see D. Haraway), with the triangulation of methods and the intersectionality of sociological parameters, the traditional separation between the subject connaisseur and the object to be known is abolished and the group or community perspective can replace the neutral, individualizing perspective.

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RC14-244.2
ROVENTA-FRUMUSANI, DANIELA* (Bucharest University, danifrumusani@yahoo.com)
La Dimension De Genre Dans Les Organisations

La visée de cette intervention c’est de s’inscrire dans l’histoire des efforts entre- pris pour éradiquer l’arbitraire, l’injustice et la discrimination envers les femmes en utilisant l’arme de l’information. Pour faire avancer la cause de l’égalité, il faut d’abord prendre en compte le poids des inégalités, rendre visibles leurs causes et leurs effets, comprendre le degré de leur résistance et les implications de leur persistance. En dépit des modifications de jure (loi contre la discrimination de genre-2002 pour la Roumanie), de facto les changements arrivent plus lentement. L’inégalité de genre reste une question fondamentale de la société globale et par voie de conséquence de la Roumanie postcommuniste aussi.

Dans les sociétés contemporaines marquées par la désindustrialisation, la production et la reproduction, le marché et la famille sont moins séparés ; ils deviennent des espaces où le sexe, la race, la classe se confrontent afin de donner une signification et valeur nouvelle au travail. La crise (de la production, du tra- vail, de la famille etc.) entraîne des travaux temporaires, ce que des chercheurs féministes appellent du travail féminisé (moins payé, moins valorisé, etc.) c’est pourquoi on parle de féminisation de la pauvreté (accentuée par la crise).

Même si les femmes ont investi dans presque toutes les professions, la ségrégation sexuée du travail demeure une réalité qui se traduit notamment par la persistance de l’inégalité salariale et symbolique (ce que l’on va prouver par les

RC16-285.5
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Suffering and Aesthetic Identification in Cosmopolitan Cinema

Looking at specific film examples of cosmopolitan cinema, this paper is con- cerned with both theorizing and probing how different modalities of aesthetic identification with the suffering hero – sympathetic, cathartic and ironic – are con- sequential for the ways in which the viewer is capable (or not) of detaching herself from the immediacy of the emotions underlying her identification (e.g. compas- sion, sympathetic tears, tragic emotion, estrangement) and rise to moral judg-
ment and reflection about what is represented. It is through the fictional exercise of the imagination that audiences are invited to identify and empathize with the fate of individual characters and to consider the moral implications of their suffer- ing in their own lives.

Since fictional characters can become ‘real’, personalized and tangible as subjects experiencing pain, it is also because the suffering ‘other’ is perceived not as a distant object of pity but as a fully-fledged subject just like ‘us’. We will see that some modalities of aesthetic identification with suffering charac- ters have the potential to trigger cognitive linguistic deliberation – and, therefore, new cultural meanings of suffering - in a discursive ethical space where a range of interlocutors - audiences, filmmakers, creative personnel and critics – enter into conversation with each other about what constitutes human dignity and its violation. It is argued that cosmopolitan cinema challenges the idea that suffering is ‘unrepresentable’ by personalizing suffering and bringing its visual presence before us in ways that verbal representation cannot.

RC27-467.3
ROWE, DAVID* (University of Western Sydney, d.rowe@uws.edu.au)
Changing Society, Changing Sport? Social Diversity, Citizenship and the Sporting Nation

Sport is routinely evident as a key signifier of nation around the world. But in Australia the unusually elevated place of sport in ‘official’ and popular national culture means that questions surrounding sport, citizenship and national identity have an especially deep resonance. For example, sport is more prominent in the public information for Australia’s citizenship test, and more closely connected to its characterisation of national cultural identity, than in equivalent documenta- tion of comparable countries such as Canada and the United Kingdom. Key na- tional sports events are also protected for free television viewing by the world’s most rigorous ‘anti-siphoning’ regime in the name of safeguarding ‘events of national importance and cultural significance’ from less accessible subscription television platforms. Affinity with sport, and to the nation through sport, is likely to be less secure as global population mobility alters the demographic composi- tion of Australia’s citizenry. It is for this reason that its most dynamically diverse region, Greater Western Sydney (GWS), was selected as the primary research site for a current project addressing sport’s relationship to cultural citizenship in Aus- tralia. GWS has an estimated resident population approaching two million, with almost a third born overseas and of non-English speaking background, approxi- mately half of whom arrived in Australia during or after 2001. With almost forty per cent of residents speaking a language other than English at home, over a half aged below thirty five and approximately a fifth in low income households, GWS is a highly appropriate context for exploring the process of ‘nationing’ through Australia’s sporting system and its relationship to socio-cultural inequality and exclusion under conditions of advancing globalisation. The paper reports on this research-in-progress, and analyses the preliminary findings of its qualitative ex- ploration of the sport-nation-culture nexus.

JS-55.1
ROY CHOWDHURY, ARNAB* (National University of Singapore, arnab.roy2007@gmail.com)
"State-Formation From Below": Social Movement Of The Dam- Evictees' and 'Legal Transformation' Of The State In Maharashtra (India), 1960-1976

Dam-evictees' movements in Maharashtra have a long history. Peasants in Ma- harashtra fought the first struggle against dams in early 1920s, which opposed...
the Mulshi dam built by the Tatas. Significantly, this is the first known move-
ment organized by the dam-affected persons in India and throughout the world.
However, for various reasons, this movement failed. From 1960 onwards, the
dam-affected movements in Maharashtra are being led by a federally structured
organization named, Maharashtra Rayon Dharamgarva prakalpagni shethkari
pashad (MRDPSP; Maharashtra State Dam-affected and Project-affected Farm-
er’s Organization).
Many of the demands of MRDPSP, such as—equity in water distribution and
 civic amenities for the rehabilitated villages, have been largely fulfilled by the
state. Moreover, these movements of the peasants have considerably trans-
formed the structure of the state in Maharashtra. As a result of their mounting
resistance, Maharashtra government mooted the first rehabilitation law in India,
in the year 1976, which was further amended and replaced in the year 1986 and
1999. Though the movements of the dam displaced still continue to operate, in
this paper I argue that, found their intention/model for the initiative of mass
movement towards claim-making on the Maharashtra state resources, through recurring cy-
cles of conflicts and negotiations that ultimately caused the legal transformation.

In this paper I argue that, dam-affected movements in Maharashtra, were
largely successful in getting their ‘material’ demands fulfilled because of having a
long ‘historical legacy’ of movements against hydropower projects and main-
ly by their strategy of — a) raising purely local ‘ecological concerns’, in strategic
disjuncture from global environmental issues, b) increasingly rationalizing their
demands through legal ‘rights based approach’ and c) orienting their movement
towards claim-making on the Maharashtra state resources, through recurring cy-
cles of conflicts and negotiations that ultimately caused the legal transformation.

INTE-26.3
ROZANOVA, JULIA* (Yale University, julia.rozanova@yale.edu)
Many Shades of Grey: Past, Present, and Future of Age Relations in America

Population aging is considered one of the top three challenges of global de-
velopment by the United Nations. By 2025 one in every seven Americans, one in five
Japanese, and one in four Europeans will be over the age of 65. This presentation
reflects on the key sociological question: in the context of this historically unique
transition towards an aging society, how does age matter to deviance and to social
status? It describes how the 21st century cult of the youth is linked to the revolu-
tion in age relations circa 1776. It points out recent changes in family structure,
migration patterns, and welfare regimes that underline inter- and intra-genera-
tional conflicts in fragile urban communities. Drawing on my ongoing ethnographic
and mixed methods research, it shows when age relations may become a matter
of life and death. First, it brings up the media case of “disposable lives” of nursing
home residents (the majority of whom were Black and poor) who died in the after-
math of hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Second, it discusses how American veterans’
ideas of “successful aging” tell the story of the Old and the New ageism, or age-
based discrimination, that exacerbates race, class, and gender divides in America.

RC37-637.2
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“to be Controversial” - a Social View on the Russian Art Piece at the
Venice Biennale in 2013 (“Russia: Never overturn”)

The author analyzes the art piece, which was established on the basis of na-
tional competition concept art with the focus of Russian national idea. The ro-
ly-poly, a 5-meter-high dynamic sculpture, featuring a wooden logo crown with
a double-headed eagle, which rises back up when pushed over, is showcased at
the biennial contemporary art fair in Venice.

Visual analysis of the subject contains a political representation: the conjunc-
tion of the images of majestic orb and traditional doll, the roly-poly, creates the
effect of dynamics, together with the provocative slogan “Try overturn” as an
invitation for a barren challenge to the aggressive counter-play with the audience.
The subject of textual analysis represents 458 art concepts involved in the
digital competition, they demonstrate significant meaningful references for the un-
derstanding of the national idea in Russia. Several steps of coding in the qualita-
tive tradition of grounded theory summarizes a thick description of the different
thematic fields. As a result, the top ten most important components of the nation-
al idea in order of importance are: state symbols, family and children, Christian
symbols, animalistic imagery, anthropopocentric imagery, moral and humanitarian
values, liberal values (2.4 % of the total number of ideas), environmental values,
the idea of revival and patriotism. Interpretation of the narrative (N130) core fo-
cuses on the change, transformation, physical effort, glorious death, salvation and
hope.

In general, the analysis of this art piece reflects an important condition for the
modern media presentations - the idea of conflict, the collision of ideological
spaces. The author analyzes the complex understanding of national idea as “a thought
that gives us the strength to improve life” is visually aggressive, and substantively
- rather archaic.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
volucra autoridades civiles y agrarias, así como pueblos Ixkoy y Zapoteca. En este caso, la implantación de la nueva tecnología se da en un escenario contradictorio surgido por problemas entre núcleos agrarios y entre grupos étnicos que desde hace ya muchos años mantienen una relación tensa de dominio y representación. Mediante la discusión de este caso, el trabajo desarrolla la idea de que los proyectos de innovación han reactivado viejos enfrentamientos y promueven un real- 

amiento de los actores, así como permiten la reconstrucción de demandas de autogestión y autonomía local que, bajo la política y el discurso del agrarismo nacional, habían sido eficazmente acallados. Nociones tales como zonas de refugio, colonialización y segregación, son variables cruciales que permiten comprender la complejidad de un proceso que difícilmente se agota en, aunque no excluya, ideas sobre resistencia, despojo y desposesión que son hoy las her-

ramientas conceptuales centrales con las que se abordan los conflictos étnicos y socio ambientales en el sur global.

JS-30.3

RUDRAPPA, SHARMILA* (University of Texas at Austin, rudrappa@Austin.utexas.edu)

Markets in Life Itself: Transnational Surrogacy in India As Intimate Labor

Are the babies born through commercial surrogacy commodities or are they gifts? Based on interviews with seventy surrogate mothers and thirty-one egg do-

ners who live in Bangalore, India, and twenty families who reside in various parts of the U.S. and Australia and have engaged in surrogacy in Anand, Delhi, and Mum-

bai, I pose three interrelated questions:

1. How do surrogate mothers make of the commodification of their pregnancies? Is pregnancy a part of a gift relationship, or is it a market relationship for which they receive wages?

2. If the newborn baby is a gift to the commissioning family residing in In-

dia or elsewhere, then what is the ongoing relationship between surro-

gate mother as gift-giver and commissioning parents as gift-receivers?

3. Conversely, if pregnancy is wage labor, then how does one make sense of the baby as commodity, a product of market pregnancy?

Beginning with Tittmuss's seminal The Gift Relationship, where he endorses the virtues of blood donation in the U.K. versus the demerits of blood distribution as a commodity in the U.S., the social circulation of bodily fluids, tissues and organs is well examined (Rabinow, 1999; Schepers-Hughes and Wacquant, 2003; Waldby and Mitchell, 2006). Reaching back to a much larger treatise on the gift (Mauss, 1923; Levi-Strauss, 1969; Rubin, 1975; Bourdieu, 1977; Appadurai, 1986; Strath-

er, 1988), and mother as gift-giver and commissioning parents as gift-receivers?

 meticulously.

Individuals under different social and cultural contexts may have various transi-

tions experiences are socially constructed. Qualitative in-depth interview is used to collect information as rich as possible from the life stories of the participants .

RC02-65.2

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Social Innovations for Sustainable Consumption – a Typology for Their Political Promotion and Further Development

The current political debate in Europe ascribes importance to social innova-


tions in regard to the transformation toward a sustainable society. Social inno-

vation refers to utterly diverse phenomenon like citizen's communities, cooper-

atives, transition towns and intercultural gardens, new forms of participation as well as user- and consumer-driven innovations. In regard to consumption there is the hope that carbon-intensive and non-sustainable patterns will be transformed towards more sustainable practices. However it is often not clear how to under-


stand the term social innovation – most definition-estems fall short because they are not different from usual economic definitions or rely on an obsolete idea of technique trying to mark a difference between social and technical innovation. Before looking at sustainable consumption one has to answer questions about the meaning of social innovations, which are the criteria for the observation and analysis of diverse innovative consumption phenomenons. These questions are currently investigated by the project “Sustainable con-

sumption by social innovation. Concepts and practice” funded by the German Federal Ministry of Environment and the Federal Environment Agency. Hereby 50 cases of social innovations within several consumption fields are closely in-

vestigated. This paper presents considerations on the understanding of social innovation as the base for a typology of social innovations for sustainable consumption, which will be introduced. Social innovations are understood as novel social prac-

tices which differ from former routines, constitute solutions for social problems, and entail far reaching structural changes in society. Beside these structural ef-

fects of social innovations one has to consider the dynamic of change processes to make up criteria. An essential result of the analysis is the identification of five types of social innovations (do-it-together, strategic consumption, community based consumption, do-it-yourself, new offers for consumption), which are the basis for political intended promotion strategies and strategies for further devel-

opment of the change agents.

RC28-489.6

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Coping with Discrimination, from Subjective Experience to Social Consequences of Discriminations

To what extent studying discrimination from the subjective experience of dis-

criminated persons throws new light on the sociology of discrimination? Whereas most of the studies aim to measuring discriminations (usually with quantitative methods) or aim to evaluating policies implemented to reduce them, the point of view of those who are discriminated or susceptible to be discriminated is less often analyzed. This last perspective is at the core of the research this commu-

nication is based on. Our research has been led in France using 4 sociological interventions and 220 interviews with persons concerned by discriminations due to their origin, their culture, their sexuality or their sex. (Dubet F., Cousin O., Macé E. et Rui S., 2012, Pourquoi Moi ? L’expérience des discriminations, Paris, Seuil.)

Our study emphasizes the gap between the subjective experience and the ob-

jective situations people go through. The experience of discrimination is therefore determined by structural and individual factors, by institutional, economic and social contexts. Disting to the former case, do surrogates as well as personal resources and strategies. We will focus on the way people cope with the discriminations, the way they avoid, resist, ab-

icate or adapt, the way their strategies are successful or entail perverse side effects, in order to understand the effects on individuals as well as the collective consequences of discriminations. Ambivalent and uncertain, the experience of discrimination is all the less adjusted to its definition as a public problem since the links between discrimination and domination, discrimination and stigmatization, discrimination and inequalities are not obvious.

Regarding theoretical and methodological issue, we will insist on the relevance of sociological intervention (Touraine, 1978 ; Cousin & Rui , 2010) for the study of the discrimination’s effects at the same time on individuals and on society.

RC34-589.3

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Exploring the Less-Educated and Lower-Income Migrant Young People’s Experience of Transition to Adulthood – a Qualitative Research in Shenzhen, China

In recent decades, many researchers have found that young people's transition to adulthood is greatly prolonged in terms of finishing education, entering job market, getting married and having children. Accordingly, they suggest that contemporary young people's transition trajectories have become radically different from those of their previous generations. Among researchers on youth transition, Jefferey Arnett even contends to regard this prolonged transition to adulthood as a separate and normative life stage – emerging adulthood - between adolescence and young adulthood. However, other researchers criticize that the prolonged transition is not a universal phenomenon for all the young people. They believe that those who are socially disadvantaged and excluded incline to enter adult-

hood at an earlier age. On the contrary, local researchers in China find that it is just the increasing life pressure that forces the young, especially those who lack of social resources, delaying their transition to adulthood. The contradictions among existing studies indicate that transition to adulthood does not obey a normative rule, but other words, individual transition to adulthood is socially constructed. Individuals under different social and cultural contexts may have various transi-

tion experiences. This study seeks to explore the transitional experiences of the less-educated and lower-income migrant young people (with age from 18 to 33) in Shenzhen, a city in China’s southest coast as well as how their tran-

sition experiences are socially constructed. Qualitative in-depth interview is used to collect information as rich as possible from the life stories of the participants. Grounded theory is used to analyze the data and develop new understanding of transition to adulthood. Implications of the findings for social welfare services and policies targeting disadvantaged young people are discussed.

ADH-991.4

RUIZ RIVERA, NAXHELLI* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, naxhelli.ruiz@gmail.com)
The Influence of Political Inequality in Vulnerability to Natural Hazards: An Analysis of Selected Mexican Municipalities

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
RC14-253.2
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CACERES ZAPATERO, DOLORES (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)
BRANDLE SEÑAN, GASPAR (Universidad de Murcia)
ARMAS, SARA (Universidad Complutense Madrid)
Participación Social Ciudadana. Reflexiones Desde El Pensamiento Comunitarista De Amitai Etzioni

La participación ciudadana, desde la aparición de las Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación (TIC), ha experimentado una radical transformación. Las teorías clásicas sobre participación social y creación y desarrollo de comunidades, se encuentran con el reto de adaptarse y contrastarse con los nuevos fenómenos de desarrollo tecnológico. Internet y las herramientas 2.0 tienen en común la participación colectiva mediante procesos de colaboración e intercambio con otros usuarios. El cambio de mentalidad que supone esta nueva forma de comprender y utilizar Internet desarrolla interacciones peculiares. Los individuos establecen relaciones, los roles y las redes personales se convierten en lo más importante, creando comunidades antes inesperadas.

Esta comunicación se centra en el estudio del pensamiento de Amitai Etzioni, uno de los principales investigadores sociales sobre la creación y desarrollo de comunidades, y pone en relación su pensamiento clásico sobre participación con sus aportaciones recientes a la luz de las nuevas posibilidades de participación ciudadana.

RC47-772.2
RUNCIMAN, CARIN* (University of Johannesburg, crunciman@uj.ac.za)
Cycles of Contention Post-Apartheid: A Challenge to Current Theory

Since 2004 South Africa has been undergoing a wave of protests predominately led by the unemployed within South Africa’s impoverished townships and informal settlements. This protest wave reached a peak in 2012 where it has been estimated that there was an average of three protests a day (IRIS, 2012). Furthermore, there has been a discernible rise in industrial unrest with an increasing number of wildcat strikes occurring as workers choose to take their demands outside organised trade unions and collective bargaining processes. The intensity of this movement and the hostility of the State to it was tragically highlighted by the events at Marikana in 2012. This upsurge in contentious politics falls within a wider global cycle of contention. This paper uses the South African experience in order to challenge Tarrow’s theory of cycles of contention in order to advance social movement theory from a Southern perspective. It will be argued that Tarrow’s framework, and social movement theory more generally, pays insufficient attention to the specificities of capitalist development. This paper seeks to expand social movement theory and the analysis of popular protest through an examination of the specificities of capitalist neoliberal development and how this has shaped the working classes post-apartheid. The paper will demonstrate how a greater emphasis on the role of capitalism within social movement theory has much to contribute not only to the understanding of protest and social movements in South Africa but also for the analysis of the global cycles of contention.

RC21-362.5
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Independent Cultural Centres As Amenities in Urban Regeneration

This paper reports results of a research project on 15 independent cultural centres around Europe. These specific sites, promoting culture and arts and related industries, have often acted as “urban pioneers” in their neighbourhoods, converting spaces considered “difficult” in size or because they are listed properties. The centres involve combination of different creative actors and action. They are professionally managed, and agree that visionary leadership is essential to succeed. They are usually organised as independent associations, but require acceptance and partnering of cities, often as owners of the properties. However, not all of them are dependent on subsidies, even in the form of land rent, but illustrate other examples how to organise such activity.

The paper discusses the role of independent cultural centres in urban regeneration. The current literature acknowledges both the supportive role of such activities in place-making and providing spaces that the market otherwise does not, but also highlights the paradox that if a development becomes commercially successful, rising rents may lead to their displacement, which eventually also lessens the character of the whole area. This study argues that instead of transitional activity in a particular property, planners should consider independent cultural centres as new kind of civic activity supporting heterogeneity and mix in changing urban areas. This use of vacant spaces should be conceptualised as amenity—non-profitable venue that has broader significance for area's atmosphere and liveability.

RC24-420.2
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It’s Climate Change, Stupid! The Role of Think Tanks in Maintaining a Knowledge Divide in Climate Politics. Evidence from Germany, the United States, Japan, and South Korea

‘Global environmental inequalities’ are often used synonymously for the asymmetric tragedy of the commons problem posed by anthropogenic climate change: polluters (mostly countries in the developed world) are less affected and more capable to deal with the consequences of global climate change than the less developed countries in the global south. An important aspect of this problem is the rejection of national responsibilities or the outright denial of climate change by important emitting countries.

The consequences of environmental degradation and climate change can be felt directly at the local level. In contrast, public awareness as well as an understanding of the complex interplay of local and global aspects by national electorates is highly dependent on the production and distribution of scientific knowledge. While the production of relevant knowledge is institutionalised at the international level (e.g. IPCC), national level knowledge production and modes for distributing it to political elites and the wider public differ considerably. To examine the impact of diverse patterns of knowledge production and distribution on ‘climate scepticism’, I will focus on the influence of environmental Think Tanks. Think Tanks are said to provide applied research and impartial advice as well as political advocacy in ‘scientific disguise’. It’s therefore important to analyse their network ties to government authorities and among each other in order to estimate whether they are part of an epistemic community or forming advocacy coalitions instead. Linking the findings for selected countries (Germany, the United States, Japan, and South Korea) with the theoretical framework of differing ‘knowledge regimes’ helps estimating the consequences of an unequal access to knowledge at the international level (e.g. IPCC), national level knowledge production and modes for distributing it to political elites and the wider public.

RC06-122.15
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Fathers, Welfare and Gender

This paper examines macro-level social policy influences on national variations in men’s roles as fathers across different ‘worlds of welfare’. It begins by identifying a paradox. On the one hand, the paper illustrates that the mid-1970s represented a historical turning point in social policy responses to the changing nature of fatherhood. On the other hand, national variations in the social politics of fatherhood have been largely overlooked by comparative welfare state analysis, with the notable exception of Hobson et al (2002), who proposed a typology of ‘policy regimes and fatherhood regimes’. The paper addresses this paradox by locating fatherhood at a meta-level of European Union (EU) intergovernmental deliberations and looking at how Orloff (2010) identified the idea of a continuum of ‘two worlds’ of father regimes, typified at one end by the gender-egalitarian ‘father friendly’ regime in Sweden and at the other end by the targeted regime in the USA, which impacts most forcefully on a residuum of non-maintenance paying fathers. The paper concludes by discussing whether and how welfare states served to erode the patriarchal power of fathers during what Therborn (2004) identified as the long process of ‘de-patriarchalisation’, and by considering to what extent we are witnessing a feminist backlash in new discourses of re-patriarchalisation.

Word count 255

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Consuming Cuteness: The Visual Code Of Youth In Kawaii (cute) Fashion Subcultures

The kawaii (cute) fashion subcultural scene of Harajuku, Tokyo, presents a complex visual sphere in which youth produce and circulate images through the consumption and design of clothing products. This paper examines the power that the image can have in bringing together young designers and consumers. Using visual data from Harajuku and qualitative interviews with key cultural producers, it unpacks the idea that aesthetics in fashion subcultures can be used to signify wider thematic concerns. This paper aims to revive the use of semiotics in the study of fashion subcultures, working under the Birmingham Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies’ premise that there is resistance within fashion subcultures which is symbolic and counter hegemonic. It also integrates a discussion of cultural industries to map out how these images and their related mythologies are produced and circulated in the subculture. It combines the literature from these three fields to examine the ways in which kawaii fashion subcultures engage with residual and emergent social cultural forms, particularly pop culture. Youth in kawaii fashion subcultures claim images of childhood, and arrange them into a system of signs mediated through fashion styles as a form of symbolic resistance to hegemonic norms of Japanese adulthood. The clothing of kawaii fashion subcultures allows for self-transformation, as prints, motifs and textiles are used to signify individual identities and collective dreams centered around cuteness and passive doll-like archetypes. The streets of Harajuku become a public theatre in which participants act out these identities, utilizing a complex code of cuteness to communicate ‘authenticity’ to other subculturalists. Over the past decade, the subculture has been commercialized, and new codes are mediated through specialist magazines and shop fronts. This raises further questions around the extent to which subcultural resistance is formulated around active image making or consumption.

Bologna Process in Russia: Common Rules or Inequality Chance?

Russia joined the Bologna process in 2003. It has become a full partner of the European system of education, but it has not happened. Europe joined the Bologna process through the objective processes taking place in contemporary European society (the emergence of transnational production and scientific associations, the formation of a single labor market, migration etc). For the Russian education system the accession to the Bologna process is an artificial process. From seven major provisions of the Bologna Declaration, Russia realized only one. A two-tier system of education has established: Bachelor's and master's programs.

The research focuses on the problems of convertibility of the Russian master’s degrees with European diplomas. The major research objective was to examine the quality of higher education and the possibility of convertibility of Russian higher education diplomas. The research methodology combines qualitative and quantitative methods (depth interviews with experts and questionnaire).

Findings and discussion. Transition to the new system of higher education does not guarantee the majority of domestic graduates of universities the same equal opportunities for employment that graduates of European universities have. It was selected several federal universities that were competitive in the global job market before Russia’s accession to the Bologna process. However, the universities that access to the Bologna process. It means the reason for the low level of training of graduates. The domestic industry is a major consumer of the graduates and it lags behind the European standards. That’s why there is no sense of raising the bar of education. In addition, the provincial universities have a large number of extra students who are poorly trained. It leads to the gap in the level of training of graduates of European and national universities and it reduces the chances of successful employment for graduates of Russian universities.

Local Dynamics on Women’s Economic Empowerment in Global Context

Local Dynamics on Women’s Economic Empowerment

In A Global Context

Submitted by: Dr. Ida Ruwaida

This paper focuses on the dynamics of women’s economic participation at local level in decentralization era. Based on Indonesia’s case, it has been reflected that local policies as well as programs on economic empowerment have not perceived women’s participation as their basic right. The policies or programs do not focus on stimulating women’s critical consciousness and their capacities to articulate their interests invidually as well as collectively. It’s indicated that women’s roles as economic actors are being positioned as instrumental roles, not substantive/transformative ones. The main root of this issue refers to the weakness of local government commitment and capacity which can not be separated with the national agendas on economic development. And the agendas might be based on economic assumptions (blinders) that tends to disadvantage women’s conditions as well as positions. It’s been reflected from several regions in Indonesia.

Referring to Chaferz (1988), empowerment as structural transformation efforts – which only possible if local (also national) economy policy responsive to women’s economic right. In term of relation between state and women, the other crucial issue is to enhance or to empower women’s commitment as well as their capacities as a collective/interest group. This paper also raises women’s strategies for organizing and enhancing their economic roles at local level.

Key words:
Women’s economic participation, local economic empowerment, institutional or structural transformation, women’s collective action.

Population and Forest Land Use Cover Transition: The Case of Brgy.Puting Lupa, Mt. Makiling Forest Reserve, Laguna, Philippines

Theoretical propositions about the adverse impacts of population growth to the natural system have found grounding in many empirical-based literature since the environmental discourse became global. Neo-Malthusians predict ecological destruction when there is unregulated population growth coupled with advancement in technology and increase in per capita affluence in a society. When industrialization in Calamba legitimized by local and national policies materialized, the Makiling Forest Reserve (MFR) became vulnerable to on-site and off-site environmental pressures. In 1990, the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) was vested exclusive jurisdiction, control, and administration over MFR and in the following years, adopted a ‘participatory’ approach to management. Chronologically following the implementation of these policies is the abandonment of agricultural cultivation by state-owned forest workers and community residents near the MFR buffer zone in Barangay Putting Lupa. Results of this study show that forest land use transition occurred in MFR-Calamba characterized by first, deforestation and forest land conversion to agriculture, then to gradual forest recovery. Spatial analysis of the 1993-2002 Calamba land cover shows that forest conversion increased by 18%, agricultural land use decreased by 9%, while built-up areas expanded by as much as 79%. Albeit forest land regenerated through time, land cover changed from forest species to agroforestry specifically in Barangay Putting Lupa. While industrialization is associated with increase in population and eventual environmental degradation, this study suggests that there are other socioeconomic elements that interact compatibly with each other to arrive at a different scenario of forest regeneration. Severingly contradicting but synchronous commitments of policies of the university and of Calamba among other socioeconomic factors have a synergistic effect that amounts to the improved forest land use cover in the MFR buffer zone in Barangay Putting Lupa despite increase in population and pressures of industrialization.

Labor and Populist Politics in Ukraine

This paper looks at the labor movement in Ukraine by considering two types of workers’ power (as defined by Wright): structural, resulting from their position within the economic system; and associational, contingent on the ability to form collective organizations – unions, parties, workers’ councils or community organizations. Silver’s observation that the role of workers’ associational power is growing in the 2000s century and that therefore perspectives of the labor movement are conditioned on the broader political context, requires us to extend the definition of associational power also the alliances between labor and political movements. This paper discusses consequences of alliances between Ukrainian workers and various political projects since the break-up of the USSR, focusing...
in particular on the growing support for populist demands of nationalization of key industries and natural resources, voiced in particular by a right-wing populist party “Svoboda” as well as by the Communist party. The paper questions long-term perspectives for the labor movement if populist politics take on a right-wing flavor, and a left-wing populist alternative is lacking. Furthermore, it discusses the role that left- and engaged social scientists can play in evaluating labor movements alliances with various political projects and in strengthening workers’ associational power.

RC11-199.2

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Ageing, Ageism and Discrimination

In Western society our populations are ageing, and even developing nations are showing increases in elderly populations. This is due to declining fertility, advances in medical science leading to greater longevity, immigration rates not keeping up with ageing, and also the Baby Boomer generation began to turn 65 in 2011. Older age is an inevitable part of life but some people use stereotypes of older people to discriminate against them due to their biological age. People hold views about ageing people which are not consistent with their views about other people and this forms the basis of prejudice, discrimination and ageism. While respect for elderly people has been a prominent part of Asian cultures which upheld Confucian principles, respect for the elderly has not been given such a prominent place in the history of Western society or its discourse. Issues around egregious abuse, such as violence and financial abuse have been commanding the attention of most social science researchers studying the maltreatment of older persons since the late 1970s. The more subtle, everyday experiences of disrespect, which arguably is a precursor to more notorious forms of abusive and violent behaviour; or respect which, arguably, can prevent such abuse from occurring, are less researched. Therefore, respect for elders is defined and disrespect versus respect, ageism, personhood and the quality of life of elderly people are all discussed.

Society categorises older people into socially constructed age groups. It is important to recognise that while age has a biological meaning, income, work and retirement construct groups and meanings about age that may reflect negatively on older people and, therefore, lead to experiences of disrespect amongst our older population.

RC15-270.2

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The Doctor-Patient Relationship and Type 2 Diabetes: What Can We Learn from a Cross-National Comparison of Three Qualitative Datasets?

Background: Evidence suggests that higher levels of patient involvement results in better care. Patient involvement can be higher in long term conditions, such as type 2 diabetes, where self-management is important. But we need to better understand what happens in the shared decision process and which factors contribute to the inherent inequalities. In this paper, we explore models of doctor-patient relationship in three qualitative datasets from Germany, Spain and the UK. The data were originally collected to explore the experiences of patients with type 2 diabetes. Lay summaries are published at www.krankheitserfahrungen.de, http://www.dipex.es, www.healthtalkonline.org.

Methods: A secondary analysis of the datasets using a two strand approach. First, a thematic analysis of the individual datasets to identify models of doctor patient relationships, and examine what factors may contribute to these models. Second, a comparison of these findings to identify similarities or differences across the datasets in order to enhance our understanding of shared decision making.

Results: Early analysis suggests the importance of a trust within the doctor-patient-relationship and an enduring paternalistic model in the management of diabetes. While UK patients may suggest some partnership working in the way they articulate their self-management, in practice, they do what the doctor tells them. In contrast, German participants emphasize a desire to preserve a certain level of autonomy. This was most obvious with eating and weight management, where participants reported enjoying pleasures that their GPs regarded as unhealthy. Several Spanish interviewees experienced some lack of control from their professionals and felt their treatment was routine rather than an individually tailored process.

Conclusions: While management recommendations of diabetes are largely standardized, patient experience and expectations may differ according to cultural and national peculiarities. Interestingly, a paternalistic model is not necessarily experienced as a contrast to self-management.

RC22-393.4

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Postsekularizm of Modern Society: Russian Option

We observe a social request for religion and religious values comeback in the present time. This can be observed by the example of protests actions in defense of traditional family in France, protests actions in defense of keeping crucifixes in Italian schools, the Christmas tree as a Christian symbol of Christmas in the Benelux countries, etc. etc.

The Russian society lost faith in the communist ideas at the turn of the 80’s and 90’s and later liberal ideas - which were approved during the epoch of liberal democratic reform of 90s - had become nothing for the vast majority of people. This happened due to the fact that neither one nor the other idea contained the core of cultural and spiritual traditions of Russian society.

At what point and why the ‘Orthodox believer’ in Russia becomes the dominant force of transition of social change? At the time of the Soviet Union collapse, the destruction of Soviet type societies institutional structure, during the state of anomie. At this point, the fabric of social relations becomes loose, able to sense even a small impact as triggers for deep and large-scale social change. At this point, the ‘Orthodox believer’ is gradually becoming a carrier of dominant Orthodox ideology and ceases to be a 'stranger'.

During the 90’s and early 2000’s the number of carriers Orthodox identity and Orthodox believers, including churched Orthodox believers increased several times. ‘Generation in the way’ are those who have experienced religion and found a new identity for themselves after 1991.

‘Generation in the way’ is a notion which more or less accurately captures a new social set, which is characterized by varying degrees of perception by this Orthodox identity: from the identity of the Orthodox by self-identification to deeply churched orthodox believer.

RC31-536.5

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Chinese Migrants in the Russian Labor Market Competitors or the Driving Force of Economic Development?

This presentation shows trends in labor migration from China to the Russian Federation for the period 2000-2010, including the regions and industries of employment of Chinese migrant workers. Described economic “niches” that are Chinese migrant workers in the Russian labor market. Chinese migrants adapted to the Russian labor market quite well. Mostly of them working in Chinese company. Social and economic component of their integration can be considered particularly successful - they have jobs, relatively high level of income for labor migrants in Russia. Chinese are known as great farmers, who know perfectly well the characteristics of agro-climatic conditions, they are much more efficient, professional, and disciplined workers than Russians. The examples of ethnic Chinese business in Russia, including those identified a strong correlation between invest- ment and labor migration from Chinese in Russia. Currently Chinese investors in Russia are represented by investments made by large Chinese state-owned companies which purposefully invest their funds in basic projects related to development of transportation system, communications, and exploration of mineral resources in Russia. This type of investments goes through official channels, legally, based on official contracts. The second type of Chinese investments includes private investments in development of business with quick pay off - trade, food service, restaurant and tourist business. In this part of investments Chinese private business is oriented at semi-legal and illegal methods of penetration in the Russian market. The presentation also discusses the features of labor migration and trade between China and Russia in the border regions of the Far East. It also describes features of the regulation of labor migration between Russia and China.

RC31-533.5

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Integration of Vietnamese Migrants in the Countries of Eastern Europe and Russia: A Comparative Study

Questions of migration and integration of the Vietnamese migrants into social and economic processes of Russia, Ukraine and countries of Eastern Europe will be considered in presentation. Results of research revealed significant differenc-
es in the number of Vietnamese in comparison with official statistic data. So in Russia according to 2002 census number of Vietnamese made 26 thousand people, however, study results suggested 100-150 thousand people. Part of Vietnamese is “veiled” by integration process.

Based on the methodology developed by the authors, assessment of extent of integration of the Vietnamese migrants in host countries was given. The technique is based on allocation of integration components of Vietnamese in host countries, namely civil, economic, ecological, social and psychological, religious, cultural integration. Research was conducted in Russia, Ukraine, in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland by interviewing scientists, representatives of government, business, they were offered to put points from 1 to 10 to each component.

Results showed that integration proceed differently. Vietnamese are most integrated in the Czech Republic and Hungary. According to experts, total score made 50 points out of 60 possible. State policy in the Czech Republic and Hungary was directed to the need to integration of Vietnamese in society through development of integration programs. In Hungary and the Czech Republic much of the Vietnamese citizens received citizenship in host countries, they became citizens. The success of economic integration is associated with high entrepreneurial activity, professional qualifications and access to the labor market of Vietnamese. Much less successful is integration of Vietnamese in Russia and Ukraine, civic, environmental, and socio-psychological component integration is low there. Evaluation of Russia is 40 points, Ukraine is 34 points.

Over the past few years, neither Russia nor Ukraine has developed mechanisms for integration of Vietnamese. Bureaucracy, absence of standard and legal base strongly complicated integration process.

RC04-78.13
RYKIEL, ZBIGNIEW* (Rzeszów University, gniew@poczta.onet.eu)
Higher Education and the Labour Market: A Polish Perspective

The structural conditionality of normal sciences, including state ideologies and financial support, is essential for the structure of higher education. The system's transformation in Poland, based on the neo-liberal ideology, involved the dependent development model not only to the economy but also to science, with its dramatic decrease of expenditures. This reinforced a negative selection of the scientific cadres, who, by the inter-generation transmission of values and norms, were unable to adopt the traditional scientific ethos. The official ideology tends to transform the structure of academia in the market-oriented corporate management model. As a result, private institutions of higher education were established, based on the ideology of 'practical' knowledge, which changed education in a commodity and the education process in a vocational training. The overproduction of formally well educated young people, hardly able to abstract thinking, resulted in a high unemployement of the youth. The government's remedy is to apply this model of education/training to public universities, which are expected to teach for the needs of the current market, notwithstanding the fact that it would be contrasted to bi-, poly-, and ambivalence. New nation creation process would be contrasted to territorial identities. National minorities would be contrasted to the non-existent Asian identity. Ethnic identity would be contrasted to the non-existent Asian identity. Ethnic identities would be contrasted to territorial identities. National minorities would be contrasted to ethnic minorities and the formalism of the differentiation would be indicated. The 'national' scale of nationalisms would be questioned by indicating the regional scale of some nationalisms. The strict relation between border communities and current borders would be questioned. National, ethnic, and regional univalence would be contrasted to bi-, poly-, and ambivalence. New nation creation processes in established national contexts would be discussed in terms of the strategy of the transformation of regional in national identities.

JS-82.2
RYSAEV, ILSHAT* (Academy Public Adm & Management, rish.ru5@inbox.ru)
Management of Russian Organizations in Terms of Moving to Neoclassical Organization- Management Paradigm

In the article there were considered features of the classical and neoclassical organization-management paradigm. The analysis of the up-to-date Russia's organizations management state was performed due to criteria of two management paradigms. There were revealed basic features of the management transformation model of Russian organizations from classical to neoclassical management paradigm. There was performed the analysis of functional directions of Russian organization management based on essential features of the above mentioned transformation model. Special attention is focused both on the organizational democracy development and participating methods of taking management decision in Russian organizations. The author of the article revealed main barriers and obstacles on the way of the organizational democracy development and in present during management, organization of the basis of managers' and employees' sociopolitical polls as well as considering his own consulting practice for many years.

RC04-79.20
RYSAKOVA, POLINA* (Saint-Petersburg State University, vost5@yandex.ru)
Global Citizenship – New Pedagogical Aim or Market Strategy?

The development of education in the globalization context poses a lot of questions, being quite a challenge for scholars. The analysis of such new trends as integration processes in education, the growth of educational migration, the involvement of international organizations and NGOs, and the education policy of national states leads to referring to the seemingly established concepts of particular features of education.

The urgency to implement educational reforms is stressed by various international organizations. One of the promulgated aims of these new educational projects is bringing up global citizens.

In recent years the concept of "global citizenship" came into a broad use in European and American educational and public discourses. However, its meaning remains blurred, and its content is interpreted very broadly.

Analysis of the global education concept takes into account current sociopolitical and educational science discourses on the concepts of citizenship, nation and state. Previous understanding of citizenship as membership in nation-state gives way to a new variety of interpretations, which are based on the concept of universal deterritorised human rights.

The concept of education for global citizenship captures in what way this new understanding of citizenship and identity is interpreted in pedagogical discourse. Global citizenship is treated as a social engagement with the voluntary obligations undertaken, and priority is given to civil rights of the individual. It still stays unclear in what way state educational systems as the key element in nation-state building process should foster global identity formation.

Besides for many educational institutions and so called international students the engagement in "global citizen" educational programs is only a pragmatic tool to improve economic chances in the global educational and job markets.

JS-75.4
RYUO, TAKAYOSHI* (Yokosuka Nursing School, tak.ryuo@gmail.com)
Against the State-Centered Model of Social Policy: The Moment of Schaffle in the Sociology of Durkheim

Emile Durkheim, one of the founders of sociology, started his academic career in an interdisciplinary struggle. He refuted Spencer's self-interest based concept of society in the Division of Labour in Society, and rejected psychological approach for social studies in the Rules of the Sociological Method. But in order to acquire the institutional independence of sociology from neighbouring intellectual fields, he had to fight in another battlefront other than against economics and psychology, that is against the state-centred model of social policy.

In order to reinterpret the sociology of Durkheim in a broader interdisciplinary context, focusing on the moment of Schaffle is a helpful clue. Albert Schaffle was a German Staatswissenschaftler, economist, forerunner of sociology, and staunch opponent of authoritarianism. Durkheim reviewed the main work of Schaffle, the Construction and Life of the Social Body in his earliest academic article, and endorsed Schaffle's attack against state-directed socialism thereafter as in the Suicide and the preface to the second edition of the Division. The protest against the hypertrophic tendency of state bureaucracy is not a mere manifestation of political adherence of Durkheim, but a careful strategy to define sociology as a distinctive science in the light of historical and intellectual circumstances of the epoch.

That was the time Durkheim was contending for sociology when French government embarked on implementing modern social policies. By contrast to free market policy favoured in the 1880s, the turn of the century France welcomed state-led intervention measures originated from Imperial Germany under Bismarck. The concern of Durkheim over the state-centered model of social policy and his alarm for the peril of individual liberty under the authoritarian regime is a theoretical response to the ongoing transformation of the state and society and to the state-oriented social thought at the time in France.

RC13-233.1
RÄSÄNEN, PEKKA* (University of Turku, pekka.rasanen@utu.fi)
Changing Patterns of Spending on Leisure? Case of Finland, 1998-2012
In the 2000s, the landscapes of leisure consumption have changed dramatically in the Western societies. Many traditional industries such as tourism, sports, and cultural activities continue to flourish. In addition, the new information and communication technologies (ICTs) have become widely adopted in everyday life. Access to ICTs is often considered as essential while at work, home, and even when spending free-time outdoors. As the alternatives for productive leisure activities have increased, we have also witnessed a trend of narrowing population disparities in the consumption patterns. Against this development, it is possible to argue that engagement in various leisure activities has become more versatile and less connected with individuals’ socio-demographic background. But does this as-
sumption also apply to older consumers, people living outside urban and dense-
ly-populated areas, economically less well-off people, single parents, and the less educated population segments? Or, is it possible to argue that the expenditure patterns of the many disadvantaged population segments have changed differ-
ently from those of the better-off segments during the past decade? The paper examines temporal changes in leisure consumption by examining Finnish house-
hold expenditure patterns between 1998 and 2012. The data are derived from nationally representative set of household budget surveys (N= 17,412). Empirical analyses will concentrate on money allocation on cultural services, books and magazines, and personal services and technology. In other words, structural dispari-
ties by educational level, economic background, age and life-stage, gender, and place of residence will be compared.

How Can Decision-Makers Cope with the Heterogeneity of Values in Public Innovations

In the last two decades the concept of innovation has been taken from Schum-
peters logic of competition at the market to the public sector. In the private sphere the making of profit is essential, and added profit can be seen as added value. For the public sector this is much more complicated, and it has been a large debate about the concept of “public value” since the publication of Moore’s book “Creating Public Value” (1995). Values in the public sector can both be inputs (public ethos) or some sort of outcome (efficiency, improved quality etc.). But both for input and outcome there will be a heterogeneity of values. Beck Jørgensen & Bozeman (2007) are mentioning a “universe of public values”. In the invitation heterogeneity is understood as the “coexistence of different rationales”. We will argue that different set of values can be seen as different rationales. Creating new and innovative solutions in the public sector is part of the struggle for power in society. Different actors will use different parts of the “universe of values” to sup-
port their arguments. To get a decision the parts will have to bargain with others about the blend of values they try to realise. The context will influence the weight of different values.

The paper will discuss how the heterogeneity of values is treated in deci-

dion-processes in public sector. We will draw on relevant literature about “public values”, but especially on the case-studies in our edited volume “Framing inno-
vations in Public Sector Services” (Fuglsang, Rønning, Enquist (eds.) (Routeledge Oct.2013))

Innovation in Nordic Elderly Care

Innovations has for some decades now been seen as the engine for success in the competition at the market. Now the concept of innovation has made its way into public sector and even into elderly care.

This paper is about the efforts to innovate elderly care in the Nordic countries. In many European countries there is a worry about the demographic changes in the population. The declining fertility rate and numerous cohorts from the after

Second World War baby boom fading out of the labor market, are a challenges both for the pension system and the economy, as well as for the caring system. The challenges of the caring system are the focus for this chapter, especially the need for labour, or caring hands. The diagnosis is that too few people have to care for too many frail and elderly. Even if the Nordic countries do not have the most challenging rates between the generations, a caring deficit is seen as a growing and upcoming problem. In 2050 20% of the population is expected to be above 70 years, rising from 10% which is the situation today.

Most attention will be paid to the Norwegian situation. Because of the fortu-
nate economic situation in Norway, the country has probably been able to main-
tain a (Nordic) model with a strong public responsibility to a larger extent than their neighbors. Attention will be given to three of the main paths to innovations of the elderly care in the Nordic countries, we have labeled them privatization, use of caring technology and extended use of voluntary work.

The paper is meant to be a “state of the art” paper, summing up the experienc-
es so far, and reflecting on possible paths into the future.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Clinical Sociological Analysis Of The Issues and Challenges To Healthcare Delivery In Nigeria Today

Clinical Sociological Analysis Of The Issues And Challenges To Healthcare Delivery In Nigeria Today By Abdul-Mumin Sa'ad Professor of sociology (Criminology) Provost, Federal College of Education, Yola, Nigeria And Ruth Bulus Igan Medical Sociologist, Department of Sociology and Anthropology University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Nigeria Abstract Health care delivery refers to the work done in providing primary care, secondary care and tertiary care, as well as public health. Health care is delivered by practitioners in medicine, chiropractic, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, allied health, and other care providers such as medical social workers, clinical sociologists, etc. Constitutionally, health care provision in Nigeria is a concurrent responsibility of the three tiers of government. However, private providers of health play a visible role in the country's health care delivery. The federal government's role is mostly limited to coordinating the affairs of the tertiary health care (university teaching hospitals, Federal Medical Centres) while the state government manages the secondary health care (the various general hospitals) and the local government focuses on primary health care (dispensaries). In spite of this clear constitutional provision there are myriad of challenges regarding healthcare delivery in Nigeria. Of course health issues have always been issues that nations grapple with. Added to this is the fact that natural and manmade disasters are becoming frequent, catastrophic and unpredictable and these are posing great challenges to healthcare delivery. Nigeria, being an underdeveloped nation is even more vulnerable to these challenges. This paper therefore identifies and discusses those challenges and proffer solutions to them from clinical sociological perspective with a focus on the need and strategies for active collaboration of all stakeholders (especially the Clinical sociologists, healthcare professionals, the government, the organized private sectors and the society generally) to effectively surmount the challenges.

SOCI-978.3

SABBAGH, CLARA* (University of Haifa, csabbagh@edu.haifa.ac.il)


The present study identifies major preferences for combinations of rights and duties (henceforth, citizenship orientations), as reflected in the political worldview of Israeli junior-high school students. Two distinct orientations were found, termed here “liberal” and “ethno-republican.” In order to contextualize the examination of citizenship orientations in the deeply divided Israeli society, the study compares three educational sectors which represent these rifts. Findings suggest that citizenship orientations are context-bound, in the sense that they depend upon the educational sector. As expected, ethno-republican orientations were more salient in the religious schools, and more liberal orientations were found among either secular Israelis or Israeli Arab students. Secular-Jewish and Israeli Arab students tend more strongly to endorse the liberal orientation, a propensity that is especially manifest among Arab adolescents. This trend supports the perception that Israeli Jewish population is bifurcated.

RC34-587.4

SABBAGH, CLARA* (University of Haifa, csabbagh@edu.haifa.ac.il)

Betwixt and Between Global and Domestic Forms Of Justice: The Israeli Case Over Time

This article elaborates on the global/domestic binary division in the social psychology of justice judgments. We analyze the interplay between global and domestic perspectives on justice behavior and theoretically represent and empirically examine the dynamics of a society's domestic system of distributive justice within a global context. The intersection of these two contesting, though intertwined, perspectives of justice is explored in the case of Israel. Integrating conceptualizations of neoliberal globalization, social justice, and the socio-cultural and historical conditions of Israeli society, we gauge the effect of macro-level globalization trends on the Israeli domestic 'spheres of justice' as evaluated by a representative sample of secular youth. We find that neoliberal globalization trends present a considerable challenge to Israeli Zionism's foundational pioneering ethos. Yet the 2011 cohort of Israeli adolescents have not unanimously embraced neoliberal principles of global justice. This suggests that individuals are guided by a complex justice belief-system that encompasses both neo-liberal global principles and the social-justice tenets of the domestic arena, creating co-existing and at times contradictory social justice judgment profiles.

RC32-558.2

SABBAN, RIMA* (Zayed University, rima.sabban@zu.acae)

The Changing UAE Family

Emirati families have been changing since the advent of oil and wealth. However, the recent socio-economic shifts in the society have affected the family on many levels. What the UAE family has endured recently in term of outside and inside pressure due to globalization is probably not comparable in many parts of the world. In no other country has the proportion of foreign nationals in a society been boosted so high in so short a time as in the UAE. As a consequence, Emiratis are not even the largest national group in their own country, and have had a hard time trying to sustain a culture among a continuously growing pool of foreigners. As communities from around the world have mushroomed around national families in both the public and private spheres, UAE households have turned global within. Although one could make comparisons with families in other Gulf States, the UAE’s pioneering economic model and speed of change have had an unprecedented impact on the globalization of families.

This paper focuses particularly on women in the family (mothers and daughters) who are considered the gatekeepers of culture and social wellbeing. It looks at Emirati women as they are facing new challenges in the family unit different from different parts of the society and the state to perform to a role becoming increasingly difficult. The paper looks into such difficulties using a combination of qualitative and quantitative data gathered from National families of Zayed University students.

RC24-432.26

SABIO, GIANNIE SHEENA* (Social Weather Stations, sheено.sabio@sos.org.ph)

GUERRERO, LINDA LUZ (Social Weather Stations)

Mapping Filipinos’ Knowledge, Understanding, and Actions on Climate Change

A recent Climate Change Vulnerability Index identified 16 out of 170 countries as extremely vulnerable to climate change; of this set, the Philippines was ranked sixth (Mapcrolft 2010). Despite advancements in technical strategies to adapt to the impact of a changing global climate, understanding the complex socio-behavioral dimensions of climate change remains a challenge.

Using the data from a survey module on climate change commissioned by the World Bank and implemented by the Social Weather Stations (First Quarter 2013 National Survey), the study aims to know: (1) What factors shape Filipinos’ awareness and knowledge on climate change? (2) In a more qualitative sense, how do they conceptualize or understand the effects of this phenomenon? (3) What factors affect citizens’ participation in efforts to address climate change? Do awareness and knowledge actually translate into tangible efforts?

Correlation analyses reveal significant relationships (moderate to strong) between awareness and knowledge on climate change and these variables: locale (higher among urban dwellers), socio-economic class (higher among upper class and educational attainment (higher among those with greater education). Climate change resonates to average Filipinos as a public health issue. When asked to identify the effects of climate change, half of them cited “increased incidence of illnesses”—significantly greater compared to other responses such as degradation of natural resources, ozone layer depletion, and rise in sea level. Participation in efforts to mitigate climate change is higher among those in rural areas and the youth (with moderate to strong correlations). There exists very weak relationship between awareness on climate change and participation. However, there is moderate evidence to support that those with more extensive knowledge on the impact of climate change also have greater tendency to participate in actions on climate change.

PLEN-8.4

SABOUR, M’HAMMED* (University of Eastern Finland, mhammed.sabour@uef.fi)

Social Inequality, Power Legitimacy, and the Future of Democracy in the MENA Countries

In spite of their relatively similar religious, cultural and linguistic foundations, the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) countries consist of a diverse set of particularities in terms of their geography, socio-economic structures, human capital, and political institutions. As far as their governments and governance are concerned, the countries can be divided into authoritarian and autocratic regimes. Such governments have ruled autocratically and suppressed pluralism, limiting or totally denying fundamental societal, economic, and political
rights. This state of affairs has created widespread social disparities and injustice, a freedom deficit, and stagnation in the area of democratic change. In other words, a policy of social inequality that has come to be taken for granted. The ruling elites have been able to hold on to power ruthlessly by means of various manoeuvres. These have ranged from violent repression and the superficial practises of democratic simulacra to corruption and ‘enlightened authoritarianism’. Global democratic change, and the visibility it has gained through the new media, has given people, especially the rising middle classes, the impetus to give voice to their grievances. In consequence, they have started expressing their discontentment with the political status quo, in its place, demanding democracy and social equality. This can be seen in the emergence in 2011 of social movements in numerous MENA countries, otherwise known as the “Arab Spring”. This paper aims at analyzing some of the main patterns of inequality that prevail in the MENA region and also their socio-cultural and economic origins. In addition, the paper will also aim at assessing the reasons and how demanding the process of democratization may be in the context of the social and cultural complexity of the existing structures and their present legitimacy in such societies.

RC50-812.2
SABRE, CLOTHILDE* (Hokkaido University, c.sabre@hotmail.fr)
From Matsuri to Anime Convention: The Experience of Festivals and Contents Tourism in Japan
For foreign tourists, festivals are mostly associated to cultural events that present a colorful and picturesque image of a different and exotic culture. This work is then an attempt to question new forms of tourism, in order to draw a parallel between festivals and other types of gathering that attract foreign visitors. This study is lying on the idea that tourism is made significant by a specific imaginary of the visited place. The travelers choose and comprehend their destination and its culture through the picture they have before and during the trip, a picture elaborated around references. When enjoying festivals in a foreign country, tourists can see a concretization of their imaginary about the culture they discover, and sometimes, participating to the event, they feel immersed in that exotic universe.

The aim of this presentation is to show that this process is also at work in the case of contents tourism, when the travelers experience media pilgrimage (i.e. visiting places with significance in media narratives, Coulondry 2005), guided by a fantasy built on pop culture and media references. Taking the case of Japan, this comparative study intends to show the similarity between the experiences of traditional festivals and pop culture events. In addition to data collected among French tourists in Tokyo, fieldwork will be conducted during specific events in 2014. Then, some traditional matsuri will be compared to events like the Comic market in Tokyo or the Toyako Festa in Toyako (Hokkaido). The Sapporo snow festival, that mixes playful aspects of traditional festivals and pop culture influences, will also be investigated. So, the analysis will question the structural similarity between these tourist experiences, in order to examine what extent contents tourism relates new cultural tourism.

RC14-256.3
SABRE, CLOTHILDE* (Hokkaido University, c.sabre@hotmail.fr)
Nature and (pop) Culture Tourism in Hokkaido
For more than a decade now, the worldwide diffusion of Japanese pop culture has been analyzed as a soft power phenomenon, questioning the consequences of this success on the international image of Japan. Many studies have examine whether or not Japan is really gaining positive influence thanks to contents export, while the Japanese officials acknowledged the idea of coolness associated to the country, consequently launching the “cool Japan” campaign. In the field of tourism, many initiatives have been taken to enhance contents tourism. Foreign travelers can now find information and activities about manga, animation, video games and so on, and some areas have been renewed and rebuilt to attract these tourists, Akihabara (Tokyo) being the main example. The idea of pilgrimage has been used to characterize the trip to these “sacred places”, as the Japanese national Tourism Office delivers information about what is called “seichi jrinen” or “pilgrimage to sacred places” (http://www.mto.go.jp/en/depth/cultural/pilgrimage/index.html; http://tokumomode.com/k/visit-japan/)

In that context, Hokkaido is a specific case, considering the traditional tourist activities in the island. The place is famous for its landscape and its countryside, with tourism linked to nature and outdoor sports (hike, ski). Nevertheless, some locations are interesting for other reasons: linked to pop culture. For example, the success of two movies, Love letter and if you are the one, attracted Korean and Chinese tourists in Hokkaido, with many visitors who want to discover the places where the movies were shot. Then, the aim of this presentation is to question the possible shift from nature tourism to pop culture tourism in Hokkaido, through the comparative example of Japanese, Asian and Western tourists. The notion of social power is also going to be examined as a means to influence image and meaning of sites.

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ny is estimated (Afentakis, Maior 2010). Additionally, the problem of fluctuation in the geriatric care sector causes a competition about qualified personnel among care-providing organizations. Other sectors already use the idea of organizational commitment to keep their employees. The basic concept of commitment (Allen, Meyer 1990) distinguishes three components: affective, continuance and normative commitment. These components are not mutually exclusive but rather coexist. So far no specific study has researched the concept of commitment considering the specifics of geriatric care. This paper is based on preliminary results from a qualitative research project looking at this topic from an inner-organizational perspective. As geriatric care in Germany is provided by non-profit organizations as well as for-profit organizations both types will be looked at.

Results from interviews with elderly-home managers give an overview of problems about keeping qualified employees. The range of instruments, which are already used by organizations to strengthen organizational commitment and problems in everyday work, will be illustrated. In addition determining factors, which restrict human resource management in the geriatric sector, are identified. Besides general factors also organization-linked factors are included.

Furthermore, results from problem-centered interviews with elderly care nurses provide reasons and conditions for why they work for their current organization. These results will be set into context with the Allen/Meyers organizational commitment model to specify the three commitment components in the context of geriatrics.

Finally a guideline based on the research results is presented. It will help organizations in the geriatric care sector to strengthen the organizational commitment.

RC21-360.6
SACKMANN, REINHOLD* (University Halle-Wittenberg, reinhold.sackmann@soziologie.uni-halle.de)

Education Inequality Among Shrinking Cities and Regions in East Germany

When birth rates drop the education system is the first social field to be confronted with new challenges. Due to compulsory schooling the size of birth cohorts affects the number of employed employees. The range of instruments, which are already used by organizations to strengthen organizational commitment and problems in everyday work, will be illustrated. In addition determining factors, which restrict human resource management in the geriatric sector, are identified. Besides general factors also organization-linked factors are included.

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RC21-360.6
SACKMANN, REINHOLD* (University Halle-Wittenberg, reinhold.sackmann@soziologie.uni-halle.de)

Totalitarianism and Dead Ends in Sociology

The 20th century did not only see the rise of academic sociology, but highlighted the difference between sociology and democracy. The empirical material focuses on published and unpublished work of Friedrich Hertz and Rudhard Stolberg, as well as archival material to their activities and conflicts. Specific dead ends of forms of historical sociology and empirical sociology are discussed in regard to the guiding question, whether there is a structural tension between forms of totalitarianism and sociology.

SADAMATSU, ATSUSHI* (The University of Tokyo, sadamatsuatsushi@hotmail.com)

Dioxin Risk Controversy in Japan

In this risk society, we are confronted to many kinds of environmental risk and involved risk controversy. Whether the risk is small or large, we have right to choose that risk or not. But we sociologist should to try to grasp the quantitative size of the risk to analyze the discussions of scientists or experts in the public sphere. So I try to propose the sociological analytical method of symmetrical scientific controversy through the case study. The case I focused in this paper is Dioxin risk controversy in Japan.

Dioxin had caused a great deal of public concern in the 1990s. It was exhausted from industrial waste incinerators and municipal waste incinerators all around Japan. People around the incinerators started anti-pollution movements. And some of dioxin researches in Japan helped them and measured the exhaust of dioxins in environment. At last those movements resulted in the enactment of anti-dioxins law. However, risk studies in Japan consisted that dioxin’s risk is not so large, according to their own risk comparative studies. On the context of environmental movement, this kind of risk studies may be often criticized; “they are political.” But in many cases it is not clear how it is political and on what point it is political. In this study, I analyzed the scientific paper of risk studiers and compared those of dioxin researchers. As a result, several assumptions were found in the “scientific” paper of risk studiers. Especially, average values they used are different from that of dioxin researchers. We can say this is political. And we have to pay attention to the point that this is not derive from the risk study, but it is from the attitudes of risk studiers. This distinction is important in the debate in public sphere. Symmetrical analysis can make this distinction possible.

SADAMATSU, ATSUSHI* (The University of Tokyo, sadamatsuatsushi@hotmail.com)


Since 2006 Tehran municipality has started a pilot environmental and urban development project in Beryanak, an old southern and popular neighbourhood particularly exposed to seismic dangers. This new urban experiment, part of a wider environmental-seismic prevention project, aimed at implementing a participatory urban renewal based on a dialogue with inhabitants, the neighbourhood council, local associations and with a scientific mediation of a research unit of anthropologists and town planners.

This project involving professional and social dialogue was innovative in Tehran, where a centralized and technical approach was traditionally favoured. More broadly, it reflects the participatory shift in urban policies illustrated by the decentralization law of 1997 and the creation of elected neighbourhood councils in Tehran in the 2000’s.

This paper will examine this complex dialogue and the way neighbourhood councils have progressively positioned themselves as key actors of urban development in Tehran. Indeed these collaborative and participatory organizations designed to integrate ordinary citizens to the definition of their city’s public policies, have encountered many difficulties to fit in the local political space. Thus, this paper will focus on the different conditions and modalities of mediation and cooperation in the Beryanak project and how they evolved through time. We will both study the structure of the dialogue, mainly the habitus, backgrounds and representations of the actors (town planners, neighbourhood councils, municipality, etc.), and the tensions, conflicts or the asymmetry between them in terms of positions, knowledge, power and other resources.

This paper is mainly based on a long-term field study conducted in Beryanak (Tehran) since 2006 (participant observations of deliberative experiences, project’s meetings observations and semi-structured interviews with City advisors, neighbourhood councillors, citizens, researchers, state representatives, religious field actors, etc.).

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RC12-226.2
SADAMATSU, ATSUSHI* (The University of Tokyo, sadamatsuatsushi@hotmail.com)

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This paper is mainly based on a long-term field study conducted in Beryanak (Tehran) since 2006 (participant observations of deliberative experiences, project’s meetings observations and semi-structured interviews with City advisors, neighbourhood councillors, citizens, researchers, state representatives, religious field actors, etc.).
The Impact of Sentencing Decisions about Similar Cases and Others’ Opinion on Sentencing Decision

In 2009, Lay judge system started in Japan. Under this system, lay judges and professional judges determine guilty of crimes and sentences to the convicted criminals. After the determination of introduction of this system, some scholar have explored how that decision making is done by psychological experiments –mock trial study. However, the research which employed this method focused on private lay judges’ decision, not outcomes after deliberation. It is due to the difficulty of conducting mock trial study with deliberation.

Of course, the results of this research are useful when thinking about modification of trial procedure. However, the determination of sentences to the convicted depends not privately, but is done through deliberation by lay judges and professional judges. In this paper, the impact of information which is given to lay judges is examined. In trials and sentencing deliberation, lay judges look graphs about past similar cases. This is basically shown in the form of graph of distribution, and it has powerful effect on lay judges’ sentencing decision. In a psychological experiment, the impact of that graph and participants’ opinion about how useful that graph is and how respectfully we should treat that graph are explored. In addition, there might be conflicting opinion with regard to sentencing outcomes by other lay judges. In the same experiment, reactions to those different opinions are also examined. This psychological experiment did not include sentencing deliberation itself, but due to that experiment, some important aspects about sentencing deliberation can be explored.

In this paper, the results of the psychological experiment are shown. Then, some practical implication about trial procedure is discussed based on the results. Especially, to incorporate general public opinion into judicial system is one of the goals of Lay Judge System in Japan. Therefore, the results are examined from this perspective.

The Demographic Transition and Subsequent Transitions: The Case of the United States

The United States has experienced major demographic shifts throughout its history. Like many other developed countries around the world, the traditional demographic transition associated with declining mortality and declining fertility has spawned subsequent demographic transitions. These transformations have included the urban transition, the marriage transition, the household transition, the aging transition, and the race/ethnic transition. Of these transitions, the two most prominent at the beginning of the 21st century are the latter two—the aging transition and the race/ethnic transition. In particular, the country is in the process of aging rapidly as the large cohort of baby-boomers start reaching age 65 between 2011 and 2029. In addition, as the white population begins to decline due to low fertility and major aging, the Latino population due to its youthfulness will dominate the nation’s population growth. Indeed, population projections suggest that the Latino population will more than double from 50.5 million in 2010 to 111.7 million in 2050 compared to a 5 percent decline in the white population from 196.8 million to 186.3 million during this period. These major demographic transitions will have major impacts on demographic, social, and economic trends in the coming decades and in many ways is likely to lead to varying experiences between the United States and those of other developed countries. The implications of these trends in the future of the United States will be discussed.

The End(s) of Diversity: the Struggle Between Nationalism and the Hyperdiverse City

In the framework of the FP7-project Divercities, we investigate how urban policymakers deal with the increasing hyperdiversity in European cities (Tasan-Kok, van Kempen, Raco & Bolt, 2013). In reaction to immigration and the intense diversity of the population on the other hand. While extreme right-wing Flemish nationalism has long been relegated to the opposition, a moderate Flemish nationalist party recently came to power in Antwerp. Based on a critical discourse analysis of policy documents and interviews with policymakers, we compare past and present integration policies regarding immigrants in Antwerp. This comparison illustrates how urban integration policies have shifted away from multicultural to assimilationist policies. Serving nation-building ideals rather than the pragmatic inclusion of immigrants in the city, the nationalist assimilation policies seem to be ill-equipped to deal with the increasing hyperdiversity in the contemporary Western-European city.


Context specificity of stratifying factors is often alleged, but attempts to systematically test applicability of theories outside the context of their emergence are still relatively rare. Bourdieu’s ideas on cultural consumption and leisure practices were lucky in this respect. Due to their centrality for the late 20th-century sociology of culture and stratification, and general framing that they have specifically French flavor, their applicability has been tested for a variety of national contexts (the US, Hungary, China, Australia). Thus, studies carried out in the US demonstrated that the opposition of high- and low leisure activities find only partial equivalent there (DiMaggio, Kingston, Lamont, Mohr). This study evaluates applicability of Bourdieu’s concept to the Russian context. As Bourdieu’s valuable aspect of this notion which, to our knowledge, has not been addressed before: direct connection between intensity of leisure practices, high culture awareness, and taste. Using a sample of 450 high school students we find out that widely accepted measures of these variables demonstrate impressive lack of correlation even when various controls for cheating are implemented. Besides, two of the three measures are not related significantly to parental investments. The data seem even more surprising taking into account that Soviet time studies, carried out without knowledge of Bourdieu’s work, but in largely the same vein, produce results much better fitting with his theorizing. As Bourdieu’s valuable aspect of his theory is that particularistic cultural-institutional variables (e.g. common language, similar institutional structures caused by belonging to common political units) will have minimal or diminishing significance in predicting size of student flows. Volume of international student migration between pairs of countries (UNESCO statistics) in 1998-2012 is used to reconstruct the flows system. Network measures were calculated for each of the years to observe the dynamics of student migration system. For evaluating significance of cultural-institutional variables, negative binomial regression with historical experience of belonging to common political units will have minimal or diminishing significance in predicting size of student flows. Volume of international student migration between pairs of countries (UNESCO statistics) in 1998-2012 is used to reconstruct the flows system. Network measures were calculated for each of the years to observe the dynamics of student migration system. For evaluating significance of cultural-institutional variables, negative binomial regression with historical experience of belonging to common political units will have minimal or diminishing significance in predicting size of student flows. Volume of international student migration between pairs of countries (UNESCO statistics) in 1998-2012 is used to reconstruct the flows system. 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support to the world-society approach; cultural-institutional divisions retain and, eventually, even increase their influence.

**RC54-860.1**

**SAGAWA, TORU** (Kyoto University, waraji.1125@gmail.com)

**Empirical Measurement of Integration & Cohesion in Youth (LSAY) which involved over 10,000 students.** Following this cohort of youth who are nurtured to lead into a world in which life-long careers are a thing of the past. In this study, some researchers have referred to this as aimlessness or role exploration. The focus of this paper is on young people aged 15 to 24 who were involved in the LSAY study. We examine the consequences of uncertainty in educational and occupational ambitions, focusing specifically on differences between those with and without aspirations and the possible various reasons behind them. We also discuss the implications of our findings for theories of youth social/psychological development, career development, and occupational attainment.

**RC06-129.8**

**SAHA, SUHrita** (Presidency University, suhritasaaha@gmail.com)

**5 Pm-10 Pm: Interrogating Domestic Inequality**

William J. Goode proposed rightly that where revolution toward industrialization and urbanization has led to the change in family pattern from extended towards conjugal, Talcott Parsons emphasized that in the absence of extended kinship ties, nuclear family has become important in the respect that it meets two major societal needs: socialization of children and satisfaction of emotional needs of family members namely husband, wife and dependent children. Modern nuclear families and their members i.e. husband and wife are not handicapped by multitude of obligations often conflicting to extended relatives and can take full advantage of occupational opportunities. Demands of modern industrial life and more recently globalization have brought about myriad changes in the way in which traditional gendered roles and division of labour was constructed. Women today are empowered, independent, working in the public space along with the man. But what we need to interrogate at this juncture is how far the division of labour and responsibilities between spouses inside family space become degen- erated? Do we have a situation of role-reversal for both the genders or do we have a situation of role addition/burden for the female gender. Contemporary educated, urban woman is a career woman working in the office from 10 am to 5 pm like her male counterpart, but after coming back home she has to play the traditional, ascribed role of the mother, wife, care-giver, nurturer and home organizer. Inspite of the women working and earning, there is internal stratification of family life, in which men are in a more advantageous position. Husband-wife relationship can be identified as power relations, in which men dominate over women. Ideological legitimations of gender inequality are more often than not internalized by women themselves. My paper, on the basis of primary data would examine this gendered inequitable domestic space in Kolkata.

**RC24-438.40**

**SAHAKIAN, MARLYNE** (University of Lausanne, marlyne.sahakian@unil.ch)

**Changing Food Consumption Practices Among the Emerging Middle Classes in Metro Manila**

This paper will present preliminary research results from an ongoing research project that considers the dynamics of food consumption among the middle class-es in Bangalore and Metro Manila, including consumption patterns, practices and policies. Asia is often seen as the center of gravity for the “new consumer” phe-nomenon, where a rise in affluence can translate to consumers who enjoy better diets, private transport, throwaway products, and fashionable versus functional clothing (Myers and Kent 2004). The focus of this paper is on Metro Manila and the emerging middle classes, who may not necessarily be experiencing ‘better’ diets, but where there does seem to be a trend towards ‘organic’ and ‘local’ food consumption and cooking for some people. This paper wishes to highlight the emergence of organic and/or local food and composting as entry topics for environmental concern, as well as the influence of globalization on environmental initiatives.

One main finding is that changes in food consumption practices are not only related to a rise in affluence, but to changes in other practices, such as changing the location of your home, joining a new workplace, or the employment of a domes-tic worker. Specifically, a change towards organic food consumption seems to be motivated by a different set of reasons, not directly related to environmental consciousness. Certain people interviewed as part of this research project and who have chosen this kind of diet claim to do so because of health reasons, proximity to certain markets, as well as the influence of travels abroad. Looking upstream at organic farming and further downstream at composting, people engaged in these new practices had all been ‘elsewhere’ and brought new ways of doing back with them, upon returning to the Philippines. The significance of demonstration projects towards more ‘sustainable’ practices will be discussed.

**RC23-413.2**

**SAHAKIAN, MARLYNE** (University of Lausanne, marlyne.sahakian@unil.ch)

**Keeping Cool: Air Conditioning Consumption in the Philippines**

Southeast Asia is growing in every possible way. Addressing the electricity needs of the region’s urban households is particularly relevant where cooling is concerned. This paper is about how people go about keeping cool in Metro Mani-la, the Philippines, focused on air-conditioning in the home. It is part of a grow-

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* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
ing body of research in 'sustainable consumption', tackling the related themes of air-conditioning consumption patterns, practices and policies, as well as the potential for change. Research was conducted among three socio-economic groups: households based in low-income housing, the growing middle classes in new housing developments, and affluent households based in gated communities. As a basis to provide information on the environmental impact of household electricity consumption, in relation to economic and population growth. The history of cooling practices and air-conditioner manufacturing is also briefly discussed. The central theme of the paper is how current practices are tied up with air-conditioning, from setting the air temperature at night, to dressing fashionably. The material dimension of air-conditioning is discussed, specifically in relation to 'best is best' housing trends in Metro Manila: certain housing styles may be locked in the need for artificially cooled air for years to come.

General trends in the region will no doubt contribute to an increase in air-conditioning consumption, yet current consumption patterns are not homogeneous: how people go about keeping cool in Metro Manila varies greatly. This paper considers what the future might hold for keeping cool in one of the hottest regions of the world – hot, both in terms of economic development and temperature levels. The conclusion provides insights, which may be relevant to other mega-cities in the region.

T04-942.2

SAHED, IMAINE SAHED* (EHESS/Cadis, imaine-s@hotmail.fr)

Voluntary Risk Taking and Individual Emancipation

Background: In France, the important proportion of teenagers who develop a repeated consumption of cannabis, tobacco or alcohol consumption worries the security and public health authorities. The consumption practices among young people are characterized by a balance and scientific discourse as a risk behavior. Many scientific researches try to explain why they develop a health, social and penal risks behaviors. However, very little one has analyzed the way that experience of consumption is lived by youth. How do teenagers perceive their consumption behavior, what meanings that they attach to their behavior?

Methods: In order to apprehend the subjective experience of drugs consumption, we have led a qualitative investigation. We carried out 42 biographic interviews with twenty-one girls and twenty-one boys between seventeen and twenty years old. They live in Ile-de-France. These interviews have permitted us to apprehend subjective about their consumption experience and analyze the dynamic by which the have developed the substances use.

Results: The public health categorization on consumption by youth does not tally with what happen in reality. The perception of the teenagers on their consumption moves away from the epidemiologic categorization. The drugs use means to the participants festivities or conviviality. Moreover, teenagers, who are currently looking for an autonomous identity, develop consumption, not to oppose to their parents or social and penal norms, limits. We observe that if the youth people develop the consumption of cannabis, alcohol and tobacco it is especially to build a personal and individual identity: it is in a context of individual emancipation (Kaufmann, 2004) that we consider voluntary risk taking is part of individualization process.

Conclusion: There is a contrast between the collective and scientific perception and perception of teenagers on drugs consumption. Voluntary risk taking is a subjective and positive experience which responds to his quest for identity.

RC09-166.4

SAHOO, DR. UMEESH* (school of social sciences, S.R.T.M University,Nanded, ucsasahoo11@gmail.com)

CIVIL Society and Development Perspectives

Civil Society and Development Perspectives

Voluntary action is an age old phenomenon in the Indian social landscape. In the past, say before colonial era it was embedded with cultural view, traditional values, social ethos which commonly atomized as humanistic, idealistic commonly act as bridging the gap of unjust social system. But in recent years, especially with the introduction of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation, the formal Voluntary Organisation (VO) is emerging as key players in the planning development process. In France, the important proportion of teenagers who develop a repeated consumption of cannabis, tobacco or alcohol consumption worries the security and public health authorities. The consumption practices among young people are characterized by a balance and scientific discourse as a risk behavior. Many scientific researches try to explain why they develop a health, social and penal risks behaviors. However, very little one has analyzed the way that experience of consumption is lived by youth. How do teenagers perceive their consumption behavior, what meanings that they attach to their behavior?

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Conclusion: There is a contrast between the collective and scientific perception and perception of teenagers on drugs consumption. Voluntary risk taking is a subjective and positive experience which responds to his quest for identity.

RC09-166.4

RC31-536.2

SAHRAOUI, NINA* (London Metropolitan University, n.sahraoui@londonmet.ac.uk)

Moroccan Emigrants, Ethnic Minorities and Development in Morocco: From Marginalization to Driving Force of Social Change

This paper explores the relation between emigration and empowerment of Moroccan indigenous groups from the regions of Souss and Rif. It is based on semi-structured interviews conducted between September 2012 and January 2013 with six migrant community leaders engaged in transnational activities between France and Morocco, participant observation within a French-Moroccan NGO, as well as semi-structured interviews with three government officials and three migration scholars in Morocco. Regions inhabited by indigenous minorities, the Amazigh, in the North (Rif) and in the South (Souss) of Morocco, were essential sources of emigration in the 1960s and 1970s. These regions were particularly suspected of political unrest and large-scale emigration offered a safety valve as men left the country in significant numbers and began to send remittances back home (Lacroix, 2005). A few decades later, the engagement of diaspora-led NGOs started a role in the reconfiguration of power relationships in the Moroccan political and institutional landscape. As many Moroccan emigrants came from the most economically disadvantaged and politically marginalized regions, their engagement in development initiatives has called into question existing policies and role of the state. This paper makes the point that Moroccan communities abroad have undergone a process of political empowerment, from the marginalisation that characterized indigenous minorities in Morocco to the activism of NGOs in the diaspora. Without necessarily building upon ‘ethnicity’, but simply by supporting their regions of origin, these emigrants brought about social and economic change to their communities and regions. It is therefore argued that diaspora activism needs to be taken into account in the analysis of democratisation processes in Morocco. Research findings are presented in the broader framework of migration and transnationalism studies, and more specifically draw on earlier contributions on the Moroccan diaspora (Belguendouz, 2006; Iksander, 2010; de Haas, 2006; Daoud, 1997, 2011; Khachani, 2008).

RC44-739.7

SAHRAOUI, NINA* (London Metropolitan University, n.sahraoui@londonmet.ac.uk)

No Hours Guaranteed, No Pay Secured, No Employment Rights: The Social Implications of the Rise of Zero-Hours Contracts for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Women in the UK Labour Market

This paper addresses the social implications of an increasing use of Zero Hours Contracts (ZHCs) in the UK, and its specific impacts on Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) women. Workers on ZHCs have no set number of hours and therefore their income is not secured; furthermore they often have no sick and no holiday pay. The nature of this contract takes away rights related to dismissal as employers can simply reduce the number of hours to zero but still keep workers ‘on call’. In summer 2013, the use of ZHCs in the UK attracted media’s attention after the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development estimated that 1 million workers were concerned. A sharp rise in the implementation of this type of contract was observed in recent years, especially in the care sector in the context of the privatisation of public services and the commodification of care.

The paper explores working conditions under ZHCs in the care sector and aims at shedding light on how precariousness of the workforce affects in particular BAME women in a segmented labour market. Concepts such as institutional racism, ethno-cultural identity, and intersectional discrimination inform the analysis. This paper also looks into the role of trade unions in supporting their members on ZHCs and informing the public debate.

Whilst being empirically grounded in an on-going fieldwork with trade union officers and BAME workers, which is expected to be completed in February 2014, the analysis also draws on earlier studies on vulnerable and precarious workers (TUC, 2008; European Foundation, 2010; McKay et al., 2012), ethnic penalties (Heath and Cheung, 2007; Raymond and Modood, 2007), as well as care regimes and gendered work (Pflau-Effinger and Rostgaard, 2011; Dahl et al., 2011; Simonazzi, 2009; Bettio and Plantenga, 2004).

RC48-784.4

SAHU, DIPTI RANJAN* (University of Lucknow, sahu.dr@gmail.com)

*S denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Development Induced Protests in Contemporary India: Response from the State and Civil Society

The issue of forced human mobility has been receiving much attention from the government, policy makers, civil society organizations, activists and academia in contemporary India. Social scientists interpret forced human mobility as involuntary departure and internal displacement. The desire to take control over a certain territory and its resources becomes a cause of conflict which forces its residents to leave their current homes. The most visible are displacements associated with conflict over resources or antagonisms based on ethnic background. In the case of development-induced displacement or conservation-induced displacement, territory becomes an arena of specific conflicts between the interests of the public or private sector and the needs of people displaced or affected by particular development decisions. Development-caused displacement is often associated with conflict over resources which have led to landlessness and consequent problems.

The paper attempts to analyze the contemporary Indian society and development-induced displacement from a class-gender perspective. The lower one is on that ladder, the greater the negative impact of changes introduced in their lives without their consent. The marginalised communities especially Dalits and tribals feel it more than the others do and women among them are the worst affected. They are deprived of the resources that were basic to their survival and are denied access to education, health services and nutrition. It forces them to deny their children right to childhood and to a decent adulthood. Women are deprived of the little autonomy they had. Development cannot be real till such failures are remedied and its benefits reach those who pay its price.

RC14-253.4
SAID HUNG, ELIAS* (Universidad del norte, saide@uninorte.edu.co)
VALENCIA-COBOS, JORGE (Universidad del Norte)
Factores Que Inciden En La Influencia De Los Usuarios Twitter Más Prominentes En Iberoamérica

En el marco de esta ponencia se expondrán los resultados generados del proyecto “Análisis de los usuarios Top20 más prominentes en Twitter en Iberoamérica”, en el que se analizaron, a partir de la recolección de datos primarios y secundarios, a través de Twitter, Brandfleets Statistics, Tweeply y Klout, entre otros, la internacionalización de los datos generales de esta red social, los rasgos que caracterizan este tipo de usuarios en 22 países iberoamericanos y los mensajes que han generado mayor compromiso (engagement) en este social media, así como los rasgos que distinguen las relaciones construidas entre sus followers y follower, además de las redes construidas y factores que inciden en el proceso de generación de influencia de estos usuarios, tanto a nivel global como dentro de cada uno de los países en los que ejercen un rol prominente desde esta red social. El abordaje de este tema, ayudará a debatir en torno a los escenarios de participación y movilización social generado por parte de este tipo de usuarios en Twitter, en constante interacción con sus followers y followers.

RC14-241.4
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JABBA-MOLINARES, DALADIER (Universidad del Norte)
GERTRUDIX-BARIO, MANUEL (University Rey Juan Carlos)
GERTRUDIS, MARÍA DEL CARMÉN (Ciberimaginario Group)
GALVEZ DE LA CUESTA, MARÍA DEL CARMÉN (Ciberimaginario Group)
ALVAREZ, SERGIO (University Rey Juan Carlos)
Red Telemática De Cooperación y Formación Médica

La propuesta aquí planteada busca exponer los avances realizados en el marco del proyecto Red telemática de cooperación y formación médica, financiado por Colciencias en Colombia, ejecutado por la Universidad del Norte y Salud Soft-ware House en Colombia, en el que se diseña, desarrolla e implementa una Red telemática para profesionales de la salud que permita fortalecer y actualizar de forma dinámica y continua sus competencias y habilidades profesionales que deben tener en la actualidad los profesionales de la salud en cuanto a la atención sanitaria que requieren y exigen los pacientes, a través de soluciones tecnológicas innovadoras en materia de eSalud y mSalud, orientadas al fomento de las buenas prácticas, asistencia a usuarios del sistema, gestión administrativa, entre otros aspectos vinculados con este sector de atención ciudadana.

Para los fines expuestos en el párrafo anterior, la propuesta presentada estará encaminada a exponer los avances generados en el marco de este proyecto, orientados a facilitar, mediante diferentes herramientas de comunicación sincronas y asincronas, establecer mecanismos de colaboración que fomenten el desarrollo de estrategias novedosas de aprendizaje conectivo y colaborativo, así como de sistemas de co-diagnóstico, gestión administrativa y establecimiento de estrategias de prevención sanitaria, gracias a la acción compartida de los servicios TIC brindados por la empresa Salud Software House S.A en Colombia.

RC14-247.6
SAIDANI, MOUNIR* (Tunis Al Manar University, mouniisa@yahoo.fr)
Democratization of Art Production and Voicing Subversive Vision of the World

Tunisian youths are experiencing new form and styles of art production. This is especially true for rap music ans graffiti. Facebook and you tube networks are the predelected means of diffusing the products. Onr can see in this a wave of democratization of the production of art which sappers the old rules of ranking popular and mass arts. In the other hand, the content of these products are more and subversive especially after a massive young participation in the revolution which did not keep a real change. This widespread disappointment enhanced practices of anger and refusing. A subversive imaginaire is more and more inspiring the youth vision of the worl. Authorities are facing these new manifestations of the youth rebellion with police controle of the scences of shows, trials... Is this a new style of telling the crisis ? Why does the social narration of inequalities take this form?

RC32-563.10
SAIKIA, JYOTI* (Dibrugah University, saikia.jyotiprasad@yahoo.co.in)
Spousal Violence Among Rural Women: A Sociological Study in North-East India

Spousal violence is a grave challenge to a happy marital life. When provocity of violence takes place in dyad relationship, it crushes the bond of family. Therefore, spousal violence has been considered as one of the most serious social problems throughout the world. Hence, this issue has a sociological significance. The theoretical arguments regarding spousal violence can be classified into different categories. But in this study specific focus has been laid upon wife-battering only. This paper seeks to know the nature of violence and to find out the causes and consequences of spousal violence in the rural areas of North-East India. Apart from these two objectives, awareness and knowledge of the victims towards legislatory measures to save them from spousal violence have also been investigated with proper method. The field of the study concentrates around a village namely Gooskata in North-East India. Keeping in view the rural nature of the study, basic information about spousal violence was gathered from 100 married women out of 208 households of Gooskata village. The data were collected purposively and in this context accidental sampling procedure was followed. The findings of this study have revealed that rural women of North East India have been suffering spousal violence. The relationship in between the husband and wife became more crucial and complex in rural areas, but it is also true that most of the violence have been hidden from public eye. Due to rigid traditional norms and values of rural society, victimized women never try to disclose it. The rural societies have been strictly controlled and regulated by traditional norms. This is the reason behind the failure of rural women to accept spousal violence as a serious criminal offence; which presents a grave challenge to society.

RC13-233.6
SAIN, RUBY* (Jadavpur University, rsainjdv@gmail.com)
SAHA, SUMITA (Presidency University)
Leisure in Spiritualism : Alien to Male-Folk

The present paper intends to make a comparison between the male and female members of the Marwari community in terms of their participation in socio-religious gatherings. Marwaris are known to have two religious sects: the first comprises idol worshippers, like the Agarwals, Maheshwars and Oswals, and the second, the non-idol worshippers, like the Jains. Active involvement in religious gatherings is a commonplace characteristic of the Jains and this particular custom is seen improving social relations both within and outside the community.

The role of Marwari Jain women is noteworthy in this context. For most of the time they are found tied to their apron with little or no association outside the threshold. Obstenseness of husbands also adds to their misery. In such circumstances, religious organizations, mostly named ‘GOSTIS’ prove beneficial in venting their shriveled up emotions to other female peers and building ties with them. These women, irrespective of any predisposition, regularly gather in such meets, where through prayers and incantations (precisely, chanting of ‘Samayak’) some remarkably pleasant time is spent. Often, such assemblages are followed by refreshment at a member’s place, where children of the member families also participate. Inter-generational ties are thus strengthened with such initiatives taken predominantly by these women.

Men, however, remain aloof from such settings and only partake when their ‘Guruji’ visits at any juncture. Marwari women thus, enjoy an upper hand in all...
cases relating to spiritualism, and enjoy this authoritative position as it gives them the opportunity to spend their leisure in a healthy manner. A considerable demarcation thus separates the Marwari men and women in connection to their notion of leisure in spiritualism and this is what this paper intends to throw light upon. A detailed survey-work has been undertaken with some in-depth interviews to represent this field as accurately as possible.

RC16-287.1

SAITO, HIRO* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, hsaito@wcfla.harvard.edu)

Two Visions of Cosmopolitics

This paper explores how Ulrich Beck's world risk society theory (WRST) and Bruno Latour's actor-network theory (ANT) can be combined to advance theory of cosmopolitics. On the one hand, WRST is good at illuminating how relevant political actors interact with each other to deal with global risks while negotiating the two logics of politics, cosmopolitanism and nationalism. On the other hand, ANT is good at showing how scientists participate in the construction of global risks and helps to elaborate how science and politics are intertwined in cosmopolitics. By combining the strengths of WRST and ANT, it becomes possible to examine simultaneously the tension between the two logics of politics and the co-constitution of science and politics, both of which, I argue, are crucial for theorization of cosmopolitics. The proposed synthesis of WRST and ANT also force sociologists to critically reflect on their role in cosmopolitics and envision a new form of critical theory.

WG02-897.10

SAITO, MAYUKO* (Japan Women's University, mayu0415@gmail.com)

Nation Consciousness and “Multiracialism” of the Singaporeans: Focusing on the Concept of “Racial Difference” and Their Interactions

Singapore is well-known as a ‘multi-racial’ society, but then, how they form their identity as ‘Singaporean? Considering this problem, ‘multiracialism’ becomes an important concept in making ‘Singaporean’. However, its purpose is to make ‘racial differences’ obvious and emphasized. Therefore, how do people create Singaporean consciousness in these kind of society? The aim of this research is to study this problem by using free talking interview and observation data carried out by the speaker. We can say that the government of Singapore reinforces the ‘races’ in order to make differences among ‘rac’es highly visible by emphasizing the differences among the ‘races’. In Singapore, differences among ‘races’ are visible even though people from different ‘races’ interact with each other daily. Moreover, a sense of community or even of being a ‘Singaporean’ begins to grow and maintains; at the same time, differences among ‘races’ are maintained.

JS-82.4

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Rainfall Variability, Coping Strategies and Livelihoods: Case Study from Godavari Basin, India

Natural resource-dependent rural households are likely to experience a disproportionate burden of the adverse impacts of climate change -- droughts, famines, floods, variability in rainfall, storms, coastal inundation, ecosystem degradation, heat waves, fires, epidemics, and even conflicts. In some parts of the world, these effects may already be in play with potentially disastrous consequences for the poor. Reliance on subsistence agriculture means the impact of stresses and shocks (such as droughts or floods) are felt keenly by rural poor people, who depend directly on food system outcomes for their survival, with profound implications for the security of their livelihoods and welfare. Variability in rainfall had been plaguing the farmers of Andhra Pradesh during the recent past resulting in crop failure and indebtedness. It would be important to find out the coping mechanisms that are being developed by the farmers to deal with variability in rainfall and the support being provided by the government.

In some parts of the state, farmers are opting for cultivation of commercial crops instead of food crops as they are finding better returns from these new types of crops which could lead to issues like food security and loss of livelihood for certain communities.

This paper focuses on identifying livelihood adaptation strategies of cultivators in Nizamsagar project, where farmers developed new water sharing mechanisms and brought about changes in farm practices to deal with rainfall variability.

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Social Inclusion of Disabled People and Two Models of Risk

In his article “From Dangerousness to Risk”1, Robert Castel described the contemporary society as a “two-speed society”. It is a speed which is made up of hyper-competitive and marginal sectors, and assigns people to either of the two according to their abilities. Castel illustrates this strategy with sheltered employment of disabled people.

Unlike eugensics, according to Castel, confinement and sterilisation is used no more in the “two-speed society”. In addition, special care becomes unnecessary by assigning disabled people to less competitive activities. Thus, Castel argues that the “two-speed society” enables risk prevention which can dispense with both repression and assistance.

Risk in Castel’s argument refers to a combination of factors and is detached from personalism. Once an individual comes to have certain risk factors, however, she receives a special treatment like sheltered employment. In this sense, risk here effectively makes specific people the “Other”.

On the other hand, risk in Ulrich Beck’s argument2 is universal, in that people all over the world more or less share the same risk. For instance, he points out that people who are able-bodied at present can be disabled at any time. Such common risk, once recognised, can engender solidarity.

In the context of disability, interpreting disability as a universal risk is quite popular, though such limiting understanding of disability as Castel’s certainly exists. This paper first locates some researches and programs concerning social inclusion of disabled people in reference to these two different approaches to risk and disability. Then the presentation goes on to examine the different consequences of these approaches.


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CLARK, TERRY N. (University of Chicago)

What Drives Growth of Jobs and the Arts? a Chicken and Egg Analysis

In the classical economic view, jobs attract workers to a city. The new workers patronize amenities, such as restaurants, shops, and entertainment, which in turn expand. Thus, in this view, jobs are the main factor for city growth. However, in our study, we add the hypothesis that the arts and related amenities also may attract people to a city. Arts and amenities may serve to attract workers, shifting where they choose to live. This in turn increases the growth of non-arts related industries in the region. Thus, do cities grow primarily due to the jobs created by non-arts industries, or also due to the presence of arts amenities and entertainment? This is the chicken and egg question.

We use zipcode data from the American census to analyze the relationship between the growth of the arts as related to other industries. We use cross-lagged regressions on fifteen years of data in more than 30,000 zip codes in the US. The analysis crosses data from different years and time spans, using the number of arts jobs as a reference to the growth of arts related-industries. Preliminary results show that arts and non-arts industries take turns in influencing primarily the growth of cities, thus, providing evidence that both arts and other industries are relevant for the growth of cities. However, analyses are still being done to obtain more subtle results.

SAKAMOTO, YUKA* (Ochanomizu University, yuka_sakamoto@nifty.com)

OKAMURA, RIE (Ochanomizu University)

Still Facing High Barriers? the Factors Affecting Birth Experience Recognition of Female Workers in Japan

Even though Japanese government implemented a lot of countermeasures, declining birth rate is still a serious problem in Japan. Previous research found that husband's socioeconomic status and housework support have strong impact on fertility behavior of females, both with and without work. Over the last two decades, Japanese female workers have been facing a difficult trade-off between career continuity and the first child birth. This study focuses on female workers in Japan and examines empirically the factors affecting on the recognition of birth experience.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Positive Action Taken By Japanese Universities

In Japan, the ratio of female researchers is low, as is the case of other countries. In 2011, just 13.6% of university professors (full professor, associate professor, lecturer, assistant professor) were female. From around 2006, the Japanese government started a positive action policy to increase the ratio of women. The government grants subsidies to offer about 10 universities each year for three years. The universities offer support centers for women, gender equal office, childcare centers and so on.

The presenter has worked in one of the gender equal offices as a staff member. My observation there and a questionnaire research for university professors members also have a positive impact. These findings advance our understanding of how Japanese companies can take specific measures to improve low fertility.

RC06-117.4

SAKAMOTO, YUKA* (Ochanomizu University, yuka.sakamoto@nifty.com)

The Effects of Using ICT on Work-Family Life: an Empirical Study Based on the Work-Family Border Theory

One of the features of ICT use is greater alluviation of time and location restraints in communications. Although positive effects of ICT for improving work-family life have been reported, much of the ICT literature stresses negative effects on work-family life through increased extra work. Sakamoto and Spinks (2011) found that a higher degree of using ICT tools directly related to higher work-family conflict of Japanese workers. This study explores the effective mediating factors that can reduce the negative impact of ICT use, applying work-family border theory to measure the concepts and propose hypotheses.

Data used for this study were derived from a web questionnaire survey conducted in September 2013. The sample is consisted of women having husband and children (under 15 years old), who reside in the Tokyo metropolitan area. In order to correct the potential bias of the registered monitors, we adopted stratified random sampling based on job status and the age of the smallest child. The valid sample size excluding quite short time response and/or inappropriate answers was 483. The average age of these women is 40.5, 59.8% are employed and 40.2 are non-employed.

Multi-group analysis of covariance structure modeling test the effects of using ICT on work-family life focusing on their daily life frequency, time they spend on their daily life and their perception of them. We analyze the mediating effect of domain identification, influence and across-the-border communication. Our findings advance our understanding of how we manage the permeability between work and family life.

RC32-551.4

SAKANASHI, JUN* (Rikkyo University, sakajun88@gmail.com)

Work and Private Life of University Professors in Japan and Positive Action Taken By Japanese Universities

This presentation will examine the work and private life situations of female and male university professors in Japan, and offers some examples of positive or affirmative action taken by Japanese universities and discuss its effectiveness.

In Japan, the ratio of female researchers is low, as is the case of other countries. In 2011, just 13.6% of university professors (full professor, associate professor, lecturer, assistant professor) were female. From around 2006, the Japanese government started a positive action policy to increase the ratio of women. The government grants subsidies to offer about 10 universities each year for three years. The universities offer support centers for women, gender equal office, childcare centers and so on.

The presenter has worked in one of the gender equal offices as a staff member. My observation there and a questionnaire research for university professors are the main data source of the presentation. First, the presenter will discuss their work and private life situations. Many researchers have shown that male productivity tends to be higher than that of females. However, the results show gender does not differ in scientific productivity when we control other variables. Next, they have specific marriage patterns. For example, many female professors tend to be single or have partners who are professors. Many couples live separately. However, women tend to shoulder domestic work and child rearing, as is the case with other occupations.

Currently, many universities have set the goals of numbers or ratio of women and introduced many types of positive action. The presenter will show examples of them and discuss effective ways to support both sex and foster gender equality in universities.

RC24-439.4

SAKATE, MACHHINDRA* (MRMJ College, Umbraj, machhindralogy@gmail.com)

Renewable Energy: A Study Of Vyasunakuswaide Wind PARK, India

Man has been using the wind for sailing ships, for pumping water and for propulsion with power for a very long time. The increasing concern for environment and the high price of oil have made generation of electricity from the wind a realistic alternative. The question today is whether the costs and other disadvantages of oil and nuclear power have reached the point where wind generators developed by modern technology can be considered to be competitive.

The wind power in India began in 1990 and has significantly increased in last few years. India has installed high capacity wind jammers to exploits wind and converts it as wind energy for its socio-economic inclusive development programme. As on 31 January 2013 the installed capacity of wind power in India was 19564.95 mw.

Maharashtra state has the second position in wind energy in India. The first wind power project in the state was installed at Jamlsunde in Sindhu district in 1986. Vanskuswaide Wind Park is located on a high mountain plateau at 1,150 m. above the Koyana reservoir near Satara which is Asia’s biggest wind power project. There are some issues like land acquiring and local perceptions. The attempt has been made to explore the situation which will help to solve the issues of conflict in future. The paper presents the overall situation of Vanskuswaide Wind Park, its need as well as ground level perceptions in Satara district of Maharashtra, India.

RC41-689.8

SAKATE, PUSHPALATA* (Samatawadi Mahila Manch, Maharashtra., pushpalata.sakate@gmail.com)

Role of Dalit Mahila Vikas Mandal Against Femalefetices in Maharashtra, India

Strong preference for sons over daughters exists in the Asian countries and Indian subcontinent. The female feticides over the last four-five decades have distorted sex ratios at birth in several Asian countries in general and in India particularly. Foetal sex determination clinics have been established all over India in the last two decades. There are studies on the outcome of an intensive abuse of prenatal diagnostic techniques for sex selection in India. Parents tend to be calculative in choosing the sex of the next child and the decision is based on the birth order, sex sequence of previous children and number of sons. The misuse of medical technology in India is resulting in reinforcement of patriarchal values as professional medical organizations seem to be indifferent to ethical misconduct.

Medical researchers pioneered the medical research project on the rising sex ratio. Consequently then the contribution of sex determination tests (SDT) to the rising sex ratio has been vigorously debated. While urban feminists demanded legislation against SDT, some social scientists felt that SDT had little impact on sex ratio.

The paper presents the assertive action by ‘Dalit Mahila Vikas Mandal’, a social organization which was established in 1990 in Maharashtra. Female feticides done by medical fraternity have been exposed by this organization through sting operations carried out in Maharashtra and Gujarat state. The shocking facts found during the field work carried out by the author are also presented in the paper.

RC52-835.1

SAKS, MIKE* (University Campus Suffolk, m.saks@ucs.ac.uk)

Professional Turf Battles Vs. Inter-Professional Collaboration: Their Impact on Inequalities in Health and Social Care in the UK

From a neo-Weberian perspective, it is argued that professions have long competed with each other in turf battles to enhance their respective positions in terms of income, status and power from the viewpoint of their professional self-interests. Using illustrations drawn from health and social care in the UK, it is argued that this has come at a substantial cost to both the user and the wider public - and has in particular exacerbated existing social inequalities. This paper outlines the growing trend for inter-professional collaboration in health and social care in the UK. Although there can be downsides to greater inter-professional working in relation to such issues as the complexity of communications and supervision arrangements, there are many positive generic reasons for such engagement – from creating a more satisfying work role for the professionals involved to enhancing the service given to the user. This paper specifically asks questions about the benefits or otherwise of inter-professional working in terms of social inequalities. In so doing, it acknowledges that inter-professional collaboration can take a number of forms. It also again draws on examples from health and social care in the UK to support its general argument that inter-professional collaboration can make a significant impact on social inequalities, not just in the UK but more globally.
Broken Promises. Temporary Labour Migrants’ Experiences of Working Conditions and Social Security in Finland

West European countries, including Finland, have started to recruit more labour migrants to their low-income sectors in hope of a partial solution to the consequence of rapidly aging workforce. This paper demonstrates how highly skilled labour migrants from non-EU member countries face social disqualification in their efforts to become part of the Finnish labour market. Particularly, African and South-Asian male workers find mainly cleaning or dish-washer jobs despite their academic background. Our study explores the temporary labour migrants’ experiences of acquiring opportunities to working rights and social security. The results show that the majority of the interviewees were reluctant to look for information either due to the fact that they were working only temporarily in Finland or due to their week bargaining positions. The information of recruitment, working rights, the Finnish taxation system, and of the Finnish social security rarely reaches the labour migrants. These features can partly be explained by labour and migration policies, and by the natives’ strong creation of ‘otherness’ between the native Finns and the non-white foreigners. In the analysis an intersection of gender, ethnic and class has been applied to describe the unequal and sometimes precarious position of the labour migrants. The research material consists of documents, memos based on ethnographic observations and of seventy-eight semi-structured interviews, of which forty-nine were conducted among cleaners, bus drivers, and seasonal agricultural workers.

Re-Creating Mutual Belonging: Filipino Labour Migrants’ Local and Transnational Practices Between Finland and the Philippines

This paper demonstrates the unequal embeddedness of transnational Filipino labour migrants in the Finnish and Filipino societies. My study of Filipino labour migrants’ working and living conditions in Finland explored the migrants’ adaptation strategies in their efforts to become integrated in the Finnish society and in staying in touch with the ones left behind. The analysis showed how the integration of Filipino labour migrants to their new host society is influenced by their adaptation strategies, such as of the migrants’ local and transnational practices and contacts. The active participation in sociocultural and religious practices helps the Filipinos to find their way of being in Finland without losing their contacts to the Philippines. The migrants’ adaptive strategies strengthen the Filipino ethnic identity and its tenuous ethnic belonging to an ethnic minority community in Finland as well as to a transnational community. These two communities should not be perceived as two opposites but as dual sites of mutual belonging consisting of a hybridity of transnational and ethnic collective identities. At the same time, the migrants’ opportunities to become familiar with the Finnish society and to learn the Finnish language have been vague. There is a risk of segregation from the Finnish society if the Filipinos do not become familiar with the Finnish society and language. The research material consisted of open-ended interviews conducted among twenty Filipino cooks, nurses and cleaners and of memos based on ethnographic observations.

Occupy Gezi: From an Uprising to a Social Movement?

Occupy Gezi started as a small protest to oppose the demolition of a park in Istanbul and quickly transformed into a national grassroots initiative against the government’s authoritarianism and a hybrid democracy, which locks political action into the ballot box. After a month of intense street protests leaving 5 dead, dozens wounded and under arrest, it has shifted to “park forums” as thousands of semi-structured interviews, of which forty-nine were conducted among cleaners, bus drivers, and seasonal agricultural workers.

Mysteries of the Discourses That Encourage Cooperation, Ver.2

Methods | I use a multi agent simulator. The structure of the pay-off of the game is composed by a kind of ‘social dilemma’ in her neighborhood, and other orientations with their costs. Each agent has a strategy which has two kinds of output values; [act cooperatively / act not cooperatively] and [speak to advocate cooperation / not speak]. There is also another parameter, threshold for speaking to advocate cooperation parameter. Each agent will speak to advocate cooperation with a cost; when and only when the ‘cooperative actor rate’ of her neighbor is UNDER her ‘threshold for speaking to advocate cooperation’ parameter. Each agent will speak to advocate cooperation with a cost; when and only when the ‘cooperative actor rate’ of her neighbor is UNDER her ‘threshold for speaking to advocate cooperation’ parameter.

Results/Conclusion | I tried to check whether “speaking to advocate cooperation” or “not speaking to advocate cooperation” has effects on the cooperators rates in the whole universe. The results are in Fig.1. Next, I tried a parameter survey on how values of the ‘neighborhood radius’ have effects on the cooperators rates. I did 100 trials where the ‘neighborhood radius’ were randomized with equal probability from 0 to 130. The result is in Fig.2. As the figure shows, in the cases that the ‘neighborhood radius’ ranges from 10 to 25, the ‘cooperators rate’s seem to be distinctly high. It seems that there is a ‘threshold value’ around 25 by which the ‘cooperators rate’s are discriminated between being high and being nearly zero. I think that these models are interesting in several points. We will discuss some at our conference.
Materials and methods: the variables in the model proposed by the pilot study have been reviewed on the basis of the individual data available in the information systems of the local actors. They have been used for defining evaluation models based on the characteristics of the individuals, with the same techniques used in the pilot study. As a case study the municipality of Genoa, whose population is among the oldest in Europe, has been taken into account.

Results and discussion: The passage from regions to individuals in a large municipality confirms the validity of the model for people 65+ years old. ADL disabilities are the main disability dimension with highest association with the worsening of the SE condition, also due to the effect on the social relations dimension. The public strategies seem to better protect individuals and families, with the help of the informal network of support for the family care. The indicators in the models could be very useful for the Social Services, in order to develop tools for better addressing policies and intervention at local and national level. Moreover, this work could extended wherever these kind of data are routinely collected.

RC33-581.5
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What’s the Impact of Coverage Error to the Study of Social Inequalities?

In some European countries, including Italy, survey organizations use the Directory of Landline Phone Numbers as sampling frame to survey the general population and study social inequalities (Häder and al. 2012). Under certain conditions, the use of this sampling frame may be problematic.

In Italy, with the only exceptions of Callegaro’s work (2004 and 2008), there is very little interest in this subject. Little is known, for example, on the extent to which coverage error occurs and its impact on survey estimates, although in 2011 only 50% of households are included in the sampling frame (e.g., the directory of landline phone numbers). We believe a clear understanding of the nature of coverage error is urgently needed (households may be excluded from the sampling frame for different reasons) to develop appropriate strategies to tackle the coverage problem.

The overall aim of the paper is to evaluate the impact of coverage error on the accuracy of the survey estimates for a set of key socio-economic variables and, should evidence for bias arise, to discuss possible strategies to correct for it.

We first describe changes over time in the pattern of coverage error by focusing on three groups of Italian households (household included in the sampling frame, households excluded from the sampling frame as they do not have a telephone, households excluded from the sampling frame as they do have a telephone but the telephone number is not listed). We then explore whether there are any differences in these groups in their socio-economic characteristics, including indicators of general trust and, for a selection of survey items (including income, health and social class), investigate the impact of coverage error on bias.

We use the 1997-2012 MultiScope survey (“Aspetti della vita quotidiana”) run by the Italian Statistical Institute (n=20.000 households).

RC20-346.1
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RADL, JONAS (Open University UNED)


Research on preschool education and day-care programs is gaining momentum since the discovery of its potential to reduce social inequalities in education- al achievement. Much of this research relies on case studies to measure mid- and long term effects of preschool attendance on academic performance and school transitions. In this paper we adopt a broader focus and a comparative approach by exploring the extent to which early (pre-primary school) child stimulation can reduce background differentials in learning outcomes across 28 countries from the Americas, Asia and Europe.

Particularly we seek to unveil the relative impact of direct parental involvement and preschool education, as different ways of child rearing, on educational disadvantages that stem social origins, and the extent to which this applies to all the countries in our sample. Are the effects of both practices (institutional vs. parental home; formal vs. informal) substitutive or complementary? Are there measurable cross-country differences in the learning benefits of preschool education? Is kindergarten attendance equally stimulating for children from different socio-economic origins? Is the impact of different parenting practices sensitive to sociocultural contexts? How do institutional characteristics of the educational system affect performance at this stage?

To answer these questions we use PIRLS 2011, an international data source clustering students of primary education (4th grade) across countries. PIRLS provides a standardized measure of reading literacy among American 4th graders. We estimate random-constant and random-slope multilevel models to assess the effect of the type of child care adopted by families on educational outcomes. This approach enables us to decompose the observed variance in reading skills into its components and to test the potential of a broad comparison of multi-layered processes that result in unequal life chances among children.

RC39-658.2
SALAZAR, ROBERT* (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, salazarrobert@yahoo.com)

Climate Change Discourse and Action in the Philippines: Views, Voices, Vignettes

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
In the Philippines, there has been some amount of talk and, fortunately, some amount of action too, about climate change. We ask: What is being said and done about climate change in the country? How is climate change being framed and acted upon? Why are these developments unfolding the way they do? How do these discourses and practices reflect and influence sociocultural dynamics? The paper presents views, voices, and vignettes from the country. It attempts an understanding of these realities by drawing from social constructionism, critical discourse analysis, and social movement theory.

JS-83.2

SALAZAR, ROBERT* (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, salazarrobert@yahoo.com)

Managing NGOs for Older Persons in East and Southeast Asia: Lessons and Good Practices from the Field

The paper reviews the roles and experiences of non-governmental organizations for older persons (NGOs-OPs) in East and Southeast Asia. It is based on case studies of selected NGOs from Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The study finds an increasing number of NGOs-OPs present in the region, working in diverse areas of service delivery, education, research, training, and advocacy. Community-based older persons’ organizations or senior citizens associations are also becoming more active, with some organized on social and recreational activities, and venturing into policy advocacy and other areas traditionally served by non-community-based NGOs. Most NGOs are taking on multiple roles simultaneously, e.g., adding advocacy to their other programs, while a few are beginning to focus on a specific target group, activity, or service. On the organizational and management side, NGOs-OPs are also becoming more accountable and are taking creative and innovative steps in meeting the challenges of management. To be sure, NGOs-OPs need to address important gaps, notably the lack of capability-building at the community level, the lack of follow-through in policy implementation, and the need to solicit critical, hopefully constructive feedback from the older persons they are serving. Nevertheless, like the older persons they are working for and with, NGOs-OPs themselves are getting more active and growing wiser with age.

RC35-617.2

SALAZAR DE LEÓN, ROGELIO* (USAC, rogersal57@yahoo.com.mx)

Genealogía Del Pensamiento Crítico

En América Latina y en castellano se usa mucho la expresión Pensamiento Crítico, sin que siempre se tenga claro a qué se refiere con ella. Este trabajo pretende aclararlo desde su origen, para ello se piensa revisar los aparatos críticos más originales e reconocidos a lo largo de la modernidad, se piensa acudir a la literatura y al romanticismo, toda vez que, tanto Kant por vía de Weber, como Hegel por vía del marxismo, han estado presentes y son imprescindibles para la sociología actual. De tal forma se espera alimentar la vocación crítica del discurso sociológico.

JS-44.9

SALCEDO, MANUELA* (EHESS/IRIS, manuelesalcedo@gmail.com)

L’Autre, un « escroc sentimental à but migratoire » : les discours politiques sur les hommes étrangers dans les couples binationaux en France

Les politiques d’immigration en France depuis une dizaine d’années visent très particulièrement les couples binationaux dont le ressortissant étranger est sans papiers. Depuis 2003, sont inscrits dans la loi les délits de mariage « blanc » et mariage « gris » : le premier se réfère au délit de mariage de complaisance, et le deuxième concerne l’étranger extra-communautaire qui se passe (pacte civil de solidarité) ou se marie seulement pour avoir des papiers de séjour, c’est-à-dire, et selon les personnalités et représentations françaises un « escroc sentimental à but migratoire ». Or, ce discours et les politiques d’immigration ne visent pas tous les couples de la même manière. La sexualité, la nationalité, la « race », le genre, la classe ou l’âge de la personne étrangère sont des critères importants de la suspicion de l’authenticité d’un couple. À partir de mon travail de terrain effectué pendant trois ans auprès des couples binationaux de même sexe et de sexe différent, il s’agira, dans cette communication, d’analyser la manière dont cette politique régule et contrôle la vie intime de ces couples par le discours politique mais aussi par l’application de la loi. Celle-ci varie lorsqu’il s’agit des couples où l’homme est racisé, « d’origine maghrébine », ou « musulman pratiquant », ou « ressortissant d’Afrique subsaharienne »; des masculinités qui posent problème à la « République ». Celui-ci est vu comme un escroc, un danger pour la femme blanche occidentale : l’administration française régule ainsi la vie intime des couples en jugeant l’authenticité de leur lien. Dans quelle mesure les mariages gris ou binaire contrôlent-ils les constructions genrées et racées de la politique d’immigration ? Et qu’est-il de ces constructions de la « menace masculine étrangère » lorsqu’il s’agit des couples binationaux gays masculins ?

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
processes, namely to consider the “specific strategies of representation and commodification and the context in which they are represented” (2000:21), or the critics to the regressive aestheticization of politics (and economy) by the politicization of art (W. Benjamin, 1985).

We will analyze the use of these strategies in the practices of artists, entrepreneurs, experts, dwellers and their conflictual context - involving real estate boom and heritage practices (Pereira, 2010; 2013); the formation of gated communities (Caldeira, 1997) and the resistance against them (ibid., 2012). How they give new meanings to identities, places, revealing the tensions and complementarities between advertising-driven aestheticization and politicization of art and problematize the construction of a singular public space: a heterogeneous urban landscape and a democratic political sphere, both institutional and non-institutional (Arendt, 1991; Habermas, 1984) in the city of São Paulo. We will use the methodology of visual sociology (Ferro, 2005), problematizing it in an interdisciplinary approach.

RC44-727.9
SALLAZ, JEFFREY* (University of Arizona, jsallaz@email.arizona.edu)
Can Outsourced Workers Organize? a Case Study from the Philippines

This presentation will detail an attempt by outsourced workers in the Philippines to form a labor union. These workers are in the “knowledge process outsourcing” sector, meaning that they possess significant human capital and do skilled tasks for firms of the Global North. The case immediately presents two puzzles. First, given the many structural barriers known to impede unionization by outsourced workers in the Global South, how did a union campaign emerge? Second, why did this unionization attempt ultimately fail? My ethnographic research inside the outsourcing facility provides answers to these questions. Representation struggles were initiated by highly-skilled workers and in response to new, driving tactics on the part of local management. The latter were reacting to pressures put upon them by their Western clients. The unionization campaign appeared to have caught local managers by surprise, and throughout it they were very concerned to keep news of it from reaching the government, the press, and Western clients. In short, employees possessed significant structural and workplace power in their attempt to gain recognition. Ultimately, however, it was local management’s availability to harness greater associational power that led to the defeat of the union. One general implication is that studies of labor in global supply chains should theorize and examine empirically the vendor-client relationship. In these supply chains, vendor firms and client firms have different interests and resources.

RC44-735.1
SALLAZ, JEFFREY* (University of Arizona, jsallaz@email.arizona.edu)
Foxconning Science: The Globalization of Academic Publishing

This paper presents ethnographic work done inside an outsourcing firm in the Philippines. This firm is part of the emergent knowledge process outsourcing, or KPO, field. It contracts with publishers wishing to outsource such work as copy-editing, typesetting, authorial communications, and more. Most major scientific publishers now contract with such firms. I present evidence that the nature of these outsourced workforces helps to explain despotic tactics for organizing work. Suppliers lack basic knowledge of the overall field of production (in this case, academic publishing), and so traditionally engage in various “low road” techniques of management. Most notably: wage suppression, the “driving” of workers, and forced overtime. I conclude the paper by discussing at length one incident that provides a prism into the entire labor regime: a unionization dispute that took place at this facility. Global pressures induced worker and management to intervene in new prisons for youths epitomizes this subordination. In this context, the YJPS-UN, remaining firmly wedded to the previous political identity of the profession, is progressively becoming marginalized. A growing number of educators are turning to a more conventional trade union, attached to the promotion of working conditions rather than defending their political identity of the profession. By depicting the differences between these two forms of activism, which we name ‘identitarian’ versus ‘utilitarian’, we will analyze how a “new professionalism” has emerged among YJPS educators, and is symbolic of a general weakening in the symbolic status of this professional group.

RC29-505.3
SALLÉE, NICOLAS* (University of Montreal, nicolas.sallee@umontreal.ca)
Rehabilitation and Punishment, a New Model of Rehabilitation in the French Youth Justice System

According to recent research in policy transfer studies, youth justice systems across Western Europe work are taking a “punitive turn” (Muncie, 2008), marked by the emergence of a new “culture of control” (Garland, 2001). This process is particularly significant in the United States and Great Britain, however it appears that other European countries are following suite (Bailieu & Cartuyvels, 2007). A closer look, however, reveals complexities: the level of youth incarceration, a commonly adopted indicator of punitive excess, differs considerably between countries. The French youth justice system, analyzed in this paper, does not escape these complexities: since 2002, the youth incarceration rate is decreasing, while the content of political discourse and legislative changes seems to fuel the increase of a new punitive turn (Bailieu, 2008). To understand this apparent paradox, we will describe how political injunctions aimed to “get tough” on young offenders, are translated and reworked, at a lower level, through the activity of the administrative agency responsible, in France, for the functioning of youth centers: the judicial Protection of Youth (JYP). This analysis will allow us to highlight the crystallization of a new model of rehabilitation under constraint. First, using quantitative data, we will describe the increasing use of semi-closed youth facilities as an alternative to prison. Tied to the development of new prisons for youth, supposedly “rehabilitative” (Chantreine & Sallée, 2013), this evolution is changing less the level of confinement than its meaning. Formerly perceived as anti-rehabilitative, confinement is now legitimized as an inseparable feature of rehabilitative processes. Second, we will analyze knowledge production practices, particularly child psychiatric and psychological knowledge, mobilized by the JYP to support this legitimation process. This paper will defend the idea that this new knowledge underpins old disciplinary practices, and symbolizes the growing concern surrounding, in France, the institutional fabric of socialized individuals.

RC23-415.4
SALLES MEDEIROS, MARCIO FELIPE* (Student, medeiros.mfs@gmail.com)
The Relationship Between First Principle Production in Brazil and the International Demand

The following research approaches the criticism of the production system of knowledge in Brazil, focusing on a laboratory of Theoretical Physics which works with First Principle Model (FPM), order to analyze the institutional dilemma and the relationship between the laboratory and the central spaces of knowledge production across time. The production of science, how the current in Social Studies of Science and Technology, demand an articulated network of elements which sustain and make circulate the knowledge production produced inside the area. In the FPM case, the space of production and circulation is very peculiar, since the production involves upgrades in the computers’ servers when a new resource is added. The lab does not spend much money on computing resources, on the other hand, the circulation occurs within the specific circle in physics, because the production not necessarily will become a product since the experimental relevance does not always happen. And yet we have the relationship with central spaces of central places of knowledge production, understood basically by The US and Europe which influence the content and the decisions of productions inside the laboratory. The methodology of this research consists of an interview which researchers and analysis of published material for one label of FPM which is related to a Brazilian University. With the following research, we aim to contribute for the debate about the production process of knowledge, bringing reflexive elements about the role of Brazil in the production of FPM knowledge.

* denotes a presenting author.
Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
RC52-845.2

SALMONSSON, LISA* (Uppsala University, lisa.salmonsson@soc.uu.se)

The Notions of Otherness and Critical Construction Sites: Theorizing Professional Boundaries within

This paper is about social and symbolic boundaries (Lamont & Molnar 2002). The aim of this paper is to suggest a theoretical way to understand constructions of ‘Otherness’ within professional boundaries. I draw on the empirical case of the doctors with immigrant backgrounds in the Swedish medical profession and use the notion of critical construction site by Cornell & Hartmann 2007. In order to bridge the gap between structure and agency the study started with a review of the Swedish research literature in order to see how ethnicity, ‘race’ and ‘Otherness’ had been received in research. In this review I found that ‘Otherness’ is often something that is ascribed to patients and not doctors. I then went on reviewing the professional debate around the issue of doctors with immigrant backgrounds in Sweden I found something I theorized as underlying assumptions of ‘the Other’. This ethnic ‘Otherness’ was not about doctors’ ‘ethnicity’ nor about ‘race’ instead it had to do with that the doctors had immigrated and was perceived as something tangle and predetermined.

This notion of ‘Otherness’ was later also found in interviews with doctors with immigrant backgrounds. In the interviews I unexpectedly found stories of discrimination, prejudice and even racism but I also found stories of agency, and coping strategies where the ‘Otherness’ they were ascribed with was used a way to construct their role in the Swedish health care system; to take care of patients with immigrant backgrounds.

The paper argues that as doctors with immigrant backgrounds seem to be using a primordial definition of the ‘Other’ in circumstantial ways in order to find their place within the Swedish medical profession which I argue, is a critical construction site.

RC52-836.3

SALMONSSON, LISA* (Uppsala University, lisa.salmonsson@soc.uu.se)

The Other Doctor: When Professional Boundaries Conflate with Notions of Ethnic ‘otherness’

The paper suggests that field of Sociology of professional groups need to consider social position theory in order to theorize boundaries of ‘Otherness’ within them. The paper is based on some of my concluding remark from my dissertation where I interviewed medical doctor with immigrant backgrounds in Sweden about their feeling of belonging to the Swedish medical profession, among other things. The thesis is that the medical profession in general and the Swedish medical profession in particular have been successfully in controlling the number of new doctors that are accepted to Swedish medical schools. Sweden has also experienced and increase in doctors with immigrant backgrounds working in the Swedish health organization. In my interviews with these doctors they often told me about something that could be understood as hierarchies within the profession on the basis of being ‘inside’ or ‘outside’. I have chosen to theorize this as ethnic ‘Otherness’ as it seem to have to do with that they are ascribed with ‘non-Swedishness’ than about what ‘ethnicity’ they have. These divisions I argue are linked to ideas that can be found in EU legislation, in the Swedish research on ethnicity and health as well as in The Swedish Medical Association and can therefore be a case of another ‘successful’ boundary making.

RC23-413.3

SALOMA-AKPEDONU, CZARINA* (Ateneo de Manila University, csaloma@ateneo.edu)

Set in the City: Condominiums As Settings of Technological Innovations Toward Sustainable Consumption

One of the tangible signs of growth in Metro Manila, a Philippine mega-city of about 11.7 million people, is the proliferation of condominiums. A condominium is a form of housing tenure whose cost of land is prorated due to multi-story building and which makes it possible for many people to live closer to the workplace and shopping centers. This paper lays out the proposition that the condominium is both medium and outcome of technological innovations that either stimulate or stymie sustainable consumption. Technological innovations embodied in the design of spaces and rules of condominium living provide the material setting that defines interactions and images relating to inhabitants’ consumption of technologies in the home and consequent social constructions of sustainable consumption. The paper focuses on social practices relating to the use of information, communication and entertainment technologies as well as domestic technologies by condominium-household members. The take off point is a body of data and insights from key informant interviews, direct observations, and secondary data analysis.

RC33-578.2

SALOMO, KATJA* (Friedrich-Schiller University, Katja.Salom@uni-jena.de)

Spatial Indicators of Right-Wing Extremist Attitudes

Prevention programs for right-wing extremism in East Germany have been strongly conducted for the last two decades. In the last two decades there have been increased efforts to tie local prevention programs closer to the up-to-date research in this field. Nevertheless, the exchange between social scientists and the organizers of prevention measures revealed a gap: Whereas the former rely on survey data to identify who, i.e. which socio-demographic groups show high risks for developing far-right attitudes and why, prevention programs need to know where – in which towns, rural communities or areas – these high risk groups are likely to be found. It therefore seems necessary to ascertain spatial indicators for right-wing extremist attitudes.

The analysis is based on cross-sectional survey data from the eastern German state Thuringia aggregated to the level of rural districts and up to three measurement points between 2001 and 2013, supplemented by corresponding spatial characteristics of these districts, describing them in respect to their economic, social, cultural and political status. To assure valid estimations for the effect sizes of spatial characteristics, it is necessary to choose a statistical approach that allows a) to test spatial characteristics against known predictors for right-wing extremist attitudes on individual level, b) to account for different roles various spatial characteristics are supposed to play (predictors, moderators) in regard to predictors on individual level and c) to ascertain to what extent changes in attitudes between measurement points can be ascribed to (changes in) the status of the rural districts.

As can be demonstrated, “conventional” path models accompanied by latent-change models meet this demands. Their adequacy and limitations for analysing effects of spatial characteristics on (aggregated) individual characteristics are later discussed. As well as the validity of the implemented research design in relation to the expected practical use of the results for preventing right-wing extremist attitudes.

RC16-279.5

SALVATORE, ARMANDO* (National University of Singapore, salvatore@fors.net)

Contending Modernities and the Sociology of Islam

The sociology of Islam has become a vital track of original research, in both historical and contemporary perspectives, on Muslim majority societies and Muslim minorities since after the 1980s, through establishing significant links to wider conceptual debates in social theory and cultural studies. This research program paralleled a larger sociological trend that privileged a comparative perspective in the exploration of modern developments and dilemmas in the West, East Asia, and the Muslim world, while also questioning (and reconstructing) the controversial notion of civilization.

The paper will argue that while the sociology of Islam benefits from a comparative perspective and a corresponding theoretical revision of Eurocentric postulates, it cannot be completely satisfied by them and should place its endeavors in a more explicit context of exploration of not just parallel and multiple, but of contending modernities. This field of study has thus the potential to unsettle evolutionist conceptions of modern society even more than purportedly anti-Eurocentric approaches and immanent critiques of modernity within social theory are able to do. This specific potential of the sociology of Islam is implemented by questioning the comparative perspective itself, to the extent it focuses on parallels and diversities more than on the complexity of entanglements (which are as much cultural as they are economic and political) between articulations of Western modernity and concurrent developments in the Muslim world.

The suggested path is to take charge of what is specific to Islam and Muslim actors and re-visit the parameters of Western-centered modernity without exceeding in any anti-essentialist immunisation, which if pushed too hard (e.g. as many scholars and analysts are doing under the impact of the recent and ongoing revolts in the Arab world) would bring us almost back to square one, i.e. to an absolutization of state Western parameters of political, economic and cultural modernity.

RC10-184.4

SALVE, WAMAN* (Shivaji University, Kolhapur, wnsolve@rediffmail.com)

Decent Work and Social Justice for Informal Sector Workforce in South Asia

The increased economic integration during the last decades of the twentieth century coincided with rising income inequality in some countries and increasing unemployment among the low skilled mainly on European continent. Community based schemes are springing up everywhere in the developing world, most frequently in Africa and parts of Asia.
In a LGBT community, some says the number of lesbians is less than that of gay men, bisexuals in Japan. It is partly because the literature in Japan, especially in the field of psychology, is not as well developed as in the West. However, it is important to acknowledge that the term “lesbian” is not widely used in Japan, and it is often associated with negative stereotypes.

Invisibility of Sexual Minority “Women” in Japan

There are no existing laws that either discriminate against or guarantee the rights of sexual minorities. This is partly because Japanese law is not as thorough as in Western countries, especially in terms of gender equality.

Exploring Age and Aging Via the Life Course Perspective: A Filipino Perspective

Aging is a natural and universal human phenomenon. It is natural as it is part of the human biological process and universal as it is not limited to any specific cultural or social group. However, the experience of aging can vary significantly depending on individual and social factors. For example, in the Philippines, the elderly are often stigmatized and viewed as a burden on society.

RC44-729.1

SAMBAN, MICHIKO* (University of Ochanomizu, chikosan@pari.org.za)

Invisibility of Sexual Minority “Women” in Japan

There are no existing laws that either discriminate against or guarantee the rights of sexual minorities. This is partly because Japanese law is not as thorough as in Western countries, especially in terms of gender equality.

Challenges to Organizing Informal Reclaimers

The informal sector is a significant component of the informal work sector in South Asia. This paper examines the present position of the informal sector workers in South Asia. The study is based on information collected through secondary data.

There is a need to implement the ILO Declaration of social justice for a fair globalization.

RC6-121.11

SALZBURGER, VERONIKA* (University of Cologne, salzburger@wiso.uni-koeln.de)

Does the Transition to (grand-)Parenthood Change Intergenerational Relationships?

Existing studies suggest a close relationship between the presence of grandchildren and intergenerational relationships. For example, studies on grandparental involvement in parenting show that the birth of a child increases opportunities for associative solidarity between generations as well as it increases the demand and supply of functional solidarity, both with regard to material help or childcare as well as information and advice. This, in turn, may also result in increased affective solidarity. But it might also operate in opposing directions: If the demand for intergenerational solidarity meets supply from the grandparental side, this may enhance the existing intergenerational relationship; in case of incongruency, the event may result in increased intergenerational conflict or detachment. Yet, more research is needed on how intergenerational relations adapt to the new family structure and needs of family members after the generational transition.

Past research mostly concentrate on the presence of grandchildren regardless of their age, consider only one direction (parents or grandparents perspective), or are analyze cross sectional data. The present study examines the transition to first parenthood and the associated development in intergenerational relations over a two year period concerning various dimensions of the Bengtson-Silverstein-solidarity-model. The German Family Panel (pairfam) is chosen as the appropriate data-set to addressing the research question, including reports from both perspectives, gathered in 2010 and 2012. Using difference score regression, N=7,163 dyads were analyzed. The analyses suggest an increase in the frequency of contact and practical support only from the elder to the younger generation. No changes were found for financial transfers. Regarding the frequency of conflicts, the generational transition has a decreasing impact.

RC32-544.4

SAMBE, MICHIKO* (Ochanomizu University, chikosan@pari.org.za)

Exploring Age and Aging Via the Life Course Perspective: A Filipino Perspective

Aging is a natural and universal human phenomenon. It is natural as it is part of the human biological process and universal as it is not limited to any specific cultural or social group. However, the experience of aging can vary significantly depending on individual and social factors. For example, in the Philippines, the elderly are often stigmatized and viewed as a burden on society.

The institutionalized life course as conceptualized by Kohl (2007) lends a distinct tool in understanding how external forces such as social institutions, social structures and cultural elements interact with each other and with society's individual members thereby predicting actions and promoting relative stability. How the age and a given age and an increasing number of dimensions (chronological, biological, psychological and social) are understood by the older persons themselves given their current situation as a senior citizen, is the problem focused on in this study.

The normative system of how to plan and live one's life as defined by the institutionalized life course is implicated in how the elderly Filipino older persons (60 years old and above, men and women) understand the phenomenon of age-
Organizing is the future, once that challenges the boundaries of nation-states in one country and with migrants of other nationalities. Indeed, migrant worker organizations are not just demanding more direct involvement of migrants on issues that impact them; for more concrete reasons, migrant issues are raised; activities and campaigns are undertaken on the streets of the Americas; and in the churches, migrant workers who congregate in the churches for the worship service. Every Sunday, these formations touch base with more than a thousand Filipino workers who are members of the organizations.

Membership knows neither boundaries nor time limits. In other formations such as Taiwan, what is feasible is support groups such as church/family-based migrant formations that are spread out across the country. In Hong Kong, migrant domestic workers are joining and forming unions and merging into coalitions of different migrant nationalities. In the Gulf States, further Council (GCC) countries where organizing of workers—local or migrants—in whatever form and orientation is almost a taboo, there is no stopping the migrant Filipinos from organizing cyber communities. In the Philippines, where membership knows neither boundaries nor time limits, the formation of migrant communities is prohibited by the authorities.

One of the most important examples of a collective subject rising in the public arena in Brazil is the Solidarity Economy, which for several years has been sharing itself as an autonomous social movement. In this process, it has been trying to build new social rights for Associated Labor. It is a description and analysis of this process that this work intends to develop.

With this objective, it starts by rebuilding the history of the Solidarity Economy in Brazil, highlighting that despite its long history and connection with the Brazilian social struggles for more than a century, it is only in the last thirty years that it has assumed a new configuration and new meanings as a result of the social and political changes that took place in Brazil after the eighties. The second part of this work focuses on showing how the Solidarity economy today has become a new social, economic and political reality in the Brazilian society; however, the subjects of the Solidarity Economy still lack the institutional recognition of its rights.

Lastly, we analyze how the subjects involved with the Solidarity Economy have been for years mobilizing and requesting the rights to Associated Labor and have achieved some successes in this process such as the creation of the National Secretariat of Solidarity Economy and the approval of laws for the Solidarity Economy. As a result, the analysis of this movement in Brazil demonstrates that there are no natural rights but rights are political constructions consolidated from processes of social struggles that aim to expand democracy and transform society. It is some of these political agendas that we try to explore in this work focusing on showing the arenas where the struggles and debate around the development the right to Associated Labor take place.
RC40-682.3

SANTECH VARGAS, DERLY YOHANNA* (PhD Student, sanchezv@exchanget.iancs.ac.uk)

Coffee, Certification Schemes and Standards in the Reshaping of Sustainability Markets, Tracing Global-Local Tensions

In the last fifteen years, certification schemes (and the standards they enact) for producing sustainable products have become one of the most important strategies for enhancing sustainability into commodities (such as coffee) market. Similarly, certification schemes are introducing important changes in the governance of agriculture systems. Such transformations have been the focus on a wide set of works that critically highlight how certification schemes are embedded into a network of social and environmental conditions. In this context, although many of these approaches isolate technical and social dimensions as separated realms relative less attention have been put on how certification schemes are enacting sustainability in terms of trust, a key element in the material shaping of any differentiated market.

Following Busch (2011) contributions on standards, enacted in the Certification schemes (Van Der Kamps, 2012), and trust I explore how certification schemes can produce two version of it in two different locations. First, trust as consistency in the International Coffee Organisation (ICO). Here I describe how certification schemes are designed to produce trust in the market related to the transparency and the consistency of coffee production according to international environmental standardised criteria. This trust, then, is limited to the boundaries of a certificate. Second, I describe the experience of a small coffee roaster and retailer with certification schemes in the UK, J. Atkinson & Co. What emerges there is a concept of trust as trustworthiness. Certification schemes are framed in terms of coffee relationships, these involve a more emotional and sensual experience of the market. I present how some standards can be harmonically integrated in these arrangements and how sometimes such integration cannot be possible. As a result, an alternative version of sustainability is produced.

RC06-124.6

SAND, ANN-BRITT** (Stockholm University, ann-britt.sand@anhoriga.se)

Caring Responsibilities and Gainful Employment in Middle Age: A New Population Based Study in Sweden

The Swedish welfare model is based on the premises: 1) the society, not the family, has the main responsibility for care, and 2) all adults are gainfully employed, from the time of employment until retirement. Sweden has a high proportion of women in the work force, also in their 50-60ies. Nonetheless, it is estimated that about 70 percent of all elderly care is performed by relatives. This study is a mixed method study and focus on caring responsibilities for elderly parents on grandchildren. An enquiry was made during spring 2013, of a random sample of 6000 individuals 45-66 years old (61.1% responses) and interviews from 40 carers in various caring situations has been made. It focuses the caring responsibility have any impact on paid work, maintenance and everyday life as well as their experience of public care, possibility to leave job and pay for care. Theoretically the study is connected to feminist welfare research. Of central value is to analyse gender, class, ethnicity and age. Early results shows that over 40% of the respondents give help and 30% of women and 27% of men, help and old, disabled or ill family member at least once a week and 15% of women and 12% of men help daily or several times a week. Care affects life in different ways: feeling mentally and physically exhausted, having difficulties to focus on work, less time for leisure. More women than men have made changes in their working life in order to manage the situation. Corresponding to 7% of women and 4% of men 45-66 years in population we can see that 100 000 women and 50 000 men has made changes in their working life; reduced working hours, stopped working, take early retirement as a result of caring.

JS-64.4

SAND, ANN-BRITT** (Stockholm University, ann-britt.sand@anhoriga.se)

ANBÄCKEN, ELS-MARIE (Linköping University)

Work-Life Balance. Welfare State, Family and Caregiving in Japan and Sweden

Japan and Sweden share comparable situations. Both countries have a high and growing part of elderly in the population and high ambitions to handle the needs for care, even if they have different directions when it comes to organization and financing. Still the family is the main care giver for the elderly in both countries. This makes it interesting to compare and highlight the effects of care for family caregivers. Until the early 1990’s the Japanese policy on eldercare was based on the family as the main caregiving unit. In 1989 a ten year plan for institutional and home care marked a policy shift. Though family support was added into the Japanese system, cash reimbursement to family caregivers was not included, a deliberate decision, when the National care insurance was implemented in 2000, to secure that municipalities would not choose to lean on family carers instead of developing formal care services.

Japan has a long policy on elder care, in which the formal services constitute the base and family care the supplement. The economic crises, during the 1990ies led to cutbacks in the formal care and since then there is an increased focus on caregiving roles of families, and the Swedish government have support- development of carer support. Despite eldercare being a societal responsibility the share of family caregiving has increased while the economic support to next of kin has diminished.

We are comparing results from a survey in Sweden and from secondary data in Japan on the perspective of family carers. In Sweden women and men give help to about the same degree. However, if we look to the consequences of family important policy issues, especially those relating to urban sprawl. The result in many countries is a search for the perfect municipal structure to enable effective city-region policy-making.

But what is forgotten in this kind of analysis is that, if city-regions are becoming relatively more populous in relation to small towns and rural areas, then our national and sub-national legislatures are becoming increasingly dominated by urban voters. In countries with one dominant city (France, England) and in federations and countries with strong devolved regional legislatures, urban policy for city-regions will not be made at the municipal level, whatever the municipal boundaries and structures might be. We are used to hearing that “all politics is local.” What we need to consider is the likelihood that “all politics is urban.”

Although examples will be drawn from around the world, particular attention will be paid to the Toronto city-region (the Greater Golden Horseshoe) and Ontario, the Canadian province in which it is situated. Despite Ontario’s vast territory, two-thirds of its population lives in the city-region. Ontario’s politics is urban politics. Although the main argument of this paper derives from my 2008 book, The Limits of Boundaries: Why City-regions Cannot be Self-governing, the paper modifies the analysis in light of recent developments.

RC06-118.12

SANCHEZ-SOTO, GABRIELA* (University of Texas at San Antonio, gabriela.sanchez-soto@utsa.edu)

HAHL, JEANNIE (The University of Texas at San Antonio)

Marriage Selectivity and Stepfamily Formation

Although child outcomes specific to stepfamilies have been well researched, the literature is not resolved on the process by which these families are formed, nor which persons are likely to enter these types of unions. It is well known that stepfathers are likely to significantly impact co-resident stepchildren, yet we would nor which persons are likely to enter these types of unions. It is well known that stepfathers are likely to significantly impact co-resident stepchildren, yet we would
caregiving; reduce working hours, stop working, taking early retirement etc, women are affected considerably more than men, which is the case in Japan as well.

**RC46-760.1**

SAN D, HANS PETTER* (University of Agder, hans.p.sand@uia.no)

*Living Conditions and Education*

The first large-scale research on living conditions in Norway was conducted in 1973/74 by a group of social researchers led by sociology professor Gundmund Hernes at the University of Bergen. The research project was initiated and sponsored by the Norwegian government. The study of living conditions was the first comprehensive study of living conditions in Norway focusing on how the conditions of childrens upbringing affected their education, which in its turn affected other social resources and thus the income and living conditions of people. Gundmund Hernes (1941-) had studied under James Coleman at John Hopkins University and was heavily influenced by the latter. Hernes, who later on also led the investigation on power and democracy in Norway, became a great entrepreneur of clinical sociology in the U.S. Midwest region. We draw upon a theoretical centricity. How does the broader context interact with local contexts to shape the interaction between socio-spatial scales (the global, the national, the regional)?

**RC24-432.1**

SAN D, ALLAN* (University of Nordland, allan.sande@uin.no)

*Oil-Drilling in Arctic and Ecosystem-Management Plan of the Barents Sea*

In the High North, The Barents Sea has large resources of petroleum and sustainable populations of fish. The international challenge lies in implementing the conservation of marine biodiversity, at the same time managing sustainable exploitation of natural resources in the Arctic region. The Norwegian government has tried to solve conflicts of interest by the making of a large scale ecosystem-based national management plan for The Barents Sea and Lofoten Islands. The national goals are sustainable use of petroleum, fishery resources and conservation of the structure of the maritime ecosystem. In this paper, we present an empirical case study of Norwegian national decision-making in ecosystem-based management of the Barents Sea. This new system of planning is implemented as the second sea area in the world. Australia has implemented a large ecosystem management plan at the east-coast with the Great Barrier Reef. In the paper, I discuss in a critical perspective of sociology knowledge the social effects of the new environmental policy and environmental institutions of problem-solving of management of large sea area in the Arctic area. In the paper I want to investigate the social effects of the development of national planning of the sea ecosystems in the Arctic area. The question is: Does the government eco-system management planning of the Barents Sea provide a suitable institutional framework for solving the social conflicting interests between oil-drilling and conservation of nature in the Norwegian societies?

**RC31-538.9**

SAN DERSON, MATTHEW* (Kansas State University, matrrs@ksu.edu)

MALDONADO, MARTA (Iowa State University)

*Integration and Belonging in Two U.S. New Destinations*

The extension of border politics, and specifically, a politico-legal context characterized by increased surveillance of immigrant populations and the hardening of immigration controls, is concomitant with the emergence of new destinations (Massey 2008). In this sense, the border has been "pushed inward" (Coleman, 2007). Additionally, a growing number of state and local governments have proposed and/or enacted a wide range of policies with consequences for the lives of immigrants and their families. Some such policies are aimed at local policing and enforcing of immigration controls while others regulate access to jobs and housing, and more generally, the provision of services. This "variegated landscape" of local policies (Walker and Leitner, 2011) results in contexts of reception that vary significantly across U.S. spaces. From a research standpoint, questions about the interaction between socio-spatial scales (the global, the national, the regional, and the local) in the shaping of the conditions facing Latin@ immigrants gain centrality. How does the broader context interact with local contexts to shape the conditions facing immigrants? How do policies, social relations (shaped by power, as they are), and institutional arrangements at these various scales interact to produce particular outcomes for immigrants? We investigate these questions by exploring the experiences of Latin@ immigrants in two rural new destination communities in the U.S. Midwest region. We draw upon a theoretical framework that understands immigration and integration as racialized and gendered, political-economic processes. We utilize quantitative and qualitative data gathered through original research in rural new destinations in Southwest Kansas and Central Iowa.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
suffer to just making them the small coin in the policies of nuclear companies or government actors.

**RC34-584.8**

SANE, NEETA* (UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI, neetasanjeev@gmail.com)

Youth in Social Transformation Through Education

India, known as a country of youth, with the potential to help build a stronger democracy through social entrepreneurship. There is a need of enthusiastic and pro-active youth for any transformation. They need a balance while addressing country's growth and social issues.

Education is a progressive approach for transforming society. Existing education policies has many shortcomings. There are many discriminatory practices applied at ground level. However, despite this adverse situation the young generation is engaged in creating an atmosphere for change in rural Maharashtra, India.

Idea of bringing students in the mainstream of education has been established. But, due to distress & seasonal migration of deprived sections of the societies with family, education of students gets affected badly. Some experimental learning centres such as SAKHARSHALA for sugarcane workers and PASHANSHA-LA for stone crusher workers have been started for the education of deprived community students.

In tribal area, language is a big issue which cuts masses from education. In Gadchiroli (Indian Village), youth started translating the formal text books in Gondi, a colloquial tribal language, which was successful, and tribal students continued in school where there are three modes of moral reflexivity that have various implications for charitable giving, moral obligations and civil society. First, moral conventionalists, who value familial and social networks, use charity events as an opportunity to socialise and to have fun. Second, moral individualists, who are strongly committed to work and career, view charitable practices as performative acts that demonstrate their knowledge and skills. Third, moral critics are deeply committed to charitable causes, motivated by strongly held values and beliefs, which offer alternative visions for society.

The paper draws upon an ESRC-funded investigation into charitable giving that involved 41 semi-structured interviews with men and women of working and middle class social backgrounds, mostly white interviewees. Each interview lasted on average 2.25 hours, divided into two parts: the first part asked the interviewees to recount their life history, describing the twists and turns in their lives, their personal goals and their everyday practices, and in the second part, they recalled significant acts of giving and volunteering, describing their feelings and motivations.

**RC35-615.1**

SANGHERA, BALIHA* (University of Kent, b.s.sanghera@kent.ac.uk)

Everyday Morality and Moral Concerns and Their Implications for Charitable Giving in the UK

This paper examines how individuals are morally evaluative beings, who interpret the social world in relation to things that matter to them, and how charitable acts are embedded in their lives with different degrees of meaning and importance. The paper offers some criticisms of the Bourdieusian theory on giving, which depicts individuals lacking reflexivity, emotions and disinterestedness. Drawing upon various literature that view individuals as evaluative beings, I will suggest that there are three modes of moral reflexivity that have various implications for charitable giving, moral obligations and civil society. First, moral conventionalists, who value familial and social networks, use charity events as an opportunity to socialise and to have fun. Second, moral individualists, who are strongly committed to work and career, view charitable practices as performative acts that demonstrate their knowledge and skills. Third, moral critics are deeply committed to charitable causes, motivated by strongly held values and beliefs, which offer alternative visions for society.

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**RC48-779.1**

SANGHERA, BALIHA* (University of Kent, b.s.sanghera@kent.ac.uk)

Social Justice, Liberalism and Philanthropy in the UK

This paper examines how charitable and community foundations as normative institutions relate to issues of social justice, legitimacy and accountability. We will argue that grant-making foundations use their resources to support basic liberties and to assist the most disadvantaged groups in society, pursuing a liberal conception of social justice and equality. But there are some tensions and limitations, partly arising from their historical legacy, internal features and structural positions within the polity. Foundations tend to have UK-focused mission statements, operate with minimal accountability, have parasitic endowment and sources of philanthropic donations, have privileged and conservative trustees, and face pressure from the right-wing media. To achieve a Rawlsian liberal form of social justice, foundations have to change their institutional practices and routines, aiming for justice and a socialised and democratic production system, rather than regulating economic and social inequalities.

The paper draws upon an ESRC-funded investigation into philanthropy that involved 34 semi-structured interviews with executive directors or senior project managers of charitable and community foundations and grant-makers. Each interview lasted on average 1.5 hours, divided into two parts: the first part asked the interviewees to describe the history of their organisations, and to outline their current strategic themes and priorities; and in the second part, they explained the use or the lack of the concept 'social justice' in their organisation. In addition, further interviews were conducted with sixteen participants from the first round either via Skype or emails to collect extra information.

**RC34-594.2**

SANO, MASAHIKO* (Osaka Electro-Communication University, sano@isc.osakac.ac.jp)

Increased Precarity and Widening Disparity of Youth Transitions, and Inclusion in the Labour Markets

The Youth Cohort Study of Japan (YCSJ) was a major programme of longitudinal research undertaken to monitor transitions from school to work in Japan from 2007–2011. The first survey was undertaken when respondents were aged 20. The respondents, who were selected nationally through random sampling, were...
followed up annually for five years. The achieved sample size and response rates of the YCSJ are as follows: 1678, 40.2 % (2007); 1361, 82.0 % (2008); 1141, 86.2 % (2009); 1009, 90.7 % (2010); 891, 88.3% (2011). Based on the datasets of the YCSJ, we explore four main topics in this paper.

First, we analyse youth transitions to work, documenting the increasing precarity of youth labour markets. Here we have used indices such as low income, irregular jobs, and unemployment, to examine the extent to which vulnerable situations in youth labour markets have expanded. Second, we investigate which cohorts are more likely to become precarious. Against precarity indices, we found key variables of disadvantage in relation to individual attributes, family socio-economic backgrounds, residential area, and current jobs were relevant to risk factors with statistical significance. Third, we consider forms of disparity in working conditions including work content and developmental opportunities. Here we find that there remains a significant structural disparity between genders and amongst transition types in working conditions.

Forth and finally, we investigate the mechanism of inclusion in the labour market. We find amongst most of the transition types, irrespective of gender, that demands for high commitment to work – such as acceptance of long working hours and heavy responsibility – has increased every year despite an apparent disparity in many aspects. We propose two key factors to enable inclusion in labour with high commitment: discretion and participative involvement; and positive human relationships in the workplace.

RC06-129.3
SANO, MAYUKO* (Fukuoka-prefectural university, sanohayu@fukuoka-pu.ac.jp)

Economic, Social Change and Son-Preference in Nepal

The purpose of this study is to clarify the promotion factors of son-preference, such as the neglect of female child, trafficking of girls and the interruption of the female fetus in Nepal. According to UNDP (2010), the number of the “missing women” in Nepal is estimated to be about 0.1 million. Republica, local newspaper, on 29 Nov 2012 reported that the female population is 2.3 percent less than male in the 0-10 year age group in the latest census.

In this study, the findings of the ongoing research implemented in seven districts in Nepal, during March 2012 –Mar 2014, will be shown. The questionnaire survey of 1500 men and women both married and unmarried 18-80 year-old were selected based on a multi-staged random sampling technique. The data will be analyzed by modified framework of sustainable livelihood approach. This framework consists of three components such as livelihood assets, policy institutions and livelihood outcome (Chambers and Conway1992). This leads to analyze consequences among these three components. Livelihood assets, further, consist of financial capital, natural capital, physical capital, human capital and social capital.

Former studies reveals the correlation between the property (financial capital, natural capital), relatively high educational level (human capital) and son preference (Clark2008; Banerjee2012; Republica 2012). In this study, the correlation among social institution such as family structure, 5 capitals and son preference, will be analyzed, in addition to the former studies.

As the result, following three findings have been verified; (1) Even though lack of some of capitals, those who has variety of network does not tend to be son preference, (2) Even though abundant in capitals, those who has variety of network does not tend to be son preference, (3) Those who have female family member who tends to be son preference, (4) Even though abundant in capitals, those who live in extended fam-

RC41-688.2
SANO, YUJIRO* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, yas41666@mun.ca)

Unequal Identities: The Attainment of National Identity and Ethnic Identity Among Children of Immigrants in Canada

Despite growing interest in “the new second generation,” quantitative analyses on the psychosocial adaptation among non-white offspring are limited, especially in Canada. This study addresses this gap by assessing the impact of ethno-racial characteristics among children of immigrants on the establishment of self-labeled national and ethnic identities using a nationally representative survey, the 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey. Results from binary logistic regression suggest that while white children of immigrants are more likely to form national identity, ethnic identity is more likely to be established among their non-white counterparts. While this is consistent with the segmented assimilation theory, the study also reveals that the level of parental education does not explain the results, countering the assumptions that having parents with education makes children more assimilated. This study includes by highlighting the impact of ethnic concentration, home language, and experience of discrimination on the identity formation and discussing implications for immigrant integration policies and future immigration research.

RC11-207.15
SANTORO, MONICA* (Università degli Studi di Milano, monica.santoro@unimi.it)

Married and Cohabiting Adults with Ill and Old Parents: Does Intergenerational Solidarity Change According to Family Conditions?

The objective of this paper is to compare the patterns of intergenerational solidi-

RC38-653.4
SANTOS, HERMILIO* (Universidade Catolica Rio Grande do Sul, hermilio@pucrs.br)

Between Subordination and Protagonism: Violence Experience of Young Women through Biographic Narratives

The involvement of women in violent actions and criminal activities is growing in Brazil. Even though, sociologists are not given an adequate attention to this issue. This paper discusses the relation between young women and violence in Bra-

RC38-646.8
SANTOS, HERMILIO* (Universidade Catolica Rio Grande do Sul, hermilio@pucrs.br)

Narratives on Violence and the Everyday Life of Children and Families Living in Favelas of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

This paper discusses the everyday life experience of violence of children and families living in favelas - impoverished communities - of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This research was conducted during 2012 and 2013 and aimed to understand the different possibilities of biographical construction in social contexts marked by intense violence, perpetrated by the police, by drug dealers and by parents against their own children. For that purpose, it was conducted two different narrative research instruments: biographical narrative interviews with two generations of families, and biographical episodic narratives interviews with groups of special children. Even though the violence was not directly discussed, as a topic to be discussed by children and family members, the two instruments allowed the investigation on how violence is part of their everyday life, as well as the different

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Instrumental Rationality in Our Relationships with Nature and Transcending Frontiers: A Contribution to Overcoming Instrumental Rationality in Our Relationships with Nature and with One Another

Environmental sociology is uniquely positioned to analyze the relationships between humans and nature and examine the societal factors that lock our civilization into carbon dependence; it can also analyze why the issue of climate change is becoming increasingly politicized and divisive. Moreover, it can examine how social inequalities—ubiquitous in this era of unemployment and economic decline—compound environmental crises and aggravate the suffering of the most vulnerable.

This paper argues that the social and environmental hierarchies prevalent in the world today can be meaningfully analyzed using the theoretical framework of instrumental rationality. In a nutshell, using instrumental rationality means applying the means of reason short-sightedly to solve a problem without considering the larger context—burning fossil fuels to fulfill most of our energy needs is a prime example.

Instrumental rationality has been linked to the drive for self-preservation and using this link as a conceptual tool can offer new insights: The first insight is that—paradoxically—we often hurt nature because we are (partially) nature; the second insight is that—paradoxically—we often benefit nature because we are (partially) human.

The Rio+20 conference that took place in June 2012 confirmed the hegemony of green capitalism to address the global environmental crisis. Supporters of the “green economy” believe that putting a price on ecosystem services will allow to internalize environmental costs into the capitalist process of production. In the case of climate change, this involves the creation of greenhouse gases emissions trading markets. For their part, critics of green capitalism describe this process, including carbon trading, as the commodification of nature and as a new system of accumulation by dispossession that mostly benefits large corporations with little effect on actual greenhouse gas emissions.

Corporate-led policy-planning groups such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development or the Global Climate Forum have long been active to promote carbon markets and green capitalism. In this paper, I use a purposive sample of four such policy groups as an entry point to explore corporate involvement in the field of climate and environmental politics. At the level of organizations, the analysis of board interlocks reveals the structure of the environmental and climate policy network that links the corporate sector, the NGO sector and the transnational state, and emphasizes the mediating role played by policy-planning groups. At the level of individuals, the linkages between members of the global corporate, political, and scientific elites involved in producing and maintaining environmental knowledge suggest the existence of a subaltern and capitalist class faction, whose ascendency nevertheless remains highly uncertain.

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RC24-433.2

SARDOJO, SULASTRI* (University of Indonesia, sulastri@ui.ac.id)

Between the Corporate and the Government Responsibility: The Livelihood Issues Experienced by the Local Community in the Surrounding Conservation Forest in West Java, Indonesia

Until about ten years ago forest had ever been the primary source of income for the community living in the surrounding area of the Halimun-Salak mountain, West Java. This situation has been changing since the government launched the new regulation that prohibited people to get anything from the forest because the area was designated as forest conservation. Since that time the community has been experiencing a decline in their standard of living, especially who were only had the forest their source of income. Besides, for many years, the community has only been provided by inadequate basic infrastructure (i.e. health, education, transportation) that supposed to be the government’s responsibility. The situation becomes increasingly critical when the people knew that there was a multinational company that has been exploring geothermal energy within the conservation area which has further caused anxiety and uncertainty in local people livelihood. The latest development seemingly has been overlooked by the local government since it has not been taken any significant action to help the people. Moreover, the conflict between local people and the MNC sometime has been raised as critical issues for the economic or political interests of certain actors in the community. Pressures to the company have been increasing since the government regulation stated that the company should perform the social and environmental responsibilities. Based on the ongoing research in the area of Halimun-Salak mountain, this paper analyzes the relation between state, market and society (Martinsen, 1997) that might be applied in the case of the production of geothermal energy in West Java, Indonesia. This paper also examines the issue of local conflicts over foreign investment and the corporate practices when the host country government has the tendency to corrupt or indifferent to environmental protection and community development (Vogel, 2006).

JS-73.1

SARMA, PRANJAL* (Dibrugarh University, sarmanpranjal1@yahoo.co.in)

BHATTACHARYYA, IPSITA* (DHSK Commerce College, Dibrugarh, ipsita31@gmail.com)

: Comparison of Leisure Activities of Children of Tea Garden Community and Other Groups in Anganwadi Schools: A Case Study of Dibrugarh District, Assam, India

Dibrugarh is an easternmost city situated in the banks of the river Brahmaputra. The place has the highest number of tea gardens giving it the status of 'Tea Capital of Assam'. Though tea is a big industry, the children of the tea garden community do not get adequate facility of good education, health and leisure facilities. There are Anganwadi schools in the tea garden areas which look after the mental, physical, and emotional development of children between the age of 0-6 years. They also provide nutrition and value based education to children in the age group of 3 to 6 year. The conditions of these schools are not satisfactory to provide the pre-schoolers the pleasure of enjoying their childhood as compared to the Anganwadi centers for children in other parts of the city.

The dropout rate from the schools in tea gardens is very high, as a large number of the children are engaged in child labour and some help their parents to look after the younger siblings or help in the household work. Some children, who go to school, go there for the food provided as the mid-day meal. The leisure time activities for these children include playing with other children or helping their parents. They play in groups but very few have access to playing equipments. The facilities provided at school are not adequate as compared to other Anganwadi schools and in some cases, the teacher do not come to school regularly. These children are thus deprived of quality education, satisfactory leisure activities etc. as compared to the schools and Anganwadi centres in the city.

The paper attempts to do a comparative study of education and leisure activities provided by Anganwadi schools to tea garden community and other children in Dibrugarh.

JS-45.5

SARMA, PRANJAL* (Dibrugarh University, sarmanpranjal1@yahoo.co.in)

Leisure, Tourism and Environmental Degradation—a Study Based on Assam, India

Tourism in Assam holds large prospects as the land is bestowed with natural beauty and resources. Tourism in Assam is essentially nature based. Assam has a rich cultural and ethnic heritage that has also made it a favourite tourist-spot. It is counted as one of the prime Eco-Tourism destinations in India. The rich bio-diversity of the region encourages eco-tourism. But compared to some other states in India, eco-tourism is not yet developed in the real sense in Assam. A lot of tourists come to Assam for different leisure activities as the region is still less explored and provides for peaceful existence with nature. The eco-camps set up in areas like Nameri in Sonitpur, Tipam Phake village in Eastern Assam, camp is situated around Kaziranga National park, famous for the one horned Rhino, attracts lot of foreign as well as domestic tourists. They are provided with facilities like boating, fishing, trekking in the wild etc. and misuse of these can lead to severe environmental degradation. Illegal destruction of forests to set up hotels for tourists near Kaziranga, excessive boating and fishing etc. has also been increased.

The land has the opportunity to develop several leisure activities based on eco-tourism where the rich bio-diversity of the region can be explored without environmental degradation. But activities like using the areas as picnic spots and then leaving behind plastic waste has already destroyed some of the natural spots. A systematic development of tourism involving local population, who can look after the protection of environment, is needed to increase the inflow of tourists.

This paper attempts to analyse the tourism scenario, development of eco-tourism inspired leisure activities and how tourism can be used positively to lessen social inequality, and lead the way towards a more socially and environmentally responsible tourism practices.

RC46-763.1

SARPAVARA, HARRI* (University of Tampere, harri.sarpavara@uta.fi)

Meanings Of Friendships In Substance Abuse Clients’ Talk In The Probation Service

Although several studies have examined the influence of friendships on clients’ substance abuse and treatment outcome, there is a paucity of research examining the influence of friendships on clients’ talk about their experience of the meaning of friendships. This paper hereby analyzes the meanings substance-abusing clients’ talk about friendships during motivational treatment sessions in probation service. Using the semiotic framework, this paper examines client’s talk about friendships as a symbolic sign. The analyses are based on videotaped data consisting of 98 motivational counseling sessions. This database involves the first two sessions of 49 client-counselor pairs. Sessions were videotaped in 12 Probation Service offices in Finland in 2007–2009. In general, the findings of this qualitative study indicate that the friendships play an important role in the substance-abusing clients’ motivational change. The results of the study display that the meanings of friendship were divided into four categories: a support to change, a reason to change, an obstacle or a threat to change, and a surmounted obstacle to change. The study also suggests that the personal meanings of clients’ utterances in motivational counseling sessions could be seen as potential predictors of their future behavior.

RC55-886.2

SARRACINO, FRANCESCO* (STATEC, f.sarracino@gmail.com)

BARTOLONI, STEFANO (University of Siena, Italy)

What Was All That Growth for? Explaining Chinese Decreasing Well-Being in Times of Economic Growth

China is one of the countries that experienced the most impressive and sustained rate of economic growth. Since 1990s its economic growth has been increasing on average by 9.7% each year. Arguably, economic growth allowed a general improvement of several social, economic and sanitary dimensions of people’s life. However, in the same period people’s satisfaction with their life decreased. What does explain this outcome? And who are the winners and the losers from economic growth? Finally, if economic growth did not improve the human lot, did it at least reduce well-being inequalities? Using data from the World Values Survey, this paper identifies the determinants that shaped people’s life satisfaction in China between 1990 and 2007. Results suggest that the erosion of social capital and social comparisons are the two main factors explaining why economic growth did not turn into higher people’s well-being. Moreover, economic growth resulted in higher well-being disparities among people: those in the lowest three deciles and the middle-class experienced a significant reduction in well-being, whereas richer people substantially improved their conditions.

RC26-453.2

SARRIS, NIKOS* (National Centre for Social Research, nsarris@ath.forthnet.gr)

"The Influence of Institutional Framework on Local Community Schemes in the Period of Economic Crisis 2011-2013: The Example of the Municipality of Athens"
The aim of the paper is first to present the institutional framework concerning the role of participative action in Greece. The institutional foundation for cooperatives and unions is primarily set by Article 12 of the Greek Constitution, while specific laws provide the role of Social Cooperatives in Greece. After a short analysis of the legal framework the paper will examine the main sectors of activities of NGO's and other bodies (organizations) that belong to the civil society, especially those acting in Athens.

More specifically this paper examines the schemes of the municipality of Athens to promote specific policies and volunteerism in order to contribute to the solution of problems that vulnerable social groups, who live in the city of Athens, experience in the period of economic crisis 2011-2013. An emphasis is given both to Law 4071/2012, which concerns the possibility of local authorities to set up social services, and the possibility of collaboration between local authorities and NGO’s. Structural impediments to such policy developments are also elaborated.

Overall, the present paper will attempt to answer the main critical questions of how the top-down and bottom-up models can co-exist in the implementation of public policies at a local level, and of how ways of cooperation concerning everyday problems can emerge from the economic crisis.

RC45-745.5
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Micro-Motives and Collective Action: Measuring Individuals’ Reasons for Participation in the #YoSoy132 Movement in Mexico

Individual’s political mobilization has been explained by rational choice theory according to the general tenets of its approach to human behavior (Becker, 1968; Olson 1971). Following the well-known distinction between the narrow and broad theory of rationality (Elster, 1988), this work presents a more extensive view of political mobilization, considering the individuals’ strategic calculus for their participation in a contentious collective action (Tarrow, 1997). Following the broad theory of rational choice, the work incorporates cognitive, normative and emotive factors to the explanation. So, first we propose that the movement can be treated as a production’s function with two phases, where in each of them there are different mechanisms and games that help to explain the process of collective action. The first phase, which we call accelerative, is triggered by a political opportunity structure that incorporates elements such as coordination between groups, high expectations, and a focal point equilibrium. The second phase, called non-accelerative, arises once the election finishes and it is characterized by a lack of coordination, internal conflicts between groups, and lack of participation. From a set of thirty interviews to active participants in the movement #YoSoy132 Mexico City (14 women and 16 men), the findings show the variety of reasons present in the interviewees, and that some actors may have a predisposition to behave according to a kind of reason (i.e., instrumental vs. normative). The main conclusion we arrive is that the two versions of rational choice allow a better approximation to the individual and collective action in the movement #YoSoy132 in Mexico.

RC52-840.9
SARTO, FABRIZIA* (Federico II University of Naples, fabrizia.sarto@unina.it)
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Clinicians in Governance: Evidence for Hospital Performance from the Italian NHS

The study explores the effects of clinicians’ involvement in governance on hospital performance through an empirical investigation in the Italian NHS. By drawing on the board human capital literature (Hillman & Dalziel, 2003; Kor & Sundaramurthy, 2008; Kroll et al., 2008) and the empirical evidences on clinicians in hospital governance (Dorgan et al., 2010; Goodall, 2011; Molinari et al., 1995; Veronesi et al., 2013), we develop our research hypotheses. More specifically we conjecture that hospital chief executive officer (CEO’s) (i) clinical expertise, (ii) previous governance experiences in the NHS, (iii) public health specialization, and (iv) business/administration specialization, have individually a good effect on the organizational performance. We focus on CEOs. Data are collected for 3 years and the sample is composed by 278 observations. CEO’s expertise, experience and specialization are main independent variables. Six indicators in terms of financial/non-financial performance are instead used to measure the hospital performance. We employ a panel data approach and we estimate different empirical fixed/random effect models.

Main findings report a positive (negative) effect of clinical CEOs on non-financial (financial) performance. By contrast, non-clinical CEOs negatively (positively) influence the non-financial (financial) dimension. Paper argues a differentiation in the provision of skills to the strategic process, as well as in the relationships with the clinical/non-clinical staffs. Findings also report good effects of CEO’s previous governance experiences and public health specialization.

Paper contributes to research in different ways. First, we corroborate the relevance of human capital in governance for the organizational performance. Second, we discuss the dissimilar effects of clinical/non-clinical expertise by arguing their reasons in setting peculiarities. Finally we investigate never explored effects of clinical/non-clinical specializations and experiential background.

For what concerns the practice, we suggest policy makers to pay more attention to the expertise legal requirements for CEO candidates.

RC47-769.19
SARUYA, HIRO* (Sophia University, h-saruya@sophia.ac.jp)

Cultures, Strategies, and Organizations for Mobilizing Social Movements: Divergence and Convergence Between Social Movements and Labor Movements

There have been few comparative studies of social movements and labor movements. Social movement studies have examined the conditions, developments, and outcomes of social movements using various theoretical frameworks. In contrast, largely driven by Marxist and post-Marxist theories, labor movement studies have often focused on whether and how workers have organized themselves as a coherent force—i.e., as a class. In brief, in labor movement studies, workers’ movements have often constituted a sub-topic of the study of class, and the ways workers have organized as workers. But how exactly do these two movements differ? Or what do these movements share? By examining a Japanese social movement, the protest against the revision of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty (commonly referred to as the 1960 Anpo protests, named after the acronym of the treaty in Japanese), this paper explores divergence and convergence of movement cultures, ideologies, and strategies, and the organization of social movement and labor movement groups. I compare two groups that participated in the 1960 Anpo protests—the Bund, a new left student movement group that became prominent during the 1960 Anpo protests, and a new left faction of the Osaka Central Telegraph union that became prominent among new left labor unions in the 1960s. This paper argues that despite similarities in ideology between the two groups, external constraints on their organizations shaped different strategies for mobilization. Furthermore, the two groups never merged nor worked together, although they explored possibility, despite their common political goals and similar ideologies. This was due to intergroup culture differences, as well as problems with mutual trust acting as a wedge between them. The empirical data collected from interviews, for instance, show that while knowledge was a key issue for mobilizing student movements, trust was a key issue for organizing the workers’ movements.

RC37-640.3
SASAJIMA, HIDEAKI* (Osaka City University, sasajima@lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp)

Alternative Art-Production Networks in Lower Manhattan in the 1960s-1970s: An Organizational Account of the SoHo’s Gentrification

This paper deals with an early period of an artists-led gentrification in SoHo in New York City in the 1960s and 1970s, from the standpoint of alternative arts-production-networks in Lower Manhattan then. A couple of studies have already dealt with the gentrification in SoHo (Simpson 1981; Zukin 1982). Given roles of the artists in the SoHo’s gentrification, previous studies have shown that there are two issues: a creation of living spaces and a construction of symbiotic and institutional boundaries of art districts. These former studies contributed to examined that the artists’ spaces and their aesthetic images, fortunately or unfortunately, contributed to the subsequent creation of a commercial and consumption district there. Although these findings are valid and quite important, this paper argues that there was another fundamental issue in the SoHo’s gentrification; alternative arts-production-networks in downtown also critically contributed to construct physical and symbiotic bases there.

In order to explore this issue, I will focus on artists’ activities and their networks from the standpoint of organizational sociology and production-of-arts theories (Becker 1982, DiMaggio and Hirsch 1976; Peterson and Anand 2004; White and White 1965). Some artists pursued alternative production and distribution systems against the backdrop of a flourish of art museums and commercial galleries in urban downtowns. These anti-establishment and organizational networks of artists played crucial roles in downtown. Analyzing the arts-productions-networks in downtown in the 1960s and 1970s, this paper focuses on especially collaborative galleries and alternative spaces. These alternative arts venues were critical aesthetic bases in SoHo.

INTE-19.2
SASAKI, ELISA MASSAE* (Rio de Janeiro State University, elisasmassae@gmail.com)
The results show that there are clear gender differences in the career paths among Japanese youths. Younger men's career is more likely to be unstable, whereas younger women's career is more likely to be stable. Educational attainment does not predict career paths among men, whereas highly educated women's career is more likely to be stable. Men whose career path was unstable are less likely to make money and get married, and more likely to be unhealthy and unhappy. Women whose career path was stable are more likely to make money but be unhealthy, and less likely to get married. Recent economic recession and the popularity of higher education are presumed causes of diversified career paths among Japanese youths.

RC06-120.8

SASANO, MISA* (Seoul National University, rasanomisae@gmail.com)

The Meaning of the International Marriage in Korea

Nowadays in Korea, international marriage has increased since 2000 rapidly. Increase in this international marriage is not the change of the marriage from the influences of globalization. Because Korean people have protected their blood principle rigidly for a long time. It is a big change increasing to international marriage in Korea, and it is shaking now family value from the bottom. In this report I ask why has international marriages increased in Korea rapidly these days? Also, who and why do people choose an international marriage? I pay attention to the change of the marriage and the family in Korea today and intended to consider the meaning of international marriage.

This study developed the result of the data analysis of the census (1995, 2010) that I analyzed before. In the former analysis, I compared the change that was in the marriage form with the census of 1995 and 2010 according to sex, age, and educational background. The result implies from the rapid increase of international marriage today in Korea that it is due to the increase in high educational background of the woman from the 1990s and the economic power drop of the man from the late 1990s. Based on these findings, I will include variables such as economic activities state, occupation, occupational position and compare and contrast according to the man, woman and combination of couples who chose international marriage using census data. Furthermore, I will use the "dynamics statistics data" and cast the education level between the couples who married a person from a different nationality, the variable such as the nationality of the partner and consider the meaning of the international marriage in Korea these days by clarifying the sociodemographic characteristic of the couple who choose to international marriage.

PLEN-7.3

SASSEN, SASKIA* (Columbia University, sjs2@columbia.edu)

Expulsions: When Complexity Produces Elementary Brutalities

The past two decades have seen a sharp growth in the number of people, enterprises, and places expelled from the core social and economic orders of our time. This tipping into radical expulsion was enabled by elementary decisions in some cases, but in others by some of our most advanced economic and technical achievements. I use the notion of expulsions to go beyond the more familiar notion of growing inequality, and get at some of the more complex pathologies of today's global capitalism. It brings to the fore the fact that forms of knowledge and intelligence we respect and admire are often at the origin of long transaction chains that can end in simple expulsions.

The talk is based on Saskia Sassen's forthcoming book Expulsions: Brutality and Complexity in the Global Economy (Harvard University Press 2014)

JS-63.1

SASSEN, SASKIA* (Columbia University, sjs2@columbia.edu)

Expulsions: Brutality and Complexity in the Global Economy

The past two decades have seen a sharp growth in the number of people, enterprises, and places expelled from the core social and economic orders of our time. This tipping into radical expulsion was enabled by elementary decisions in some cases, but in others by some of our most advanced economic and technical achievements. I use the notion of expulsions to go beyond the more familiar notion of growing inequality, and get at some of the more complex pathologies of today's global capitalism. It brings to the fore the fact that forms of knowledge and intelligence we respect and admire are often at the origin of long transaction chains that can end in simple expulsions.

The talk is based on Saskia Sassen’s forthcoming book Expulsions: Brutality and Complexity in the Global Economy (Harvard University Press 2014)
Food Sovereignty and the Solidarity Economy Alternative

This paper explores the relationship between food sovereignty and the solidarity economy. It brings out the extent to which food sovereignty as an attempt to address corporate control of food systems, engender adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and ensure popular control of food systems embraces and articulates with the solidarity economy. The solidarity economy in this paper is not understood as a codified definition but rather a transformative practice emerging from below with an emancipatory utopian dimension, a new conception of common power and a commitment to deepening democracy. This exploration is carried out through the prism of two case studies. The CECOSOLA worker cooperative movement in Venezuela and its attempts at popular control of a food economy and the emergent food sovereignty movement in South Africa.

RC44-731.2

SATGAR, VISHWAS* (University of the Witwatersrand, Vishwas.Satgar@wits.ac.za)
The Forces of Labor in Sub-Saharan Africa

How has the evolution of global capitalism in the course of the 10 years since the Forces of Labor was written, changed the political and economic challenges confronting labor in Subsaharan Africa? This discussion will focus particularly on the evolution of labor's role in South Africa and the broader regional implications of this evolution.

RC24-438.15

SATO, AKIHIKO* (Fukushima University, satoo@sa2.so-net.ne.jp)
Structure of the Issues Surrounding the Nuclear Accident Evacuees: What Has Been Seen While Supporting Town Meetings

Since August 2011, “Tomioka sub group” of the Sociology Study Group of Large-scale evacuation (representative YAMASHITA, Yusuke) has been conducting interviews with Tomioka town residents in Fukushima Prefecture that were forced to evacuate from their home town due to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident. While supporting town meetings organized by stakeholders, we recognized the following issues clearly:

1) Problems that evacuees have faced are complex and very extensive.
2) However, those issues are not correctly recognized by policy makers.
3) Therefore, the present policy does not effectively relieve the affected people.
4) As regional restoration plans were decided hastily, the problems of the affected people deteriorated.
5) The problem of Japanese legal system which surrounds local autonomy is behind such issues.
6) In addition to these issues, it is not possible to deny the existence of public opinion to boost the seriousness of these problems.

In addition, we would like to show how shocking events bring about decisive shifts in our pre-existing cultural patterns. By investigating an American and a German case, we would like to show how shocking events bring about decisive shifts in our risk perception and governance and how specific cultural patterns frame those shifts. In both cases, a minimal risk ceased to be a mere theoretical possibility and turned into a real “threat” which imposed a political “necessity” to act. After 9/11, the hypothetical “ticking bomb scenario” became a matter of national security that justified US-led wars, US detention and interrogation policies as well as extensive global surveillance. The anticipated threat of terrorists in possession of biological or nuclear weapons had to be averted – whatever it took. Similarly, the shocking accident at the Fukushima nuclear plant following the big earthquake and the tsunami struck nuclear energy in Germany and changed the government policies. A “residual risk” (Restrisiko) of nuclear energy, which had thus far been regarded as controllable by means of science and technology, became an allegedly life-threatening danger to be eliminated at all costs. But these discursive and political shifts cannot be thought of as a direct consequence of these events. It is rather the specific framing of events in particular national contexts that leads to shifts in risk perception and governance. This is particularly clear in the German case: the recent energy policy change was mediated through a discursive pattern of nuclear resistance, which is deeply rooted in the German political culture. Similarly, the American response to 9/11 was shaped by national memory and popular culture, for example “Pearl Harbor”, the “phantasm of bioterror” and the “law-defying hero”.

JS-9.1

SATOH, CHIZU* (Wageningen University, chizu.sato@wur.nl)
Women’s Empowerment Beyond ‘Smart Economics’: A Transnational Feminist Perspective

Since the economic crisis of the last decade, integrating women into development has become the major ‘smart economic’ strategy. UN Women states that “equality means business” and the year 2012’s World Bank report set gender equality as their top priority. Today, in the global South, Northern private corporations, like Coca Cola, aim to empower women in their value chains or at ‘the bottom of the pyramid’ by turning them into petty traders and vendors. Simultaneously, in the global North, corporations use cause-related marketing to empower privileged mothers to care for distant others by consuming ‘ethically’. This exploration is carried out through the prism of two case studies. The CECOSOLA worker cooperative movement in Venezuela and its attempts at popular control of a food economy and the emergent food sovereignty movement in South Africa.

This paper uses a transnational feminist perspective to examine existing feminist literature in a comparative study of the practices through which women generate livelihoods and the lifestyles women produce through their participation in Northern corporation led market-oriented development activities. This paper links inter-related constructions of mothers in the North and South in order to generate and test the foundations necessary to later study empirically if and how market-led corporate sponsored ‘smart economic’ development approaches obscure and/or transform structural inequalities in the name of women’s empowerment.

RC30-508.1

SATOH, HIROKI* (The University of Tokyo, hiroki@iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp)
Atypical Employment in Japan

The aim of this panel session is to outline the changing practice of the Japanese employment system. The Japanese system has been classified as a ‘organization-oriented’, the key feature being the security of long-term employment within the same firm. The main feature of the Japanese industrial relations system is the enterprise union, which appears to have reinforced the employment security. The Japanese practice of offering new recruits work straight after completing their education enables students to immediately begin their work-life as ‘regular employees’.

The Japanese employment practice, however, is also faced with different employment practices of other countries due to globalization, and it is becoming more difficult to maintain the high level of job security for various types of work in Japan. The focus of this presentation is the recent increase of atypical employment in Japan.

TG04-953.1

SATOH, SHIGEKI* (Hosei University, ssbasis@aao.cyberhome.ne.jp)
Shifting Risk Perception after Shocking Events: Counter-Terrorism in the United States and Energy Policy Change in Germany

Risks are not objective “facts” that are directly experienced. Our risk perception not only changes in social and political contexts but is also mediated through pre-existing cultural patterns. By investigating an American and a German case, we would like to show how shocking events bring about decisive shifts in our risk perception and governance and how specific cultural patterns frame those shifts. In both cases, a minimal risk ceased to be a mere theoretical possibility and turned into a real “threat” which imposed a political “necessity” to act. After 9/11, the hypothetical “ticking bomb scenario” became a matter of national security that justified US-led wars, US detention and interrogation policies as well as extensive global surveillance. The anticipated threat of terrorists in possession of biological or nuclear weapons had to be averted – whatever it took. Similarly, the shocking accident at the Fukushima nuclear plant following the big earthquake and the tsunami struck nuclear energy in Germany and changed the government policies. A “residual risk” (Restrisiko) of nuclear energy, which had thus far been regarded as controllable by means of science and technology, became an allegedly life-threatening danger to be eliminated at all costs. But these discursive and political shifts cannot be thought of as a direct consequence of these events. It is rather the specific framing of events in particular national contexts that leads to shifts in risk perception and governance. This is particularly clear in the German case: the recent energy policy change was mediated through a discursive pattern of nuclear resistance, which is deeply rooted in the German political culture. Similarly, the American response to 9/11 was shaped by national memory and popular culture, for example “Pearl Harbor”, the “phantasm of bioterror” and the “law-defying hero”.

TG06-967.1

SATOH, SHIHO* (The Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, shiho.sato@nih.no)
Health Discourse, Ruling Relations and Work Knowledge

Research in Institutional Ethnography (IE) has increasingly shown how institutional discourse frames the way individuals think and act within their everyday practices. For example, Luken and Vaughen provide compelling evidence that state-affiliated organizations created a discourse about family housing that structured parents talk and actions concerning their living arrangements (2006, 300). This further highlights those ruling relations that served to organize parent’s daily family life.

This presentation will argue that an analogous case can be made in relation to modern discourses involving the use of ‘health’ and ‘physical activity’. It focuses on the case of rural female workers who live outside the mainstream conceptions of health and physical activity. Very little is known about these rural communities and the kind of contributions that women make in these environments. My aim is...
is to explicate some of the ruling relations that organize work activities in relation to women's health in these different cultural settings. A key resource for this research is the concept ‘work knowledge’. ‘Work’ in IE points to anything that requires time and effort, that is conducted under specific conditions with specific resources and which may need to be thought about. This view helps the institutional ethnographer stay focused on what people are actually doing and what it is that they need to carry out their work. I show how it is especially suited to examining how women in rural communities think, plan and feel about the physical activity and work that they engage in. I further demonstrate how in these rural communities and the kind of contributions that women make in these environments. My aim will be to show how sport is largely absent from these females lives but that physical activity is central for how they conceive of their work and health.

A key resource for this research is the concept of ‘work’ found in institutional- 

equality frameworks. In IE, work is understood to mean anything that requires time and effort, is conducted under specific conditions with specific resources and which may need to be thought about. This view helps the institutional ethnographer stay focused on what people are actually doing and what it is that they need to carry out their work. I show how it is especially suited to examining how women in rural communities think, plan and feel about the physical activity and work that they engage in. I further demonstrate how in such rural settings work, health and physical activity are interconnected and not isolated as in their urban counterparts. The importance of a healthy lifestyle is then a product of the physical activity that is part of their overall work life and is not derived from sporting activities or government policies and recommendations.

**PRE-1.4**

**SATO, YOSHIMICHI** (Tohoku University, ysato@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)

*ISA Worldwide Competition for Junior Sociologists. Presentation of Winners*

**RC45-743.2**

**SATO, YOSHIMICHI** (Tohoku University, ysato@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)

*Meta Rational Choice Analysis of Social Action*

Various behavioral models have been proposed to explain human behavior. However, it seems to be under way to create a general theoretical framework that deals with the models in a coherent way. This paper proposes a theoretical first step toward such a framework. More concretely, I propose a mechanism that shifts the two mode of rational action: Forward-looking rational action and back-

ward-looking rational action. In conventional rational choice theory and game theory in particular the former model has been used. The model assumes that an actor chooses his/her action based on his/her calculation of expected utility. The backward-looking rational action model in contrast, has been used in evolution-
ary game theory and assumes that an actor chooses his/her action based on his/her experience in the past. Although both of them are plausible models of human behavior, an actor uses both of them in reality. Suppose that a person catches a cold and needs to go to a doctor. Then he/she would visit his/her family doctor without serious consideration. Suppose, in contrast, that the person is diagnosed with lung cancer during an annual checkup. He/she would collect as much medical information on the cancer as possible and try to find the best doctor who would properly deal with the cancer. The same person uses the backward-look-

ing rational action model in the first case and the forward-looking rational action model in the second case. In other words he/she swings between the two models. How do we explain this swing? My argument is that an actor chooses one of the two models depending on the cost of searching for the information and the ben-

efit of the result of the search. I will try to generalize this idea and present a more comprehensive theoretical framework.

**RC27-468.2**

**SATO, SHIHO** (The Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, shiho.sato@nih.no)

*Rural Life, Physical Activity, and Health*

It is often the case that sport and sporting activities are presented as prevent-

ing various health risks due to inactive lifestyles. This type of lifestyle is perhaps most readily seen in urban settings where both work and leisure can encourage a sedentary routine and an unhealthy life. This presentation examines the possible connections between sport, health and risk from the alternative perspective seen within rural communities. It focuses on the case of rural female workers living outside of the more mainstream conceptions of health and physical activity. Very little is known about these rural communities and the kind of contributions that women make in these environments. My aim will be to show how sport is largely absent from these females lives but that physical activity is central for how they conceive of their work and health.

A key resource for this research is the concept of ‘work’ found in institution-

eal-ethnicity frameworks. In IE, work is understood to mean anything that requires time and effort, is conducted under specific conditions with specific resources and which may need to be thought about. This view helps the institutional ethnographer stay focused on what people are actually doing and what it is that they need to carry out their work. I show how it is especially suited to examining how women in rural communities think, plan and feel about the physical activity and work that they engage in. I further demonstrate how in such rural settings work, health and physical activity are interconnected and not isolated as in their urban counterparts. The importance of a healthy lifestyle is then a product of the physical activity that is part of their overall work life and is not derived from sporting activities or government policies and recommendations.

**ADH-996.8**

**SATOH, KEICHI** (Hitotsubashi University, ksato@mercury.ne.jp)

*Japanese Climate Change Discourse Coalitions*

The presentation shows the Japanese discourse and discourse coalition on cli-

mate change based on the content analysis of main newspapers. For the analy-

sis, our Japanese Compon team engaged in the following: (1) To follow historical changes to the discourse, we sampled articles from 1985 to 2006 from one of the largest progressive national newspapers, Asahi Newspaper. (2) To analyze in more detail the structure of the current discourse, we used two other main news-

papers in addition to Asahi newspaper for articles published between 2007 and 2009, the Nikkei economic and Yomiuri conservative newspapers. The results of our analysis indicate the characteristic features of the Japanese discourse on climate change. The majority of articles do not cover the views of skeptics with regard to the existence of the climate change problem itself. In addition, there appears to be an overall agreement within Japanese society on the need to save energy. The main flow of the discourse is along the lines of how climate change is framed within the broader context and measures to be taken. One side of the discourse coalition, which is primarily lead by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and industrial sectors frames the problem in the context of energy itself. Accordingly, this coalition essentially pursues the improvement of energy use ef-

iciency through voluntary action and the shift to nuclear energy sources. The other coalition, led by the Ministry of Environment, a progressive newspaper, and NGOs—though their coverage in the media is limited—recognizes the need for a more structural change toward a more sustainable market and industry. Histori-

cally, this coalition gradually imported policy ideas from other countries, such as green tax, emission trade, and Feed-in tariffs, some of which were introduced by the DPJ government between 2009 and 2012.

**RC24-421.7**

**SATOH, KEICHI** (Hitotsubashi University, ksato@mercury.ne.jp)

*Infrastructure for a Post-Nuclear Society: From the Survey on Japanese Civil Society Organizations in Nuclear Energy Policy Domain*

Despite the unearliness of the Japanese government's attitude toward the fu-

ture of Japanese energy policy, I will argue in this presentation based on the em-

pirical research results that the condition for the post nuclear society is emerging in the Japanese civil society.

Keiji Takeuchi, a journalist at Asahi newspaper, states in his book that in order to protect Japan's civil society supports from both institution and public opinion are needed, and he continues, that of importance is the existence of the civil organizations which continually appeal to the publics and connect citizens with

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

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political parties. I will call those civil organizations here as infrastructures for a post-nuclear society. They were, however, rather isolated before the Fukushima Daiichi accident. Whether was the situation changed or not?

To analyze it, Study Group on Infrastructure and Society conducted a survey during February and March in the year 2013 on 904 civil organizations, and got 326 answers from them (the collection rate was 32.6%). We find that firstly organizations which worked in the nuclear energy policy domain increased more than two and half times than before the Fukushima accident. Secondly, those new comer organizations handle new issues such as recovery from the disaster and measuring radiation level. Consequently, they widened the context of the nuclear related issue and broadened the connection between civic life and policy. Thirdly, those organizations discuss the policy based on data and information and sometimes collaborate with public sectors, which are crucial criteria for the post nuclear society. Fourthly, however, a coalition between the organization differs when they succeeded to set a clear enemy such as the government and TEPCO, but they do not share the concrete image of post new clear society.

RC32-563.2
SATOMURA, WAKAKO* (KYUSHU UNIVERSITY, w.satomura@gmail.com)
Handmade Housewives: Between Production Labor and Reproduction Labor

The aim of this presentation is to clarify and better understand the relation between production labor and reproduction labor. I focus on Japanese housewives who make handmade goods and sell these. Since enforcing Basic Law for a Gender-Equal Society at 1999, the Japanese Government switched a “kind treatment” policy to the housewife and has aimed at making women work force. But it is difficult to continue working due to not only the heavy burden of parenting but also the unsupport system of raising children. Therefore women cannot help being a housewife through a birth. In other words women hold dilemma between the difficulty to participate in production labor by child care and the pressure which they should do production labor. In such a dilemma, what kind of compromise do housewives have? To clarify the question, I paid attention to “Sakka-san” and their group who are not only housewives but also making and selling handmade goods which are fabric accessories, leather crafts, woodworks, knits, etc. I investigated the reason of the act why they produce and sell goods through the field work to them. As it turned out, it might be the act from the gender division of labor at first, but they transcended that unawares and present the new way of labor to us.

RC45-744.2
SATTLER, SEBASTIAN* (University of Cologne, sebastian.sattler@uni-bielefeld.de)
MEHLKOP, GUIDO (University of Erfurt)
SAUER, CARSTEN (Bielefeld University)
The Influence of Drug Characteristics, Social Environment, and Personal Characteristics on Cognitive Enhancement Drug Use

Cognitive enhancement (CE) via pharmaceutical agents has been intensively and controversially discussed by scientists and the media. We investigate several drivers of and obstacles to the non-medical use of prescription drugs to augment brain capacity by using an extended version of the Rational Choice Theory (RCT). We conducted a web-based study among 2,877 students from randomly selected disciplines and German universities. Via a factorial survey, respondents expressed their willingness to take a hypothetical CE drug described by five experimentally varied drug characteristics (costs and benefits) and three varied characteristics of the social environment. Personal characteristics and demographic characteristics were also measured.

We found that 65.3% of the respondents strongly refused to use CE drugs. The results of a multivariate negative binomial regression indicated that drugs promising strong augmentations of brain capacity (benefits) and a high probability of achieving this amplification increased respondents’ willingness to use CE drugs. A high probability of side effects (costs) and a high price decreased this willingness. Prevalent CE drug use among peers increased willingness, whereas a social environment that strongly disapproves of these drugs decreased it. Regarding the respondents’ characteristics, strong academic procrastination, high cognitive test anxiety, low intrinsic motivation, low internalization of social norms against CE drug use, and negative experiences with CE drugs increased willingness. No effects were found for the severity of side effects, social recommendations about using CE drugs, risk preferences, and competencies.

The application of the rational choice theory and our findings contribute to the understanding of factors influencing CE drug use. They support the assumption of instrumental drug use and may contribute to the development of prevention, policy, and educational strategies.
The Changing Profiles Of Inequality and Exclusion In Australia

Despite evidence that income inequality has increased and is of community concern, Australian policy makers have emphasised their commitment to the Fair go but related features in political debate, reflecting the fears of a voter backlash in the face of reforms that involve losers as well as winners. Both major parties favour ‘growing the pie’ over ‘dividing up the slices’ yet fail to recognize that even a larger pie must be distributed fairly. Establishing how inequality has changed is complicated by definitional changes that have undermined the comparability of income distribution data, and the confusing picture portrayed by public opinion data on attitudes to inequality provides little guidance about how much actual redistribution (as opposed to how little inequality) the community is prepared to support. The emergence of social inclusion as a policy priority has given a new face to the debate over inequality and social exclusion, although this relationship is poorly understood conceptually and inadequately documented empirically. This paper draws on a range of survey data to examine recent trends in different dimensions of economic inequality and social exclusion in Australia. Attention focuses on how the profile of social exclusion varies across the income distribution, on the extent and nature of exclusion inequality itself, and on the association between these measures (in isolation and in combination) and the subjective well-being of those affected. The paper will conclude with some reflections on the implications of the emergence of social exclusion as a policy issue on egalitarianism and the redistribution agenda.

RC21-362.3
SAVINI, FEDERICO* (University of Amsterdam, f.savinii@uva.nl) ENLIL, ZEYNEP (Yildiz Technical University of Istanbul) DINCER, ICLAL (Yildiz Technical University of Istanbul) CAN ÇETİN, BURCU (Yildiz Technical University of Istanbul)

Contesting Time and Space in Istanbul: Differential Civic Activism in Urban Development

The paper explores the re-appropriation of urban space as a practice of collective contestation against established frames of time and space in urban policy making. Crisis and uncertainty in the governing of urban form have showed the spillovers of a rational model of spatial organization, based on long term future prediction of city growth and supply-oriented urban policy making. Civic society and urban users have been generally regarded as customers or users of urban space, whereas sometimes they sometimes become choreographic practices of cooptation. We argue that contemporary urban policy making are too much framing urban agency as a ‘governmentally designed object’, through preconstituted notions of space and time despite few attempts to enable self-organization. These linear models of space and time are evident in consolidated policies of urban development, that compartmentalize collective action into rigid boundaries of intervention and programming timelines. The paper explores the features civic political activism as a practice of opposition against these space-time frames in urban policy making. It defines urban activism as the creation of ‘differential space-time frames’ that drive the objective to manipulate ‘time-space borders’ of urban intervention. These borders constitute the major coordinates of contested urban agendas. The paper discusses how practices of creative resistance are targeted at governmentally defined time-space borders and underline that emerging conflicts lead to specific problems, which we call of spatial disaggregation. Every protest enacted in urban space against governmentally defined time-space borders are viewed as a ‘spatial intervention’. The recent wave of protest in Turkey have been linked to a restructuring of urban activism against authoritative governmental policies. Despite its broad social and economic implications, we will particularly focus on the practices of framing urban interventions in the city and on the conflict between the modern logics of governmental intervention and the emerging relational spaces of urban activism.

RC07-132.4
SAWANGDEE, YOTHIN* (Mahidol University, yothin.saw@mahidol.ac.th) KATEWONGSA, PIYAWAT (Mahidol University)

Family Structure, Socioeconomic Well-Being and Elderly Chronic Illness In Thailand

Thai culture which is related to caring of the elderly has been named as one of a very strong one in the world. The family, in general, has to look at their elderly in every perspectives. This study focuses on Thai elderly ages between 65 and 84 years old quality of life, under the rapid changing of Thai society that moving from agriculture form to industrialize one. The research examines effect of family structure, household socioeconomic well-being on elderly quality of life that measured from chronic illness. The research employs a national survey of Thai elderly sport, exercise, and physical activity, and elderly quality of life in Thailand 2012 by the Institute for Population and Social Research Mahidol University. Finding shows that the elder who live in a nuclear family which is among them or a lone are more likely to have some chronic illness, and lonesome when compare to those who live in extended family. Family support is more likely depending on household well-being, and living arrangement of them and their children. Those who have some chronic illness and participating with elderly club are more likely to do some exercise, and some physical activities when compare to those who do not involving in the club. They are a person who is mostly living in a nuclear family where do not have household registration. Thai elderly who would to receive support from government need to have some household registration. This result suggests that, to reduce some inequality of elderly quality of life when having some chronic illness, there should be some policies and some social welfare to support the illness elder, even if they do not have any household registration. This people are not a homeless person. They are Thai. But they may lose their household registration form.

RC14-256.8
SAWAOKA, SHINO* (DIA Foundation, sawoaka@diah.or.jp) KOYANO, WATARU (Seigakuin University) ANDO, YUICHI (National Institute of Public Health) OSADA, HITOSHI (Suginami City)

ICT As a Communication Tool for Older People (aged 80) in an Urban Area

While ICT (Information and Communication Technology) has been spreading dramatically in Japan, little is known about how seniors use it as a tool to communicate with non-relatives. The authors conducted interviews with residents (aged 80) of Suginami City, Metropolitan Tokyo, in October and November 2013, regarding communication with non-relatives. A total of 513 people responded. About 60% of the respondents met and spoke with “friends” and “people they have known from childhood”; men were more likely to do so than women. In all types of relationships, a conventional phone was the most popular choice as a usual communication tool, followed by “letter” for “people they have known from childhood”, as well as “face-to-face meeting” and “cell phone” for “friends” and “people in the group they are members of.” In all types of relationships, 10% of the respondents chose “e-mail.” Men were more likely to send e-mails from a computer than women.

In North American urban sociology, there is great interest in how the faster communication, resulting from the increasing availability of affordable and efficient transportation and ICT, affects interaction among individuals. As the usage of ICT becomes more common among seniors, the ways the very old persons communicate with others are also expected to change.

RC18-325.11
SAYÃO LOBATO COPPETTI, CAROLINA* (Ministry of Social Development, carolcoppetti@gmail.com)

Social Policies and Political Identity: Analysis of Bolsa Familia Program in Brazil

There are few studies analyzing how policies impact on political identity construction. Following the cognitive approach in policies, recent studies show that State actions creates new social actors: individuals that become beneficiaries but who didn’t constitute their identities in relation to the State before. Therefore the State is a space of cultural and symbolic production, where new identities are constructed through political processes. The social construction of target groups framework (SCTG), from Helen Ingram and Anne Schneider, brings a new element to the relation between policy and political identity analysis. It makes explicit the contentions that occur in the definition of what are the social problems which will receive attention from the government, their possible solutions and who will be the beneficiaries. This framework allows to understand the political and social consequences and motivations inside policies design. The social construction of target groups becomes an important attribute, because it affects the relation between beneficiaries, govern and public approval.

There are two main dimensions for SCTG: political power and image. Political power measures the organization and mobilization capacity of groups affected by policies. It can be high or low, depending on the group influence to bring their decisions into account. Image can be positive or negative, affecting the way beneficiaries understand themselves and their space in the political sphere.

This paper analyzes the social construction of image between beneficiaries from the national conditional cash-transfer Bolsa Familia Program in Brazil as a dimension of the political identity. It analyses the role of the State, the media and sociability relations. The three elements are tightly connected and the beneficiaries are aware of the constant contention around the program's legitimacy. They react actively to the negative image constructed by the media and that is reproduced inside their sociability relations.
A New Middle Class? Challenges for Inequality in an Emerging Country

The changes in the contemporary world have been quick and frequent, particularly in countries considered as emerging nations. They have an impact on the living standards and consumption, creating new social groups, resulting from those dynamics. Recently in Brazil, the debate on the emergence of a new class “average” gained relevance and academic crossed the borders, having an enormous impact in the public arena. Some economists define this “new middle class”, from their income. While recognizing the importance of this element in the study of inequality, the concept of class demand more complex analyzes that include socio-occupational factors, as well as perceptions, values, expectations and worldviews regarding personal projects and processes of distinction.

As the task of studying multiple and varied dimensions of social life cannot be restricted to a specific focus, either theoretical or methodological, we have been working with quantitative and qualitative methodologies. The work we propose to present is based on the fieldwork we carried out in Rio de Janeiro with individuals who fall into the two groups that we are defining “traditional middle class” and “new middle class”. Our goal is to understand their trajectories, as well as, their projects for maintaining or improving their living conditions in the future.

RC24-428.1
SCANU, EMILIANO* (Laval University, emiliano.scanu.1@ulaval.ca)

Multilevel Climate Governance In Europe: Are Cities Undermining Nation-States Role In Climate Policy?

Global environmental problems are increasingly showing the nation-states lack of will, as well as their inability, to take the path of sustainability. Climate change is probably the best example of the downsizing role of the nation-state in the pursuing and diffusion of environmental policies and actions. That’s the case in Europe, where the European Commission is becoming a global leader in this field, and, at the same time, an increasing number of cities and regions are getting involved in climate governance. Furthermore, climate initiatives like Covenant of Mayors are showing how sub-national and supranational institutions interact with each other by circumventing national governments. Starting from these considerations, this paper presents an empirical study on the involvement of Italian cities in the Covenant of Mayors, a multi-level governance perspective, its aim is to understand the role of the nation-state with respect to that of a supranational institution like the European Commission. Our results show that the inaction of the Italian government in the past years related to environmental and climate issues, as well the proactive role of the European Commission, explain the massive participation of Italian cities in the Covenant of Mayors. The Italian case is paradigmatic, to the extent that of 5000 signatories of the Covenant, half of them are Italian. However, even if the role of Italian cities in climate and energy sectors is shifting from that of policy-takers to that of policy-makers, and that what it means to be the “state” is being reconfigured and contested, the nation-state remains a key actor, notably with respect to national policies that can foster and strengthen local and global climate actions. Nation-states scope and powers remain crucial in climate policy, and the day when local institutions take their place in the environmental domain still seems distant.

RC06-127.4
SCHADLER, CORNELIA* (Ludwig Maximilians University, cornelia.schadler@univie.ac.at)
RIEDER, IRENE (University of Vienna)
ZARTLER, ULRIKE (University of Vienna)
SCHMIDT, EVA-MARIA (University of Vienna)
RICHTER, RUDOLF (University of Vienna)
The Standardized Transition to Parenthood: How Standardized Practices Produce Gendered Subjects at the Transition to Parenthood

The transition to parenthood in Austria is constituted through a set of standardized practices that includes medical care, legal processes, public discourses on women’s health and decisions around public aid affect every pregnant women and most of their partners. In Austria the transition to parenthood leads to more traditional role configurations and to an increase in unequal distribution of labor. However, even though in Austria are in general highly educated, have full access to the labor market and value and demand gender-equality, it seems crucial that throughout all levels of education women experience a retraditionalization of gender roles during the transition to parenthood. A focus on standardized practices is a sufficient way to show how even highly educated, career oriented and bread winning women become non-working mothers. The lack of control over the transition to parenthood. Standardized practices enforce and attenuate specific figurations of men and women. Since they are a major part of the transition to parenthood we suggest to pay closer attention to the sequence of those practices and the formations of men and women they seem to favor. Our questions are: How do standardized practices at the transition to parenthood produce gendered subjects? Which formations of women and men do they enforce? We answer those questions by deriving practices from 40 interviews with men and women during pregnancy and 40 interviews with men and women six months after birth. In addition we collected documents used in those practices. Within an ethno graphic interpretation process lead by the theoretical principles of new materialism we derived sets of activities and participants, which later on where categorized into practices. The focus of our paper is on four processes of retraditionalization of the relationship between mothers and fathers during the transition to parenthood and how they are embedded into standardized practices.

RC33-573.1
SCHADLER, CORNELIA* (Ludwig Maximilians University, cornelia.schadler@univie.ac.at)
We Have Never Been Individuals – New Materialist Ethnography

In 2011 I finished an ethnographic project on the transition to parenthood from the perspective of new materialism (Schadler 2013a, 2013b) and started another empirical project on definitions of family from this perspective. My talk will summarize the theoretical principles and onto-epistemological foundations of these theories and how they are transformed into an apparatus (Barad) that act as a tool for actual empirical research. I will also discuss how the researcher, research and a research field are established within this process. Theoretically we cannot perceive the researcher as a subject acting on a filed, but the researcher is becoming with and figured with it during research. However, this process is also producing research outcomes, which are therefore not a product created by the actions of the researcher, but a part of the practice of researching. The researcher is formed as the part of the practice that assembles outcomes and provides them in writing and talking to research communities.

In particular I rely on the work of Karen Barad, Rosi Braidotti, Donna Haraway and Stefan Hirschauer. In my talk I also want to provide information how I derived a concrete method of analysis from the principles of new materialism. To collect data I used interviews, observations, documents and self enactments. For an analysis I developed a coding process, that reconstructs practices and the establishment of the boundaries, which separate components/participants in order to make them perceivable. The consequence is an ethnographic transcription of the figurations of interest (e.g. becoming parents) and the worlds they are becoming with. The researchers’ tools become an apparatus (Barad), which is becoming with and figured with it during research. As a consequence research has its part in the formation of those boundaries, which are researched and in the figurations of the “object”, while we study how the object is figured.

RC28-484.3
SCHAEFFER, MERLIN* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, merlin.schaeffer@wzb.eu)
HÖHNE, JUTTA (Wirtschafts und Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut (WSI))
TENEY, CELINE (WZB Berlin Social Science Center)

Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Returns: Overeducation, Language Skills and Social Capital

According to existing studies, the persistence of ethnic inequalities on Western labour markets is largely due to ethnic differences in educational attainment. Empirically less important, but socially more relevant are differences in educational returns: why is education less beneficial for immigrant minorities in meritocratic societies? Apart from taste based and statistical discrimination, we argue that missing language skills and a lack of social capital could explain why immigrants and their children cannot make full use of their education. For income, we additionally analyse the “lagged” consequences of lower employment returns to education: Because education is less useful in terms of finding a job for persons of immigrant origin, they are probably overeducated more often and in consequence their overall education has lower income returns.

Using data from the German SOEP since 2006-2009, we show lower educational employment and income returns for first and second generation Putsaussiedler as well as persons of Italian, Greek and Turkish origin as compared to native Germans. Results of simultaneous conditional quantile regressions show similarly stark percentile and median differences for first and to a lesser degree also second generation immigrants. Missing language skills and social capital seem unlikely candidates, given the equal pattern of differences for different percentiles. Yet, these differences in educational returns are largely accounted for by the larger degree of overeducation among persons of immigrant origin. The results also show that lower returns to education have two sides of a coin: The returns are lower, but the costs of undereducation are less disadvantageous. If education counts less, so does its lack.
The All-Pervasiveness of Racism in Germany: Difficulties and Challenges in Addressing Racism

Racism is a societal imbalance relationship which structures social order, with social practices of difference, the construction of social groups and social meanings and inclusions and exclusions.

When looking at the mechanisms, attributions and manifestations of racism in Germany, global, European and national "lines of tradition" and histories of racism have a powerful effect, if one speaks about racism in Germany, its specific expressions and effects, the history of racism in Germany needs to be taken into consideration.

Studies show that racism today is institutionalised. For example in state employment agencies with regard to social security allotment or in institutions of education and social work and in the actions of professionals (Melter 2006, Flam 2007, Gomolla/Radtke 2007).

The focus of this paper will be on a reconstruction of a racist normality in Germany, constantly present as a societal relationship in the every day life of people to whom a migration history is attributed, as everyday occurrence and manifested in everyday practices of differentiation, isolation and exclusion. The analytic perspective of this paper will be on the subjective experience and interpretation and consequent strategies of action and negotiation of young people, whose everyday life is negatively impacted by racism.

In the international context of the conference it will be interesting to discuss with other researchers different theoretical visions to normative orders, of racism and their influence on today's understanding of and acting on racism in the world.

The research presented in this paper is based on group discussions, and problem-centred interviews with eight young adults (age 14-20). Part of the data was collected during a 4-day workshop with young adults with a migration background, where reflections and discussion about experiences and strategies among participants took place.

Nonreligious Actors and Their "Others" – How Questions of Justice Become Matters of Identity

Whether in a highly secular context, as in Sweden, or in countries where religion plays a more influential role in the public sphere: Nonreligious groups, like humanist or atheist organizations, often construe "religion" and/or religious actors as obstacles to social progress. In social conflicts and public debates, e.g., on education, gender equality, religious freedom etc., such processes of "othering" and the various imaginations of state, secularism, social justice and modernity intersect and manifest themselves in concrete ways. They thus provide an ideal framework for analysing the complex dynamics and multiple entanglements of (non)religious and different discourses on racism and their influence on today's understanding of and acting on racism in the world.

The interviews suggest that the experience of work beyond retirement age is overall positive, with paid work being seen as a way to do something meaningful, to stay in touch with other people, or to structures one's day in the final discussion these results will be connected to the country-specific debates around work in old age.

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SCHIFF, REBECCA* (U.S. Naval War College, rschiff1@msn.com)

Nato’s Quest for Greater Operational Effectiveness: Concordance Theory and Civilian-Military Personnel Relations

Many defense organizations are comprised of both military and civilian personnel working towards the realization of defense goals. Civilian personnel in defense organizations often work closely with their military counterparts. The issue of civilian-military personnel collaboration within defense organizations is an important issue that affects both operational and organizational effectiveness. Personnel collaboration also has significant impact on civil-military relations theory. Civilian and military institutional separations has been the hallmark of the civil-military relations field since the post-World War II era. Focusing on the need for greater collaboration among civilian and military personnel in defense organizations challenges the traditional focus on separation. Objective civilian control does not exist at all levels of the civil-military relationship spectrum. The reality is that civil-military relations may call for broad institutional separations as well as more fluid and collaborative roles within defense establishments. Personnel relationships in defense organizations, often warrant more integrative dynamics and directly affect the development and execution of military strategy as well as operational and organizational effectiveness. Enhancing collaboration between military and civilian personnel points to a theoretical model, such as concordance theory, which embraces broader institutional separations as well as cultural conditions requiring more flexible civilian and military relationships. This presentation is created within the context of a NATO Human Factors and Medicine Research Task Group (HFM RTG-226) and a cross-national survey initiative.

SCINDLAUER, SANDRA* (Bauhaus University Weimar, sandra.scindlauer@gmail.com)

The Alienation of Public Spaces by the Homeless

Since the 1970s, German researchers have turned their back on the topic of homelessness. As a result, Germany has neither a universal definition, nor an official statistic on the amount of homeless people living in the country. Today, most German cities are facing a significant lack of affordable housing. Additionally, the borders of the EU have been opened towards Eastern Europe (2004 and 2007). In the hope of jobs and wealth, Eastern Europeans flock to Germany. However, a lot of them fail to fulfill their dreams and end up homeless as they are not eligible for German welfare. Hence, the number of homeless people being visible on the public spaces of German cities increased constantly in recent years. As the cities are afraid that the ascending presence of homeless people contricts the consumer climate (especially in pedestrian and representative areas), they are seeing themselves forced to act. In contrast to the USA, where the cities usually follow a containment strategy, the methods chosen for the displacement and decentralization of the homeless. During my presentation, I would like to focus on one of the most subtle ways to achieve these goals: structural modifications and installations which aim to prevent the “alienation” of public spaces by the homeless and other undesirable groups. I would like to complement my remarks with a discussion on how these actions are being implemented and justified by the cities and why people who do not belong to the “target group” are not able to decode their function. People say that public spaces are a reflection of the society. The stepwise exclusion of unwanted persons from public spaces not only creates a distorted picture of the reality; it also calls a fundamental characteristic of modern democracy into question. We are talking about participation.

SCHINDLER, SETH* (Humboldt University Berlin, schindse@hu-berlin.de)

Governing CO2 Emissions in Delhi, India: The Clean Development Mechanism and the Informal Recycling Sector

There is a consensus among policy makers that climate change must be addressed through global governance frameworks based on the measurement and reduction of CO2 emissions. This ‘carbon control regime’ at the global scale requires control from municipal governments whose task is to monitor and enforce its implementation locally. Scholarly research on metropolises in the global South tends to focus on policies aimed at adapting to climate change, and this paper seeks to contribute to a growing body of scholarship focused on the efforts of municipal governments in the global South to mitigate CO2 emissions. I examine the impact of the UNFCCC’s Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) on solid waste management in Delhi, India. The main argument of this paper is that the CDM has contributed to the emergence of an environmental urban governance regime based on calculating and reducing CO2 emissions. This data fetishism obscures the relatively high recycling rates achieved by Delhi’s large informal sector, which is ubiquitous but difficult-to-measure. This has justified a dramatic shift in Delhi’s waste management strategy, as plans to build sanitary landfills have been abandoned in favor of waste-to-energy incinerators, three of which have been approved by the CDM. This policy shift has precipitated conflict over the ownership and control of waste between small-scale informal enterprises and large formal-sector enterprises, and it relocates value from the labor of informal-sector waste collectors to waste matter itself which is required for the operation of waste-to-energy plants. I conclude that the overriding principle of this emergent governance regime is capital accumulation rather than the mitigation of CO2 emissions, and its inability to incorporate extensive informal environmental management systems calls into question its overall effectiveness.

SCHINKEL, WILLEM* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Schinkel@fsw.eur.nl)

Climate (f)Acts. Climate and/or the Social

This paper investigates the ways in which ‘climate’ can be considered as social assemblage. It does so by showing how climate facts and factors have often been construed as climate acts and actors. This is illustrated by considering three ways in which climate has historically been construed in relation to the social. The first is to consider climate as a causal factor. This has been prevalent from classical authors such as Hippocrates and Aristotle to modern authors such as Montesquieu, and has persisted up until the origins of modern climate science. This is illustrated with historical examples. The second construes climate as an enrolment assemblage. Here, climate becomes an assemblage of various heterogeneous factors working together with human actors to produce what we now call climate. This is illustrated in this paper using data from an ethnographic field study among paleoclimatologists. The third way to consider climate as a social assemblage is to construe climate as medium of relationality. In this view, inspired by authors ranging from Watsuji Tetsuro to Tim Ingold, climate is a relational web that is the space in which life unfolds. The paper concludes by illustrating climate as medium in a speculative way, arguing that this conception implies a significantly different social ontology from that which has characterized modernity.

SCHINKEL, WILLEM* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Schinkel@fsw.eur.nl)

The Art of the Other. the Paradox of Universality in Western Conceptions of ‘Japanese Art’ (1860-1940)

The era of the rise of modernism involved the emergence of art as an autonomous and universal category. This paper argues that, given the universal claims of the art category, it saw an expansion to Asia in general and Japan in particular. This expansion, shaped through various orientalist categories of ‘Asian’ or ‘Japanese’ similarity and commonality as juxtaposed to ‘the West’, helped to provide
plausibility for modernist conceptions of art. It universalized the category of art by giving it a global meaning both in spatial and in temporal terms.

At the same time, this universalization meant that cultural hierarchies informed by western hegemony were threatened. This paper looks at the ways in which contemporary observers of Japanese art between 1860 and 1940 dealt with this by contributing to the simultaneous internationalization of the category of art and the particularization of the concept of 'Japanese art'. This 'paradox of universality' involved a differentiation between the one hand particular, local, traditional and most often historical realizations of what was nonetheless a universal category of art, and on the other hand its truly modern and advanced contemporaneous realizations of universality.

At the height of the modernizing movements in the west, Japan proved to be the site of an 'exemplary expansion' of the concept of art. Sociologically, this expansion served to a significant degree to communicate an understanding of western art as an autonomous and potentially universal art. WOC practically bordering this category, the emergence of which has been analyzed by, for instance, Bourdieu, Heinich and Luhmann.

RC25-445.3

SCHLICHER, NORA* (University of Applied Sciences, nschleicher@bkf.hu) 

Impression Management for Diverse Audiences: Identity Practices on Facebook

In my presentation, I pose the question: how can we apply the concept of impression management as outlined in Goffman's (1959) seminal work to the context of social media use in particular. Goffman claimed that we perform certain roles for certain audiences and attempt to keep these audiences separate. However, on Facebook, audiences become mixed in the form of diverse 'friends' potentially consuming the multimodal messages users of the social media site share with others.

How do these digital identities influence users identity performances on Facebook? What strategies they use to deal with this situation and how these strategies are reflected in their stance taking practices? Does the lack of physical contact with their audiences offer more freedom and agency in constructing their 'fronts' resulting in more diverse and potentially subversive identities or, on the contrary, self-censorship constraint identity performances result in more conformist, more socially acceptable identities on Facebook?

The data I use to attempt to answer these questions come from a representative survey on Hungarian high school students (aged 14-18), from focus group interviews as well as from discourse analysis of Facebook profiles of members of the same nationality and age group.

Preliminary analysis of the data suggests the existence of a variety of strategies used including the creation of double profiles, a control over the publicity and content of the posts, ‘defriending’ certain people including parents, deleting earlier profiles and leaving Facebook completely.

The analysis focusing specifically on gender identity performances on Facebook suggests, on the one hand, strong peer group pressure, but, on the other hand, affordances of Facebook are also used to break away from traditional constraints of femininity.


RC44-727.12

SCHMALZ, STEFAN* (Friedrich Schiller-University of Jena, s.schmalz@uni-jena.de) 

WEINMANN, NICO (University of Kassel)

Two Crises, Two Cycles of Contention. Workers’ Protests in Western Europe in Comparison

The paper compares two cycles of labor unrest and its relationship to capitalist crises in Western Europe. In the first cycle, starting around 1968, workers were able to mobilize high power resources and to push for wage increases and new institutional rights on the plant level. However, the offensive phase of the Western European workers’ movement was eventually stopped by the crisis of 1974/75, thus raising unemployment and weakening labor’s workplace bargaining power. As a consequence, since the 1980s, Western European trade unions lost members and faced increasingly complicated economic and institutional conditions. With the global financial crisis 2008, a new cycle of labor unrest has started, and the nature of social conflict has changed. First, the uneven and combined development of European integration has led to a spatially uneven distribution of workers’ protests. While countries such as Germany and Austria are characterized by low protest activities, social unrest in Southern European countries has increased significantly. Also, workers’ repertoire of contention seems to have changed throughout the crisis period. In the current wave of conflict, forms of “non-normed conflicts” such as plant occupations (“bossnapping” in France) and riots (London, Stockholm) have soared, indicating not only the severe consequences of the crisis but also trade unions’ growing representation gap. The paper draws theoretically on the “Jena power resource approach” and empirically on a database on social conflict (JenaConData).

TG03-935.7

SCHMECKLE, MARIA* (Illinois State University, mhschme@ilstu.edu)

The Worldwide Outlook for Children: A Model for Monitoring and Studying Children's Rights?

The Worldwide Outlook for Children (WOC) is a web resource of information and indicators of young people’s wellbeing, rights, and interests. It may serve as a model for performing rights research, particularly for investigations of experiences and stances of indigenous youth. WOC is designed for use by scholars to policy makers to young people, and will be available in multiple languages. WOC is a useful resource for identifying, understanding, and explaining young people’s experience across the world. WOC presents vast evidence about children, including indicators of their physical health and survival, educational attainment and resources devoted to educational success, violence committed against young people, and children’s work experiences. WOC will raise awareness as well about indicators of children’s wellbeing that are not yet available for many countries. As such, WOC may be instrument for identifying what we do not already know about young people’s wellbeing, rights, and interests. Over time, WOC will work from a global perspective to share information regarding young people’s wellbeing, rights, and interests.

RC53-852.4

SCHMECKLE, MARIA* (Illinois State University, mhschme@ilstu.edu)

The Worldwide Outlook for Children: A Web Resource of Young People’s Wellbeing, Rights, and Interests

The Worldwide Outlook for Children (WOC) is a web resource of information and indicators of young people’s wellbeing, rights, and interests. WOC is available to social scientists who seek to identify, understand consequences of, and explain structural inequalities young people experience. WOC presents evidence designed for use by everyone, from scholars to policy makers to young people, and is available in multiple languages. Recent innovations in the Sociology of Childhood have focused attention on children as active agents with interests and perspectives worth knowing about. WOC is an online UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has led to a greater focus on children's rights and on many aspects of their wellbeing. WOC demonstrates how social scientific evidence can sharpen our awareness about the variety of structural disadvantages children experience worldwide and the countries and regions in which multiple disadvantages and inequalities exist. Among different resources, WOC presents evidence of children's physical health and survival, educational attainment and resources devoted to educational success, violence committed against young people, and children's work experiences. As sociologists learn more about children's legal and informal rights, interests and aspirations, psychological wellbeing, social interactions, choices, levels of resilience, and spiritual beliefs, we become aware of much more that we want to know about young people and the range of inequalities they experience from a global perspective. During this presentation, we will discuss methodological challenges and substantive gaps in global knowledge of children's wellbeing, rights, and interests, and how we might move forward to develop more comprehensive and holistic understandings. We will consider how measurement, theoretical, and cross-cultural questions challenge sociology's ability to grasp outlooks for young people worldwide.

RC06-122.6

SCHMIDT, EVA-MARIA* (University of Vienna, eva-maria.schmidt@univie.ac.at)

RIEDER, IRENE (University of Vienna)

RICKER, RUDOLF (University of Vienna)

The Influence of Real Life and Online Peer Groups on Caring Fathers at the Transition to Parenthood

While the transition to parenthood is still linked to a retraditionalisation of gender roles, a small but growing number of fathers aims at taking up an equal or even major share of care-work, and reduce their work hours or take parental leave to do so.

Our analysis of in-depth 20 interviews with fathers-to-be, bulletin boards and website shows how those fathers reflect, organize and perform this work within structural context (in Austria) still favor breadwinning fathers. Our data derive from two different pieces of work: a study on fathers on parental leave and a study on the "gendered transition to parenthood" (within the consortium FamiliesAndSocieties, funded by the European Commission FP-7).
Contacts to other fathers that are or have been in the same position play an important role for those “new fathers”. Some fathers already have access to other caring fathers within their peer group. Some try to find contact to other fathers through the use of new and social media. They attend “new fathers” groups on facebook, are members of bulletin boards that are crowded mainly by fathers, or use blogs mostly focusing on the fathering process. On these sites, they often share their opinions, the everyday obstacles they encounter being stay-at-home fathers, or happy times and events with their children. In our talk we explore how these communities help fathers to maintain their role as caring fathers, with sometimes hostile or non-encouraging environments. The ability to share their experiences interplays with their wellbeing, their persistence against structural disadvantages and adverse comments, and the quality of the father’s relationship to the mother and the child.

RC26-462.4

SCHMIDT, JOACHIM K.H.W.* (SoReGa EV, jkhws@aol.com)
Sociotechnics of Economy

Joachim K.H.W. Schmidt
Sociotechnics of Economy
Revisiting my sociotechnically informed economic theory on autonomous humans (Göteborg 2010), Onati and Athens (2B11), not any longer based on Capital, Market, etc., as done by mainstream economists who failed for several hundred years. Mainstream theories have been spatially based, time only occurred as space-time as wealth expressions as measurements within space, and humans only as objects like game pieces. - My present paper will enlarge the common Factors of Productivity, traditionally Land, Labor, and Capital, by Time. Autonomous humans are characterized by Time as duration of their life which they have again and again to invest in portions as resource for their reproductive survival. An economic theory ignoring real time must fail, cutting out some holes for being sold for inauthentic slavery work. Excesses of present financial markets condemn the inefficiency of traditional economic theories responsible for such perversity. - Sociotechnics as empirical science designs and implements institutions, and these going concerns are dramatically changing; we move out of an age predetermined by analogous Greek ideology focusing on the organization of respective closed spaces, cf. Plato’s Parable of the Cage, without time and movement, becoming manifest in positions, prohibiting time and movement. Greek world: A GIVEN one circling around positions. In opposition to this autonomous humans succeeding to leave Plato’s Cage of perverted life, see themselves confronted with a digital reality, and experience themselves as homeless, being asked to construct their $homes$ themselves by way of computation. Greek-Western institutions must necessarily be replaced, since nearly all passed down institutions of analogous Greek-Western world prove inadequate in present digital age, including presently still prevailing economic theories. In digital age social life will not any longer turn around positions, but will happen in networks in which being will be replaced by relation.

RC26-462.3

SCHMIDT, JOACHIM K.H.W.* (SoReGa EV, jkhws@aol.com)
The Cultural Influence on Social Intuitions

The Cultural Influence on Social Institutions

Joachim K.H.W. Schmidt, Berlin/FRG
Social institutions are culturally predetermined, the going concerns of people express beliefs in way of reality-perception. Cultures are different round the globe. Diversity of cultures contains a gigantic richness of human resources. Cultures actualize in human relations via common actions, and/or communication. Every culture has developed an own language for its communication. Western language, especially Anglo-American languages, have presently become globally dominant, including Western civilizing culture which they embody. - The powerfulness of Western languages is subject to Greek ideology, its assumed fictional identity of thought and being, first expressed by Parmenides 2500 years ago. Greek ideology circles around an absolutely perfect and analogously conceived spatial Being, a fictive replication of an ideal world excluding change by Time and Movement. Greek ideology gets manifest in fictive positions: its operational base. All Western languages share the COPULA as constitutive element, expressing that everything will be defined either as this or that, e.g. either Greek or barbarian, or e.g. Nazis defined Jews as non-human and sent them into the gas chamber, or e.g. formerly Christians victimized heretics on auto-da-fé, and presently victimization of humans labeled terrorists by obamacare, using aerial drones as killing machines. And we should not forget the multiple bio-, culture-, and genocides committed by Western people under the influence of Greek ideology. - As can be not overlooked by everyone, Western analogous civilizing and culture is decay- ing with dramatic speed, getting its deathblow by digitalization of Western societies, and consequently all central institutions have to be redesigned, adapted to starting digital life of Western populations in the Third Millennium. My paper will create awareness of the problems to be faced in near future: A job for sociotechnicians.

RC16-284.3

SCHMIDT, LISA-MARIAN* (Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, schmidt@ash-berlin.eu)
Circulating Ideas and Visualizations in Educational Transition Discourses

Circulating representations of knowledge have been a central concern of Science and Technology Studies (STS). Depending on the conceptual approaches, they highlight either the stabilizing or flexible aspects of distributing and bridging knowledge through social worlds (e.g. Latour, Griesemer/Star). For conceptualizing the circulation and transformation of ideas and knowledge (Latour), I will focus on commonly used circulating visualizations (maps, lists, graphs, charts) and related practices that visualize and facilitate the transition from school to work. Visualizations can be conceived as mediators, instruments and symbols of specific social orders and related knowledge formations. They typically serve to stabilize the relationships in which they are embedded. As representations and material artifacts they enable and/or constrain the distribution of knowledge. For a systematic analysis and a deeper understanding of the relationship between ideas, knowledge, and their visualizations I will combine STS concepts (e.g. immutable mobiles and boundary objects) with a discourse perspective from the sociology of knowledge (Keller).

The German developing educational discourse there are typical ways to visualize the transition from school to work, which I regard as travelling ideas and symbols. On the one hand, these maps and charts represent specific theories and classifications of career paths, the function of school in society and classifications of the students and their skills. On the other hand, past negotiations and practices of sorting relevant and irrelevant aspects of transition knowledge are made invisible in these representations.

The study of the circulation of ideas, knowledge, and symbols needs to take these aspects into account. In addition, it should focus on the practices of translating and transforming the visualizations between different social worlds or the strategic use of certain communicative forms e.g. in arenas, where the constitutions of relevant topics or problems are negotiated.

RC35-610.2

SCHMIDT, LISA-MARIAN* (Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, schmidt@ash-berlin.eu)
Producing Individuality: How Occupational Trajectories Are Embedded in Educational Practices

Referring to the pragmatist process perspective of social order and the constitution of self (Dewey, Mead, Strauss) I’d like to propose a conceptual suggestion and present empirical findings, that combine this perspective with a socio-historical understanding of the subject matter (Foucault). The concept will be presented in interplay of theoretical considerations and empirical results that derive from a current research project about the transition preparations in school and mentoring projects (school to work transition). I will specifically focus on schools because they are major institutions for the organized production of subjects. Mead and Strauss described the different processes, phases and social inter-relations that shape identity/ the individual. On this perspective, identity is a constant course of action and interaction between different concerned actors, things and the work of the individual on the integration of the plenty “me’s” to a self. This process can be conceptualized as a trajectory of the subject that helps to study this ongoing transformation. The trajectory concept allows the analysis of two perspectives. On the one hand all the situated and participating actors and (inter-) actions come into focus. On the other hand the perception and experience of the subject in this process can be understood.

Intervened with these practices of the self are typical historical knowledge formations of the subject itself. In contrast to the pragmatist process perspective Foucault offers such a historical conceptualization about the emergence of the individual. This includes sensitivity towards questions of power and their productive effects in specific institutions. Linking pragmatist concepts with a discourse approach will enable a balanced theoretical conceptualization of individuality in modern societies and elaborate analytical tools for research.

RC24-434.4

SCHMIDT, LUISA* (University of Lisbon, schmidt@ics.ul.pt)
PEREIRA, SÉRGIO (ICS-UL)
Fukushima and Media Discourses on Traditional and Future Nuclear Energy

This paper presents results of a collaborative research funded by the European Fusion Development Agreement, consisting in an international comparison of media coverage of fusion and fission energy in three countries (Germany, Spain and Portugal) and in the English language international print media addressing transnational elite, from 2008 to 2012.
The analysis showed that the accident in Fukushima in March 2010 did not have significant impact on media framing of nuclear fusion in the major part of print media under investigation. In fact, fusion is clearly dissociated from traditional nuclear fission energy and from nuclear accidents. It tends to be portrayed as a safe, clean and unlimited source of energy, although less credited when confronted with research costs, technologic feasibility and the possibility to be achieved in a reasonable period of time. On the contrary, fission is portrayed as a hazardous source of energy, expensive when compared to research costs of renewables, hardly a long-term energy option, susceptible to contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or rogue military use. Fukushima accident was consistently discussed in the context of safety problems of nuclear power plants and in many cases appeared not as an isolated event but rather as a reminder of previous nuclear disasters such as Three Mile Island and Chernobyl.

The analysis suggests that the public discourse on fusion is constructed mainly around research challenges, clashing events and scientific and technological achievements, rather than energy policy debate, climate protection or future economic compensations of fusion research.

RC17-307.5

SCHMIDT, ROBERT J.* (Technical University of Berlin, robert.schmidt@tu-berlin.de)

Collective Action, Trust and Robust Innovation: The Case of a Regional Network of Research-Groups

Cooperation between working groups with heterogeneous disciplinary backgrounds is an important phenomenon for modern sciences. It stems on the one hand from the necessity to gather expertise and technology needed to answer fertile research questions, to succeed in scientific competition and on the other hand it is required by many forms of research-funding. The contribution focuses on a special form to deal with both: an enduring network between research-groups, which realizes different lines of research and funded projects in a remarkably successful way. Success hereby not only means that they get funded, they also managed to create highly relevant findings in a robust way (Ferrary/Granovetter 2009).

The case study concentrates on the phenomenon of emerging project-networks to enable flexible and also enduring, reliable collaboration between heterogeneous actors (e.g. Windeler/Sydow 2001) but conceptualizes it as one of the actualization of collective action. Within a practice-theoretical perspective (Giddens 1984), we can describe the latter as collective agency, as differences in praxis done collaboratively in a highly bounded way towards an end collectively framed. The first part of the presentation explores different roles collective action between heterogeneous actors play in the episode of robust innovation in the network during 2005-2013.

The second part focuses on trust as a specific quality of network-relations that makes it possible to actualize these lines of collective action between research-groups. It shows the importance of trust-relations in different sub-populations of the network for the network as a whole and its robust ability to produce relevant findings. In the end, the study can provide a more detailed picture of the emergence of a specific bundle of trust-relations through a cycle of efforts in manifold for the network as a whole and its robust ability to produce relevant findings. It uses this framework to develop a theoretical framework for making sense of dilemmas and political action in community organizing. It is referred to empirical findings of a study on highly specialized medical doctors working for the pharmaceutical industries.

RC52-844.1

SCHNELL, CHRISTIANE* (Goethe University Frankfurt, ch.schnell@em.uni-frankfurt.de)

Professionalism Between Individualism and Collectivity in the Field of Knowledge Work

The paper discusses the interplay of three features of knowledge work: (1) professionalism, based on knowledge, work experience and identification, (2) a strong drive of individualism, resulting from a highly competitive market, and (3) collectivity within the professional field. After re-conceptualising knowledge work from a sociology of professions perspective the limitations and potentialities of the mobilisation of collective action are empirically reconstructed on the basis of two professional associations in the formation process within the cultural sector in Germany.

RC28-490.4

SCHNEPF, SYLK* (European Commission Joint Research Cntr, S.V.Schnepf@sooton.ac.uk)

Do Tertiary Dropout Students Really Not Succeed in European Labour Markets?

Tertiary education has been expanding hugely over the last decades, so that tertiary dropout students will constitute a growing distinctive group in future labour markets. University dropout is regularly discussed as a ‘negative’ indicator in terms of reinforcing socio-economic inequalities and being a sign of university inefficiency. However, research on actual career trajectory of dropout students is virtually non-existent. Using data from the 2011 Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) this study first validates the uncommon self-reported measure of dropout used and compares the percentage of adults with tertiary dropout experience between OECD countries. Second, we examine whether tertiary dropout is a permanent decision as a considerable part of these students re-enter the education system. In a third step we analyse the characteristics of adults with dropout experience. Finally, we estimate the effect of dropout in terms of their employment status and success of entering managerial professions comparing results of logistic regressions and propensity score matching taking individuals’ socio-economic and demographic background, work experience and cognitive skills into account. Results indicate that consistently across countries dropout is repeatedly a ‘positive’ indicator in the labour market. This is first due to the fact that the dropout decision is often not a permanent one as well as that for those adults who do not reenroll into tertiary education labour market chances are better than for equally educated adults in about half of the countries examined.

JS-74.11

SCHNITTKER, JASON* (University of Pennsylvania, jschnitt@ssc.upenn.edu)

How the Prison System Affects the Health Care System

United States incarceration rates have increased fivefold in the past four decades, placing untold pressures on other social institutions. Using state- and individual-level data, this article tests whether the number of former inmates affects the functioning and quality of the health care system. The aggregate-level results show that a within-state increase in the number of former inmates is associated with growth in the uninsured population, more frequent use of emergency rooms per capita, and a decline in the supply of hospital beds. Similarly, states that incarcerate more people also report fewer ambulatory visits per capita, fewer mammograms, and lower levels of essential diagnostic tests among diabetic Medicare enrollees, all indicators of a lower overall quality of care. Similar processes are evident even when examining behavioral outcomes in individual-level data. Results from a nationally representative survey, show that individuals residing in states with a large number of former inmates report more unmet need, lower utilization, and lower quality care. These patterns are found even among those far removed from the prison system, including women, the insured, and the well-educated. The implications of broad spillovers from the prison system to the health care system are discussed.
Comparison of legal aid in Belgium, France and the Netherlands: do remuneration systems influence the evolution of contentious mass? Frédéric Schoenaers, Kathleen Adelaire, Christophe Mincke, Laurent Nisen, Jean-François Reynaert

In Belgium, the current system of remuneration for legal aid causes dissatisfaction both among government authorities and lawyers. In addition, the adoption of the “Salduz law”, which allows any person heard for the first time by the police or a judge to be assisted by a lawyer, is going to weigh on the use of the legal aid. Legal aid has experienced strong growth in recent years in Belgium (+ 229.26% of closed cases between 1998 and 2011). It is useful to observe whether this growth is present in other European countries. We selected France and the Netherlands. This contribution presents a comparison of the modes of organization of legal aid in the three countries as well as of the modalities for financing it. Secondly this contribution aims to compare the evolution of the mass of disputes benefiting from legal aid. We see that beyond the differences between the three countries, the use of legal aid is constantly growing. We will attempt to provide an interpretation of this fact by mobilizing the following explanatory factors: higher income limits allowing more people to access to legal aid with a strengthening effect due to the current economic crisis in northern Europe, a better information of the citizens (by media or advertising by lawyers), a new “grammar of responsibility”, a phenomenon of juridification, the development of new public policies and the development of new “rights.”

RC12-229.7

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MEGHERBI, SALIM (University of Liège)
LINCHET, STÉPHANIE (ULg)

Detainee and mother… What is the situation in Belgium?

Frédéric Schoenaers, Marie-Thérèse Casman, Stéphanie Linchet, Salim Megerbi, Laurent Nisen
University of Liège - Belgium

In recent years, the penitentiary institution seems to be changing. Following constant criticism from all origins (European Parliament, Council of Europe, European Court of Human Rights, International Observatory of Prisons), Belgium has adopted in 2005 a “Principles Law” about the prison administration and the legal status of inmates. The will to limit the negative effects of detention introduces a principle of “normalization” that “involves the creation of a framework of existence closer to the general standards of living (…) closer to the current reality.”

Facing these changes, contemporary researchers about prison tend to focus on the situation of incarcerated men, leaving somewhat the theme of female detainees. In Belgium, they represent 4% of the prison population. This contribution aims to study the situation of sentenced women who are mothers of children (0-6 years old) in a twofold perspective. First, we propose to clarify the legal framework around this problematic. The regulations governing the accommodation and the legal status of children are rather unknown, especially in terms of labour market outcomes. This paper aims at identifying differences in school-to-work transitions between tertiary education drop-outs in Germany do have difficulties entering the labour market but obtain a higher occupational status job than students with formal qualifications can be compensated by alternative resources like social capital. Referring to Human Capital Theory and Signalling Theory we examine if the labour market returns of higher education drop-outs: Human Capital or Signalling?

In Germany, around one fourth of all first year students leave university without a degree. While reasons for drop out are well examined, the consequences are rather unknown, especially in terms of labour market outcomes. This paper aims at identifying differences in school-to-work transitions between tertiary education drop-outs and graduates as well as students who did not participate in tertiary education but completed an vocational training after upper secondary education. Referring to Human Capital Theory and Signalling Theory we examine if additional years of tertiary education or rather credentials deliver higher returns to tertiary education non-completers. We also examine in which way the lack of formal qualifications can be compensated by alternative resources like social capital.

RC28-490.2

SCHOLTEN, MIRTE* (MZES/Mannheim University, mirte.scholten@mzes.uni-mannheim.de)
TIEBEN, NICOLE (MZES/Mannheim University)

Labour Market Returns of Higher Education Drop-Outs: Human Capital or Signalling?

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
vocational training. Furthermore for dropout students, years spend in education are important, especially in terms of occupational status. The acquired human capital however, can be better translated into labour market returns by those with better social capital. We therefore conclude that social networks are an important compensation strategy for a lack of credentials.

RC28-482.3

SCHOLTEN, MIRTE* (MZES/Mannheim University, mirte.scholtzen@mzes.uni-mannheim.de)
School-to-Work Transitions of Higher Education Drop-Outs: Human Capital or Signalling?

Graduates from tertiary education have good labour market perspectives but it is not well examined yet how the career perspectives of tertiary drop out differ from those of graduates. This paper aims at identifying differences in school-to-work transitions between tertiary education graduates and dropouts as well as students who did not participate in tertiary education but completed vocational training after upper secondary education. The focus will be on the different returns of different educational levels. Referring to Human Capital Theory and Signalling Theory we examine if additional years of tertiary education or rather credentials deliver higher returns to tertiary education non-completers. Especially in economic crises we expect that tertiary education drop out students will have huge difficulties in entering the labour market as jobs are scarce and the competition is hard. In a first step we study the probability of entering the labour market and job search durations of the different educational levels. The further step comprises the close scrutiny of job quality (occupational status of the first job) and adds information about economic crises to the analyses. Our results show that higher education drop outs in Germany do have difficulties entering the labour market but obtain a higher occupational status job than students with vocational training. Furthermore for dropout students, years spend in education are important, especially in terms of occupational status. In times of economic prosperity job search duration of tertiary graduates and non-completers are the same, while tertiary education completers fare better in economic crises.

RC35-609.2

SCHOLTZ, HANNO* (University of Konstanz, hanno.scholtz@unikfr.ch)
Debating Alternative Conventions and Defying False Friends: The Concept of Crisis in the Rational Choice Theory of Institutions and Historical Social Change

Although the term „crisis“ seems to be ubiquitous, there are historical phases when it more abound than in others. For the years since 1989, or the 1930s, the term has (in most parts of the worlds) a higher importance than for the 1950s and 1960s. This can be understood from the fact that these times are phases in which institutional change is both going on and being prepared. In rational choice perspective, institutions are added game elements in the game structure of human interaction, and they have both conventional and normative aspects. This perspective allow to study institutional change as characteristically depending on the complexity of organizational interaction: Independent organizations allow for early and smooth institutional change, as in the case of changing family concepts. However, there are cases as economic regulation, where organizations act in strong interdependencies and finding a new institutional setting becomes a question of social debate while the performance of old institutions degrades: These are crises. In crises, many solutions are discussed, including those with biased consequences and false friends’ for which lower adaptation costs go together with a lower long-run adequacy. Hence sociological imagination and the deconstruction of old norms and perspectives can be rather helpful in avoiding false friends and disastrous consequences for solving crises.

RC16-279.12

SCHOLTZ, HANNO* (University of Fribourg, hanno.scholtz@unifr.ch)
The Two-Step Nature of Modernity

Over the last decades, the discourse over the end of industrial society and the coming of a second modernity has found evidence in recent phenomena that resemble parallels between 1860 and 1945, as globalizations, economic crises, democratizations, violence, social inequality, and global shifts in resource distribution. An understanding of the mechanisms behind these phases of crisis would be socially helpful since it is rather probable that the current one has not yet ended. The rational choice theory of institutions offers the tools to do so, but has not yet been applied to this question. The proposed paper (part of a larger book project) intends to fill the gap. The paper develops a model of the two step nature of modernity by concentrating on the following arguments: 1. Modernity increases the availability of resources. 2. This results in changes in information relations, i.e. between positional and situation-specific information. 3. Multi-actor decision making has two focal points of either relying on positional (domination / authority) or on situation-specific (arguing / argument). 4. A rational-choice understanding of tradition and modernity hence equates the two with applying the two focal points. 5. Not all games of human interaction are created equal, since organizations offer social structure and the transformation of situation-specific in positional information. 6. Hence an intermediate phase arises, with authority and argument as organizing organizations. This modelled intermediate phase is equated with the historical phase “industrial society”.

Additional arguments analyze the nature of institutional innovations in the transitions between the phases, allowing for the confrontation with empirical evidence and for the prediction of upcoming institutional changes.

JS-47.6

SCHORCH, MARÉN* (University of Siegen, maren.schorch@uni-siegen.de)
The Hidden Patients – a Qualitative Study on Informal Caregivers in Germany

Regarding the aged population, we also detect a parallel growth of age related illnesses like dementia, Alzheimer’s disease or the like. In many countries world-wide, the majority of care for people suffering from these illnesses is realised at home by informal caregivers – their spouses, family members or close friends – due to cost or personal reasons. Often, the caregivers themselves are also at an advanced age. Both, elderly and still working-age family carers bear the heavy physical, psychological and emotional burden of taking care of their beloved ones at home. They are then at increased risk for psychical and physical morbidity like depression or burnout and can be described as our society’s “hidden patients” (Schultz & Beach, 1999). The contribution will present first findings from a sociological qualitative study (observation and open interviewing) with this special group of elderly, informal caregivers in a rural area of Germany (Siegen and surroundings). The study is part of a larger, international and interdisciplinary research project called TOPIC (The Online Platform for Informal Caregivers), funded by European Commission and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research with partners in Vienna (Austria) and Troyes (France). First observations focussed on the everyday activities and routines within the households and underline the above-mentioned challenges for the informal caregivers in respect to time, energy and attention. Beyond that, the caring persons expressed the need for help in our talks, and not only in terms of financial assistance as often proposed by social institutions, but also for information and emotional support. This point is especially interesting from our point of view as we observed some people’s difficulties to express their feelings respectively their own needs.

RC19-338.7

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HALVORSEN, RUNE (NOVA Norwegian Social Research)
Looking for a Balanced Treatment of Successive Generations: What Can Social Policy Learn from Perspectives on Sustainable Development?

This paper argues that social policy scholars have good reasons to engage with the literature on sustainable development when analysing the challenges of how to treat the intertemporal dimension of policies and welfare states. While many analysts have discussed the need to ensure the sustainability of welfare states and concerns for future generations, they rarely spell out the conditions for achieving welfare sustainability or provide an adequate theory of what such sustainability involves. Attempting to address these shortcomings, the paper asks what the scholarship on social policy can learn from perspectives on sustainable development.

In an European context, current debates on the need to create sustainable welfare states and how to promote sustainable development both raise difficult issues of intergenerational fairness and governance problems including tensions between making and democratic legitimacy. The mantra is: ‘for a better future, citizens must make sacrifices today!’ Thus, the proposed paper is premised on the view that these areas intersect in important ways. However, they also differ, since generally questions about the welfare state are treated as problems of social/economic policy while debates about sustainable development put both social and environmental issues on the agenda. Hence, linking the rich literature on sustainable development and the notion of sustainable welfare states, promises to bring new conceptual and empirical insights into the debate about welfare state futures.
Young migrants unsuccessfully claiming refugee status may be ‘tolerated’ in Germany. This specific legal status positions them in the host society nearly at the end of a vertical model of civic stratification, implying restrictions in accessing central institutions of the society such as the education system or the labour market. Besides, they are constantly facing a high risk of being deported to the country of origin.

However, the impending shortage of the skilled workforce in Germany enforced a new political discourse. As a consequence young tolerated refugees hesitantly have been re-defined as educational subjects and labour market resource. Despite the still persisting inequalities in the access to vocational training of tolerated youths as compared to young citizens or migrants being granted a residence permit, legal changes at the federal level have been introduced since 2009. They are to reduce vocational training boundaries for these residents with the highly precarious toleration status across Germany. But empirical evidence from our ongoing research project reveals heterogeneous applications of new regulations. Especially migration authorities may act as institutional gatekeepers either supporting or constraining their access to vocational training. This results in regionally unequal vocational training chances for tolerated youths that cause new inequalities within this group.

What does the twofold inequality regarding the access to vocational training mean for other spheres of the social life and future prospects of tolerated youths? This is the question we would like to focus on in our presentation. To answer it we outline the current legal framework and present central findings of our comparative regional case studies that are based on document analyses, semi-structured individual interviews and group discussions with experts. The findings argue for an enhanced consideration of institutionalised inequalities that are bound to a person’s legal status in the sociology of education.

**SCHRECKER, CHERRY** (Université de Lorraine/2L25, cherry.schrecker@univ-lorraine.fr)

**RC15-272.2**

(How) Does “Home Hospitalization” Transform The Relationship Between Patients and Healthcare Professionals?

“Home hospitalization” was officially instituted in France by an act of parliament in 1970. It has been largely developed over the last ten years.

Two major arguments are advanced in its favor of this mode of healthcare. The first, is that this form of hospitalization is chosen by patients who prefer to undergo long-term treatment (often with a fatal outcome, as many of those concerned are undergoing palliative care) surrounded by their families. The second is that of its cost-effectiveness. This factor is important in a traditionally public-dominated healthcare system. What is generally under pressure to comply with managerial objectives more often found in private enterprise.

Our ongoing empirical study, carried out between 2012 and 2014, in a service of home hospitalization situated in a French province, has revealed the complexity of the situation which, among other things, transforms the domestic environment, exacerbates pressure on the carers (usually other members of the family) and transfers running costs to the home. As far as professionals are concerned, it is sometimes difficult to conciliate professional practice and the domestic environment. Various pressures on practitioners seem to reinforce prescription of this mode of care.

If home hospitalization does transform the relationship between healthcare staff and patients, this does not necessarily ‘empower’ the latter or otherwise reverse hierarchical relations. As is usual in human relationships, inequality is not a two dimensional phenomenon. On some counts home hospitalization may reinforce structures of inequality, whilst modifying them on others. With reference to interviews with professionals and patients and observations carried out in the home and the work base, I will show the complexity of the adjustments made by all participants whose actions respond to diverse and conflicting pressures; economic, moral and relational, among others.

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**RC08-161.5**

In The Shadow Of Alfred Schutz: Two “Ordinary” Sociologists In Extraordinary Circumstances

Peter Berger (interviewed at Boston 22nd October 2010) has qualified the three lecturers at the Graduate Faculty who most influenced both him and Thomas Luckmann as the “Holy Trinity”. The triumvirate was composed of Carl Mayer, Albert Salomon and Alfred Schutz. Though the latter has acquired a considerable reputation posthumously, Mayer and Salomon, apart from a short mention in the introduction to The Social Construction of Reality have been very little published and have remained almost entirely unnoticed. It is in this sense that they can be qualified as “ordinary” (that is to say not renowned) sociologists.

Their ordinariness contrasts with the extraordinary circumstances which affected their lives. Both Mayer and Salomon studied and eventually obtained positions in German universities during the first decades of the 20th century and both emigrated to the United States at the beginning of the 1930s to become members of the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research (Salomon was Jewish and Mayer married to a Jewish woman). Archival material, the few published documents available and my interviews with Berger and Luckmann lead me to suggest that the reasons for the lack of impact differ. Though Mayer headed a research project on religion in Germany he never succeeded in publishing the results of his study. Salomon’s work was largely theoretical and did give rise to some publications; others were rejected as inappropriate for American audiences.

By contextualizing the production of these two men I will try to explain some of the reasons for their academic in-success. Where they really so “ordinary”?

This will of course lead me to examine the criteria by which success is established in academia.

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**RC04-98.9**

Legal Status and Inequality: Young Tolerated Refugees and Vocational Training in Germany

The paper first introduces the notion of sustainable development. Next, we discuss how we can enrich the conceptualisation of welfare sustainability by taking on-board a broader sustainable development perspective. In addition, we ask how we might transform this improved definition into operational indicators which enable cross-national comparisons. Third, in view of the framework developed we tentatively compare a set of European countries. In conclusion we address the implications our framework has for the question of intergenerational fairness, and we highlight avenues for future research.
ish universities and has also suggested evidence-based actions to fight against it. Once the results had been presented on a national level, universities increasingly started implementing actions to address VAW, asking CREA research for support. As a result of this process some faculties have introduced protocols for cases of harassment. This is also due to the political impact of the results since the Law for effective equality between women and men (Spanish Government, 2007) obliges all public offices to establish procedures on cases of harassment. Even if there is still resistance to changing these dynamics, the article in the Spanish law for equality is an important step to challenging the dynamics of gender, power and knowledge at Spanish universities.

RC53-848.5
SCHUBERT, TINKA* (University of Barcelona, tschubert@ub.edu)
MORŁA FOLCH, TERESA (University of Barcelona)
Preventive Socialization from Zero Years

In this paper, we present the violence prevention programs implemented in Schools as Learning Communities. These schools have been analyzed under the INCLUD-ED project (FP6 of the European Commission) and are outstanding for the great results in very diverse social areas going beyond political academic results. Research on violence against women (VAW) highlights that patterns linked to it are included in the socialization processes. The results presented here stem from research on preventive socialization that emphasizes the social character of love and the attraction towards violence (Gómez, 2004; CREA, 2010-2012). According to this research line, the existence of a mainstream socialization that promotes the model of attraction linked to violence implies the need to socialize from early childhood in attraction to relationships that reject any kind of violence. Socialization in accepting violence that can lead to future VAW is prevented. According to a common analysis of violent actions in early childhood such as a bite is considered as an emotional expression and as a consequence the victim is forced to receive a kiss from the perpetrator as a sign of excuse and forgiveness. These actions socialize in the acceptance of the violence and set the bases for future gender violence. Zero tolerance of violence from zero years is the premise to socialize into relationships without violence and to ensure the development of childhood free of violence. In this line, in Schools as Learning Communities any kind of violence is rejected and children are socialized in this general rejection of violence and learn to avoid violent behaviors. They also learn the values of respect towards others and to insist themselves in being treated with respect. Consequently Schools as Learning Communities contribute to preventing the mainstream socialization in attraction towards violence.

RC02-59.5
SCHUERKENS, ULRIKE M.M.* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, uschuerkens@gmail.com)
Globalized Management Practices and Local Cultures

The paper will give an overview of management practices in different world regions based on the existing literature in the social and economic sciences and case studies. One of the main questions will be: What is the future of “management”? The global discourse on management focuses on the principles of the market that have been introduced in all spheres of social life through university programs, personal counseling literature, and management technologies. This knowledge is produced, distributed, and consumed by social actors in the South, North, and East. These forms of disciplinary knowledge have contributed to the creation of a world controlled by managers and management technologies.

One of the most important societal influences in the last quarter of the 20th century was this growing importance of the management discourse. There was a spread of the idea of management from large firms to the professions, NGOs, the public sector, and the daily lives of social actors. This management discourse consists of social and language practices that global players produce in the socioeconomic world. This discourse is so widespread today that it seems difficult to escape its grip.

This paper gives an overview of its increasing propagation in non-western societies. One aspect of this research is: How do groups cope with the global discourse in globalized world? For the last twenty years, management practices were propagated throughout the globalized world but only few studies on its local acceptance exist even if there are studies on the problematics of market fundamentalism (Albers et al. 2006). Because of the challenges related to globalization and the global financial crisis, it is important to understand this discourse of management and its functioning in global companies in order to better plan future developments of the socioeconomic world.

JS-52.2
SCHUERKENS, ULRIKE M.M.* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, uschuerkens@gmail.com)
Social and Civic Dialogue: Confronting The Challenges Of The Post-Neoliberal Economy

This paper will show that social dialogue establishes a balance of bargaining power in the employment relationship. Globalization has changed the labor markets and contributed to a decline in union membership in a number of countries. It seems that the expansion of global production and the increasing mobility of capital has caused a shift of bargaining power in favor of employers. Growing inequality globally and within a number of companies and the growth of insecurity among those excluded from social dialogue are the empirical expression. In this situation, social dialogue remains a mechanism to protect workers and ensure stable labor relations for employers. Several countries have been able to use it to find ways out of the recent financial crisis: they were able to preserve jobs and to facilitate adjustment of companies.

The analysis of social dialogue in the world realized in this paper will reveal new aspects of social dialogue closer to civic dialogue. If we concede that the current democracy can not be limited to the distribution of resources, but should also include a discussion of the means of production, the dominant idea is that the business world can not be separated from society and that it must therefore participate in the discussion on the objectives of the economic world. The increasing flexibility of the labor market requires what A. Sen and Hirschman called the capability to express oneself so that workers and capital owners together may introduce new thinking about the business world. If social Europe becomes a reality, a new model of prosperity must be built with ideas and actors from civil society. To do this, the organizations of employers and workers and the states should create new initiatives and adapt new strategies to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

RC22-388.15
SCHUH, CORA* (Emmy Noether Project, schuh@em.uni-frankfurt.de)
Christian Enclaves, Freedom of Education and the Quality of Time: Contested Secularity in the Netherlands

The Netherlands are highly secular – only one third of the population being a church member; euthanasia and same sex marriage are broadly supported – against recurrent religious opposition. In some areas though, one finds an almost secular-sufficient setup: in the Dutch ‘Bible Belt’ orthodoxy and reformed groups strongly influence the organization of public life. Here it is not about accommodating religious minorities – rather, given the majority relations, Christian legal traditions and the structural pluralism of Dutch secular order, these places challenge religious counter-publics.

At the same time, due to e.g. population mobility – these places are changing, thereby becoming contact zones (Pratt, 1991) of religious and secular lifestyles. Central sources of conflict are Sunday rest and religious schools. The secular-religious divide becomes more complex with regards to non-western migrant populations and their (socio-economic) integration.

These secular-religious conflicts help discussing two central questions regarding the public sphere in religiously diverse countries: 1) what are (competing) notions of the public and how are they related to religious-secular history and 2) in what way can the state allow for multiple publcs without failing to maintain social cohesion.

I discuss the conflict around Sunday openings and religious schools with regards to a changing Dutch secular model. Further I sketch how local contexts become arenas for conflict over secularity, and how these conflicts differ according to context. Based on my empirical findings I discuss the relation of secular models with religious/secular majority relations as well as the functioning of contact zones in stabilizing secular identity formation.

References:

INTE-17.1
SCHULZ, MARKUS S.* (UIUC, markus.s.schulz@gmail.com)
Transforming Struggles: Organizational Modes, Mobilization Outcomes, and Occupy Wall Street

Encampments at Zuccotti Park and elsewhere have been violently dismantled, the mass media spotlight moved on, the spectacle stopped. Fissures between different tactical and organization approaches widened. Yet, the mobilization continued through manifold spin-offs, ranging from Occupy Sandy, which provided rapid relief in response to a devastating hurricane, to groups such as the Alternative Banking Working Group, which worked on new policy proposals, and Strike Debt, which developed new kinds of direct action. Although Occupy Wall Street inspired public debate and imagination, there are hardly any tangible policy achievements while recent data point to even further increasing socio-economic inequality. As a result of this process some faculties have introduced protocols for cases of harassment, which provided rapid relief in response to a devastating hurricane, to groups such as the Alternative Banking Working Group, which worked on new policy proposals, and Strike Debt, which developed new kinds of direct action. Although Occupy Wall Street inspired public debate and imagination, there are hardly any tangible policy achievements while recent data point to even further increasing socio-economic inequality. As a result of this process some faculties have introduced protocols for cases of harassment.
and negotiations with the political establishment to win concrete legislations. What lessons can be drawn from the Occupy experience so far? How can social movement theory help to explain the rise, fall, or metamorphosis of the mobilizations? How do existing theories need to be revised in light of the new empirical experiences and the challenges ahead? Multi-method focus on the experience in select cities shows not only enormous local variation but also varied modes of connecting sites of struggle. The paper concludes with a discussion of options for future action.

WG02-902.1

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Bothering Pays for Sociologists

Bothering pays.

Segmentary societies bear inequality. All of them. Urbanized even more. Cities have proven to be inequality carved in concrete and stone. The more abundance of material culture, the more inequality. Chiefs in tribes have to bother. They remain chiefs only if they impress bothering and solving conflicts. Bothering glues even the smallest tribe. Today's large scale social units call themselves 'modern' to claim their qualitative difference to chiefdoms and the like. Here, nobody even considers an end of inequality, it is purely unthinkable as necessarily linked with the total dismissal of the material abundance (which could and should be achieved, plans have been made).

More, bothering has become a specialized task, a branch, a profession. Clerics (clergy men and women), pedagogics, social workers, journalists – and sociologists compete here. People who have worked in the five groups can tell. So does the author.

Empirical long-term analysis of inequality studies provide evidence that the inequality index in the researched areas and regions remain more or less the same. Meanwhile, research about the economical situation of the inequality-authors shows that more than a decent living has been possible due to the inequality studies.

Bothering thus provides access to the elites and enables a stable and good living for those who bother.

This is why we bother about inequality – sometimes. Have a happy conference!

JS-92.4

SCHUSTER, FEDERICO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, fschuster@gmail.com)

Social Movements and the Political Invention of Future. Considering Recent Argentina

During the 1990's, neoliberal policies drove Argentina to huge transformations of the state, economy and labour. The process left a large number of poor and unemployed people and concluded with a monster crisis in 2001. During that time, there was a very important change in the field of social movements. As a consequence of the neoliberal policies, labour movement (which has been the most important movement in whole country contemporary history) diminished roughly its statistical presence in social mobilization. This happened in 1993 and in 1996 a kind of movements grew up. That was the case of territorial movements, established in the poor neighbourhoods and small towns in a few provinces. They were composed mostly by unemployed, who asked for elementary rights to survive. By the end of the century those movements (often known as piqueteros) reached the main cities suburbs and constitute the most important social and political agent in the country. Since 2003, when a new President was elected, the country began its normalization. With the recovery of employment, Unions regained strength and power, but the territorial movements, even diminished, didn't disappear. They have been recognized by political agents, some of them entered the parties, other even the state and many of them still have the capacity to mobilize and defy political system, at the local, province or federal level.

In this paper we analyse this process and consider why and how these new social movements have emerged as political agents and what influence they had in the recent political period. To do that we use a data base of our own (created by the Grupo de Estudios de Acción Colectiva y Protesta Social, that I lead). It has 10000 cases of contentious mobilization actions and goes from 1984 to 2011. The paper include statistical and qualitative analyses.

RC01-40.1

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VERWEIJ, DESIREE (Netherlands Defence Academy)

RICHARDSON, RUDY (Netherlands Defence Academy)

Culture and Morality: Intercultural Interactions during Military Deployments

In peacekeeping and training missions foreign soldiers come in close contact with the local population. How do they experience this intercultural contact? To what extent do they experience a conflict between their moral principles and the moral principles of the local population? To what extent are (some of) these principles culture specific or are universal moral principles violated? And what does this imply for military missions in different cultural contexts, such as the Kunduz Police Trainings Mission?

We focus on the close relation between morality and culture in military deployments. The main issue in this paper is twofold, namely theoretical and practical. The first one considers the relation between morality and culture according to leading theories on these concepts. The second one is about the extent to which military personnel experience the relationship between morality and culture (whether or not conflicting) during their deployments as described in literature. We study these issues on the basis of research data collected during and after military deployments.

RC05-106.9

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Global Garlic and Its Labor Consequences

This paper investigates the dynamics of China's integration into global commodity chains and a simultaneous race to the bottom. I explore this globalization-labor topic with a case study of garlic. Even in the garlic kingdom, the race to the bottom is visible. 1) China took off as the global exporter of garlic around 1982 and has been the dominant exporter since then. In 2009, 84 percent of the globally traded garlic came from China. 2) China's 2002 adherence to WTO allowed it to export to previously closed or high-tariff markets such as the United States. In 2002, China surpassed Mexico in capturing the U.S. market. The race to the bottom began with North-South competition. As the U.S. economy continued to contract, firms sought even cheaper labor, moving significant parts of the production process to Asia. Such moves threatened to undermine Mexico's payroll. China's mobility unleashed a race to the bottom in labor standards and working conditions. It is not possible for every nation to be a net exporter: one country's gain is another's loss. Although they do not initiate the race, governments become complicit because they, as much as foreign investors, want to hold onto their "competitive advantage" of cheap labor, lax working conditions, and lenient environmental regulations.

The South-South competition is reflected in the shifts in trade and investment flows. China's export and foreign investment gains and Mexico's losses are not simply those of two nations acting independently. Labor conditions are oppressive, but firm owners, processors, exporters, and governments are not alone in their responsibility. 'Bottoming out' is a response to global importers who search for better prices.

In this research I investigate the conditions of garlic workers in China and Mexico as they relate to U.S. producers and the import market.
ELRICK, JENNIFER* (University of Toronto, jennifer.elrick@mail.utoronto.ca)

From Statistical Category to Social Category: Organized Politics and Official Categorizations of ‘People with a Migration Background’ in Germany

Social scientists disagree over whether it is acceptable for states to collect statistical data on the racial or ethnic composition of their populations and thus institutionalize these differences. Seeking to reconcile normative concerns with political desires to combat discrimination and reduce social inequality, some countries, like Germany, have chosen the ‘migration paradigm’ (i.e. using markers of birth and parents’ place of birth to focus on the act of international migration) over the ‘ethnic paradigm’ (i.e. using phenotypical markers and/or cultural and linguistic links to a particular national group) as a ‘color-blind’ measure of difference. However, while much attention has been paid to categorizations deriving from survey and census variables, debates about whether and how to measure immigrant-orientated population differences often ignore other processes of categorization operating at the nation-state level, such as interactions in the arena of organized politics. In this paper, we expand the terms of the debate by examining the relationship between statistical classifications and their mobilization in political interactions, in order to examine the validity of the distinction between the ‘migration’ and ‘ethnic’ paradigms in population statistics. The category of ‘persons with a migration background’ (Personen mit Migrationshintergrund), which was introduced in the German microcensus in 2005, serves as our case study. Drawing on a qualitative content analysis of 60 parliamentary documents originating in the years 2005 to 2013, we show that the way the migration paradigm is deployed by representatives of the state differs from the statistical categorization: it is implicitly ethnic, with strong class associations. Insofar as the social categorizations created by elected representatives out of statistical categorizations facilitate the construction of a socializing practice, they may be of personal and material – not just symbolic – consequence to individuals thus categorized.

RC38-649.2

Schwarz, Christoph* (Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, schwarz@e.mail.de)

Educational Policies and Questions of “Inclusion” in the Middle East: The Case of the Palestinian Refugees

Palestinian refugees are the only ethnically defined refugee group worldwide that has an UN organization dedicated exclusively at its needs: the UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency), whose mandate originally was limited to a three year relief program for the 750,000 Palestinian refugees who in 1948 fled the territory of what is nowadays Israel. By now, UNRWA is catering to the third generation of those refugees, which, due to the demographic development, today comprise almost 5 Million persons. Regarding questions of inclusion and educational policy, UNRWA represents a unique case: financed by Western governments, the agency has set up 700 schools in the West Bank, Gaza, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon, thereby providing free education to almost 500,000 children and youths – separated from the respective national school systems, and drawing on a staff of 22,000 teachers who are mainly refugees themselves. The international debate on inclusion has also had its repercussions in UNRWA, and in January 2013 the agency presented its own concept of inclusion. However, because UNRWA is officially an aid organization without a political mandate, the paper does not explicitly broach the issue of the social exclusion (and victimhood to violence) of their clients in the “host states”. This presentation aims at depicting an outline of the paradoxes of UNRWA as an organization when it comes to “inclusion”; excerpts from interviews will illustrate the biographical relevance of UNRWA education and the exclusion of Palestinian refugees.

RC04-88.6

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The Only Constant Thing Is Change? Education, Adolescence, and the Need for Innovation in Late Modernity

Educational policies in many countries increasingly aim at preparing pupils for a globally interconnected world of permanently accelerating social change; the ideal type of subjectivity they produce is a skilled, self-employed entrepreneur, flexible enough to adapt both life plan and identity to the always changing needs of global markets. For a sociology of education which aims to analyze all aspects of these contradictory processes, a socio-psychological concept of adolescence offers an interesting perspective: here, adolescence is considered the life phase most directly associated with individual change as well as social innovation. Educational institutions in the classic modern nation state aimed to contain and channel the dynamics of adolescence by offering youths a “psycho-social moratorium” (Erikson) or “potential space of adolescence” (King). In contrast to rituals of initiation in traditional communities, modern nation states thus made use of the innovative potential of adolescence. Following debates about education in Germany and other European countries it seems that on the one hand adolescents are expected to be “innovative”, while at the same time curricula demand an always increasing workload and integrate working and learning more intimately or anticipate work environments, which makes it more and more difficult to consider high school any kind of “moratorium” – especially as it is a decisive phase for social mobility. I want to present and discuss several theses regarding the relationship between educational institutions and the dynamics of adolescence, both in Western and (de)colonized societies.

RC16-299.4

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The Symbolic Economy of Authenticity As a Form of Symbolic Violence: The Case of Middle-Class Minorities

In contemporary societies, the language of authenticity has become central to the organization of work, manners, social ties, and most interestingly; social and moral evaluation. The paper explores how the ethic of authenticity informs symbolic economies of worth in Israel and the US. These new symbolic economies differ from Bourdieu’s: mastery of legitimate practices and dispositions may indeed enhance the social worth of some actors, but also devalue other actors, whose those class habitus and identity are considered ‘inauthentic’ independently of their performance. Based on analysis of wide empirical literatures on raced and classed identities in Israel and the US, the paper explores how this symbolic economy reproduces advantages s-Palestinian minorities. When dominant ethnic groups monopolize the symbolic recognition of authentic middle-classness, middle-class members of dominated ethnic groups are at risk of being accused of mimicry (‘acting white’, ‘Ashkenazisation’). This also applies to second-generation middle-class actors: following the racialization of class culture, their deeply entrenched middle-class tastes and dispositions may be suspected as inauthentic. While dispositions are often acquired in classed contexts and their distribution is hence class-based, the recognition of authenticity often follows race/ethnicity lines. In some cases, middle-class minorities react by investing in acquiring lower-class styles and habits that lack social legitimacy but may supply them with recognized authenticity. Far from being an emancipatory power that disembeds whimsical actors from social structure, the ethic of authenticity is embedded in structures of unequal recognition, and may thus encourage actors to participate in their own subjection. Inequalities in recognized authenticity are discursive products of the same symbolic power that naturalize hierarchies, yet they rely on ascriptive categories more than embodied habitus. Studying these inequalities as a unique form of symbolic violence necessitates expanding the Bourdieusian framework while sticking to its mission.

RC34-588.1

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Submit, Exit or Change: Strategies of Coping with Generational Order(s) in a Transition Society

This paper aims at conceptualizing problematic conditions of transitions to adulthood in the Central Asian country of Kyrgyzstan. Previous research in Kyrgyzstan has revealed that the social order in this society comprises a strong age and gender hierarchy. Such restrictive generational order shows as well in my qualitative study of young Kyrgyz adults. Respondents describe experiences of inter- and intrapersonal conflict when their freedom of choice (concerning study subject, marriage partner, lifestyle) is confined by their parents. While this can be said to match Kyrgyz traditions and notions of “collectivist” culture, this strong power asymmetry is by no means taken as a matter of course by the interviewees. My study shows that young Kyrgyzs cope with such conflicts in a variety of ways which I divided into three categories: “submit”, “change” and “exit”. The first category refers to strategies which imply the submission of the young generation to the rules and decisions of the elders (mainly parents or parents-in-law). “Change” subsumes all those strategies with which the young manage to follow through with at least part of their personal aims, engaging in compromises, trade-offs or negotiations. With the last category “exit” I labeled attempted full or partial escades or withdrawals from the existing social order. Furthermore, my analyses indicate, that certain narratives are used to legitimize the respective strategies: While people who engage in “change”-strategies (paradoxically) often relate to traditionalized narratives, those who submit under others’ demands in most cases deploy an individualized and self-related explanation. In the paper I wish to present the above concepts more closely, and to discuss the seemingly paradox patterns of applying and legitimizing solutions of intergenerational personal conflicts. Beyond that, I would like to discuss which implications such patterns have for the potentials and barriers of social change in a so called “transition society”.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The Tourist Experiences of Fathers

RC33-582.2

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Identifying Sensitive Questions with Non-Reactive Methods

Sensitive questions result in misrepresented responses and identifying those questions is an important task. A crucial task to get straight answers to sensitive topics. Using para-
data as non-reactive data should reflect the uncertainty and the perceived social desirability while answering the questionnaire. By tracking response change and page change in addition to item non-response and response latencies, the researcher has a powerful tool to reveal exceptional response patterns in web sur-
veys. In particular these methods can also help to cut costs of further surveys that are usually used to identify sensitive questions and they can also show problems with wording and too high cognitive effort in earlier stages.

Non-reactive methods such as measuring response latencies and event track-
ing adds information to be analyzed without adding load to the respondents. Such events can influence the decision to answer a question, the page and selecting or changing an answer option. Tracking these events not only by time, but with multiple answers over time per item, view the process of com-
pleting the questionnaire instead of leaving the black box untouched, which is between handing out the form and getting the (final) responses. In this way it is possible to reveal answers of first choice, response change and page change as event types besides response latencies and the order of completion.

The para-data from a web survey is compared to data from a questionnaire about the perceived social desirability and threat of disclosure of the questions used in the former one. The response patterns uncovered by the event tracking should correlate with these sensitivity measurements. Sensitive questions should have, in addition to the occurrence of non-response, a) higher response latencies, b) multiple page views, c) more response changes and d) lower intra-item correla-
tion between the first and final answer.

RC08-154.4

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European (Social) Science Policy-Making: Setting the Agenda of the Social Sciences and Humanities in the EU Framework Programmes

The social sciences and humanities (SSH) funding schemes of the European Union (EU) framework programmes are the largest of their kind in Europe (Kastri-
os 2010). The larger EU policy context has had direct impact on EU SSH research policy and indirect impact on national research funding strategies. Setting the agenda of research policy takes place on two levels in the European Union: first, the definition of large thematic priorities, funding instruments, rules of participa-
tion and the overall budget available to the different domains are defined in the multi-annual EU Framework Programmes. Second, the precise topics, research questions and favoured approaches are defined in the regularly updated work programmes.

This paper will discuss how the agenda is set in EU SSH research policy and in particular focus on the role of the Treaties (Rome, Amsterdam, Maastricht, Lis-on) in framing SSH research policy since FP4 (1994-1998), when a SSH priority was first introduced. It will be shown that the (geo)political landscape of Europe and the degree of European integration has first limited and later facilitated SSH subjects. It will also consider how changes, first in discourse and later in gover-
nance, affected practices of stakeholders (researchers, research associations, funding bodies) and public participation in setting the agenda for the SSH. The process of setting the agenda is understood on the one hand as a social practice of knowledge production, in the sense that setting research priorities and espe-
cially defining more precise calls for proposals on a political level also influences the approaches and results of SSH research. On the other hand it is understood as a form of political bargaining, where public and stakeholder participation is tak-

RC02-55.2

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GOTTSCHELL, KARIN (University of Bremen)

The Impact of Work, Family and Gender Equality Policies on Vertical Occupational Sex Segregation: Comparative Analysis Across 21 European Countries

Labour markets in Western welfare states are highly gender segregated with women concentrating in less prestigious occupations and industries and being underrepresented in top positions. During the last two decades a whole set of EU and national policies in Western European countries have been aiming at gender equality on the one hand and promoting an adult worker model on the other. While there are seen as separate, the first addressing discrimina-
tion, the latter better reconciliation of work and family, they both have an effect on gender inequality in the labor market. However, little is known so far about the outcome of these policies in comparative perspective.

We will address this lacuna by looking at the impact of work, family and gen-

RC50-809.3

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The Tourist Experiences of Fathers

The lack of research into fathers on holiday is a reminder that understandings of masculinities and gender relations in tourism are absent compared to other disciplinary areas such as family studies. Research on family holiday experiences is largely informed by feminist gender representations rather than examinations of femininities and masculinities. Previous studies highlight the never-ending physical and emotional work of motherhood both at home and when travel-

RC09-177.1

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Leaning Towards The Middle? Collective Manifestations Of Normative Beliefs In Developed Countries and Their Implications For Developing Countries

There is a vast and ongoing debate on the middle class in the field of political sociology. Undoubtedly, studies on its role and functions should not be restrict-
ed to developed societies as the global importance of developing countries (with emerging middle classes) will definitely be growing.

The study seeks to take up this understanding by contributing a piece of ground-
work research that focuses on the middle class in comparatively developed coun-
tries because it may serve as some sort of ‘reference frame’ for an improved un-
derstanding of socio-structural driving forces perceptible in developing countries.

With these preliminary reflections in mind, we use data of the International Social Survey Programme (2009; module “social inequality”) in order to compare perceptions and evaluations of stratification realities and aspirations. On the ba-
sis of five distinct types of stratification, respondents of 26 primarily European countries were asked for their assessments regarding the current and the desired perceptions and evaluations of stratification realities. By performing multinomial logistic multi-
level regressions we identify individual- and country-level determinants.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Concerning stratification realities gender, age, education and (subjective) socio-economic status prove to be significant predictors. On the country-level, the objective socio-structural shape (income-based percentage of lower, middle and upper class), the GDP per capita and social expenditure (as a percentage of GDP) turn out to be relevant. With regard to stratification aspirations results indicate that respondents in the majority of countries under study opt for a society with a broad middle segment – in fact, irrespective of any stratification realities. Thus, context effects impact solely on perceptions of stratification realities, whereas we observe a universalistic preference for the ‘middle class society’.

In our view an understanding of the normative leaning towards the middle class in developed countries may improve the comprehension of mental mechanisms and orientations in developing countries.

RC15-262.6
SCODELLARO, CLAIRE* (Université de Lorraine, claire.scodeellaro@univ-lorraine.fr)
Le “Libre Choix” Des Patients Dans Une Relation Plurielle Et Diachronique

Le droit des usagers au « libre choix », tel qu’il est formulé dans la loi du 2 janvier 2002 en France, semble sous-tendre que les patients s’inscrivent dans une relation duale avec les médecins au sein de laquelle ils seraient des sujets singuliers, rattachés à un univers médical dans leurs décisions. Les travaux sociologiques ont cependant montré d’une part que la réalisation de ce modèle bute contre des obstacles notamment liés à aux positions de classe, genre et âge des patients et aux situations de crise qu’ils rencontrent ; d’autre part que les malades sont rarement autonomes dans leurs parcours de soins mais souvent aidés par des membres de l’entourage. Quant aux décisions des médecins, elles sont de plus en plus fréquemment prises en équipe pluridisciplinaire. Nous faisons donc l’hypothèse que les décisions de soins doivent être analysées dans le cadre d’une relation plurielle autour du patient, qui questionne la voix au chapitre de chaque acteur. Par ailleurs, les choix théoriquement révocables à tout moment, ce qui invite à les analyser de manière diachronique.

Notre recherche porte, dans ce cadre, sur les décisions de primo-entrée en hospitalisation à domicile (HAD) et de sortie du dispositif. En fort développement en France sous l’impulsion des pouvoirs publics, l’HAD est censée constituer une solution économe dans la gestion des maladies chroniques, cependant souvent soumise à des retards de prise en charge et à une régulation gouvernementale. En réponse au souhait des malades d’être soignés chez eux, elle s’appuie, de fait, sur la disponibilité d’un entourage aidant dont le consentement à l’HAD n’est cependant pas prévu par la loi.

A partir d’un matériau qualitatif (entretiens auprès de professionnels d’HAD, observation de réunions de coordination, monographies de patients), et d’un matériau quantitatif, nous montrons si le « choix » de l’HAD relève d’un ordre de valeurs, rationnels et autonomes dans leurs décisions.

RC51-832.2
SCOTT, BERNARD* (Centre for Sociocybernetics Studies, BernCES1@gmail.com)
Reflections on the Sociocybernetics of “Cybernation” and the Emerging “Cyber-Nation”

The term “cybernation” refers to the existing and imminent cybernetic technologies of control and communication, data storage and retrieval, social media, user modelling and intelligent support for man-machine conversational inter-action. The term “cyber-nation” refers to the emerging internet-based communities that promote social change and, explicitly or implicitly, practice forms of non-hierarchical (heterarchical) democracy. Well-known examples are Wikipedia [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page[1]], Avaaz [http://www.change.org/en-GB] and Connor (online media resources) [http://www.cchange.org/en-US[1]].

A less well-known example is the Zeitgeist movement [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Zeitgeist_Movement], that developed from the Venus Project [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Venus_Project], initiated by the late Jaques Fresco and Roxanne Meadows.

The Paradoxical Politics of South African Labour: Unions and the Fight Against Precarity

The state of middle class culture and politics in India is complex and often contradictory. While many among the estimated 200 million middle class have emerged from upward economic and social mobility over the past 20 years, large numbers of salaried professionals in government service and small companies have seen their status and incomes decline relatively over the same period of time. As such, we see notable schisms within the middle class: the new rich and the entrepreneurs as compared to traditional salaried workers; the middle classes in India’s many regional towns, as opposed to those residing in vast urban metropolises; and differing cultural outlooks from generation to generation, region to region. Interesting political differences are also evident with many of the “traditional” middle classes, for instance, exhibiting a cultural conservativeness while holding politically progressive views. Based on extensive research among the Indian middle classes over the past 15 years, I contend in this paper that the middle classes are not homogenous, are deeply divided politically and culturally but nevertheless they remain significant as brokers of political and cultural change within India. Examples drawn from Kolkata and Darjeeling in West Bengal will be the basis for the discussions in this paper.

RC44-738.1
SCULLY, BEN* (University of Witwatersrand, ben.scully@wits.ac.za)
The Paradoxical Politics of South African Labour: Unions and the Fight Against Precarity

As neoliberalism has undermined formal wage work across the global South, labor scholars have increasingly turned their attention away from organized and formally employed workers and towards the growing sections of the “precariat”. A large literature has blossomed examining the politics of precarious, informal, and non-standardized workers. Behind this precarious turn in labor studies is an assumption that these workers will be the primary source of a new labor politics that looks beyond issues of wages and working conditions and towards broader questions of livelihood and social reproduction. However, in South Africa, while precarious workers’ movements have remained disparate and unorganized, formal workers unions have taken up a range of issues—such as a universal national health insurance, a basic income grant, and land reform—that constitute a new politics of the precarious. This is surprising given that many of the policies that unions advocate would involve the subsidization of precarious workers’ livelihoods by the minority of formally employed organized workers. In order to explain this paradox the paper draws on nationally representative household survey data as well as one year of field work in three rural areas and one major urban center. The data show that the decline of formal wage labor has led to an increasing social and economic interdependence between large sections of South Africa’s precarious and formally employed workers. The case shows the importance of understanding the ways in which the rise of precariousness has reshaped not only work, but also workers’ house-
holds and broader social lives. It also shows the role that "old" organizations can play in the "new" politics of labor.

**RC18-319.1**

**SEDAS, FRANCISCA S. S. E.* (University of Indonesia, saverio09@yahoo.com)

The Triangular Relations of Society, State, and Market in the Context of the Processes of Contestations Between Globalization and Decentralization: A Sociological Perspective

This paper gives a general description of the triangular relations between Society, State, and Market from a Sociological Perspective. Within the context of this triangular relations, a major challenge facing contemporary Indonesian Society will be explained, which is the social problem of Poverty and Social Exclusion. Before understanding the triangular relations between Society, State, and Market as a conceptual analytical tool for explaining poverty and social exclusion, there are several important caveats to be addressed. These important caveats are related to the relations between Nation-State, and Nationalism within the context of the processes of contestations between globalization and decentralization (democratization on the local level). The discourse on nation-state and nationalism within the contestations of globalization and decentralization in Indonesia is a highly significant social and political context if the major social problem of poverty and social exclusion can be explained and solved from a sociological perspective. The paper is based on primary data using qualitative methodological approach and a specific case study from Indonesia.

**RC18-325.13**

**SEDAS, FRANCISCA S. S. E.* (University of Indonesia, saverio09@yahoo.com)

When There Is No State

The Decentralization processes in the context of this case study have not yet resulted in a more flexible and decentralized structural relations between the Central Government and the Local Governments (both at the Provincial and at the Regency Levels) generally and also specifically in the Industrialization Strategy in The Oil and Gas Sector (1999-2000). The triangular relations between State, Market, and Society are fluid and internally fragmented within each pillar and externally contested between the three pillars.

Inclusive policies by the local governments have not yet been effective and efficient in targeting the most marginalized and socially excluded members of the local communities. The local governments need to have a clear and more affirmative policies focusing on the local communities welfare, including in-migration policies. The MNC (BP) Programs need to take into reconsideration the categorization of DAV and IAV local communities and the internal fragmentation within these communities.

The relations between the local communities and the local government are not as strong nor as dependent on compared to the relations between the local communities (especially DAV) with the MNC (BP). Collective actions are sporadic, so far only the IAV local communities have done so against the MNC (BP). At present, there is no mediation yet of any process of social movement in the making on the local level.

The condition of no real role carried out by the State in the context of decentralization and industrialization strategy in West Papua can be traced back to several factors. These factors are the relations between natural resources and development, the process of decentralization, and the specific nature of the BP Tangguh Project in The Bay of Bintuni regency.

**RC16-280.6**

**SEDAS NUNES, JOAÔ* (New University of Lisbon, joao.sedas.nunes@fch.unl.pt)

Getting (in the) Sack(ed). Gender Domination and Male Honor

Three years ago an American college girl presented a sort of replica of an academic essay evaluating like a professor would do to his/her students her male sexual partners means and performance (some were commended, others rather not). It got out of hand in no time. With considerable discomfort building up (in the networks she was implicated in), soon she was forced to apologise to everyone involved, namely her sexual partners, and remove her outrageous paper from public sphere. What was so ignominious about her conduct, one might ask.

In other words, what contemporary Lebenswelt aspects particularly of manlihood are affected by their "football stake"? Answering these questions lead us to examine three analytical dimensions: 1) dream production pathways: how is the idealization of the dream socially produced and experienced; 2) dream accomplishment pathways, namely the social circumstances that involve the transfiguration of the dream into a project; finally 3) dream professionalization pathways: specialising on one's match, matching between the dream, the project and the realities of professional performance.

The main hypothesis we'll be discussing is that the choice of football is, at the same time, a strategy to extend and to accomplish a fulltime identity that often is not allowed to be expressed within the more conventional professional spheres; and a decision that shows new ways for young people to cope with uncertainty in transition to the labour market and to adulthood.
1980s are also well documented (Webster 1985, Sitás 1983). However, what most analysts have failed to capture is the shift from this highly formalised and disciplin ary migrant labour regime, historically framed through government-to-government agreements, to the current reality of deregulated labour migration to South Africa. Following restructuring in the mining sector and political pressure to recruit locally, the share of contract workers plummeted in the early 2000s while at the same time, emerging sectors such as outsourced construction, hospitality, and domestic work started relying increasingly on foreign labour. This structural shift largely caught South African unions unprepared and very limited organisation has taken place. Drawing on research undertaken within MiworC (www.miworc.org.za) over the past two years, this paper explores more specifically the mobilisation challenges posed by this regime shift and strategies developed by both unions and migrant workers. While some micro-local experiences of mobilisation point to unions’ ability to conceptualise new forms of transnational solidarity, the study shows overall that current fragmentation in the South African union movement is a major obstacle to migrant workers’ organisation, particularly in those critically precarious sub-sectors of the economy. In this context workers develop multiple solidarity networks (ethnic, religious, and at times political) and strategies to circumvent exploitative and discriminatory practices, albeit in a fragmented and mostly underground manner, including through deliberate avoidance of the historical unions.

**RC28-484.4**

SEIBEL, VERENA* (Humboldt University, verena.seibel@yale.edu)

The Partner’s Role in Immigrants’ Labor Market Outcomes: 
Explaining the Mechanism

This paper explores why and how partnership impacts labor market outcomes of immigrants over the life course. Drawing on household specialization and social capital theory, I first state hypotheses about whether and to what extent a higher educated and/or native spouse has a positive impact on immigrant occupational outcomes. Secondly, I assume that instrumental support refers to the provision of labor market information, ability to employ private tutoring, and from that point on, they continuously struggled to maintain these identities of distinction, often resorting to performativity to foreground their linguistic practices. These participants, however, viewed their differentiated status as something precarious, for accompanying their repeated reports of attempting to stand out through English use was a frequently expressed anxiety about the fact that their English abilities alone might not continue to adequately differentiate them from others, particularly in the employment arena, as more and more Taiwanese gain English proficiency.

**RC45-743.6**

SEIYAMA, KAZUO* (Kwansei-Gakuin University, seiyama@kwansei.ac.jp)

A Paradox of Coercive Power: Institutionally Founded Power 
Relationship and Rationality of Action

Reviewing the literatures on social power, it is found that so many different kinds of power concept as well as measures of magnitude of power have been proposed. Hence, without an appropriate specification of power concept, no meaningful analysis is possible. This research focuses on the coercive power which is defined as follows: an individual A is wielded a coercive power by B when A is forced to choose an action x which she would not choose if B’s action y is not taken. In this paper my research object is four questions: A) A’s action is different from B’s action. B) What kind of power concept is proposed. Hence, without an appropriate specification of power concept, no meaningful analysis is possible. This research focuses on the coercive power which is defined as follows: an individual A is wielded a coercive power by B when A is forced to choose an action x which she would not choose if B’s action y is not taken. In this paper my research object is four questions: A) A’s action is different from B’s action. B) What kind of power concept is proposed. Hence, without an appropriate specification of power concept, no meaningful analysis is possible. This research focuses on the coercive power which is defined as follows: an individual A is wielded a coercive power by B when A is forced to choose an action x which she would not choose if B’s action y is not taken. In this paper my research object is four questions: A) A’s action is different from B’s action. B) What kind of power concept is proposed. Hence, without an appropriate specification of power concept, no meaningful analysis is possible. This research focuses on the coercive power which is defined as follows: an individual A is wielded a coercive power by B when A is forced to choose an action x which she would not choose if B’s action y is not taken. In this paper my research object is four questions: A) A’s action is different from B’s action. B) What kind of power concept is proposed. Hence, without an appropriate specification of power concept, no meaningful analysis is possible. This research focuses on the coercive power which is defined as follows: an individual A is wielded a coercive power by B when A is forced to choose an action x which she would not choose if B’s action y is not taken. In this paper my research object is four questions: A) A’s action is different from B’s action. B) What kind of power concept is proposed. Hence, without an appropriate specification of power concept, no meaningful analysis is possible.
50 to 84 years old population, comprising various stratification variables such as income source.

The main results are: (a) in Japan the income of the male elderly is mainly composed of working income and pension, while capital income is quite negligible. (b) Gini coefficient within age group is larger for the groups aged 60 or more than for two groups of 50's, mainly because of the fact that the elderly proportion of those with only meager income is large. (c) After 65, the main source of income becomes pension (more than 2/3 of total income), though exceptional cases are blessed with significant amount of working income (mainly administrative or self-employed.) (d) The overall income inequality among the retired reflects the inequality in pension. (e) The main factors on the pension inequality are education and occupational career characteristics at working age, but controlling for the latter the effect of education is largely reduced. (f) The important occupational career characteristics are the size of company and the experience of executive post.

SELKE, STEFAN* (Furtwangen University, ses@hs-furtwangen.de)

Foodsharing - A Contemporary Way Of Converting Perishable Food Into a Common Good

The paper discusses foodsharing as an controversial issue and thereby focusses on the role of a smartphone application which has recently been launched in Germany.

Foodsharing seems to fit perfectly into the sharing economy. A debate about food waste in affluent societies has created a new public mood concerning the discussion about the ethics of food thrown away. A foodsharing app has been introduced in 2012. The app is sponsored by the German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) and promoted by the prominent filmmaker Valentin Thurn (“Taste the Waste”). It enables consumers to announce surplus stocks to be shared with others.

Several paradoxes appear by analysing this idea. Firstly, a foodsharing app is an example of what Guy Dèrdor calls the “Society of the Spectacle”. It is becoming fashionable to receive public approval for symbolic solutions instead of executing sustainable politics (e.g. against food waste). Secondly, a foodsharing app is an example for de-skilling people in modern societies, who have forgotten basic abilities, like asking their own neighbour if they need left over food. This reveals the main social mechanism of the app: it serves to re-skil people about cooperation and sharing.

Some more questions arise from this perspective. If foodsharing transforms food into a common good a new informal consumer market emerges in which the trust is privatised. New solutions for domestic consumer concerns have to be found and responsibilities have to be balanced out. The paper discusses the example of foodsharing focussed on its social impact. It is a contribution to the discussion about social sustainability in the form of a (national) case study. However, the findings can be generalised for similar fields of practise.

JS-46.4

SELKE, STEFAN* (Furtwangen University, ses@hs-furtwangen.de)

Lifelogging – Consequences Of Tracking The Self and Transforming It Into a Digital Self

Today life data is archived and presented publicly in networked digital media. The term “lifelogging” subsumes digital media systems that document, comprehensively as possible, traces of human behaviour and put them into long-term storage. Four types of lifelogging can be distinguished: 1. Health Monitoring, 2. Human Tracking, 3. Digital Memory and 4. Sousveillance. Lifelogging is a marked attempt to break the boundaries of human existence by means of digital media. According to the most prominent advocates in this field it demonstrates the increasing belief in numbers and data and therefore could be called a neo-empiristic movement.
However, the complete recording of one’s life brings up new questions about personal information management and emerging inequalities. Cases studies of methodological, epistemological and social aspects of lifelogging already show fundamental concerns about the relationship between one’s own life and the data set created by lifelogs. Critics warn that people using lifelogging and producing large amounts of information become unwitting subjects of surveillance and control.

The critical discussion of lifelogging refers to the theory of “shifting baselines”. Three main shifts have to be considered: 1. From subject to object (loss of individualism), 2. From action to function (loss of autonomy or agency), 3. From privacy to post-privacy.

“Technoapartheid”, “over-diagnosis”, the standardisation of human behaviour, the emergence of new social norms and the shame punishment of deviant people are examples of new inequalities caused by extensive lifelogging. Against a background of research projects on media of the future and empirical data, this paper discusses lifelogging as a controversial issue, focusing on the role of recently developed digital devices. Even if related developments in the area of lifelogging are not yet in the public domain, important questions about shifting boundaries are emerging and need to be discussed.

JS-83.5
SELLAMUTHU, GURUSAMY* (Deemed University, sellagurusamy@yahoo.co.in)
Aged Population and Social Disability in Rural South India: The Social Exclusion and Inclusion Perspective

Ageing is a natural process that begins at birth, or to be more precise, at conception, and a process that goes through one’s life and ends at death. With prolonged human life, reduced mortality and fertility rates due to recent developments in science and technology, ageing has become a global phenomenon in the 21st century. World Health Organisation (WHO) views ageing as a privilege and a societal achievement. This process started in developed countries and slowly shifting to developing countries like India with increase in number of graying population. Elderly life is considered or assumed as a burdened life, full of struggle, illness, depression, exploitation, abuse etc. Traditionally, the joint family took care of the aged but rapid urbanization and the migration of persons from rural to urban areas have created a vicious situation. In the absence of the ability to earn, and within the community support, in the form of kinsmen or the extended family, the aged are rendered destitute. It is also evident from Indian data that 40% of the elderly live below the poverty line and 90% are neither covered by any state pension nor have any family to take care of them. Increased rate of survival beyond 60 years has implications for financial burden from both family as well as state. Social disability is the unproductiveness, redundancy and social maladjustment to the environments. This paper aims to underpin the socio-economic inequality that exists among the elderly population and causes social disability. Also it exposes the determinants of poverty and discrimination among elder people in the study area. And analyze about the social, economic and psychological problems experienced by old persons and advocate an action plan for effective implementation of welfare, care and support of the aged populations in the study area as part of social intervention.

RC50-812.3
SELSTAD, LEIF* (University of Stavanger, leif.selstad@uis.no)
International Tourists at a Japanese Festival

The paper concerns the experiences of international tourists visiting a traditional festival in Japan. The festival, Tsukuda Omatsuri, is a shrine festival held every third year in August in an old neighborhood in Tokyo, and attracts thousands of spectators and tourists. I have had the privilege to observe this festival for thirty years. Over the years the festival’s relationship with tourists has changed. At one time during the 1990s, when the local area was threatened by urbanization, tourism was encouraged to boost political support and protection. Once the area avoided demolition, the crowds of tourists were seen as disturbing to festival performances, and the festival was no longer advertised for tourism. In spite of this, tourists continue to visit the festival in great numbers, mostly Japanese, but to some extent also international visitors. Contrary to expectations the notification not to promote the festival or encourage tourism has not diminished its value as a tourist experience. People appreciate the lessen crowds and heightened authenticity of getting closer to local performers and events. Also the few international visitors who come feel that they get a better understanding of the festival with lesser crowds. This raises the question if tourist events such as festivals have to be completely adapted for tourism in order to be enjoyable for tourists. It is often forgotten that small banter and incidental events may be as memorable for tourists as well rehearsed performances. As long as safety is preserved and conflicts are avoided, tourists can relate to limited information about an event and still see it as a good experience. In fact, such partial and ad hoc knowledge may be the norm rather than exception when tourists take part in special events; matters may still run fairly smoothly and provide good experiences.

RC50-811.1
SELWYN, TOM* (University of London, ts14@soas.ac.uk)
Tourism, Colonial Framing and Post-Colonial Resistance in the Global South

The first half of this keynote considers how tourism in the global south is framed by a colonial and neo-colonial idea of values, vistas, and capital. The second half looks at, and listens to, the ‘silent voices’ examined in the EC’s MED VOICES project and the subsequent Contested Spaces volume (edited by Kousis, Selwyn, and Clark) as examples of post-colonial resistance to the above. A conclusion relates the two halves together.

RC04-87.5
SEmenova, Tatiana* (University of Chemical Technology, statiana1326@gmail.com)
The Universities Collaboration with the Potential Employers As an Instrument for Successful Graduates Employment

This article examines the role of the universities collaboration with the potential employers in the process of professional skills acquisition as an instrument of the professional socialization and successful graduates employment.

This article is based on study and comparative analyzed of such indexes as: 1. An employers notions of what kind of professional skills they would like graduates to have; 2. A graduates’ expectations from the potential employers; 3. Level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the level of educational attainment and both a graduates and a potential employers in the process of professional skills acquisition as an instrument of their professional socialization and adaptation for successful employment; 4. Role of the practical work of students as an instrument of their professional socialization and adaptation for successful employment.

RC38-649.1
SEmenova, Victoria* (professor, victoria-sem@yandex.ru)
Construction of Solidarity through Language Mode: Sociocultural Approach to Internet Discussion Forum

The situation of social inclusion could be considered as situation of ‘entering’ into community that brings the sense of individual/collective solidarity. The virtual community and internet forums could serve as example to follow and investigate that mechanism as the Internet provides a social space in which people can construct participation in different types of social groups (Mann and Steward, 2000). These groups could construct sub-cultures (Williams, 2006) or small cultures (Holliday, 2004). The culture of each community is based on members’ lived experiences in various communities. Digital community has some specifics: in forms of participation, social status of participants, modes of identity and behavior, etc. (Mann and Steward, 2000). Researcher do not have any cultural markers of the real world language reveals. Nevertheless these disembodied forum participants pass their subjective meanings and solidarity moods by digital texts as cultural markers and construct different forms of social (virtual) solidarity. So the mechanism of forum solidarity could serve as a source for analyzing the nature of solidarity through linguistic approach.

This empirical research was based on the discourse features of messages posted to several Internet discussion forums (mainly ‘knowledge of practice’ forums – medical, tourism forums and political solidarity forums in Russian-language blogs). The message texts were classified into three types (Morrow, 2006): problem messages, advice messages and thanks messages, and salient discourse features of each message type were described and analyzed in terms of discourse function. “Thanks messages” in this case were interpreted as the first linguistic sign of virtual solidarity.

That result turned author to the discussion of the notion of ‘emotional climate’ in new social media as the ‘intermediary between social structure and agency’ and as ‘a deeper structural reaction on political and social inequality’ (Alice Baker, 2013).

RC02-58.10
SenMenza, Renata* (University of Milan, renata.semenza@unimi.it)
Facing Inequalities: Internal-External Labour Market Interplay

From the theoretical perspective the paper aims to revisit the traditional theory of labour market segmentation and its key model based on insiders-outsiders divide. The development of a new paradigm supported by original empirical evidence of

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
an increased interdependency and competition between external and internal la-
bour markets is proposed. More than forty years later we reconsider the relevance of Internal labour mar-
ter theory (Doeringer, Piore 1971) from a contemporary perspective. The stra-
tegic use of core-periphery has shifted towards market-mediated employment relationships and affects indifferently high and low-skilled sectors. This issue is part of the wider socio-economic debate on inequality associated to labour and ranking and sorting process in labour markets (Granovetter, Tilly 1988).

Many European countries have undertaken reforms in order to increase flex-
bility. From this perspective the framing refined by Varieties of Capitalism (VoC) literature has been evolving, as companies situated in different countries facing the global competition seem to be adopting similar employment practices. Recent studies (Herrmann 2008) showed the ways by which firms can compete circumvent pragmatically their own rigidities though functional equivalent practic-
exes, by using nonstandard contracts or importing the required skills from interna-
tional labour markets. Firms seem to be doing what their institutional contexts do not encourage.

We consider new forms of division and distribution of labour between firm-
based and market-based labour force and their social implications, from the key point that skills and competences are crucial factors of productivity and compet-
tiveness.

Following Streeck's contemporary Durkheimian interpretation that “economic efficiency is to an extent conditional on the effective enforcement of social con-
straints” (Streeck 1997) we aim to better understand if there is a sort of collectiv-
Awareness of the reduced social value of work or if, in alternative, companies are implementing new and still unclear cost-effectiveness strategies.

Globalization of production has yielded contradictory consequences to the lives of women workers who question about gender justice. Supporters argue that globalization ensure gender justice because it brings positives changes to lives of women workers in various forms, like, expansion of employment opportunities leading to income earnings (Barrientos, 1995; Razavi, 2001; Kabeer, 2004), break-
ing patriarchal bond (Lim, 1997), growth of self-awareness about rights and duties and participation in collective bargaining association (Gills, 2002), shifts in gender roles and value structure, reconfiguration of the public-private and production-re-
production dichotomies (Unni, 2002). On the other hand, critics reject the claim of economic benefit of women; rather state that it is pushing women into more vul-
nerable situation than they were before (Boserup, 1970; Elson and Pearson, 1981, 1997; Nash and Fernandez-Kelly, 1983; Acker, 2004; Caraway, 2007). They argue that working conditions and labour rights in global factories are characterized by unjust labour practices, such as insufficient wages, extremely long working hours with minimum compensation, lack of occupational safety and health, little access to maternity and childcare benefits, arbitrary punishment and workplace harassment, absence of union and low workers’ participation, presence of forced and compulsory labour, persistent working conditions. Bildungsreform and compulsory labour, persisting workplace discrimination. Based on empirical evidences from Readymade Garment Industry of Bangladesh, this paper explores that gender justice is yet to achieve at the global factories following the conceptual framework of social justice by Amartya Sen (Sen, 2009). This paper concludes that labour justice can be ensured if all local-global actors (state, employers, employees, corporations, NGOs, consumers’ groups) play responsible and ethical role towards unfortunate workers.

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production dichotomies (Unni, 2002). On the other hand, critics reject the claim of economic benefit of women; rather state that it is pushing women into more vulner-
nable situation than they were before (Boserup, 1970; Elson and Pearson, 1981, 1997; Nash and Fernandez-Kelly, 1983; Acker, 2004; Caraway, 2007). They argue that working conditions and labour rights in global factories are characterized by unjust labour practices, such as insufficient wages, extremely long working hours with minimum compensation, lack of occupational safety and health, little access to maternity and childcare benefits, arbitrary punishment and workplace harassment, absence of union and low workers’ participation, presence of forced and compulsory labour, persistent working conditions. Bildungsreform and compulsory labour, persisting workplace discrimination. Based on empirical evidences from Readymade Garment Industry of Bangladesh, this paper explores that gender justice is yet to achieve at the global factories following the conceptual framework of social justice by Amartya Sen (Sen, 2009). This paper concludes that labour justice can be ensured if all local-global actors (state, employers, employees, corporations, NGOs, consumers’ groups) play responsible and ethical role towards unfortunate workers.

GEOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF MEDIUM-SIZEDhtarfieldwork in two neighborhoods of Torino, Italy, known as San Salvario and

A City, Two Neighborhoods, Ten Years: Observing Gentrification before and during the Crisis

In gentrification studies most of the empirical literature draws on in-depth analysis of single case study or on multi-site comparative analysis having time as a fixed variable. This paper aims at introducing and problematizing the time di-

mension in a multi-site comparative analysis. The paper we propose here is based on a double fieldwork in two neighborhoods of Torino, Italy, known as Quadrilat-

era Romano and San Salvario, that have been facing gentrification from the early Nineties up to recent times, following one another as subsequent targets of public interventions and market dynamics. The time-span of more than ten years allows us to draw some major conclusions on the overall regeneration of the city of Tori-

no, the role of gentrification in the remaking of the central city and the effects of

the financial crisis on households, commercial activities and the image of the city.

The data are qualitative, mostly fieldwork notes, interviews and observations. The contributions of this paper are both theoretical and methodological. On the one hand, it offers new understandings of fourth-wave gentrification phe-

nomena in a peripheral Western country such as Italy, on the other hand, it adds further knowledge on multi-site longitudinal and qualitative analysis. Moreover, we will provide evidences from a city that have long been the one-company town of Italy, hosting FIAT and IVECO industries among others, and it is now betting on cultural economy, tourism and entertainment as new path of re-development after hosting the Winter Olympics games in 2006.

SENIKAL, ANTON* (University of Johannesburh, asenekal@uj.ac.za)
Do We Stay or Do We Leave?: The Views of UJ Students with Regard to Living in South Africa

This paper focuses on UJ students’ views on remaining or leaving South Africa. This is based on the degree of trust students perceive the government of being worthy of and the degree of engagement in the affairs of the country students are prepared to expend in the context of perceived threats to SA citizens. A survey was conducted in 2011 on the basis of a stratified random sample of 1214 un-
dergraduate students on all four UJ campuses. The data is analyzed in terms of a typology that considers the extent to which people either respond to real or perceive threats on the basis of trust in the government's ability and willingness to protect their interests as citizens and the derived trust in the future of the country or from a position of distrust in the regard. On this basis they could furthermore either engage the threatening reality or disengage from it altogether. The paper analyses the extent to which patterns can be identified among different groups of UJ undergraduate students with regard to the four possible responses that emerge: Trusting engagement, trusting disengagement, distrust engagement and distrust disengagement. The paper concludes by briefly considering the possible implications of the four responses for the long term stability and prosperity of South Africa.

SENIKAL, ANTON* (University of Johannesburh, asenekal@uj.ac.za)
STEINMAN, SUSAN (University of Johannesburg)
Mediating Workplace Bullying

This paper will be exploring the nature and dynamics of workplace bullying with a view to identify important requirements for mediatory interventions to resolve bullying related issues within the workplace. In order to achieve this, an analysis of the characteristics of the workplace bully, the impact of the bullying behaviour on the victim and the organization, as well as the enabling organiza-
tional environment will be done. Possible mediatory interventions in this context will be explored in terms of the following dimensions: On a micro-level, require-
ment of change. On a meso-level, bullying awareness workshops and skills developing workshops to deal with workplace bullying will be explored. On macro level, management participation and policy related interventions will be analysed. Reference will be made to the South African situation.

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CHATTOPADHYAY, BODHISATTVA* (University of Oslo, bodhisattva.chattopadhyay@ilos.uio.no)
Future Urbanisms: Technology, Science Fiction and Extrapolated Cities

An unavoidable dilemma of looking into the future is demonstrated by our pondering whether to filter reality through Google glasses (smart phones, tablets etc.) - providing data about location, proximity and resources - or to resist this new temptation to stream information and explore the reality of our environ-

ment. Technology has two sides, providing new social possibilities such as digital art and communications, while taking away the need to go shopping in person. The importance of science fiction in our consideration and construction of futures is illustrated through E.M. Forester's short story titled 'The Machine Stops', written in 1909, which describes a future for humanity based upon a complete reliance on technology, and predicts the internet. The story serves as a warning of a future so completely reliant on technology that humanity is disabled. Science fiction utilises several methods to extrapolate possible futures and identifies both the obvious relationship between urbanity and imagined futures, and the distinction between approaches based on extrapolation and fantasy. The process of extrapolation based on existing socio-material realities provides an avenue to work with the city as an open-ended system. This paper will demonstrate how 'systemic diagramming' (Sengupta and Lossifova, 2012) can be used to extrapolate 'potential futures providing a frame of reference for current actions and future speculations. Just
as in science fiction the methodology is based on empirical socio-spatial findings (knowability), technological projection, epistemological growth and speculation regarding potential tangents and tipping points. The ability to act positively towards desirable futures is deeply embedded in possibilities of change, identifiable trajectories and an acknowledgement of the fact that cities and society continually transform. For positioning urban change in context of resilience (Walker et al., 2004)(Holling, 1996), adaptation and assemblage (DeLanda, 2006), potential urban futures become the space of socio-spatial speculation and resultant action.

RC25-440.16

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“What I Want to Do” As a Form of Strategy to Survive on the Job-Hunting Process: The Case of Japanese University Students

In Japan, university students are facing challenges to get a job today. For example, only 60 percent of university graduates can find a full-time job now. Many quantitative researchers conducted researches on job-hunting for university students to understand how social structure impacts the job-hunting process. These studies pointed out that the labor market requires university students not only to have a better educational background but also to have higher motivation, like “yaritaikoto (what I want to do)”, because the labor market requires them to work for other reasons besides money. However, no one has analyzed how the word “yaritaikoto” has been used by students.

My research aims to describe the job-hunting process for Japanese new graduates by analyzing the use of word, “yaritaikoto.” I conducted interviews with 11 students who were in the middle of job-hunting activities. Each person was interviewed two to four times during February to July in 2012. Using Goffman’s “warm-up” and “cool-down” theory (Goffman1952) as an analytical framework, I shall raise the following points. First, they used the word “yaritaikoto” to warm themselves up to get into job-hunting mode; however, many of them failed in job competitions. Second, they let themselves cool down their “yaritaikoto.” Third, they changed the meaning of “yaritaikoto”, reinterpreted it and warmed their “yaritaikoto” up again for the next competitions. Therefore, students have to continue to change their “yaritaikoto” during the process until they get a job. It is hard for them, however, to deny their “yaritaikoto” and adapt to the job market. Students need the competition to survive in job competitions but not in their real lives, which means, interestingly, that they are not able to meet the expectation that the labor market has for them as long as they use the word.

RC15-262.4

SEO, MIWON* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, miwon.seo.ceng@gmail.com)

Consolidating Patients’ Rights in South Korea: The Case of the Breast Cancer Patients’ Movement

The promotion of patients’ rights and quality care have been rapidly spreading in South Korean hospitals since the 1990s. The most conspicuous method of spreading these two concepts has been the breast cancer patients’ group. This paper will treat the evolution of the breast cancer patients’ movement since 2011, focusing on an organization that claims to represent female breast cancer patients in South Korea, the Union of Korean Breast Cancer Patients (hereafter UKBCP). Established by Korean women with breast cancer, the distinctive characteristics of the UKBCP will be presented and analyzed; these characteristics derive from the birth of patients’ self-help groups promoted by biomedical professionals in university hospitals.

My theoretical approach is indebted to the present scholarship on the sociology of individuals, particularly Danilo Martucelli’s work on subjectivity(2002) and the theoretical framework of Health Social Movements (Brown, Zavestoski et al., 2005). In my analysis, I will refer to materials collected from different sources: web information provided by the UKBCP, participant observation and in-depth interviews.

The study will lead to a better understanding of objectives and strategies of the UKBCP. My hypothesis is that the heteronormative femininity has developed with the current regime of breast cancer. In this perspective, I will further examine the impact the regime has had on the biomedical world and the life of patients. I will also explore actions specifically concerning the rights claimed by patients and amenable context already given by the regime of cancer, which resonates with the cultural and political characteristics of reframing a South Korean welfare state and particular elements constituting the subjectivity of breast cancer patients.

RC34-591.1

SERCOMBE, HOWARD* (University of Strathclyde, howard.sercombe@strath.ac.uk)

Youth Work in the Context of a Global Sociology of Youth

This paper explores how modern youth work has arisen through the social construction of “youth” as a delineated category of adults through a range of key processes. The youth category is created through the exclusion of this group of (biological) adults from the workforce and their incarceration in age-streamed cohorts in educational institutions. This is systemically supported by a scientific discourse of adolescence that resides clearly within a deficit paradigm with a wide range of associated cultural artifacts to disempower young people. The elimination of relationships with older adults and the exclusion of young people from economic life feeds and maintains youth cultures while simultaneously marking young people out for prejudicial and discriminatory treatment. The resulting economic dependency in young people, their incoherent social role, the emergence of distinct youth cultures and the generation gap provides the ground for dis-proportionate public fear rooted in young peoples’ “otherness”, and the “social problem” of youth is created and maintained.

This leads to simultaneous and contradictory pressures for the control and containment of young people and for their social and economic participation and agency. This occurs in a social context by class and other contradictions, the technological and industrial transitions involved in the collapse of ‘heavy’ modernity and the emergence of more ‘liquid’ forms, and by globalization, including global modernisation and the globalisation of capital. Youth work emerges in the flux of those contradictions. The paper explores the responsibility for youth workers to partner with young people to manage and challenge the conditions of their disenfranchisement and to find compensatory processes which facilitate young people’s renewed agency.

RC54-867.2

SERGEYEVACHEL, OLGA* (Volgograd State University, sergeyeva. ogla@mail.ru)

The Post on Social Network Sites: The (Dis)Embodiment in the Digital Era

Private archives (the letters and photos of ordinary people) have been an invaluable resource for historians, biographers and researchers of society. Since few people keep written materials of their social life, the archives collected by correspondents, future researchers will have far fewer writing documents as source materials than in the past. Digital writing and images have no physical substance. To some degree, then, we may be returning to the pattern of oral cultures: much digitally expressed cultural activity will leave no record.

As the popularity of online social networking like Facebook sites grows, so do concerns about the impact of such sites on the process of cultural memory construction. Our research has concentrated on the presentation of the past of Russian elderly (60+) through social networking profiles (our subjects are two modern Russian social networks “Vkontakte” and “My Former Classmates”). This study has looked at social networking profile pages as a single text including iconic, audio and textual elements.

We analyze two strategies of networking which are characterized of senior users. The first important characteristic of old people sites is the way personal memories are represented by photos of older days. The second strategy shows contradictory intentions of elderly who “play” with time changing the personal contemporary image. Deep interviews with senior users help to reconstruct some practices in situation if the profile owner died.

We discuss inequality problem in terms of “digital divide” and “power over time” between elderly who use new technologies and non-users.

RC09-169.2

SERNA, MIGUEL* (University of the Republica, miguelpjs@gmail.com)

New and Old Path to Economic Power: Social Origins and Recruitment of Managing Elites

The transition to the new century in Latin America display several changes and challenges. Democratization processes had to overcome multiple economic and political crises, left’ turn over and new economic grow cycle. Despite of Uruguay is a small country has high economic development and outstanding democratic legacy in Latin America. As well as many countries during the last decades had many political and economic changes.

Economic globalization in the last two decades modifies the structure of economic power and impact into business elite integration. On the one hand, the increasing influence of the transnational companies rose to new managing elites. Corporate elites are based on cultural capital background, their abilities and specialized knowledge, university management professions, social global networks. On the other hand, the traditional entrepreneurs recruited through family prestige and inherited capital, exclusive business membership and local networks linked to political power.

Moreover, the left’ turn over in Uruguay had several consequences on recruitment of management elites based on trade union and political capital background.

The study inquires about recruitment processes and careers of senior managers (CEO, MD). The paper identifies business elites’ relationships (social origins, family, education, work, leisure time) and political networks. The study researches
100 senior managers’ biographies of the majors companies (private and public sector) in Uruguay. The study is based on biographical and prosopographical methodologies - obituaries, curriculum vitae, social networks.-

Miguel Serna Phd. Professor (Gr.4), Full time Sociology Department, School of Social Sciences, University of the Republic, Researcher II level National System of Researchers, Uruguay

RC04-77.5

SEROK, ESTHER* (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, esther_serok@mail.huji.ac.il)

Crisis and Challenges for Families Facing Global Diversity and Inequality - Can Families Still Function As Educators in Multicultural Societies?

The paper presents a research study on the sociological and educational impact of global cultural diversity on the role of families as educators. Specifically, it presents the field work and findings of qualitative research, involving educational settings in which innovative methods have been developed to include families from diverse cultures as educators in their children's educational process.

The study's outcomes include methods of facilitating an authentic dialogue between families and educators, a creative model for the incorporation of family traditions and narratives as enrichment resources for the school curriculum, developing curricula, developing and conducting educators training sessions. The study's findings demonstrate that an effective partnership forming between the family and the educational framework, which relates to the child's cultural world improves the learning process. It is enhancing the children's scholastic achievements, building families' resilience thereby promoting equality among families, helping the family to regain its leadership role and culturally assigning responsibility for strengthening their cultural identity and their self-esteem. The study's conclusions show the contribution of families' multiple intelligences to the child's development and to the school's success in achieving its goals and the educational agenda. Therefore, such school-family collaboration has the potential to minimize the risk of crises in the family's structure which commonly include social changes such as the loss of parental authority, the man/father changing status in a democratic society, children acting as the parents' translators, different social norms, conflicting values with society, adaptation of migrating families to new realities etc.

It also encourages acquiring formal education as a vehicle for minimizing inequality and enabling social mobility. The paper will present studies conducted in a widely diverse type of families and schools in Israel along with innovative educational programs developed, tested and implemented during and after the study.

RC52-842.2

SERRA, HELENA* (University of Lisbon, ISEG-SOCIUS, helenamrserra@gmail.com)

Managerial Doctors: Medical Technocracies Revisited

Across European countries, the relationship between professionalism and managerialism indicate new emergent configurations of hybrid professionals and mixed forms of governance in health care. Studies concerning Portuguese case (Serra, 2010; Carvalho, 2012; Correia, 2012; Kuhlmann, et al. 2012) show a specific situation due to the power the medical profession stills to exert over health regulation. Definitely, doctor's influence on state regulation seems to counter the dynamics that have been described in sociology of professions and organisations, which point out the increasing criticism of medical autonomy, the growing managerial control over medical authority and the state regulation of medical procedures.

In Portugal, the control of technologies is an example of the intersection between state and medical regulation. Serra (2010) had already described different systems of governance based on the physician's technical skills in a given medical area of expert knowledge (medical technocracies); systems in which medical experts are in control and where decision-makers are selected on the strength of their degree of skill and qualification.

Also, the need for public investment coexists with the relative inability to maintain the state's regulation over the effective control of medical technologies. For hospitals and medical specialties in particular, the domination of a technology is important insofar as it boosts the self-regulation mechanisms of the profession whilst also allowing the organisation to attract investment that brings greater financial sustainability. From the notion of medical technocracies (Serra, 2010) the aim of this paper is to look to key question of technological dependence and the control of management instruments by medical profession, which allows medical procedures to meet the demands of the 3Es – economy, effectiveness and efficiency (Rhodes, 1994) and, simultaneously, boost the self-regulated professional power, defined as medical technocracy. To a certain extent, it is the increasing introduction of NGP criteria that strengthens medical technocracy.

RC47-768.4

SERRA, MICHELA* (RC47 Social Classes ab, serramikela@libero.it)

The Movimento 5 Stelle (M5S) Between Populism and Direct Democracy

This article presents a study on the Movimento 5 Stelle (M5S), founded in Italy in 2009 by the comedian Beppe Grillo. The elections of February 2013, established the success of this movement that with a result of 25.5 per cent, has placed 163 members in Parliament between Deputies and Senators.

The Movimento 5 Stelle promotes initiatives to bring citizens at the center of public life through practices of direct democracy, while underlining the crisis of representation in the traditional political parties.

The study is aimed at understanding the political, social, cultural meanings of this movement and in particular it examines the way in which its members oppose to and are distinguished by the traditional parties, in facing and developing interventions through participation and direct democracy in the fields of interest of the movement, namely energy, water, waste collection, connectivity, social services.

The Movimento 5 Stelle will be analyzed through three dimensions: the space represented by the online Beppe Grillo's blog, the online and of line meet-up tools and the institutional places. The work is also interested in showing the controversial elements of the movement in relation to the presence of a charismatic leadership, the intolerance towards dissenting voices, the emphasis on the democratic nature of the network, as well as some populist features such as the opposition people versus elite, the simplification of the social and political reality.

This study suggests an interpretation of the Movimento 5 Stelle as a controversial political and cultural movement that in some ways can be considered populist.

RC31-535.5

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Strategies of Mobility Among Romanian Roma and Its Contribution to the EU Citizenship

The Spanish RTD project “TRANSROMA. Strategies of mobility, return and transnational practices between Romanian Roma people” funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation from 2012 to 2014, is aimed at analyzing strategies of mobility and return and transnational economic and political practices developed by the Romanian Roma in Spain and Romania. While the EU is defining a common political strategy for their inclusion, the Romanian Roma population has been involved in episodes of European history have deeply questioned the effectiveness of anti-discrimination legislation and the preservation of freedom of movement among EU citizens, as well as basic principles of living together and social cohesion. The economic recession and the scarce scientific knowledge about this group have reinforced the stigmatization and infringement of fundamental rights, ignoring their contribution to the societies of origin and destination. From a transnational vision that goes beyond methodological nationalism, this paper aims to present some of the results obtained by this RTD project. Specifically it aims to provide new scientific knowledge on migration processes such as circular migration and transnational spaces of the Romanian Roma, and analyze how they contribute both to origin and host societies and the process of construction a EU from the bottom up where the basic rights and living a reality for all its citizens.

RC22-398.2

SETTLER, FEDERICO* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, settler@ukzn.ac.za)

Privileging the Postcolonial: Emerging Epistemologies in the Sociology of African Religions

Privileging The Postcolonial: Emerging Epistemologies In The Sociology Of African Religions (Religious Migrants and Marginality in South Africa)

For more than a decade South Africa has seen an enormous influx of migrants from across the continent. Significantly, these migrant communities have visibly imposed their culture on the fabric of South African public culture through language, economy, ritual and religion. In the context of South Africa, Ethiopian Orthodox Christians and Nigerian Pentecostals have respectively devised strategies for navigating their distinct national and religious identities. These strategies offer a lens through which to examine how such groups variously mediated their distinct transnational identities through the reconfiguring ritual and liturgical practices. Thus I ask, to what extent do such practices reduce the migrants’ marginality. In particular, I am concerned with how migrants’ religious practices produce new forms of knowledge.

In examining how the embodiment of ritual practice relates to the everyday experience of the migrant, I propose that we turn our gaze and our method to
the reading of the migrant body as site of knowledge production in the African context. Situating my sociological practice in the context of postcolonial theory, I draw on the work of Donna Haraway (body in performance and resistance), Bryan Turner (corporealization) and Frantz Fanon (lived experience of the black body) to analyse the various ways in which bodies are regulated, managed and disciplined. This study examines the ways in which migrant bodies also serve as sites of resistance – sites for the production of new epistemologies.

Quiet significantly, the case studies of the Ethiopian Orthodox and Nigerian Pentecostal migrant communities, point to the multiple ways in which the religious body in ritual performance also ‘act’ in resistance to the mutating and governing practices of social exclusion, xenophobia and nationality, while simultaneously forging transnational identities.

RC32-564.8

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PAKASI, DIANA T (University of Indonesia)

Redefining Gender Reform in Indonesia: Oligarchy and Exclusion of Marginalized Women

Gender reform is regarded as a precondition for democratization since it results in women's empowerment. In Indonesia, gender reform implicated in gender mainstreaming policy and affirmative action policy which assure women across classes and ethnicities as significant beneficiaries of democratization that is currently taking place in the country. This study examines the impacts of gender reform policy toward marginalized women. Using Banten, a province headed by a women governor, as a case, this study employed a qualitative method (i.e. FGD and in-depth interviews) for its data gathering strategy. This study indicates that gender reform policy has largely benefited the wealthy. They have captured local discourses on women political participation and gender mainstreaming programs through the practices of oligarchy and control over resources in various domains. Moreover, the elite women have used their access to political power for continuating practices of nepotism, corruption, and the accumulation of the ruler's wealth. As the consequences, marginalized women, particularly the poor, have been excluded from the access to political and economic resources. Gender reform policy has not yet contributed to the transformation of marginalized women to have a better living. This study contends that women are not a homogenous entity. Their gender identity intersects with class, ethnicities and other identities. Accordingly, women have various interests and regard gender reform as opportunities in different ways. Hence, the practice of oligarchy done by women elites has confirmed the heterogeneity of women based on their intersectional identities. Therefore, gender reform policy promoted by the Indonesian government, does not necessarily benefitting all women citizens in equal basis.

JS-44.10

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SARDJO, SULASTRI (University of Indonesia)

The Limits of Ethnic Politics in Indonesia: A Case Study of Riau Politics

Revitalization of ethnic identity has signified the implementation of Indonesian decentralization and democratization. It is marked by competition over political and economic resources among ethnic groups at the local level (provincial and district levels). The dominant ethnic group utilized ethnic politics to control over political power. This study examines the impacts of ethnic politics in Riau-Sumatra, an Indonesian province, after more than 10 years decentralization. The Malay as the dominant ethnic group exercised ethnic politics through various channels including in the political, economy and socio-cultural domains. The study employed a qualitative approach. The results found that cartel politics, fragmentation of Malayness, and the weak of local activism in Riau has weakened the strategy of ethnic politics that previously promoted by the Malay ethnic group. Thus, local politics dominated by coalition among elites regardless their ethnicity. Political party and access to economic resources became the main influential factors in Riau politics. This coalition has caused the gap between elite and non-elite groups. Hence, political activism involved only the elite and excluded non-elite citizens (both Malay and non-Malay). Meanwhile, heterogeneity of Malayness has fragmented the ethnic group and caused the lack of solidarity among Malay in employing the ethnic politic strategy in local politics. This study illustrates class as an important dimension in the way the ethnic politic work at the local level. Thus, ethnic politics has benefited elites regardless their ethnic background and been positioning the lower class at the margin. The findings argue that political cartel, fragmentation of Malayness, and the weak of local activism have caused the limit of ethnic politics.

RC33-570.5

SEVÄNEN, ERKKI* (University of Eastern Finland, erikki.sevanen@uef.fi)

Knowing Society through Literature

It was in the 19th century that novelists such as Honoré de Balzac and Émile Zola, two leading figures in French and European realistic-naturalistic literature, saw their own literary creation as an imaginative or “experimental” way of studying society. At this stage, sociology - literature's competitor in the field of social sciences, was a dawning discipline whose position in the academic world was insecure. At the beginning of the 20th century it became a legitimate discipline, still it would not gain a monopoly in relation to questions regarding societal knowledge.

In addition, literature offers insights into society. In his Temps et Récit (1983), Paul Ricoeur speaks about triple mimesis. In their social interaction people create institutions, rules, common meanings, myths, and representations of the world (mimesis 1). At the next level (mimesis 2), popular stories, literature and other arts describe the first level and take material from it when creating fictional or alternative worlds. Thus, these cultural products give us representations of society and a more or less critical sense of alternative worlds, whose order differs from the normal societal order. Finally, readers or receivers (mimesis 3) recognize that these products function simultaneously as representations of the real world and as critical deviations from it.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name. 883
Literature's cognitive function does not, however, limit itself to representational knowledge and alternative or utopian world models. Literature is not a mere description of society; it also shows how people experience their lives in society — or how they experience society's economic and political structures that cannot, as such, entirely be an object of literary description.

Consequently, literature is a fruitful research object for the sociology of knowledge and the study of ideologies. Likewise, it can be utilized as a documentary material in social-historical research.


Physical Activity Programs Promoting Health, Families, and Community Among Elders: An Exploratory Study

Aspects of successful aging have become common media messages as older adults make up a greater proportion of national populations. These senior citizens typically know the dangers of smoking, poor diet, obesity, and high blood pressure but often lack motivation to make appropriate lifestyle changes. Motivating and empowering older people to be active and healthy, even with support from family and community, is a challenge. Seniors in Motion (SIM), a non-profit fitness facility, was established in Denton, Texas, U. S. A., to implement an intervention program encompassing physical fitness, education, and family and community support. Building on results of a feasibility study conducted in 2007-2008, SIM participants were given the opportunity to sign up for ongoing research designed to assess individual progress and program effectiveness. Since September 2009, over 300 seniors have completed one or more of the following: initial assessment, Senior Fitness test, completed World Health Organization's Quality of Life survey, and other follow-up reassessments. Comparisons of muscle strength, joint flexibility, gait performance and body composition have been made over at least a 6-month period for most all participants. Most indicators measuring the muscle strength and flexibility showed significant improvement. Most seniors reported an increased in the time they devoted to several different types of exercise, activities in and related to the home, while reducing the time devoted to sedentary activities. Most seniors reported a more active and higher quality of life and less sedentary lifestyle than at the initial assessments. Beyond making people stronger and more flexible an unanticipated bonus was the spirit of kinship and community that grew out of the seniors continuing participation. The opportunity to engage in meaningful social contact provided many a most powerful antidote in the battle against health problems and their frequent companion loneliness.

Model Of Happiness In The Former USSR Countries

The phenomenon of happiness being studied by scientists from different fields of science, the concept of “happiness” is multifaceted and polysemantic. Happiness is determined not only satisfaction of primary human needs for food, clothing, shelter and security, but also in meeting the spiritual needs, the internal state of the person. At the same time happiness can be characterized by opportunities for citizens to participate in public and political life of their country, attached to the masterpieces of world culture, the possibility of complete rest.

In this work will be presented comparative data from sociological surveys conducted in framework of the project HITT-CIS - Health in Times of Transition, it is an international research project supported by the Seventh Framework Program of the European Union (FP7-Health). Field works were conducted in 2010, across nine former Soviet Union countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, and Ukraine. The objectives of this research were to study the conditions of lifestyle, health, social well-being, political views and their relationship. A total 18,000 respondents were surveyed by standardized personal interview. Sample represents the population at the age of 18 years old, and also represents distribution by region and type of settlement.

Results of the regression analysis will be presented, where the dependent variable is subjective feeling of happiness, measured on a ten-point scale, as well as influencing variables - number of variables, including not only the socio-demographic characteristics, but also the level of satisfaction with various aspects of social and political development of countries.

Transformation Processes In The CIS Countries: Comparative Data On The Results Of Sociological Surveys 2001 and 2010

In this work will be presented comparative data from sociological surveys of the projects LLH (Living Conditions, Lifestyles and Health), conducted in 2001,
Changing Nature of Conflict in Post 2014 Situation and Its Implication in South Asia

Pakistan emerged as the frontline state during the Cold War era and especially Afghan conflict (1979 – 1988). Pakistan remained the focus of attention during this time. After the 9/11 and later in war against terror, Pakistan again became part of this new war. But the nature of country’s involvement in both wars was totally different. In the mean time during 1989 to 2001, Pakistan developed its own parallel agenda to play at different fronts simultaneously. But that policy miserably proved faulty, resulting killing of more than 45,000 civilian and 3000 soldiers and police officials in different methods. This paper analysis Pakistan’s future policy in the post 2014 scenario and how it plans to move forward. Will this policy be helpful in resolving conflict or it would further sharpen the existing conflicts. Paper also focuses how regional and international forces may play their constructive role to help Pakistan to get out of the crisis and how much Pakistan itself tries to pursue the agenda of global and especially regional peace.

War, Conflict and Human Rights Violation: New Debates and Discourses in Pakistan

Eventual aim of human beings is to have a peaceful society where human dignity and human rights are well respected. But during the war and conflict times situation totally rejects the concept of the such values and norms and especially in situation where conflicts persists for decades on asymmetric pattern. Situation becomes more complex in those cases where states provide covert support to the non-state actors to further toe their agenda. Pakistan’s military developed nexus with the jihadist with the financial backing of other countries, but eventually the jihadists are now haunting the patron itself. Now conflict between militants and state has turned to situation that where the level of violence has reached to new zenith. In this situation, abuse of human rights from both sides becomes a very common issue. But due to protest of civil society bodies and judicial activism at least debate on human rights violation is being taken place. Human rights organizations and judiciary are pursuing the agenda of missing persons and other sensitive situation vigorously.

Paper discusses how with the strengthening of democratic traditions and emergence of free media debate on human rights violation is getting strong voice in Pakistan.
There is a growing awareness that teaching sociology should include topics related to globalization. While a limited number of authors provide important suggestions for sociological curricula, we feel that there should be a more systematic approach to introducing theories and concepts of globalization. The concept of religious capital may be related to positive health outcomes. There is a paucity of both theory and evidence, however, in understanding how religious capital may be related to positive health outcomes and, in particular, how it can affect inequalities for vulnerable populations such as immigrants.

**Objectives/results:** To fill this gap in the literature, this study draws from theoretical concepts in the field of sociology to examine whether religious involvement is associated with better health status and health behaviors among Latino immigrants. The study will describe in detail the theoretical framework for religious capital, with relevant constructs explained. Quantitative evidence supportive of the theory will be brought from multivariate analyses the author performed of over 1000 Latino immigrants from the randomized New Immigrant Survey (NIS), controlling for demographics, as well as from a review of the literature to support the study's thesis.

**Conclusion:** Religious involvement can be related to better Latino immigrant health because of religious capital found among churchgoers. As a result, opportunities may exist to leverage widespread church-going already taking place by Latino immigrants to reduce inequalities by creating faith-based interventions which draw upon this religious capital.

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**RC31-526.6**

**SHARAPOV, KIRIL** (Central European University, sharapovk@ceu.hu)

**Global Dis-Connectedness of Labour: 'Living Well for Less', Class, Race and Trafficking in Human Beings in the UK**

By reflecting upon the impact of the current recession on the continuing commodification of migrant labour in Europe, this paper will contribute towards the sociological exploration of the re-emerged tensions and 'dis-connects', along the lines of race, social class and gender, between people who produce and people who consume, between those who profit and those whose reward for their back-breaking labour is just enough to get by. It will question how the neoliberal over-regulations of production, circulation and consumption operate within the context of inflatationist, sexist, Islamophobic and anti-immigration rhetoric, and how they serve to legitimise and normalise the continuing dismantling of the welfare state and labour market de-regulation to accommodate the governing ideology of our times: 'living well for less'.

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**RC05-103.7**

**SHARMA, NANDITA** (University of Hawaii at Manoa, nsharma@hawaii.edu)

**Categorical Divisions: The Hostilities Between 'Indigenous' and 'Immigrants' As a 'State Effect'**

Nationalist politics has increasingly become one of the main ways that people constituted as ‘natives’ have attempted to overthrow colonial domination. Together, the state language of “sovereignty” and the national language of “self-determination” have shaped notions of identity and have tended to anchor such identities to particular places. All this has figured into how contemporary “indigenous” nationalism has staked their claim to a place within a global system of national states. Over time, a stark delineation between “Natives” and “non-Natives” has been asserted. Today, a growing number of scholars who identify as indigenous, as well as those who position themselves as their allies, portray all “non-Natives” as colonizers. In this paper, I examine how a nationalized politics of decolonization has come to mark “Natives” and “migrants” as mutually antagonistic positions. Focusing on such politics of place in the national states of Canada and the United States, I question the conflation of processes of colonization with those of migration. I historicize such politics within their social, political, economic context by looking at the continuation between colonial state practices and contemporary indigenous nationalisms. I also contrast contemporary indigenous nationalisms with other political strategies of decolonization, particularly politics of flows of globalization, we want our students to see how different institutions and actors initiate, cooperate, and negotiate transnational connections within each sphere.

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**RC22-390.4**

**SHAPIRO, EPHRAIM** (Columbia University, eash97@columbia.edu)

**Religious Capital and Addressing Latino Immigrant Health Inequalities in the U.S.**

**Background:** There is much evidence linking participation in an organization with health outcomes, more than the relationship of faith outside of a religious organization. While health and religion are strongly linked, there is a paucity of evidence that religious capital can be an important resource for health. There is a paucity of both theory and evidence, however, in understanding how religious capital may be related to positive health outcomes and, in particular, how it can affect inequalities for vulnerable populations such as immigrants.

**Objectives/results:** To fill this gap in the literature, this study draws from theoretical concepts in the field of sociology to examine whether religious involvement is associated with better health status and health behaviors among Latino immigrants, with potential to reduce health inequalities through increased religious capital. The study will describe in detail the theoretical framework for religious capital, with relevant constructs explained. Quantitative evidence supportive of the theory will be brought from multivariate analyses the author performed of over 1000 Latino immigrants from the randomized New Immigrant Survey (NIS), controlling for demographics, as well as from a review of the literature to support the study's thesis.

**Conclusion:** Religious involvement can be related to better Latino immigrant health because of religious capital found among churchgoers. As a result, opportunities may exist to leverage widespread church-going already taking place by Latino immigrants to reduce inequalities by creating faith-based interventions which draw upon this religious capital.

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**RC03-940.2**

**SHARABI, MOSHE** (Yezreel Valley College, moshes@yvc.ac.il)

**One Country Two Realities: Work Values of Jews and Muslims in Israel**

This study examines work values of 909 Jews and 219 Arab Muslims, (or Palestinians that have Israeli citizenship). It is a unique study since there are very few studies on cultural values and no studies on work values, which compare between different ethno religious groups who have been living in the same country/land for more than century and shares a long ethnic conflict. The findings reveal a significant difference between the two ethno religious groups regards the importance of all life domains and in most of the preferred work goals and the regression analysis of the main demographic variables cannot explain these differences. The MDs of Jews and Muslims also demonstrate different perceptions and internalization of work values among the two ethno religious groups. The value gaps can be explained by the cultural differences (individualistic Jewish culture vs. collectivistic Arab culture), by high degree of segregation, by the employment discrimination and primarily by the Israeli- Arab/Palestinian conflict.
that have refused the differentiations of "race" and "nation" and the Leviathan of national sovereignty.

WG05-928.3

SHARMA, RAJIV* (Human Settlement Management Institute, hsmi.rs@yahoo.co.in)

Making Housing Affordable for Urban Poor- Approaches Adopted in India

Housing is one of the basic necessities of an individual. However, the dream of having a house remains distinct for one-third urban population. They remain marginalised in terms of civic services, housing and other socio-economic parameters. The cost of this marginalisation is often very high and many studies have shown that it may be up to 2-3 times of the formal system.

By 2030, an estimated 5 billion of the world's 8.1 billion people will live in cities. About 2 billion of them will live in slums, primarily in Africa and Asia, lacking basic services, unsecured tenure, congestion and surrounded by desperation and crime. In India, the urban housing shortage has been estimated as 18.78 million, of which almost 96 per cent pertains to urban poor. Affordable housing has been considered as the only option to meet this challenge. A Task Force on "Affordable Housing for All", constitute by the Government of India, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Allevation, defined affordable housing in terms of (a) multiples of household income; (b) size of the tenement; and (c) percentage of household income, in case of rented accommodation.

3.0 Approach of This Paper
This paper will address the following issues, in the perspective of earlier discusions:

1. The need for a multi-pronged strategy for housing delivery to all sections of the society. This includes housing delivery system, target group and housing typology.
2. Incentives and subsidies to make housing within the reach of target group and mechanisms to retain the ownership. Right policy instruments for subsidy transfer are needed to make people shop for their dream house, without any restraint on size or location.
3. The access of urban poor to sources of institutional lending.

RC13-231.3

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Equal Leisure in an Unequal World

Equal Leisure in an Unequal World Though the globe today is characterized by deep and different layers in in terms of capital accumulation and resource appropriation, the leisure experience may display a different type of demarcation – one that may have the possibility of enriching different social groups if they drew from each other. Societies in which leisure has come to be characterised by the consumption of the fruits of production individuals may appear to be bound by a stimulus-response mode of leisure behaviour. What should be 'done' during 'leisure time' is fed into the psyche through media pressure and socialisation resulting in activities that may or may not be self-enhancing even thought they feed into the leisure industry. In conventional understanding of leisure, there continues to be a simplistic dichotomy between work and leisure and 'free' and 'occupied' time as though these were easily separable categories. In this same layered global society there are groups of people who still live with values that recognize the organic unity of all things, are aware of a sense of continuum, as a movement from matter to spirit and vice versa, and see an interconnectedness of all things. As a result there arises a tendency to respect the environment and other beings. The 'leisure' of such societies need not be time abstracted from other day to day activities but a mindset that characterizes the whole. The presentation will look into the possibility of interaction of these segments on each other so as to enable a more holistic attitude to the environment and to other existents on earth.

RC04-79.8

SHARONOVA, SVETLANA* (St.Tikhon's Orthodox University, s_sharonoava@mail.ru)

The National Russian Model of University in the Era of Academic Capitalism

The transformation of the national model of Russian university is under the influence of academic capitalism. The very same academic capitalism born in the depths of the neo-liberalism. The basic principles of the neoliberalization fully implemented within the transformation of national educational systems:
- the creation of conditions of accumulation of capital and power of the economic elite;
- the denial of a nation, and therefore the promotion of the idea of the dangers of government intervention in the economy (in this case is to minimize the interference of the state in education);
- promoting free and stable functioning of the education system is not in general, and of its individual elements (schools, institutes, universities, etc.).

In Russia, and in other countries, this leads to the destruction of national educational systems. Yet Durkheim said that in society there are many cultures of each of them has its own education system. Simmel argued that cultural diversity enriches the world community. However, the implementation of neoliberal policies in the field of education under the slogan of "globalization" ignores the law and seeks to simplify the interaction between the educational systems in order to achieve clarity and transparency of market exchange. Author analyzes the existing trends in Russia and the trends that are happening as a result of the modernization of the education system that implements neoliberal principles and creating academic capitalism. Virtually all non-liberal utopian promises of the project, in practice, lead to quite the opposite of the expected results.

RC22-390.1

SHARONOVA, SVETLANA* (St.Tikhon's Orthodox University, s_sharonoava@mail.ru)

The Spiritual Capital As a Fundamental Element Of Cultural Capital

Cultural capital is usually regarded as a mechanism of influence on personali- ty. Largely contributed to this study Coleman, although Bourdieu introduced the concept of a theoretical understanding of capital varieties. He was interested in the convergence of social, cultural and economic capital. We propose to focus on the cultural capital of both the qualitative characteristics of the state of society. The problem is that in the presence of cultural capital as a funded system of values, the nature of society, the contents of social and ecological consciousness. Cultural capital based on traditional religious values. This does not mean the broadcasting of religious themes in works of art, although it excludes, but rather a philosophical position of artists and researchers, through which the public receives the interpretation of events, their assessment of a certain value-regulatory system of coor- dinates. This element is the spiritual capital of the society. This element is the spiritual capital of the country, this element is the spiritual capital of the company and the moral capital. This element is the spiritual capital of the company and is a fundamental interpretation of events, their assessment of a certain value-regulatory system of coor- dinates.

In Russia for the changing status of gender in Japanese public politics.

Applying a historical frame to the contemporary case of women's leadership in post-3/11 activism, this paper challenges a simplified narrative of feminist emer- gence, instead arguing that contemporary anti-nuclear politics must be read as a part of a longer context of women's organizing in Japan throughout the twentieth century. Moreover, this history of social movements also reveals important divi- sions within Japanese women's movements across lines of race, coloniality, and citizenship. In this paper, I deconstruct the concept of "anti-nuclear" and examine how this politics converges with other histories of post-war women's collective organizing, particularly examining the roles of Japanese women in the related his- tories of peace and anti-militarization social movements.

In arguing how gender has politically and rhetorically functioned as a method of organizing Japanese public politics, I challenge notions that Japanese women, in the context of social movements, should be viewed simply as a formation of col- lective identity. Rather, the different meanings of women's identities within these cases suggests the importance of reading Japanese women's social movements in relation to various political contestations at the "local" and transnational levels and moreover, in terms of what they are able to signify about race, coloniality, and citizenship.

JS-59.3

SHAW, VIVIAN* (University of Texas at Austin, Vivianshaw@utexas.edu)

Energy and Identity: Women, History, and Anti-Nuclear Social Movements in Japan

Since March 11, 2011 (3/11), some Japanese citizens have responded to the on- going Fukushima nuclear crisis by staging large protests against the use of nuclear energy in major metropolitan areas. Within this revival of anti-nuclear collective action, scholars and global news media have argued that the prominent role of women, who have been observing leading "tent city" occupations in Tokyo and organizing rallies in other cities, signals an important evades with potential implica- tions for the changing status of gender in Japanese public politics.

Applying a historical frame to the contemporary case of women's leadership in post-3/11 activism, this paper challenges a simplified narrative of feminist emer- gence, instead arguing that contemporary anti-nuclear politics must be read as a part of a longer context of women's organizing in Japan throughout the twentieth century. Moreover, this history of social movements also reveals important divi- sions within Japanese women's movements across lines of race, coloniality, and citizenship. In this paper, I deconstruct the concept of "anti-nuclear" and examine how this politics converges with other histories of post-war women's collective organizing, particularly examining the roles of Japanese women in the related his- tories of peace and anti-militarization social movements.

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JS-44.13

SCHERBAK, ANDREY* (Higher School of Economics, pshcherbak@hse.ru)

Nationalism in the USSR: Historical and Comparative Perspective

The late 1980s and early 1990s were characterized by the sudden rise of na- tionalist movements in almost all Soviet ethnic regions. It is argued that the rise of political nationalism since the late 1980s can be explained by development of cul-
tural nationalism in the previous decades, as an unintended outcome of commu-
nist nationalities policy. The Soviet political and cultural nationalism is studied in
historical and comparative perspective. All ethnic regions are examined through-
out their entire history of the Soviet Union (49 regions, 1917-91), using a structural
equation modeling approach. This paper aims to make at least three contribu-
tions to this field. Firstly, it is a methodological contribution for studying nation-
alism: a “quantification of history” approach. Quantitative values are assigned to
historical trends and events. Having constructed variables from historical data, I
use conventional statistical methods like SEM. Secondly, this paper contributes to
the theoretical debate about the role of cultural autonomy in multiethnic states.
The results challenge the concept of ‘cultural autonomy’ as solution to interethn-
ic conflict. Cultural nationalism matters, it indirectly reinforces political nation-
alism. Concessions in the cultural domain failed to stop the growth of political
nationalism in the late 1980-s. Finally, the paper statistically proves that the break
between early Soviet and Stalinist nationalities policy explains the entire Soviet
nationalities policy. In fact, the late Soviet nationalities policy was inherited from
the Stalin’s rule period. This finding revealed in other studies now gets statistical
evidence.

RC34-598.2

SHEN, JIE* (Chinese University, jie.shen@hotmail.com)
Chinese Youth’s Post-Materialist Values in an Era of Multi-
Modernity

Today’s China’s society is in a compound of multiple dimensions of time and space.
China’s modernist values are late and progressive. When the mainstream direction of China’s social development is manifested as the transformation from traditional society to modern one, the developed Western
ers societies that have completed the modernization goal constitute the envi-
ronmental conditions affecting the development of China’s society. As a conse-
quence, China’s society more clearly than ever in the history is at the same time
being affected by three dimensions of time, or, put another way, in the present
there are three dimensions of time – traditional, modern, postmodern – coexist in
the same space.

If so, although the total direction of social psychological changes in the course of
China’s modernization is the transformation from the tradition to modernity,
this is not intended to preclude the possibility that the present Chinese social
psychological changes will present a more complex pattern than in any previous
eras and societies.

Just as using Inglehart’s two important theoretical tools – scarcity hypothesis, socialization hypothesis can attest that when China entered the take-off stage of its modernization, changing from a society of scarcity to one of prosperity, the spiritual world of the social members is undergoing rapid and profound changes, along with gradual improvement of their hierarchy of needs. It is Chinese youth who first shows these changes. In China, the post-materialist values have begun to emerge in these people born in the 1980s, and have further manifested by these groups born in the 1990s.

Occurrence and development of the post-materialist values among Chinese
young people will definitely lead to changes in their activities of daily life and ways
of social participation, and to affect the appearance of China’s society especially when they enter the society in an all-round way.

RC02-48.11

SHEN, JING* (University of Toronto, jing.shen@uleth.ca)
The Value Of Mixed Methods: How Does Certifiability Of Job
Requirements Determine The Channels Of Job-Person Matching?

Using qualitative collected in three representative Chinese cities and quantita-
tive data drawn from the 2003 China General Social Survey, in this study I have
built up a theoretical framework to understand the interdependence of formal and
informal employment channels. I argue that a job-person matching process
should be understood from a dual perspective of the employer and the job ap-
plicant. From the employer’s perspective, requirements for certain job positions
are composed of two parts, namely, certifiable and uncertifiable qualifications.
The variation in the relative importance of these two types of qualifications deter-
mines that employers’ recruitment strategies vary from formal channels only, to
formal-informal-joint channels, and then to informal channels only. From the job
applicant’s perspective, quantitative analysis shows that an applicant’s pre-hiring
resources—human capital, political capital, and social capital—match up with the
targeted employer’s expectations of both certifiable and uncertifiable qualifi-
cations in a successful job-person match. By articulating the three typical sce-
narios of employment activities, I highlight the great importance of joint formal
and informal employment channels. I argue that studies on employment need
to take a formal-informal-joint approach, instead of focusing on formal or informal
employment channels alone.

RC04-83.3

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Two Decades of Educational Expansion in Taiwan: Social Equity
Concerned

During the past two decades, Taiwan experienced a movement of expansion of
senior secondary education and higher education (the expansion in brief), in the
meantime the entrance system of higher education institutions and senior high
schools has changed accordingly in response to the open enrollments demands
from the public.

One of the causes of the expansion was to achieve social equity in terms of of-
fering more educational opportunities to those students from the disadvantaged
groups. However, until 2013 even though the gross enrollment ratio of upper
secondary education and tertiary education reached 98.33% and 84.43% separa-
ately, those students with disadvantaged background were still left far behind
with their counterparts from better family background in terms of educational
achievements, such as being admitted into the academic senior high schools and
universities with good reputation.

The central argument here is the increase of senior high schools and higher
education institutions (HEI) actually enrolled more students from the disadvan-
taged groups. But the improvements are not significant. For instance, the HEI
in terms of preference and various ability requirements, still made the social eq-
uality an unfulfilled dream.

The paper examines the expansion, first through the reveal of the statistical
data illustrating the extent of the expansion; then through the investigation of the
differences proposed since the 1990s; and finally through the collection of the
issues resulting from the expansion mentioned above.

RC42-701.1

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KATSURADA, AI (Providence University)
The Relationships Among Ethical Ideology, Work Stress, and School
Life Adjustment of Elementary School Teachers

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationships among idealism,
relativism (two kinds of ethical ideology), work stress, and school life adjustment
of elementary school teachers. The data were collected through questionnaires
from a sample of 565 elementary school teachers in Kaohsiung city. The major
instruments for this study included Teachers Idealism Scale, Teachers Relativism
Scale, Teachers Work Stress Scale, and Teachers School Life Adjustment Scale.
Structural equation modeling (SEM) was applied to make parameter estimations.
Path analysis revealed the following findings: First, idealism could negatively pre-
dict work stress, whereas relativism could positively predict work stress. Second,
in the common estimation, idealism could positively predict school life adjust-
ment, but relativism could not significantly predict school life adjustment. Third,
work stress could negatively predict school life adjustment. Fourth, work stress
was not the mediator among idealism, relativism and school life adjustment.

The implications of this study to elementary school teachers’ human resource
management in Kaohsiung and future studies were discussed.

RC52-839.5

SHEN, XIROP* (Chinese University of Hong Kong,
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Managing Authorship in Chinese Research Organizations

Scientists put great stock in authorship as a form of universal recognition for
originality in the profession of science. Yet, despite accounts of various author-
ship practices across disciplines and countries, scholarly literature has had little
to say about how this professional norm emerge in research organizations in the
advent of managerialism. This study, based on in-depth interviews with 26 re-
search teams in two Chinese medical schools, explores into this question in by
looking at the Chinese case. China has been characterized by its recent surge in
scientific publications and an overwhelming “publish-or-ponish” orientation in
scientific institutions. The predominant research institutions are medical schools, while
both explicitly highlight “more, higher publication” in their organizational goals,
have different incentive systems. Firstly, I compare the rules and discourses sur-
rounding authorship in each research team within the two schools. Researchers
invoked four distinct discourses on authorship: 1) “sponsorship of students” 2) “core authorship-based distribution”, 3) “need-based distribution”, and 4) “fairness in the long-run.” In both schools, researchers regarded “sponsorship of students” and “contribution-based distribution” as institutional demands from the profes-
sion. However, more teams in one organization than the other made “sponsor-
ship” an explicit rule, and “contribution” is defined differently in the two settings.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
“Need-based distribution” and “fairness in the long run” were characterized as innovations by some teams and enacted under certain conditions. Secondly, I examine three organizational factors that contribute to these differences: the incentive system of each organization, the hierarchy of each team, and finally the constraints and opportunities each team faces inside and outside of the organization. Depending on the specific circumstances of each team, certain discourses about authorship prevailed while others were impeded, generating systematic differences at the organizational level.

TG04-950.4
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FIELD, JOHN (University of Liverpool)
ROBINSON, JUDE (University of Liverpool)
CHEN, YING (Keele University)
Exploring Reactions to Risk and Uncertainty in the Context of Smoking and Lung Cancer

Research examining the sociology of diagnosis has demonstrated how the provision of a clinical diagnosis from a health professional can promote identification of illness or disease, facilitate behaviour change, and enhance adoption or resistance of illness identities (Jutel and Nettleton, 2011). Further examination of such frameworks could contribute towards achieving a richer understanding of health communication compliancy, thus enabling better management or avoidance of ill health and disease.

The current study examines such frameworks within the context of a Stop Smoking Service (FaGEnds, Liverpool) and the study has been designed to replicate a recognised model of diagnosis. However, rather than a clinical diagnosis, smokers receive a personalised lung cancer risk assessment – essentially providing them with a diagnosis of uncertainty. The primary aim of this study will be to ascertain whether provision of personalised lung cancer risk information along side health advice, will enhance smoking cessation.

This mixed-method paper will disseminate the findings of a randomised controlled study consisting of ~300 smokers, in which the control arm receive generalised lung cancer risk information and the intervention arm receive a personalised lung cancer risk assessment, using the Liverpool Lung Project risk model (Cassidy et al., 2008). It is anticipated that provision of personalised lung cancer risk information may encourage behaviour change i.e. smoking cessation and long-term maintenance of this change at six-month follow-up. In support of the aforementioned quantitative survey, qualitative interviews will also be conducted with a selection of participants (N=30), which aims to provide further explanation as to the impact of receipt of a diagnosis of uncertainty and the subsequent behaviour and attitudes of which it may entail. Overall, it is anticipated that the findings will contribute towards our understanding of the sociology of diagnosis and may help to inform the development of future health risk communications.

JS-28.3
SHERWOOD, JUANITA* (University of Technology, Sydney,Juanita.Sherwood@uts.edu.au)
Complex Trauma as a Conduit for Inequity

Over the last century we as citizens of a united world Nation have been appalled by the atrocities that have been meted out to our brothers and sisters living in all corners of the world by their enemies or colonisers. Similarly we have been moved by the grief and loss of survivors of climatic disasters that frequent this planet. The mental health profession has sought ways to assist those who have experienced these deep life-changing traumas. Trauma has been an event and part of every cultures story line. The recovery and healing from such traumas has been dealt with successfully over a millennium by Indigenous communities with their ways of knowing. However the dominant culture’s exclusion of each of these communities has been dealt with successfully over a millennium by Indigenous communities across the globe.

The current study examines such frameworks within the context of a Stop Smoking Service (FaGEnds, Liverpool) and the study has been designed to replicate a recognised model of diagnosis. However, rather than a clinical diagnosis, smokers receive a personalised lung cancer risk assessment - essentially providing them with a diagnosis of uncertainty. The primary aim of this study will be to ascertain whether provision of personalised lung cancer risk information alongside health advice, will enhance smoking cessation.

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RC02-59.7
SHESTAKOFSKY, BENJAMIN* (University of California, Berkeley, bshestakofsky@berkeley.edu)
The Triangular Market: Reworking, Re gendering, and Repairing an Online Marketplace

The Internet has revolutionized how consumer goods are bought and sold in the modern world. Yet the market for local services – semi-skilled or skilled professionals hired by consumers to perform a service – still operates largely as it did before the emergence of the Internet. I will present preliminary findings gleaned from 19 months of ethnographic research at a firm aiming to do for the local service sector what Amazon has done to retail. The firm planned to create a venue in which buyers and sellers of local services would be connected more efficiently than ever before; in so doing, the company hoped that each party, in pursuing its own self-interest, could create a better world for all involved by making it easier for consumers to hire local service professionals than ever before.

My research reveals that tensions continually arose in the market because, rather than creating a horizontal relationship between buyers and sellers, the firm had created a triangular market in which its own interests frequently differed from those of buyers or sellers. In a triangular market, supporting the interests of one party necessarily damages those of another. If sociologists accept that markets are not generated and maintained spontaneously, we must investigate the work that contributes to the creation and reworking of markets; to the reproduction of markets and their participants; and to repairing the damage to relationships between market participants that can be caused by the market’s inherent tensions and ruptures. In this firm, the work of reworking, reproducing, and repairing the market is distributed across a global division of labor spanning a headquarters in San Francisco and two online, work-from-home teams with a combined workforce ten times the size of the home office – one located throughout the Philippines, and another in the Las Vegas area.

RC41-689.3
SHEET TAR, SHAKUNTALA* (Karnatak University,shakuntalashet tar@gmail.com)
Maternal Health in Rural India: Consequences For Gender Inequality

Maternal Health in Rural India: Consequences For Gender Inequality

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Abstract
Maternal health is a critical topic in global development. Maternal ill health and deaths impacts families, communities and societies and has far reaching effect across socio-economic strata. Despite recent data showing a positive turning point in the battle to keep mothers alive through pregnancy and child birth, the maternal mortality rate are still high in India and significant gender-based health disparities remain in India. With limited access to education and employment, high illiterates and increasing poverty level in India making health improvements for women exceedingly difficult. Female disability is especially in attributable to maternal causes and maternal deaths. The present paper is an effort in understanding maternal health and care in rural parts of Karnataka.

The objectives of the paper are to know the status of maternal health and consequent problems and also to analyze the socio-economic factors that act as barriers to access good health facilities. The data for this paper are based on the complete birth histories collected from the 200 ever married women age 20-49 years, selected from 4 villages of Dharwad district in Karnataka.

The findings suggest that inspite of the Government’s efforts in improving maternal health in rural India, women have been suffering from health problems resulted from complications during pregnancy and child birth and also anemia and malnutrition. Hence the existing health facilities need to be strengthened to improve such health problems of pregnant women.

Key Words: Maternal Mortality, Maternal Health, Autonomy, ANM, Sex and Gender, Gender Inequality.

RC41-697.6
SHEET TAR, SHAKUNTALA* (Karnatak University,shakuntalashet tar@gmail.com)
“Problems and Prospects of Women Police: A Study of Gender Inequality in Indian Society

Revised:

Keywords: Gender inequality, Indian society, Women Police, Hubli-Dharwad.

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Blame avoidance and credit claiming are two popular concepts for explaining the politics of welfare retribution in the mature welfare state. They indicate the crucial impact of electorates in competitive democracies on the policymaking that renders welfare institutions resilient even under the pressure of permanent austerity. These concepts account for the politics of social policy in China, an authoritarian state often viewed as capable of implementing reforms without difficulties. I argue that this view is far from reality as the government tends to claim credit by setting up social policies whose financial responsibilities rest on the shoulders of local governments, or avoid blame in case of dismantlement by passing the buck to local cadres responsible for implementation. Local governments, by contrast, avoid blame by either delaying or selectively implementing policies dictated by the center. They can also claim credit by experimenting with new policy models that may find nationwide application later. Health reforms and social service for migrant workers are used as two examples to illustrate the driving force behind the politics of social policy in China.
**My dissertation argues that despite global justice goals, faith-based and secular factions of the human trafficking movement reproduce women's global subordination at the discursive and labor process levels. American evangelical Christian missionary organizations recruit sex workers in Beijing and Bangkok to work as jewelry-makers and sell this jewelry through the bustling anti-trafficking movement in the U.S. Arguing that jewelry represents a proxy commodity for freedom from enslavement and a virtuous wage, these programs create a transnational moral economy of low wage women's work, where traditional exchanges of wage for labor are replaced with affirmative commitments between First World rescuers and their purported victims in the Global South. On the other hand, secular governance efforts, like the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking focus their attention on holding nation states accountable to transnational norms and treaties. They graft existing state institutions of labor, migration, gender rights onto the framework of human trafficking, thereby inadvertently strengthen nation states ability to control and punish marginalized populations, including migrant workers, marriage migrants and sex workers.**

**SHIH, ELENA** (University of California, Los Angeles,

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**Cultural As the Parenting Toolkit: Class and Globalization in East Asian Families**

By using ethnographic documents in Taiwan, this paper aims to examine how three different formats of local and global cultural capital are constructed and distributed unequally between the middle and working class families, particularly via their management of afterschool activities for elementary school children. I use interviews with family members (N=72) to examine how parents' cultural capital is transmitted through the popular routines of Taiwanese children: the afterschool activities, such as piano playing, English lessons, or math lessons, or through the fabric of their family life. Lareau and P. DiMaggio both employed Bourdieu's "distinction" approach to childhood inequality: the former derives child-rearing values and treats art participation as a form of status culture participation. In this paper I imply culture without national boundaries and present the Taiwanese case to show how global/western culture are adopted and embedded in contemporary Asian parenting, which interplays with the local structure of class reproduction. I find three fields of child-rearing: Educational achievement, talent development and the western cultural capital. These fields are closely related to parental class position in a univore-omnivore spectrum. All families emphasized core-value on culture without national boundaries and present the Taiwanese case to show how global/western culture are adopted and embedded in contemporary Asian parenting, which interplays with the local structure of class reproduction. I find three fields of child-rearing: Educational achievement, talent development and the western cultural capital. These fields are closely related to parental class position in a univore-omnivore spectrum. All families emphasized core-value on
Current Crimes and Major Issues of Policing in Japan

The number of reported crimes has been decreasing since 2002 in Japan. However, the Japanese society faces to some new crimes, including cybercrime, domestic violence, fraud, and stalking. The Japanese Police are now struggling with these new crimes and constructing new rules and practices to deal with them. Current policing and countermeasures against these new crimes in Japan will be illustrated.

RC26-458.3

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«Cellular Globalization» and Communicative Inequality

In view of high speed of development and incultation of the new informational technologies, growth of consumerism, space globalization in the contemporary societies the high level of social dynamics remains. At present the world community experiences increasing influence of the informational and communication technologies. At the beginning this changes weren’t very visible, but now we already don’t imagine our life without social networks and connection which is available constantly. Our friends are increasingly not real people, but simulacrum. New trends of world development, their orientation on an innovation and modernization create the conditions for new social phenomena formation, one of which is communicative inequality. Communicative space is constantly changing, and with the emergence of advanced communicative technologies new vectors of its formation appear. Between those who have the technical capacity and the necessary educational level for using the Internet and those who have no such possibility the border lies. The new mobile communication potential influence the individuals’ behavior. Communicative inequality develop in the new telephony using and in obtaining information from a variety of sources including the media which price isn’t available for wide range of customers. Recently they gap between rich and poor in the sphere of information has become more and more conditioned by the technological characteristics, when the rapid expansion of communication tools covered only some of the users layers while other should be satisfied with a rapidly aging equipment. New digital communication medium created by mobile operators, Internet companies, state programs on providing the Internet connection and telephones, prepared a real geographical revolution. At this moment we can speak about the overcoming of the regions informational lag. But communicative inequality between the regions and between them and the Federal center are still remains.

RC15-260.6

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A Sociological Approach to Varying Treatment Outcomes of Complementary and Alternative Medicine

Social sciences of medicine have not given much attention to the variations in the real-world treatment outcomes of CAM situated in different social contexts yet. This neglect is surprising, because the wisdom has long existed in social sciences of medicine that the effects of medical interventions are significantly influenced by social and cultural circumstances. Along with this neglect, a problematic view seems to be revived and reproduced among the medical science community that any deficiency or efficacy in the treatment outcomes of acupuncture and herbal medicine is attributable to the characteristics of the treatment in itself detached from its medical and social environments. However, the limitation of this view becomes clear when acupuncture or herbal medicine of the identical quality and design leads to varying treatment outcomes in different trial sites. As a way to consider these puzzling variations and to propose a sociological explanation of the varying effects of acupuncture and herbal medicine, this paper examines systematically how divergent treatment outcomes are in acupuncture and herbal medicine in Japan, U.S. and how they are related with the social environments of these medical interventions. In particular, this paper highlights the significance of coordinating these CAM treatments with the mainstream biomedicine at multiple levels in order to get tangible health care benefits. It concludes with reflections on the limitations of the current discourses on the social determinants of the effects of medicine and the inter-cultural medicine and cultural competency.

RC16-293.1

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Family-Related Risk Perception and Individualization in East Asia

Based on a survey research conducted to citizens of three capital cities of East Asia, Seoul, Beijing, and Tokyo, this paper is aimed at comparing the family-related risk perception in the three cities with a perspective of individualization theory and a typology of risks developed for East Asia. More specifically, it is aimed at revealing how the citizens of the three cities feel about the recent changes in the family such as divorce, low fertility, decrease in the parent’s role in home education, isolation and suicide of the elderly, individualist tendency, decrease in mutual help in the family, and conflict in the property distribution. The research questions are as follows: First, how do the citizens of three cities perceive about the various family-related risks? Second, what influences the family-related risk perception? As to the first question, it turned out that perception of the first modernity-related risks are higher in Beijing, while that of the second modernity-related ones are higher in Seoul and Tokyo. As to the second question, it turned out that not only the family-related macro changes as revealed in law and policy changes and statistical indices in the area of fertility, divorce and marriage, but also individualization turned out to be significant. This suggests that the three cities seem to be in different stages of development and that the three cities have both the first modern and second modern risks.

RC03-71.4

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Too Much Business and Few Policies: The Role of Major Construction Companies in the Housing Program “Minha Casa, Minha Vida” in Non-Metropolitan Cities in Brazil

Brazil is now passing through an unprecedented moment regarding housing production due to the large volume of public funds focused in just one single program: the “Minha Casa, Minha Vida” (PMCMV). It was released in 2009 with the goal of building 3.4 million housing units in six years only. Since then, the role of the real estate market was consolidated in Brazilian contemporary housing policy, which had already been outlining since the late 1990s, characterized by the performance of major construction companies and by the scale and standardized production housing throughout the country. This geographic expansion covered cities and regions that weren’t major companies’ priorities so far, such as São Paulo state country cities and other states capitals (beyond the axis Rio-São Paulo), causing significant changes in the local real estate dynamics and in the socio-spatial configurations in these cities. This article aims to analyze such changes under two different approaches that are related to each other. The first looks at how the production of PMCMV is revealed socio-spatially in non-metropolitan areas, the second territorial focus, the city in central region of São Paulo state, in which it is possible to note the high concentration of housing units produced by only a few major construction companies. The second approach focuses on understanding the production structure of PMCMV, starting from the analysis of a major company that currently accounts for 70% of the housing units* and 30% of the units in the study area. The hypothesis is that the recent phase of housing production is controlled by a market policy, rather than a housing policy, in which the state provides funds and companies design and produce the city, delineating a private conception of urban design and housing product.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Estimation of Hedonic Single-Family House Price Function Considering “Scenes”

In this study, hedonic house price functions are formulated using the single-family house market in the 23 wards of Tokyo as the subject. In the formulation of the regression model, the inclusion of omitted variable bias is thought to occur in cases when, in addition to locational factors (i.e., factors involved in decision making when buying a property) and building structures which affect the house prices, local environmental variables or “scenes” and the individual characteristics of house buyers, such as their income, are not taken into consideration. However, since it is difficult to obtain such information, information about the neighborhood effect variables or “scenes”, the explanatory power of the model is improved compared with the simple linear model. At the same time, each of the neighborhood effect variables or “scenes”, which served as subjects of urban policies, was adopted with statistical significance.

RC27-476.1

SHIMIZU, YASUO* (Doshisha University, app@fsinet.or.jp)

About World Championships in Athletics and TV Broadcast

This study examines changes in the nature of Japanese TV broadcasts of the World Athletics Championships from 1997-2013 using a qualitative methodology. Specifically, the study examines the changes in the Tokyo Broadcasting System coverage between the 1997 Athens event and the 2013 Moscow event. The results indicate that TV broadcasts became more professional from the point of the Berlin event in 2009. Until the 2009 Berlin event, broadcasts featured much screaming-like behaviour from television commentators such as Yui Oda. However, the screaming-like broadcasts decreased after the Berlin event and the screaming of Yui Oda was not seen in Moscow in 2013. In addition, the nicknames of the players were not used in the Moscow TV broadcasts. This may be due, in part, to the request of the Japan Association of Athletic Federations to the Tokyo Broadcasting System to eliminate the use of nicknames. The nature of live coverage of sports events varies according to different events. In addition, they are dependent on whether there are Japanese players involved, and depending on whether or not there are star “foreign” players. Based on the results the paper highlights implications for future track-and-field and other sport broadcasts.

INTE-24.1

SHIN, KWANG-YEONG* (Chung-Ang University, kyshin@cau.ac.kr)

Why Does Inequality Keep Rising In South Korea?

This paper explores the rise of economic inequality in South Korea, focusing on changing income distribution of individuals and families after financial crisis in 1997. In South Korea, the great U-turn of inequality was observed since the early 1990s. Both Gini coefficient of household income inequality of household and Gini coefficient of individual's wage inequality had decreased commonly until the early 1990s. They have kept rapidly rising earlier than financial crisis in 1997. The economic inequality after the financial crisis in 1997 has exacerbated the tendency of the rising income inequality as neoliberal economic reforms, policy measures to resolve the financial-cum-economic crisis, were implemented by the Korean government. Another financial crisis in 2008, triggered by the crisis of the subprime mortgage in the USA, made it harder to roll back the rising inequality. In addition to impacts of European crisis, under the post-crisis, consecutive socioeconomic social changes such as fast aging of population and family dissolution, partly associated with neoliberal economic reforms, have contributed to the drastic rise of family income inequality in the 2000s.
movement organizations has shown ambiguous attitudes toward the democratic regime. The consecutive defeat of democratic political parties in the presidential elections has severely undermined the social bases of both movements in the 2000s.

RC15-269.4
SHINDO, YUZO* (Osaka City University, shindou@lit.osakugu.ac.jp)
Rethinking "Medicalization of Death and Dying": Explanations Through Examining Japanese Case

What does "medicalization of death and dying" precisely and really mean? This paper tries to focus on the medicalization of death and dying, and tries to show that 1) the historical process of the social transformations surrounding death and dying in Japan, and then 2) theoretical reconsiderations concerning the concept of medicalization itself.

Medicalization of death and dying has been customarily and representatively meant to be "hospitalization". The radical change in the place of human death recalled the sense of something familiar being lost, and the medical-hospital environments coupled especially with the high-tech medical treatment in the 1970s has long been viewed as something unfamiliar, unhuman, and even anti-human. Cultural interpretations regarding this process as "denial of death" or "pornography of death" have been presented, and prepared for the seemingly backlash movement tentatively called the de-medicalization. However, what does these medicalization and de-medicalization really mean?

Japanese situation could present strategically suggestive one, partly because it is the healthiest aged society and partly because it is also the most densely crowded society with medical facilities. It seems to follow that the medicalization of death and dying would advance most in Japanese society. The situation is complicated. The health policy have tried to de-medicalize/de-hospitalize the aged, and promote nursing home care and community care ever since 1980s. The people in general wish for sudden death, or for natural death in home, and both of them share in common one element: with lesser medical interventions. It is both interesting and somewhat paradoxical. Interesting, because the directions aimed seem to be converged/de-medicalization. Paradoxical, because the intentions fundamentally diverge between the two.

This paper tries to contribute to broaden the scope of the discussion of medicalization empirically, and to enrich it theoretically by re-examine the validity of the concept of medicalization.

RC02-64.3
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Human-Billboards: The Commodification of Invisible People

According to Zygmunt Bauman, since mid-20th century modern society has been experiencing a gradual shift toward a "consumer society", whose main characteristic is the transformation of consumers into commodities. In this context, the objective of consuming is to grant social status to individuals, who worth as much as they are able to consume. Bauman posits that people consume in their own social affiliation. By consuming, individuals become a more valuable commodity, recasting themselves as products capable of drawing attention and standing out from the monotony and dull invisibility of ordinary things. Those who do not have enough resources to consume are considered invalids, commodities that will never be noticed or coveted, and that can only resign themselves to their invisibility. However, by analyzing Brazilian human-billboards, this study intends to show that even those individuals are salvageable in the world of consumption.

In the city of São Paulo (Brazil), legislation has established several restrictions on advertising placement in order to avoid visual pollution. The real estate sector has circumvented that legislation by using the so-called "human-billboards": men and women from under-age to elderly who remain standing for periods up to 8 hours without breaks and regardless the weather, in corners of upper middle class neighborhoods with signposts hanging in their necks. For this job they are paid under 10 dollars a day, with payment discount if their supervisor finds them sitting.

In principle these people could be considered "invalids" in the society of consumers. Nevertheless, they end up being "recycled" and become functional to it. The study intends to reflect on how the society of consumers absorbs the dysfunctions that it produces itself. In this case, people's invisibility is not equivalent to death: it is also turned into merchandise.

JS-88.6
SHINOHARA, TAKAKO* (KIRYU University, yukki.takako.302@gmail.com)
Discourses in the Magazine "Keisetsu Jidai": The Popularization Process of Higher Education in Postwar Japan

At a time when it was called the "examination hell" in postwar Japan, the magazine KEISETSU JIDAI was popular among students that take the entrance examination in higher education.

It has a history of more than eighty years, but this time, how the magazine has changed?

The purpose of this study is the analysis of magazines in the 1950s-1960s. I would like to declare that KEISETSU JIDAI has a function of career guidance through the late 1950s. The tendency changed subjects, contributors, quantities of the magazine, and its consciousness. It’s mean to liberal students from some superstitions. A practical learning and a scientific method was directed to solve problems. In particular, the issue was a difference between urban and rural areas, which have dates and skills of an entrance exam. Some difficulties confronted them, conflicts and barriers surrounding the higher education, such as gender difference and economic issue.

This study may suggest a new history about the severe competition in school entrance exams.

RC24-438.12
SHINOKI, MIKIKO* (Chuo University, shinoki@fps.chuo-u.ac.jp)
ABE, KOJI (Yamagata University)
The Effect of Environmental Education at School and Home on How Students Behave Towards the Natural Environment in Japan

Several studies on the factors that promote pro-environmental behavior have found the importance of environmental education. A number of environmental educational programs that aim to nurture ethical behavior towards the environment have been developed worldwide. For example, in Japan, some students in a junior high school take part in diving programs to study marine environments. The aim of this study is to examine the effect of environmental education at school and home on students' pro-environmental behavior. In November 2010, we conducted a quantitative survey of all third-year students and their parents at all the junior high schools located in the city of Minamata, Japan. Pollution has had a severely detrimental effect on the health of the residents of Minamata since the 1950s, and the disease caused by pollution has come to be known as Minamata disease. The negative experiences with pollution have led to the implementation of various interesting environmental education programs in all the junior high schools in the city.

The analysis of the results indicates the important factor that effects on the pro-environmental behaviors of students: It was their perception of the contributions their parents made to address environmental challenges, instead of the actual contributions or behavior of the parents. The pro-environmental behavior that parents took on had a mediating effect on the way students' perception on their parental contributions to the environment. The results also indicate that experience-based environmental education, such as related volunteering activities at school, promoted students' pro-environmental behavior significantly more than classroom-based environmental education that focused on knowledge creation. However, classroom-based environmental knowledge creation remains critical.
because it provides an opportunity to influence pro-environmental behavior through the discoveries and the surprises by learning.

RC31-529.2

SHINOZAKI, KYOKO* (Ruhr University Bochum, kyoko.shinozaki@rub.de)

Career Strategies and Spatial (Im-)Mobility Among Skilled Migrants: Between Asia and Europe - The Role of Gender Power Dynamics in the Work-Family Interaction

This paper aims to unravel the gendered career strategies of skilled migrants in Germany's financial and academic sectors, which are being developed not only in tandem, but also often in negotiation, with gender relations in the family. Much of the current scholarly effort in the field of skilled migration and mobility has concentrated on the principal migrant and work-related context, treating the family as a rather secondary, separate and essentially 'female' terrain. Drawing on participant observation and interviews with highly skilled mobile workers from Asia, this paper shows that these two terrains, work and family, are closely interrelated in building skilled migrant workers. Germany has lately joined the "global war for talent" to seek out highly skilled migrant workers, but although the number of skilled women entering through Germany's skilled migrant policy may in fact be small, the experiences of migrant, dual career couples show that their transnational career strategies have a strong bearing on the fine balancing act and negotiation of gender relations in the family. The overall aim of this paper is to show the contrasting - and often gendered - strategies devised by highly skilled couples, which can widen our understanding of the role that the family plays in international skilled mobility.

RC31-527.6

SHINOZAKI, KYOKO* (Ruhr University Bochum, kyoko.shinozaki@rub.de)

Conceptualizing Spatial Ambivalence Among Migrant Academics: The Dimension of Temporalities in Understanding Career Strategies

Highly skilled migrants are often deemed to have 'mobility capital': extant studies have shown that for career advancement they mobilize the capacity to be spatially mobile across bosalpans, on their cultural, social and economic capital. In policy, too, the debate around "gain and retain" has popularized the construction of mobile skilled migrants. In fact, Germany, the country which this paper focuses on, has been widening its channel for skilled and highly skilled migration streams and opened a route for long-term and permanent settlement for migrants entering through its skilled migration regime. This new, skill-biased migration governance radically rewrites the established understanding of German citizenship, based on "Selecting by Origin". Recent scholarship has brought about a nuanced understanding about spatial mobility capital and its negotiated nature, by considering the work-family interaction. While these studies put forth ambivalence and gendered power dynamics in realizing career aspirations among highly skilled migrants, I argue that less attention has been paid to the temporal dimension in capturing spatial ambivalence and career strategies. By focusing on migrant academics in three German cities, this paper unravels their temporal experiences and strategies. Drawing on a quantitative survey and problem-centered interviews, I aim to demonstrate that the temporalities intersect with, and give meaning to, locally specific experiences along the social division of race/ethnicity, gender, country of origin, and age in the workplace, family, neighborhood and local administration. In addition, I will discuss the strengths and challenges in using these methods.

RC31-521.4

SHIIOBARA, YOSHIKAZU* (Keio University, shiobara@law.keio.ac.jp)

Between Freedom and Neglect: Community-Based Approaches and Neoliberalism In Policies For Asylum Seekers In Australia

Policies regarding asylum seekers in Australia have changed frequently since the late 2000s. The federal Labor government that came into power in 2007 decided to abolish the notorious policies of the former conservative government, namely, the "Pacific Solution" and Temporary Protection Visa (TPV) scheme, both of which aimed to reduce the numbers of Irregular Maritime Arrivals (IMAs) and violated their human rights. On the other hand, the Labor government maintained the problematic policy of mandatory detention for asylum seekers, and therefore sought to develop "Community-based" approaches for asylum seekers to argue that the government guaranteed their human rights. Thus, the Labor government developed the Community Detention program and expanded the number of asylum seekers who were issued a Bridging Visa E (BVE) and released into local communities. While human rights lobbies and refugee service providers tended to welcome the policy change because it released asylum seekers from detention centers, the advancement of the Community-based approaches was also a response to the need to bring down the high costs of the existing asylum seekers policy. In other words, the Community-based approaches for asylum seekers can be recognized as a segment of the neoliberal reforms of Australian social policy. In this paper, I will examine the details of the Community-based approach to asylum-seeker policy in Australia from 2007-2013, using policy and discourse analysis from a sociological point of view. I suggest that the policy aimed to promote freedom for ethnic minorities can result in their neglect when the discourse of neoliberalism and spatial management are utilized to justify the policy.

RC14-256.17

SHIOYA, MASAYUKI* (University of Tokyo, 0408ms@gmail.com)

Dynamism Among Japanese Railway Fans: Transition of Taste in the Dimension of Hobby

In this paper, I intend to examine "shumi" (Japanese word for "hobby") in contemporary Japan, revealing its mechanism and dynamism. "Shumi" is composed of three aspects: "omomuki", taste, and hobby. "Omomuki" is a Japanese word for a concept of aesthetics in the nature. Taste is a concept of value judgment. Hobby is a concept of enjoyable activities. In sociology, taste and hobby have been researched so far depicting how the concept of taste has been regulated in the concept of hobby in a class society. However, it is necessary to study this matter from the perspective of hobby. Railway fans have been chosen to conduct the survey for the purpose of this study. This is because they participate in activities that are rich in variety, as well as complexity. According to some surveys, there are around 20,000 serious railway fans and roughly from 1.5 to 2 million casual fans. A distinguished characteristic is that although the age distribution is widely covered from under 10 to over 90, at least 80% of them are males. Also, based on my field research related to railways, conducted from July 2009 to October 2012, railway fans have been found to enjoy various kinds of activities, which are not limited to competitions, such as "Agora" that Gaibois refers to. Focusing on Bourdieu's theory of "champ", or "distinction", I examine the new framework to analyze the conceptual interaction between taste and hobby. Specifically, I introduce "games" as the sub-concept of hobby, revealing that each fan transitions between values to different realms within the dimension of hobby. Thus, I aim to show the possibility that interaction taste and hobby takes place in a non-class society.

RC29-506.1

SHIPUNOVA, TATIANA* (Saint Petersburg State University, shhtspsb@yandex.ru)

Fundamental Paradoxes of the Theory and Practice of the Criminal Law

The "crisis of punishment" as well as negative phenomena of the modern system of justice determines to the ideological handicap. Let's focus only on two mainframe ideas. Understanding of the social justice Social justice is a measure of public benefits from laws and other regulators based on an agreement which establish and maintain the life order of individuals and institutions. This order promotes the survival and development of the society, as well as provides integration and decent life of its members. The "decent life" is a compilation of all the benefits proclaiming in modern society: freedom, equality, social security, etc. Therefore the justice system should be aimed primarily at preventing crime, restoration of the rights and rehabilitation of the victims, and only then – on the prosecution, punishment and / or rehabilitation of criminals. Economic pragmatism of the "social protection" concept The concept of punishment stigma on the state control based on a quality management underlining efficiency and effectiveness. In this regard, in Western societies are widely discussing concepts of "safety" and "protection". However, they are discussing without an analysis of what, in fact, should be protected. So "relability" becomes symbolic notion and goes back to the "retribution". In short, they should still expect the criminal system to be a solution to the problem, it is necessary to decide from which perspective we should evaluate its quality. From producer's perspective? But what exactly it produces: improvement of criminals, retribution, or citizens' safety? From consumer's perspective? But who is consumer: prisoner, society, State? From market's perspective? But what are the objectives of the government regarding to prisoners, actual and potential victims, or crime policy? These estimates could differ, as well as the answers to the questions. The elimination of these paradoxes could fundamentally change the concept and practice of the law in modern society.
Intergenerational Transfer within Families from the Perspective of Social Inequality in Japan

As in Europe and the US, Japan's ageing population, and the accompanying generational imbalance, has become one of today's most pressing social policy issues. My paper principally examines the relationship between social and private intergenerational transfers in Japan. I will discuss how intergenerational transfer within families takes place, and whether this process contributes to expanding inequality between families.

I focus on three kinds of private intergenerational transfer: co-residency, remittance, and asset inheritance. In particular, I intensively discuss different directions of transfer, both from parents to children, and from children to parents. The aim of my research is to identify similarities in determinants of all three types of intergenerational transfer, and in both directions. In conclusion, I explore whether the relationship with macro-level intergenerational imbalance is consistent with the one at the micro-level.

I will analyze data from two sources: the Comprehensive Survey of People's Living Conditions (CSLC), conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the 2010 Panel Survey of Living Conditions among Middle-Age and Elderly People (PSMEP). The former presents cross-sectional, detailed household income data, with a sample size of 26,115. The latter is first wave of nationally representative panel survey of people aged 50 to 84. The survey, with a sample size of 6,442, includes detailed information on financial and care support between parents and children, and on public savings, assets, and savings.

According to my preliminary results, the meaning of co-residency has changed. The elderly are no longer always the beneficiaries of co-residency; rather, they retain the role of household head that provides basic economic support to younger family members. Private transfers divide society rather than redistribute resources, since the older generation provides more than the younger, and intergenerational imbalances in private transfers become more obvious as the population ages.

Intergenerational Transfer, Social and Private, in Japan

Largely because of generational imbalance, the ageing population of Japan is one of the most urgent topics in social policy. My paper principally examines the relationship of social and private intergenerational transfers in Japan. I analyze two kinds of data. The first is that of the "Comprehensive Survey of People's Living Conditions," which was conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the second is that of "National Survey of Living Conditions among Middle-Age and Old-Age People in 2010."

The public pension system, which produces social transfers from the younger to the older generation, can be regarded as a form of intergenerational re-distribution. I first examine the extent that public pensions limit poverty among the elderly in Japan as a way to gauge the impact of public transfers in improving social equality. The main research question here is the extent to which public pensions reduce the risk of poverty as the generational imbalance worsens.

I study two-fold private transfers, co-residency and remittance. In Japan's welfare society, the family has played a critical role in providing basic economic security to its members. The elderly have secured their economic well-being through co-residency with their offspring. I examine how private transfers across generations, as in co-residency and remittance, have taken place. My second research question is whether such transfers have been enhanced by population aging. According to my preliminary result, the meaning of co-residency has now changed: the elderly are no longer always the beneficiaries of co-residency; rather, they retain the role of household head that provides basic economic well-being to the resident younger generation. Private transfers divide society rather than re-distribute resources, since the older generation provides more than the younger, and intergenerational imbalances in private transfers become more obvious as the population ages.

Comparative Study on Vocational Education in Japan and in France

In this paper, I will discuss on the vocational education at the level of secondary education in Japan and in France with a comparative point of view. In France, there are mainly three types of high school (lycée): lycée général, lycée technologique and lycée professionnel. When the pupils accomplish their study at high school and pass the final examination (baccalauréat), they receive a diploma which corresponds to their study course (baccalauréat général, baccalauréat technologique and baccalauréat professionnel). Though all these three types institutionally give the right to enter the higher education, the courses of pupils after graduation of each type of high school show a clear difference: continuing to study at higher education or entering employment: types of institution (grandes écoles, university, professional junior college ...) when they continue to study...

Historically, 'technological' and 'professional' courses are introduced for the purpose of vocational education, but the situation of the pupils after graduating this study is at high school show a significant difference.

In Japan, there are general education course, specialized education course and comprehensive education course in high school. I will discuss the tendency of the way that the pupils of each course take after their graduation as comparing with the situation in France.

With these discussions, I will try to examine concepts of ability, career and so on, in a wider sense.
On Japanese family in the future, and thus a whole picture of the reform in taxas-
elderly, increasing people favor socialization of childrearing and education. The
parents. A growing number of women in all ages entered into labor force and the
and unmarried adult children have increasingly been living together with their
youths has been enlarged, the percentage of unmarried people has increased,
with reality. The number of unemployment and contingent employment among
trends between 2000 and 2012 will be described. While swayed by unstable job
bust results.

Cross-national surveys by using repeated research that has already generated ro-
is Health and Society, and for the forth is Network Social Capital, and for the
vey every two years since 2000 to study the attitudes and behavior of Japanese

Salvation in the Hizmet Movement

Investing in the Afterlife: Inequality, Charity, and Hopes for
Salvation in the Hizmet Movement

As Turkey's economy has liberalized over the last 20 years, economic inequal-
ity has intensified and become a major focus of public concern and discussion.
A response to this inequality has been an increase in the number of charitable
non-governmental organizations, including faith-based benevolent groups spear-
headed by upwardly mobile, pious Turks who seek to "do good" for society as a
form of religious devotion. One such religiously oriented Turkish philanthropic
association, the Hizmet ("service") movement, is organized by followers of the
influential cleric, Fethullah Gülen. Based on ethnographic research among
members of the Hizmet movement in Turkey and the United States, this paper
will demonstrate how Gülen’s teachings on economic activity and social
responsibility suggest that a path to salvation for the wealthy emerges from the
plight of the poor. More specifically, the movement has promoted an idea that
individuals and organizations may serve as a type of worship which the believer
obeys humanity's call for justice and thus gains God's reward in the afterlife. How-
ever, this conversion of economic success into religious merit depends on the believer's intentions (niyet), in that economic
activities are recognized as worship only if the believer maintains the proper spiritual disposition toward God. This includes the acknowledgment that a per-
son's economic attainment is only partially attributable to the individual's own
efforts, but ultimately it is God’s blessing (bihas) that is responsible for success.
Reciprocally, an affluent individual should repay God's benevolence with material
beneficence to society through zakat (alsm-giving) and other charitable activities
organized by the Hizmet movement. These charitable acts will potentially earn
that philanthropist a place in heaven. Such a notion that the wealthy rely on
salvation serves to reinforce inequality, even as the effects of that
inequality may be mitigated by acts of pious benevolence.
Governments around the world are endeavouring to work out how to meet patients’ expectations regarding universal health coverage. Even wealthy nations such as Australia that formally enjoy universal health coverage experience gaps and inequities in access to health care. Not all patients enjoy an equal capacity to choose. Inequities in access to care, long waiting times for surgery and increasing out-of-pocket expenses are creating a divide in healthcare between those who can afford to pay either out-of-pocket or via private health insurance, and those who cannot. The aim of this project is to advance policy-relevant sociological knowledge about the factors that shape and constrain patient choice as a basis for transformative healthcare professional education and evidence-informed policies.

The study is informed by a critical discourse analysis of selected Labor and Coalition Federal policy texts to examine how patient choice is spoken about, shaped and enacted at the federal level in Australia. The content of speeches and statements pertaining to health policies made by Prime Ministers, Ministers of Health, and Opposition Leaders and Health Spokespersons. Critical discourse analysis reveals the core policy messages that emerged during the Howard Coalition (1996-2007) and Rudd/Gillard/Rudd Labor (2007-2013) governments. Our study compares and contrasts Labor and Coalition policies in relation to access to health care in order to explicate the underlying assumptions regarding patient participation and choice within the context of universal health coverage.

**SOCI-978.4**

SHUAYB, MAHA* (Centre for Lebanese Studies, maha.shuayb@lebanesestudies.com)

_Education Reform in Lebanon: Nationalism Versus Social Justice As Means for Building Social Cohesion_

The paper will examine education policies in Lebanon post the civil war period (1989) up to 2010. This period witnessed two education reforms: 1995 and 2010. The main priority for these two reforms was building a sustainable peace and cohesion amongst the various sectarian groups. A nationalistic citizenship education was proposed as a means for building social cohesion in 1995 reform. The importance of social justice as a means for conflict management was overlooked. Twenty years later, this approach proved to be of limited effect as sectarian fractions in Lebanon continued to grow while school drop-out rates soared particularly amongst disadvantaged groups. In 2010, a new education strategy was developed. Promoting Lebanese nationalism again occupied the priority. However, access to education featured too in this strategy. My analysis will focus on the current understanding of equity and equality of education in this new reform plan and its consequences on the disadvantaged and marginalised groups in Lebanon and consequently on the social cohesion of Lebanon. In the paper, I criticise the neo-liberal and distributive notion of social justice which characterises the new education strategy in Lebanon and argues for a recognitive concept of social justice.

**RC40-685.1**

SHUCKSMITH, MARK* (Newcastle University, mark.shucksmith@ncl.ac.uk)

_Crofting Is the Future: Small Farms after Agricultural Modernisation_

This paper discusses crofting reform as an instance of the emergence of locally-rooted alternatives to agricultural modernisation and neoliberalism. Crofting is a distinctive and highly regulated form of land tenure specific to the northern half of Scotland; it is also a cultural heritage of major international significance, under threat from marketisation. In 2007-8 an independent review of crofting (which I chaired) proposed a major reformulation of government policy. Instead of agricultural modernisation, this proposed an approach based on concepts of neo-endogenous rural development and place-shaping, with local mobilisation encouraged by the generative power of the state and other actors, harmonising managerial technologies, addressing the challenges of multi-scalar governance and vertical integration, regulating land occupancy, and releasing new potentials. Using the neo-endogenous approach, this sought to build the capacity of crofting communities to mobilise strategically and collaboratively, empowering communities at various levels. This approach was broadly adopted by the Scottish Government, with new legislation in 2010 leading to tighter regulation of land use and absenteeism, a map-based land register, and local elections for the regulatory body. Finally the paper considers what wider relevance this case might have, given that the Crofting Inquiry report was recently translated into Japanese.

**RC01-43.1**

SIDIQI, SAMI* (University of Auckland, ssid823@aucklanduni.ac.nz)

_is There an Emerging Transnational Advocacy Network in Opposition to Weaponized Drones?_

The use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or drones by the United States for carrying out targeted killings in territories throughout the Middle East, South Asia and Africa has by now become routine, but controversial, American counter-terrorism practice. In recent years, these drone strikes have been regularly denounced by human rights organizations and have also drawn the critical attention of United Nations special rapporteurs on account of the civilian casualties such attacks frequently cause in apparent violation of international norms governing the use of armed force. Perhaps just as significant, however, in continuing to resist the normalization of drone warfare, has been the increasing activism of a variety of like-minded norm entrepreneurs involved in the production and dissemination of knowledge about its legal aspects and realities created on the ground. Volunteer lawyers representing victims/survivors of drone attacks have been pursuing litigation in different national jurisdictions, most notably in the United Kingdom and in Pakistan, to identify liable parties and publicize their alleged complicity. Concurrently, the epistemic community of international law scholars and practitioners has been engaged in public intellectual debates concerning the legality and morality of drone warfare, while investigative journalists have (often at their own peril) continued to document attack incidents and play a significant role in bringing these facts to public attention. This paper explores whether, and to what extent, these separate, yet complementary, initiatives may be indicative of an emerging transnational advocacy network opposed to the use and proliferation of weaponized drones.

**JS-13.6**

SIDIQUI, ASIF* (Peking University HSBC Business School, siddiqui123@gmail.com)

_The Democratic Peace Debate: Theory and Fact_

The concept of a Democratic Peace (DP) is a major theoretical strand within International Relations (IR). Depending on precisely how democracy is defined, the number of wars between such states over the last two centuries varies from zero to a handful. Moreover, democratic states have never fought on opposing sides in a general war involving all, or nearly all, the great powers. Such a record cannot be claimed by any other form of government – monarchies, Communist and authoritarian states have all fought against one another. The only zone of peace that is grounded in a shared political system is that of liberal democracies. In a field in which there are relatively few empirical regularities of even modest strength, scholars were encouraged to validate or invalidate the findings. Thus, DP provides an almost perfect focal point to grapple with contentious issues involving theory in IR. First, DP will be differentiated from the liberal (or Kantian) peace, a concept with which it is often conflated. Second, the main debates about theory within IR that DP helps to illuminate will be discussed. These debates can be categorized as follows: 1) Rationalist vs. Reflexivist (paradigm debate); 2) Quantitative vs. Qualitative (methodology debate); and, 3) Methodological Unity vs. Methodological Pluralism (philosophy of science debate). Hence, concerns about theory-building in IR (as reflected through DP) are delineated: defining variables, confounding of variable effects, and fleshing out causal mechanisms that connect the variables to each other. The position taken here is that methodological pluralism is a pre-requisite and, furthermore, such a flexible and wide-ranging approach should also prove highly beneficial for delineating real-world connections.

**JS-21.4**

SIDDQUI, Saira* (GC University, sairasiddiqui14@hotmail.com)

ASLAM, SYEDA KHZIRA (SAP; GC University)

_Gender Inequalities and Socio-Cultural Themes of Leisure in Contemporary Societies: Illustrations from Pakistan_

This paper takes into account the cultural and social themes of leisure that explicate how women’s leisure has been marginalized in a contemporary society. It attempts to understand and reflect upon different perspectives of leisure experienced by women and women’s own perceptions and experiences with respect to leisure and social transformations. Reflecting the intersection of social and cultural themes of leisure, and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, this paper views gender disparity paradox and contradictions with gender segregation and disparity is found in hetero-social dimension in Pakistani society. Equal rights to leisure are given in a range of UN declarations even if it is frequently viewed as less important than basic human needs of food and shelter. Its purpose is to suggest how women’s participation and perception of leisure is more central in understanding gender dynamics. It may alter and enrich analysis and characterization of contemporary global society. The studies on gender inequalities have given theories and methods; therefore, this paper argues that women have developed different educational and organizational talents and have the capacity to make a distinct and positive contribution to contemporary global societies. The paper will try to narrow down to types of theories, methodological and ethical challenges and present a model for more equitable
leisure policies and new resolutions for more leisure opportunities for women that enable leisure to serve as a force for human growth. Finally, in drawing together some themes of leisure and gender equality, the paper will indicate how these realities have the capacity to add to our understanding of the complexity of contemporary global society. Leisure and gender inequality will be seen in a socio-cultural framework.

RC32-564.11
SIDDQUI, SAIRA* (GC University, sairasisiddiqui14@hotmail.com)
ASLAM, SYEDA KHIZRA (SAP; GC University)
Inequalities of Gender, Violence and Dehumanization in Multiple Forms in a Conflicting Cultural Values Outlook in Pakistan

This paper provides a theoretical framework of understanding, experience and struggle of gender and pursuit of women rights concerning inequality, violence and dehumanization, and how multiple forms of such disparities overlap and interrelate with social categories and cultural values. The paper’s main theme will be a theoretical enquiry into the way violence is conceptualized in relation to the conflicting cultural values in traditional and modern theories. Theoretically and methodologically the paper will be designed so as to allow the interpretation of maltreatment of women with reference to sexual and gender options concerning violence, class, and discrimination in the background of conflicting cultural values. It will focus on Pakistani society since it got its independence in 1947 and build its argument on previous research conducted among indigenous groups in Pakistan. It will be discussed here that an examination of multiple forms of inequalities of gender, violence and dehumanization in the lives of women in Pakistan, the interpretation would be that of a society surrounded with violence. Central to this theory of violence is accounts of the ways Pakistani women find themselves between being modern women and traditional women to illustrate the limits of the dichotomy of the theories of traditionalism and modernism. This paper will focus on the rights of the women who suffer from violence and dehumanization. These rights will include socioeconomic rights of getting jobs, social security, health facilities and shelter. In the end the paper will give a model of gendered approach for rehabilitation of the women who have faced such inequalities considering into view the legal Act against women victimization in Pakistan.

RC26-458.2
SIDORINA, TATIANA* (National Research University, mirros@mail.ru)
Crisis of Labour: Macro- and Micro-Level of Social Analysis

The report focuses on the phenomenon of labor crisis and its macro- and micro-level analysis. At the macro-level labor crisis is a transition to a postindustrial society; one of its features is a weakening of the need for hard work for industrial production. Labor in its classic sense is a thing of the past. Due to globalization, the processes of labour mobility across countries and the emergence of the international labor market play an important role in the contemporary world. And at this level the study focuses on the problems of the prospects of labor as an activity, changing the nature of work, etc. Therefore a researcher faces new challenges such as: identification of new labor types that replace labor in its classic sense; changes in the organization of the living space of people; career opportunities; a change of priority in the lifestyle and day-to-day activities.

At the micro-level, labor crisis can be described as a particular person and/or a family living in terms of increasing tensions of life and the growth of its pace. Therefore a researcher faces new challenges such as: identification of new labor types that replace labor in its classic sense; changes in the organization of the living space of people; career opportunities; a change of priority in the lifestyle and day-to-day activities.

T8G0-964.5
SIELLAWA-KOLBOWSKA, KRYSTYNA* (Warsaw University of Life Sciences, krystyna siellawa-kolbowska@sggw.pl)
KOSELA, KRZYSZTOF (University of Warsaw)
Students’ Educational Achievements or Practicing of Citizenship: Disjunction or Alternative

Countries that are striving to upgrade their education most of the time take part in international educational projects such as PISA (OECD) and TIMSS, PIRLS, or CIVED/ICCS (IEA). Moreover, the participation in educational comparisons of students’ achievements is a country’s response to the onslaught of new requirements to account for school performance. Usually they have taken up some form of external evaluation and permanent monitoring of students’ achievements. The mandatory and regular use of testing tools exerts the pressure on students who are imposed now to much more intense effort than in past decades. Consequently, many activities praised at this stage of individual development, i.e. contacts with peers, community endorsement activities have to be abandoned or reduced. This side effect of new accountability practices of educational institutions can be shown on the aggregate level of countries and on the individual level (students). Frequently scholars meet either students of good grades but socially passive or socially active students who have poor educational achievements. IEA Internationale Civic and Citizenship Educational Study 2009 provide the empirical foundation for this conclusion and these data will be first of all discussed.

Sociologists look for social consequences of new educational accountability practices. The most visible effect is the widespread and paid by parents supplementary training in post-school hours. The school neuroses and school violence accompanying the educational process despite reforms can be related to the new accountability practices. To compile the full list of these consequences is the task for sociologists. Authors have some additional hypotheses about these consequences. The main question, however, is whether the formal education can be in the same time effective and non-oppressive for students.

RC30-514.7
SIGAUD, THOMAS* (IRISSO - Université Paris Dauphine, thomas.sigaud@dauphine.fr)
L’accompagnement Des Mobilités Résidentielles Des Salariés à L’épreuve De La Crise : La Perte D’efficacité D’un Dispositif De Conciliation Des Trajectoires Professionnelles Et Personnelles

Les mobilités résidentielles liées à l’emploi posent directement la question de l’articulation de la vie professionnelle et de la vie privée des salariés. Sous l’impulsion de l’organisation paritaire du “1 % Logement “, des dispositifs ont été mis en place en France à partir des années 2000 pour faciliter cette articulation, notamment en favorisant l’accès des salariés à des prestations professionnelles d’accompagnement des mobilités résidentielles. Cette initiative a su séduire les employeurs comme les salariés. Elle aide à mieux concilier les dimensions professionnelle et privée des trajectoires de ces derniers par la prise en compte des enjeux territoriaux liés aux mobilités géographiques et par un réel soutien aux salariés les moins bien dotés pour y faire face.

On verra comment le contexte économique de la fin des années 2000 en France a remis en cause ce dispositif. La fragilisation financière du “1 % Logement” a joué un rôle, mais aussi le changement de comportement des employeurs eux-mêmes qui exercent une forte pression à la baisse sur les prix des prestations. Dans un contexte de ralentissement économique général, et donc de recul des mobilités géographiques liées à l’emploi, les prestataires adoptent eux-mêmes des pratiques commerciales de plus en plus agressives qui mettent progressivement au second plan l’accompagnement des salariés à proprement parler.

L’évolution de l’accompagnement des mobilités géographiques des salariés en période d’austérité se fait donc au détriment des salariés les moins bien dotés, pourvus de salaires de l’arbitrage entre vie professionnelle et vie privée. Elles les restreint sur des choix plus tranchés, par exemple entre l’immobilité et le sacrifice de la vie personnelle et familiale. On verra cependant que le contexte d’austérité est aussi propice aux tentatives d’innovation de la part des salariés mobiles, notamment par le recours à la multinationalité résidentielle.

RC01-38.2
SIGRI, UNSAL* (Baskent University, unsigri@gmail.com)
VAROGLU, A. KADIR (Baskent University)
VAROGLU, A. KADIR (Baskent University)
DAGLI, BARBAROS (Turkish Armed Forces)
Building a Hybrid Culture in Multinational Military Operations: The Perceptions of Eufor Peacekeepers on Collaboration and Negotiation for a Better Information Sharing

Information sharing describes the exchange of data between various organizations and people. A hybrid culture based on collaboration and negotiation may pave the way for better information sharing within an organization. In the meantime, the nature of the organizational work is changing with the help of globalization, technological developments, complex and today’s sophisticated social and political problems. To remain competitive and to gain an advantage of these developments by solving conflicts effectively (Hocker and Wilmot, 2009), some new “multinational collaborative work arrangements” are being established both in civilian and military multicultural working environments. These working environments are also in place for military multinational military operations (Pendersen, 2001). In fact, if the cultural diversities are being managed well, organization can use advantages of this situation. In this case, the concepts “collaboration” and “negotiation” have become much more vital to manage the intercultural process effectively, to prevent some misunderstandings and create a better information sharing between the partners.

The research questions of this study are:
Police and Excessive Use of Force in Mexico City

In Mexico City, excessive use of force by police officers from different police forces is a problem acknowledged by the public and some political actors. This concern resulted in the enactment of a 2008 law governing the use of force by police forces of the Federal District. However, there is little research and systematic information about situations in which police abuse is concentrated. In developing democratic societies civilian control agencies has been one of the most important efforts to constraints police abuse and achieve a better level of compliance of basic rights. The main mechanism is the assessment of complaints against illegal police behavior. In Mexico City this responsibility lies with the Federal District Human Rights Commission. Since its founding in 1993 around a fifth of all registered complaints involve policemen (either from the Secretary of Public Security or the Attorney General of the Federal District). Based on the analysis of 600 complaints regarding police abuse between 2007-2011, this study describes the main characteristics of abuse in the use of force, and accounts for its severity by looking at social, spatial, situational, and individual factors. Police abuse is concentrated in a limited set of situations linked to the specific functions of each corporation, the motives and interests of police officers, as well as in spatial patterns.

Questions, Answers and Pleas in Portuguese Exams during Seven Decades

Keeping in mind the central part national exams have been performing in the design and implementation of learning and curricula, the analysis of the evolution of the Physics and Chemistry national exams shows the dynamic implications between the exams (different contents and learning) and the curricula, in the realm of the curricular reforms that happen in Portugal. The paper reports and provides examples of questions, answers and pleas in Portuguese exams from 1940 to 2010. As it is never too much to highlight, it is not possible to reflect on the exams focusing exclusively around the students and the technical concern of measuring their performance without keeping in mind the factors in play regarding learning, such as curriculum, Portuguese cultural characteristics, the organization of the School Community, and the educational legislation driven by several national and international historical factors. This approach does not aim at showing a compilation of the negative moments of the reforms throughout those decades, but to show that nowadays our school system has a higher demanding level, both at the teaching level and at the curricular level, highlighting a higher level of competence in abstract thinking.
RC53-854.2

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MULLER, FERNANDA (Universidade de Brasília)

How Is Time Organized By and for Babies?

By and large, time studies have been carried out in the sociological area, con-
verging in theoretical as much as methodological aspects when analysing time
use by adults in contemporary western societies. However, research on time use
by children is still incipient and until now the main topics addressed refer to daily
socialisation experiences (Larson and Verma, 1999), the differences in time use
considering social class and gender differences (Carvalho and Machado, 2006),
childhood life in urban and rural areas (Christensen and James, 2008) and the
comparison between activities developed over different decades (Cruz and Teix-
eira, 2008). It is important to emphasise that such research only considered chil-
dren over 6. For this reason, the present undertaking seeks to understand time use
by and for babies under 12 months old, and hence complete the gap found in
studies based on this age range. Firstly an instrument to record daily time use
was elaborated, for completion over 24 hours in observation of both baby and
parent. This instrument was used twice - once on a weekday and the other on a
weekend. Interviews were later carried out with the parents in order to further ex-
ploring the information recorded. The sample comprised two babies - one girl and
one boy and their respective parents. If on the one hand, babies receive recurrent
external determinations leading us to understand time as an instrument of social
ization, on the other, the time use on the other.

External determinations leading us to understand time as an instrument of social
ization, one boy and their respective parents . If on the one hand, babies receive recurrent
time use on the other.

RC32-563.13

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Sweeping Floor and Building Identities: Centrality and
Contradictions of Paid Work for Women in Brazil

The XXI Century Brazilian Society has undergone to several transformations,
whether in the political, economic, technological or social aspects. This new situ-
ation has led to changes in gender roles and labor relations, including women's
work. Inserted in this context, this research presents a retrospective of Brazilian
women's struggle for the conquest of their labor rights and interprets these
changes empirically. We conducted a comparative case study on two organiza-
tions - one public another private - of Higher Education in the South Region of Bra-
zil, with women that work in a cleaning sector for at least five years. We sought
to understand how these women construct their identities at their social space of
work and at home, as housewives. The data were collected through semi-stri-
cuted interviews and focus group. It was found that for these women, the paid
work has a centrality that builds contradictory feelings and actions. At first glance,
the work promoted financial independence and increased self-esteem of these
women. On the other hand they have experienced an invisibility as citizens and a
lack of recognition of their activities in the organizations and at home. The conse-
quence of this process has been a conflict in the construction of their identities as
workers and as housewives. 

KEYWORDS: Working Women, Identity, Organizations

RC40-682.4

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The Role of Small Cooperatives and Communitarian Agents in
Brazil: Strategy of Action to Sustainable Food Security and Struggle
Against Poverty

Food security understood as a process that goes beyond the production and
access to food, has been an important topic of discussion in the Central Coun-
tries as well as in the Developing Countries. FAO, UNESCO and Local Governments
have presented initiatives that guarantee the right to food security and a
sustainable development. However, many of them has not been succeeded be-
cause of the disregard for local knowledge, great bureaucracy and a lack of in-
volvelement by the local population. In order to face this reality in Brazilian Society
on XXI century, this proposal aims to identify, disseminate and replicate possi-
ble actions undertaken by organizations and agricultural cooperatives, and local
agents and leaders who are focused on the preservation of food traditions and
enhancement of capabilities and local knowledge. These possible actions can
create a favorable environment for the use of social technologies, with low cost and
community participation. The research has been done in the South Part of Bra-
zil , through a qualitative perspective , using the techniques of interviews ,
workshops and participative diagnostics including visits to cooperatives and small
towns. The data will be systematized in the form of booklet, video and articles in
order to stimulate new actions in other regions and countries

RC43-721.2

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A Spatial Analysis of Residential Segregation By Race and Income
Gap in a Brazilian Metropolitan Area

Inequalities between White and Black people are known in many countries
around the world. It affects, for example, the income, educational and health
outcomes having multiple causes, as discrimination, composition variations and
forms of segregation. Therefore, this paper proposes to analyze the residential
segregation by race and income gap by Metropolitan Area, the third big-
ger in Brazil, and its variation related with racial income gap. The choice for this
Metropolis was made, once bigger Metropolises, as São Paulo and Rio de Janei-
ro, was already analyzed; but the techniques used here is not generally applied,
due to being the first time that racial information are in universe questionnaire
of census. Then, to this goal, data from 2010 Brazilian demographic census are
analyzed through spatial analysis techniques, as “spatial lag” and “spatial error”,
adding a spatially lagged variable, differently of some “aspatial” indexes currently
used - as Dissimilarity Index, for example. The main goal is to show that residen-
tial segregation by race exists on Brazilians Metropolises, unlike the greater part
of the literature claim the opposite, pointing socio-occupational status as unique
cause of segregation. The results shows a large concentration of White people in
the center of Metropolis, while Black people are in the periphery. Indeed, there is
some overlap between household income and racial distribution on urban space,
but is not only this that explains the existing segregation. Therefore, the proposal
is to discuss how residential segregation conforms this Metropolitan Area, and
how it is related with income gap between White and Black. The conclusion shows
that residential segregation by race exists in this context and has relations with
racial inequality in Brazilian Metropolises.

RC04-86.3

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The Unequal Distribution of Employer-Provided Training. Empirical
Findings and Sociological Conceptualisations

The aim of this paper is to analyse learning and training opportunities, and par-
ticipation in employer-provided training (in-company training, in-service training,
personnel training). Which employee groups are trained the most? And who are
those who do not participate in workplace training at all and who lack the learning
opportunities? Employer-provided training has been theorized mainly by econ-
omists and sociologists (e.g. Gary S. Becker, Pierre Bourdieu, Jacob Minzer, [1962] On
the job training: Cost, returns, and implications.) In economical literature employ-
er-provided training has been conceptualized as human capital. Today when skills
are the most important single asset an employee has in the labour market, so-
ciological theorizing on employer-provided is needed. How should employer-pro-
vided training be conceptualized and theorized in relation work place hierarchies
and class structure? What kind of capital workplace training is (e.g. Bourdieu?) The
question is about class based skill strategies.

In international comparison the participation rate in employer-provided train-
ing is very high in Finland. What is typical for Finnish workplace training is its
uneven distribution among employees. In the long run the participation in em-
ployer-provided training has grown. However, the differences in participation be-	ween levels of hierarchy (social classes) have been remarkably persistent. The
differences have not diminished in 30 years.

The empirical data used in the study are The Adult Education Surveys by Statistics
Finland. Adult education surveys study not only participation in education and
learning and skills among the adult population; in addition, they produce data
about people's opinions and experiences of adult education, their motivations
and willingness and need to participate in it, and obstacles to and preconditions
for it. The data from the survey are based on face-to-face interviewing of a sample
of more than 5 000 people. The survey 2012 was a part of a European co-opera-
tive project co-ordinated by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

RC44-731.1

SILVER, BEVERLY* (Johns Hopkins University, silver@jhu.edu)

Geopolitical Turmoil and the Fate of the Labor Movement in the
21st Century: 10 Years after Forces of Labor

My paper revisits the conceptual framework elaborated in Forces of Labor as a
tool for understanding the roots of (and prospects for) the recent global upsurge
of labor organizing. This paper builds on a variety of forms of labor organizing
by factory workers in China and fast food workers in the United States to protest
against austerity in the European Union and by unemployed and precariously
employed

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
workers in various parts of the world. I deploy a theoretical perspective that sees historical capitalism as a system characterized by ceaseless change—“all that is solid melts into air”—and therefore as a system that is recurrently making, unmaking and remaking working classes on a world scale. The paper traces how various capitalist “fixes”—spatial, technological, product and financial—reshaped working classes locally and globally in recent decades; strengthening/shaping labor; creating challenges and opportunities. The paper develops several arguments that can be found in embryonic form in Forces of Labor. One, the combination of technological and financial fixes has been destroying livelihoods faster than it has been creating new livelihoods, leading to a generalized crisis of subsistence for workers, and a crisis of legitimacy for capitalism. Two, the profitability of the financial fix results almost entirely from the redistribution of income from labor to capital. Redistribution was key to resolving the 1970s crisis of capitalist profitability, but at the cost of an intensifying crisis of legitimacy. Three, financialization, crisis of legitimacy and hegemonic decline go hand-in-hand. We are at the end of the neoliberal era and of the era of US world hegemony. Thus, the geopolitical terrain is critical for understanding what is to be done, including the prospects for labor solidarity across borders and status divides in the very unequal world bequeathed to us by centuries of world capitalist development.

RC21-368.3
SILVER, HILARY* (Brown University, Hilary.Silver@brown.edu)

Placing Panethnicity: Performing Arab Space on Sonnenallee

The multicultural Berlin district of Neukölln is home to a large number of very diverse foreign-born and migrant-background residents. Some 140 nationalities make up 40% of the population in 2010. Among the migrants least welcome by the authorities. Ironically, immigration have a precarious foothold in Berlin. Establishing a small business, even if it is unprofitable, demonstrates self-sufficiency to the authorities. As such, a deep re-theorization of the concept of the reserve army is imperative—a concept which is both critical to but distressingly unelaborated in volume 1 of Capital. This paper seeks to contribute to this task by theorizing (1) the distinction between, and the relative historical conjunctures of exploitation and exclusion in the development of capitalism; (2) the ways in which capitalist accumulation has depended historically on the externalization of the costs of reproduction of labor and nature, and therefore some of the ambiguities of exclusion; (3) the unevenness of these processes in time and space, and the resulting deep divisions within the world proletariat along lines of gender, race and citizenship; (4) the ways in which this unevenness is reflected in the paterning of world labor unrest in recent years; and (5) the implications of all this for moving toward a post-capitalist world system which guarantees a decent and secure livelihood for all.

RC29-503.5
SILVESTRE, GIANE* (Federal University of São Carlos, silvestregiane@gmail.com)

Crime Control in São Paulo/Brazil: Military Police and Criminal Justice System

This paper discusses the State actions of crime control in São Paulo State/Brazil in the last decade. We seek to analyze how institutions and State agents engaged to crime control and criminal justice management are affected by the emergence of new “criminal organizations.” An expressive growth of the incarceration rates, and the increase in the number of prisons, is linked to the emergence of the “Primeiro Comando da Capital – PCC,” bringing a new dynamic to the relations inside the ‘world crime’. Research (under data collection) has identified two main strategies of crime control to face the new crime dynamic: i) a militarized combat based on lethal confrontation led by the Military Police against supposed criminals and ii) a classic judicial control producing both imprisonment for specific population and low rates of punishment, especially for homicides and police violence, showing the high selectivity of the penal system. Two empirical cases exemplify each strategy mentioned, and allowed to describe some of their characteristics. First data indicates some affinities between classic crime control and police violence.

RC04-90.3
SIM, CHONKIAT* (Showa Women's University, simsimshowa@swu.ac.jp)

Slow Birth and Fast Growth of a World-Class Post-Secondary Education in Singapore
This paper examines the background and strategies behind the slow start but fast expansion of a world-class post-secondary education in Singapore and presents an overview of its current trends and future directions.

When Singapore gained its sudden independence with its separation from the Malaysian Federation in 1965, one of the legacies of the British colonial heritage was its low investment in its infrastructure of schools and teacher training. This is reflected by the low literacy rate of 73% in 1970, and a high 83% of population aged 25 years and above having qualifications below secondary level even in the year 1980, based on data released by the Department of Statistics.

However, the small city-state transforms itself from an entrepot to an industrialized economy, rapid school construction and large scale teacher development were initiated to meet new socio-economic needs and to provide education to all. These efforts bore fruitful results within a short quarter century, as evident in the following figures: by 2000, the proportions of 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54 years-old with at least secondary education were about 56%, 32% and 21% respectively and the figures rose to 82%, 64% and 36%, in the same order, in 2010.

Apart from expanding enrolment at the post-secondary level, Singapore also had to shift its efficiency-driven education to an ability-driven one in the past decade, to respond to growing educational aspirations among the young and the deep impact of the digital knowledge-based era. This paper will conclude with a discussion on the new challenges, opportunities and measures to adapt to the ever-changing landscape of post-secondary education.

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RC47-771.4

SIMCÌK ARESE, NICHOLAS* (University of Oxford, nicholas, simcik-arese@sant.ox.ac.uk)

“Popular-Ing” the Satellite City: Conceptions of Ownership and Idle Behavior As Poverty Frontierrism in the Occupation of Cairo's Gated Suburbs

On October 27th 2011, far away from cyclical occupations of Cairo's Tahrir Square, 1800 people collectively invaded and squatted Orascom's Harem City, one of many 'fully-integrated' private communities dotting Cairo's state-built satellite cities. Angered that UNDP promoted, privately operated housing on publicly subsidised land is selling to an upper-middleclass market, the group travelled from central Cairo's impoverished Old Giza district to claim 891 flats, connecting utilities, converting villa facades into storefronts, and building a market with a microbuses terminal for transport to the city-centre.

Presented by Orascom as the “slum-ification” of its gated-community, the accidental integration of new consumerist aspirations with shaabi (popular/common) survival in a tabula rasa masterplan defies a central epistemological formal/informal binary of contemporary urban development practice and scholarship. Research on ways the urban poor constitute the city, entrenching livelihoods around shelter, stands to benefit from case-studies of cross-class economic consolidation and shifting conceptions of political ownership or housing tenure.

This ethnography re-evaluates James Holston's research on insurgent claims at the urban periphery in terms of the instrumentalisation of state categories such as 'activist' and 'middle class' by residents as strategies for consolidating territory against eviction in a fully privatised landscape exemplifying how Egyptian street subjectivities of figures 'appearing to succeed in life without trying or doing' combine with the popularisation of revolutionary social justice discourses across the great psycho-social exodus from urban to suburban Cairo (described by one participant as an "internal immigration"). As deep economic ties grow between Harem City's extremes, public stances stressing the appearance of idle behavior elide with a perceived threat of collective violence to sustain a temporary commons, contingent on taut antagonisms yet outlasting all major political shifts of the last two-and-a-half years.

RC32-549.1

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SIMOES, SOLANGE (Eastern Michigan University)

The Interplay Between CEDAW, the Brazilian Women's Movements, and Global Feminisms Agendas

In this paper we investigate how Brazilian women’s participation in transnational feminist networks and the UN Conferences on Women and Brazil’s ratification of CEDAW have profoundly shaped the two most recent waves of the Brazilian feminist movements: third wave of the 1980’s and the ongoing fourth wave. Our paper presents a case study of the interplay of the national and transnational dimensions in shaping women’s movements. The third wave of the Brazilian feminist and workers’ movements encompasses the civic participation of Brazilian women in the transition from a military dictatorship to a democratic regime as well as participation in the transnational women’s movement and Brazil’s ratification of CEDAW in 1982, during the military dictatorship. The ongoing fourth wave of the Brazilian feminist movements has focused on the institutionalization of movements through public policies for women, the creation of executive and managerial organs for such policies at the national (the national Special Secretariat for Policies for Women), state and city levels etc. We argue that the reciprocal impact or feedback mechanism between transnational feminism and the Brazilian feminist movements can not be overstated. Brazilian women played a key role in both gender and international agenda for transnational feminism – currently reflected in the intersectionality of gender, race, class, and sexual orientation. CEDAW also was utilized by Brazilian feminists as a crucial tool to legitimate a very broad intersectional agenda. Based on our case study of the Brazilian feminist movement and CEDAW, we would like to argue that the feedback mechanism
operating between local, national and international agendas have proved crucial to the growing intersectionality of gender, race, class and sexuality of the feminist movement worldwide. In sum, we would like to suggest that globalizing the local and localizing the global should be at the center of both feminist activism and scholarship.

RC51-820.1 SImON, KARL-HEINZ* (University of Kassel, simon@cesr.de) Referring Actors in Change Processes From the very beginning the role of the actor was an important concept in cybernetics. Whereas classical approaches, first-order cybernetics, kept up to externalize the actor, second-order cybernetics tries to include the actor into the (material or epistemic) feedback loops. In first-order cybernetics the definition and adjustment of goals in control behavior is not part of the control structure. Only the activities of the actor in changing the actuating variable (steligröbe) are included. Second-order cybernetics a much broader picture of the interactions between problem, feedback loop, and goal-seeking processes is drawn. In social system theory the concept of the observer plays a similar role. Complexity is increased by introducing 2nd and 3rd order observers when trying to explain social situations. The role of actors is an important issue in sustainability research and politics. Suggestions for agency alternate between appeal to individual, concerned people, maybe therefore they don't experience bitter emotional self-alienation. The emotional tensions, dissonances and supports the emotional balance. So the talking about colleagues and patients, solidarity. This community helps neutralize such informal community incorporates the following features: openness, humor, and society in general (via the social crisis in Russia). Hence the nurses are faced with the syndrome of emotional dissonance or emotional alienation: "Table of Contents" Informal Community at the Workplace As a Defense Strategy in the Situation of Emotional Dissonance or Emotional Alienation: Sociological Study of Emotional Labor of Cardio-Surgical Nurses in Today's Russia The paper based on the results of the pilot study into the peculiarities of emotional labor of hospital nurses at the cardiac surgery departments in Moscow and Rostov-on-Don in the framework of the sociology of emotions of Arlie Hochschild. The analysis of 15 semi-structured interviews with female professional nurses aged between 25 and 40 showed that emotional work was the essential part of their job, they were conscious of the need of expressing special emotions for patients and their relatives. It was discovered that due to rigid professional hierarchy and hard working conditions the nurses perform autonomous emotional labor (term used by Martin Tolich). Such labor is not regulated by the hospital management, but it is consistent with the norms of general emotional culture requiring nurses to express care, sympathy, empathy, etc. The nurses of the cardiac surgery are not specially trained for emotional labor, so they have to develop these skills on the job. It's possible to say that the nurses present philanthropic labor, and generously and unquestionably cost-effective, owing to the significant expense of the apparatus of 'enclavisation' and remote management, whether as inadvertent civilian casualties of military operations, or as populations excluded from, or marginalised in, urban spaces that have become enclaves for international organisations. This model of intervention is potentially counter-productive, as it increases local community awareness of 'foreign' and instigates feelings of acquiescence' and resignation, for example by the significant expense of the apparatus of 'enclavisation' and remote management, notably for infrastructure and private security provision. The paper concludes by considering possibilities for a less risk-averse and more locally owned model of intervention focusing on the international intervention as 'risk management', at two levels. The paper first considers 'state-building' intervention as management of the global risk of terrorism, or of conflict-related regional instability as continuous with global terrorism. At the level of everyday practice, the paper considers the intervention operations of both civil and military organisations as in part driven by management of the risks of operating in a high-risk environment. In this the paper brings together Shaw's concept of risk warfare (2005) on the military side with Duffield's concept of the fortification of development aid (2010) on the civil side. Practice in both cases converges on a risk-averse model of intervention emphasising predictability and remote management, with extensive and expensive devolution of implementation to local and private contractors on the civil side, continuous with use of private contractors and local proxies on the military side. Evidence for egalitarian distribution of risk, a condition central to sociological models of risk such as 'risk society', is limited. Risk-averse 'enclavised' intervention operates as a transfer of risk to local and civil populations, whether as inadvertent civilian casualties of military operations, or as populations excluded from, or marginalised in, urban spaces that have become enclaves for international organisations. 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RC51-820.1 SImON, KARL-HEINZ* (University of Kassel, simon@cesr.de) Referring Actors in Change Processes From the very beginning the role of the actor was an important concept in cybernetics. Whereas classical approaches, first-order cybernetics, kept up to externalize the actor, second-order cybernetics tries to include the actor into the (material or epistemic) feedback loops. In first-order cybernetics the definition and adjustment of goals in control behavior is not part of the control structure. Only the activities of the actor in changing the actuating variable (steligröbe) are included. Second-order cybernetics a much broader picture of the interactions between problem, feedback loop, and goal-seeking processes is drawn. In social system theory the concept of the observer plays a similar role. Complexity is increased by introducing 2nd and 3rd order observers when trying to explain social situations. 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RC01-42.2 SImPSON, JEREMY* (University of Sydney, jsim9083@uni. sydney.edu.au) Remote Management as Risk Management: Enclavisation in Afghanistan The paper presents an analysis of ‘state-building’ intervention and civil-military practice in the context of global terrorist-related and conflict-related risk. The paper is based on qualitative field research conducted in Afghanistan, and in particular focuses on the international interventions (at ‘risk management’ level) at two levels. The paper first considers ‘state-building’ intervention as management of the global risk of terrorism, or of conflict-related regional instability as continuous with global terrorism. At the level of everyday practice, the paper considers the intervention operations of both civil and military organisations as in part driven by management of the risks of operating in a high-risk environment. In this the paper brings together Shaw’s concept of risk warfare (2005) on the military side with Duffield’s concept of the fortification of development aid (2010) on the civil side. Practice in both cases converges on a risk-averse model of intervention emphasising predictability and remote management, with extensive and expensive devolution of implementation to local and private contractors on the civil side, continuous with use of private contractors and local proxies on the military side. Evidence for egalitarian distribution of risk, a condition central to sociological models of risk such as ‘risk society’, is limited. Risk-averse ‘enclavised’ intervention operates as a transfer of risk to local and civil populations, whether as inadvertent civilian casualties of military operations, or as populations excluded from, or marginalised in, urban spaces that have become enclaves for international organisations. This model of intervention is potentially counter-productive, as it increases local community awareness of ‘foreign’ and instigates feelings of acquiescence’ and resignation, for example by the significant expense of the apparatus of ‘enclavisation’ and remote management, notably for infrastructure and private security provision. The paper concludes by considering possibilities for a less risk-averse and more locally owned model of intervention in conflict-prone spaces such as Afghanistan.

RC08-165.11 SInAI, STAVITI* (Universität Konstanz, stavitisai@gmail.com) Self, Otherness and the Israeli Sociology The paper concerns the question of identity construction in Israel and offers to regard the early Israeli sociology as a source that articulates and reflects its transformation. By focusing on the late Prof. S. N. Eissnied's sociological language, its use of myths and prevalent national narratives, the paper examines how the academic study of society had been an advocator of a specific discourse in which Zionism – the main ideological framework of the time – had enjoyed a hegemonic position. The paper therefore underscores how sociological knowledge, built from this ideological ground, projected the ideal image of society and propagated the notion of a collective “we”. To illustrate the centrality of this identity politics in the Israeli sociology, the paper discusses the relation of the early Eisenstadt sociology to the question of the Arab-Jews as its study case. It argues that the sociological view of Arab-Jews of the early 1950's was crucial in shaping the ideal border of identity. Given that the Arab-Jews (Mizrachi) were not seen, from the hegemonic view, precisely as “Israelis” (a coherent part of the in-group) and not exactly as Arabs (the ultimate “other” in the Zionist discourse), a new barrier-category had been created - that of the...
“Other within”, Seen from an orientalist perspective, the sociological description of the Arab-Jews had engendered a negative reflection of these communities. At the same time it paved the way for a contrasting and a more “legitimate” model upon which the ideal Israeli archetype could be defined. The main endeavor of this paper is to show how an Israeli “legitimate” identity has been constructed in the context of the sociological analysis in a way that strengthened the political legitimacy and bolster its national inner logic.

RC13-236.3
SINCLAIR, GARY* (University of Stirling, gary.sinclair@stir.ac.uk)
Music As Leisure in the 21st Century: The ‘sportisation’ of Music Fandom

The term ‘sportisation’ (Elias and Dunning, 2008) is used by figurationalists in a general sense to document the development of rules and regulations for previously chaotic games (e.g. boxing and football) into the commercialised, controlled ‘sports’ that occupy such an important position in modern society. King (1997) focuses on the role that commercial forces, in particular the introduction of modern all-seater football stadiums, have had on the emotional management and masculine identities of sports fans. This paper redresses the focus on leisure (in this case music fandom) in the figurational sociology of sport and leisure, charting the impact that ‘sportisation’ processes and marketplace influences have had on the live music experience of heavy metal fans.

Drawing from a three year study of heavy metal subculture which incorporated data from participant-observation and interviews, this paper examines how transformations in modern music ‘arenas’ has significantly diminished the quality of the live music experience. This is encapsulated by the problematic issues raised in terms of emotional management and identity projection that that fans have experienced in the context of such transformations. In particular, focus is attributed to the importance of the heavy metal rituals (moshing, crowd-surfing) which have previously been facilitated in ‘controlled’ environments that allowed for the ‘de-controlling’ of emotions and exaggerated displays of masculinity. Following the changes in such subcultural spaces, particularly the increasing seating in large music venues, the strategies used by fans to reconceptualise ‘established’ notions of masculinity within the scene and to demonstrate their heavy metal identity are explored.

RC01-30.3
SINCUZCH, MARCIN* (Military Center of Civic Education, m.sinczuch@uw.edu.pl)
Focus Group Interview As Research Method inside the Military

In the proposed paper I would like to focus on the several dimensions, as shape, establishing and duration of relationship between different groups in the military institution perceived in the context of chosen research methods. The starting point of the paper is the reflection on the use of Focus Group Interview as a tool for qualitative research in the Polish Armed Forces. The history of use of FGI starts in military studies in Poland begins in the mid of 90. XX c. FGI as a method was used in the research mainly focused on the issues of women in the service, conscripts and lowest rank professional soldiers. The social process, that is activated as a result of use of FGI includes the re-creation of social relations and identity construction in the group of respondents of given kind. In the case of marginalized target groups, the situation of research creates an friendly environment, where the process of building a positive group-decisions appears. The reality of the research and its consequences may form the forum for the subordinated and/or marginalized group in the institution. In this context it influences the social actions and processes inside the institution, finally affecting the organizational culture of the military.

WG02-908.2
SINDRESTEAN, ALEXANDRA* (University of Vienna, alexandra.sindrestein@univie.ac.at)
Developmental Logics Beyond the Divide

Developmental projects have been the common denominator of the post-1945 global order irrespective of political divides and divergent economic systems. Whether we look at the emerging postcolonial states of the South, state socialist Europe of the 20th c., or the Latin American policies directed at industrializing ‘homogenous’ national spaces were adopted across the globe. However, by the 1970s this model showed signs of exhaustion. At the time when ‘Limits to Growth’ came out in 1972, the Romanian state was implementing a new strategy for economic progress: it had negotiated with IMF and EBRD the ‘developing country’ status in order to facilitate foreign-debt financed investments and embark on export-led growth. This paper aims to shed new light on a particular kind of developmental continuum in an effort to question the wide-spread assumptions about the relationship between local variations and global structural constraints, namely the tendency in terms of explanatory frameworks to emphasize only particular local specificities, and to ignore external factors for certain socio-spatial formations. Drawing on extensive fieldwork in a Romanian Danube-riparian port city, I argue that it was the contingency of the 1977 earthquake that turned the city and the surrounding region into a laboratory for a new kind of developmental logic. After the downfall of the socialist regime in 1989, the very same region became yet again part of a new understanding of development. In accordance with pre-accession criteria for EU membership, Less Favored Zones have been established in 1998 in order to attract foreign direct investment through long term tax exemptions.

Instead of seeking to establish path-dependencies linking state socialism with its aftermath, I conceptualize ‘contingent development’ as a way to look into improvement schemes that result from the arbitrariness of a natural disaster in relation to local changes that result from the dynamic of global capital since the 1970s.

RC21-366.8
SINGH, JAGSIR* (CSSS/SSS, JNU, jagsirbrar1@yahoo.co.in)
Beyond the Stereotype of ‘Slum’: A Sociological Study of a Slum in Amritsar (India)

The slum in a city is considered as a poor area and it is assumed that all slum dwellers are alike. The present paper is an attempt to study the micro level discourse related to the issue of inequality within a slum. Inequality has been studied at various levels: such as national, regional and city, but not within a slum. A slum, like a city, is a heterogeneous entity, in which various categories of poor people share the same space and dwellings. The findings suggest that there are clear-cut inequalities among the slum dwellers in social, economic and political spheres.

RC15-258.9
SINGH, JAGSIR* (CSSS/SSS, JNU, jagsirbrar1@yahoo.co.in)
Urban Inequality and Health

This paper is a modest attempt to underline the urban inequality and its impact on health. It describes the health implications of social inequalities within city. It also describes the health problems from which low-income groups in urban areas suffer more than richer groups including those that are not linked to poor sanitary conditions and those that are more linked to relative poverty (and thus the level of inequality) than to absolute poverty. Study on the health of rich and poor households within cities shows the much larger burden of disease, injury, and premature death that low-income groups face. Most of this burden is easily prevented because it is a result of their unequal access to homes which have provision for piped water, sanitation, drainage and garbage collection, and adequate health care. Thus with this we can say that health inequality cannot be an independent phenomenon. By using health and social impacts of urban inequality as a focal point of the discussion, the paper also intends to provoke thought on some of the fundamental issues of human development trajectories.

RC14-251.1
SINGH, PANKAJ KUMAR* (M. P. P.G. College, Budaun, pankajkumarsocioli@rediffmail.com)
Role of New Communication Technology Initiatives (NCTI) in Bridging the Digital Divide: The Case of a North Indian State

Communication technology includes the hardware equipment, organizational structure and social values by which individual collect process and exchange information. The new communication technology (NCT), such as satellites, cable, television, wireless telephony, the internet, computers, laptop, iPod, have certain characteristics that are similar in some respect of those of both interpersonal communication as well as of mass communication. This NCT, also called as new media, allows the characteristics of both interpersonal and mass communication. Information exchange via the new media is interactive, meaning that the participants in a communication process have control over, and can exchange roles in their mutual discourse. The present paper is aimed to explore the role of NCT in bridging the gap created by the forces of globalization in developing activities like India by focusing on a NCTI launched recently by the state government of Uttar Pradesh i.e. Scheme of distributing laptop to every undergraduate student who took admission in the year 2012 or later in any college/university of the state irrespective of their social background. A cluster sample (N=399) drawn from a PCG was adopted for the study. The study reveals that the representation of females was relatively high in all social categories. About half of the respondents were having their own mobile phones. The tendency of keeping mobile phone was low among the students of upper castes. Thus, this NCTI may be helpful not only in bridging the digital divide but also be a powerful instrument of women empowerment in rural and urban areas.

RC04-85.1
SINGH, PARLO* (Griffith University, parlo.singh@griffith.edu.au)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Critical Policy Studies: The Contribution of Basil Bernstein’s Knowledge Code Theory

Critical policy studies adopts a discourse analytic approach to policy research, drawing specifically on the Foucauldian concepts of discourse, regimes of disciplinary power (bio-politics and panoptic surveillance principles), and subject positions; and the Bourdieuan concepts of field, capital andhabitus. A core aim of critical policy studies is to analyse the ways in which supranational organisations, such as the OECD, increasingly regulate official national curriculums given their role in the development, administration and reportage of tests which are ‘closely linked with the debate about national standards’ expressed as comparative performance on basic mathematics, scientific and literacy skills (Tyler, 2010: 145). However, pressing from such theoretical work is a modelling of the production, recontextualisation, and acquisition of knowledge codes from the macro level of supranational organisations to the local level of school practices. This was the focus of Basil Bernstein’s sociological theory of education. This approach, Bernstein (1975), consequently distinguished his ‘particular corpus of work from that of Foucault or Bourdieu’.

This paper undertakes three tasks. Firstly, it critically reviews the literature that has compared and contrasted the sociological approach of Bernstein to Bourdieu (Maton, 2008; Harker and May, 1993, Hasan, 1999) and Foucault (Diaz, 1984; Tyler, 1990) particularly in their use of ‘knowledge codes’ to analysing policy enactment around standardised national testing drawing from examples from two contexts, namely Queensland, Australia and Newark, New Jersey, USA.

Secondly, it explores Bernstein’s claim specifically the knowledge codes underpinning supranational, national and local level of education on the basis of Bernstein’s work. This approach in turn has been labelled ‘the knowledge codes theory of knowledge’ (Moore, 2013) and ‘the structuring of curricula and pedagogic codes – the structuring of curricula and pedagogic codes’ (Maton, 2008: 368) and the of knowledge codes on different groups of students. Secondly, it explores Bernstein’s claim about his distinctive contribution to modelling knowledge codes (the structuring of education) and framing sociology of education (Maton, 2008: 368).

Thirdly, it tests the usefulness of Bernstein’s theory of knowledge codes to analysing policy enactment around standardised national testing drawing on examples from two contexts, namely Queensland, Australia and Newark, New Jersey, USA.

PROF-990.2

SINHA, VINEETA* (Social Justice & Democratization Space, socvs@nus.edu.sg)

Refereeing Journal Articles

RC22-384.3

SINHA, VINEETA* (National University of Singapore, socvs@nus.edu.sg)

Religion and Colonial Encounters in the Straits Settlements: From Self-Governance to Institutional Regulation

The interface between non-Christian religions in the colonies and the British Empire has attracted considerable scholarly interest and produced by now exciting social science and historical literature from all corners of the globe. In comparison to the rich and nuanced African and Indian material, one struggles to find similar works on the former British colonies in Southeast Asia. This paper attempts to redress this imbalance by turning the gaze to the religious landscape of the Straits Settlements, an administrative unit of British colonial initiative under which these rather diverse and scattered geographical entities were united between 1826 and 1945. I demonstrate that the adopted method of dealing with the religious pluralism of colonized populations was an adherence to the broad articulated principles of religious tolerance and non-intervention, but which often could not be followed through in practice. Through the 19th century, the colonial context in the Straits Settlements was not, by and large, detrimental for expressions of non-Christian religiosity. The absence of restraints and control in this arena, undoubtedly, enabled expressions of non-Christian religions and facilitated their early institutionalization in this region.

I thus argue that from the mid-19th Century onwards, the colonial context in the Straits Settlements was ‘enabling’ for religious communities in the Straits Settlements. We see in these times a vigorous sense of religious solidarity and community, witnessed in intense institution building and founding places of worship, cultural and religious organizations across Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist and Sikh communities. However, by the early decades of the 20th Century, this ‘liberal’ attitude was supplanted by a new vocabulary of regulation, supervision and administration of non-Christian religions. With this shift, new institutional structures, laws and mechanisms were established for managing non-Christian religions in the Straits Settlements signaling a move away from self-governance towards greater institutional regulation and supervision.

RC29-500.5

SINHORETTO, JACQUELINE* (Federal University of Sao Carlos, jacsin@uol.com.br)

Institutional Conflict Settlement Field in Brazil: Four Levels of Justice System

The paper proposes an interpretation of the operation of the State conflict settlement field in Brazil. It takes the perspective of disputes among corporations, knowledge and practices that take part of this field. A reflection on the Brazilian case proposes the coexistence of at least four conflict settlement logics (or four interaction levels) to which correspond hierarchies of rituals, proceedings, persons, types of conflict and places. The study is based on eight years of ethnographic approach in courts and State informal services of justice. The observation on ordinary courts proceedings, informal courts, extra-judicial techniques, formal and informal police proceedings (including illegal ones) leads to an analysis of the coexistence and disputes in a field that produces unequal treatment of the citizens.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Childhood Inequalities in French Speaking and Anglo-Saxon Sociologies

Childhood inequalities in French speaking and Anglo-Saxon sociologies According to academic traditions or sociopolitical context, the issue of inequalities in childhood has been addressed in different ways. The French speaking sociological discussion has been quite specific compared to the Anglo-Saxon. Those differences will be presented and discussed. Paradoxically, it is in putting aside the question of democratization and inequalities of opportunities that the child emerged as an actor in French speaking sociology, on a first step. As in the French context, the “Republican Universalism” has been the main reference, childhood inequalities have been mainly studied in contexts education - social stratification. On the other side, in the Anglo-Saxon context, diversity has been the main reference, priority being given to problems of gender or ethnicity. We intend to examine how these differences influence the way childhood inequalities are studied and how these categorizations are transformed, and their intersectionality addressed.

La question des inégalités de l’enfance s’est posée de manière différente suivant les traditions académiques et les contextes socio-politiques. On s’interrogera sur la spécificité du contexte francophone, par rapport aux contextes anglophones. Paradoxalement, c’est dans un premier temps en se dégageant des problématiques de démocratisation et d’égalité des chances qu’est apparu l’enfant comme acteur sur la scène sociologique francophone. Le poids de l’universalisme républicain a amené à reposer la question des inégalités dans un régime d’interprétation différent du contexte anglo-saxon où les questions de la diversité s’imposent pour penser ces inégalités, qu’elles soient posées en termes de classes sociales, de genre ou ethniques. Dans quelle mesure la prise en compte de l’enfance remet - elle en jeu ces problématiques ? En quoi penser les inégalités à cet âge de la vie oblige à affronter certaines catégorisations et inversement en quoi penser les inégalités donne une vision différente de l’enfance et des enfants ?

Resilience, Resistance and Rewiring the World Economy: A View from the South

This paper provides a critique of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India,China,South Africa) developmental accord of 2013 and challenges the distributional and equity regimes it promises. It also distills from the social movements of Africa and their Southern sympathers a set of grounded theoretical and praxis-linked alternatives that are beginning to challenge existing social powers

The Rule of Law in the Globalizing World. Polish Investors Abroad

According to the famous argument of Max Weber, emergence and establishment of the rational legal order and formation of law-based political authority present important factors which explain rapid economic growth. These theses of Weber are believed, are 1975 and 1977 from 1987 till 2007: a 20-year follow-up from another embedded European (or broader - Western) legal cultures and mentalities, characterized by the high value of the rule of law. Therefore processes of “new comers” west-
ernization are often conceptualized as "learning" i.e., as formation of pro-legal cultures based on an unquestioned value of the rule of law. Empirical research on the Polish investors abroad put in question such simplistic views. Firstly, in light of this research, the processes of learning are much more complicated, multidimensional and multidirectional. Secondly, the state and its agencies play an important role - both in form of protection of rights and interests of domestic actors (national markets), and in form of protection of rights an interests of investors abroad (rights and interests of its citizens and companies). Therefore, the rule of law in a globalizing world presents a complicated negotiation game not only of values, but also of interests, between strong and weak agents, private and public.

T0G4-953.3
SKARPELIS, ANNA* (New York University, aks402@nyu.edu)
Risk, Rumour, Radiation: Japan’s Nuclear Catastrophe and the Politics of the Apocolyptic

This paper analyzes the particularities of the Japanese approach to risk communication around radiation after 3/11. Radioactive contamination in Japan was first measured and its results published by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) and the Japan Atomic Energy Agency on March 14, 2011, three days after the Great East Japan Earthquake ravaged the country. Thousands of dead and missing people. Official radiation monitoring in the following weeks continued in an haphazard manner, yielding vague and at times misleading data that failed to provide actionable information on the necessities of evacuation to the local population. Within a month, various groups had hacked Geiger counters to enable collective radiation monitoring, resulting in a higher degree of granularity of data available to the affected population. Still, while the provided data was more transparent and comprehensive than that which had previously been made publicly available, the groups made few attempts at interpreting the data for the public. Why should some suggest that their actions were complementary to, rather than antagonistic to, those of the government and TEPCO and that they therefore should not be seen as political.

The paper explores the role of digital media and technology in altering the production of and access to vital information after disasters.

PLEN-8.2
SKEEGGS, BEVERLY* (University of London, B.Skeeggs@gold.ac.uk)
A Global Sociology of Value and Values: How to Move beyond the Analytic of Capital?

Many theories adopt the metaphysics of capital to explore power (e.g. Bourdieu), and to analyse personal (e.g. via human capital), or action (via rational action theories), leading some sociologists to suggest that not just capital but the analytic capital has subsumed all areas of life. The relationship between quantification and qualification has been complicated further by the incursion of calculation (via algorithms) into many aspects of our daily life. Whilst, no doubt, capital behaves according to its own logic, finding new lines of flight, converting affects such as sentiment and suffering into value, making multi-culturalism marketable, generating new forms of bio-capital, and making many of our actions subject to the logic of calculation (academic writing for instance), why should sociologists do likewise?

If we only understand the world from the perspective of capital relations what do we miss seeing? Are there any values remaining or remaindered? How do we understand the relationship between value and values?

RC21-380.6
SKOCZYŁAS, ŁUKASZ* (Adam Mickiewicz University, luke@amu.edu.pl)
The Motivations of the Opponents of a Social Memory Implant. the Re/Building of the Royal Castle in Poznań (2010-2014)

In 2010 began the rebuilding of the Royal Castle in the city of Poznań, which was demolished in 1796. The process, which was initiated by the Committee for the Rebuilding of the Royal Castle aroused strong controversy. The builders of the castle are accused of falsifying history (it is not sure how the building looked like before being taken to pieces) and destroying the original remains of the old castle. However, the committee was able to reach both political and social support for the rebuilding and collect money for this aim. Due to a very long absence of the castle in the urban space and lack of any confidence when it comes to its outlook, the object which is being built can be called an implant of social memory. An implant of memory is an object, which function is to construct a particular knowledge of the past, becoming the carrier of this knowledge through its own form – imitating forms of ancient objects, buildings etc.
SKOVAJSA, MAREK* (Charles University Prague, marek.skovajsa@soc.cas.cz)
The Elusive Code: Anomalous Cultures of Civil Society

This paper attempts to add new evidence and theoretical insight to the literature on the discourses of civil society inaugurated within cultural sociology by Jeffrey Alexander and Philip Smith. It argues, first, that unlike the US case, the codes of civil society in ethnically heterogeneous places are the product of multiple external oppositions which can, in certain cases, result in alternative or contrary codings. For instance, some currents in the Czech, Polish and other Slavic nationalisms in the 19th century construed the Germans, their principal “other,” as rational and efficient, taking pride to the contrary in being emotional and unpractical. Second, the paper shows that civil societies are fragmented and the general code of civil society is appropriated differentially by different social groups whose interpretation of the basic binaries is dependent on their particular social experience as well as their relative position to other groups. For example, as pointed out by Marada, Buchowski and other authors, the cultural codings characteristic of the heirs of the anti-Communist dissent in East Central Europe are in some aspects, including the role of formal procedures and professionalism, completely at odds with the codes, retained by Western-style social movement organizations. With its roots in a conspirative underground community this dissident culture doesn’t code personal ties and secrecy as counter-democratic. On a general level, the paper argues for a more historically-oriented approach to the study of cultural structures of civil society that recognizes that the generalized codes are embedded in contingently interpretive traditions and, as such, are unstable, contested and often ambiguous.

SLEPICKOVA, LENKA* (Masaryk University, lenka.slepickova@gmail.com)
Medical and Legislative Gatekeeping in ART: Narrow Trajectories in the Realm of Miracles

The techniques of assisted reproduction have the potential to free us from the bodily limitations and open the physical reproduction to people who would not conceive without medical intervention. The access to this type of treatment is regulated by numerous ways, both formally and informally. Reproductive medicine, seemingly firmly anchored in scientific objectivity, and often presented as a revolutionary or miraculous cure for anyone, in its praxis works as a controlling mechanism over bodies and the reproductive capacities of citizens, differentiating between the categories of patients. The Czech Republic, with its long tradition of infertility treatment, wide network of infertility clinics, competitive success rates and liberal regulation of the ART regarding the range of procedures allowed, became one of the most popular destinations of reproductive tourism. On the other hand, there is a strict regulation of the access to the ART based on the characteristics of patients such as their age, gender, and partnership. The paper will focus on the process of the legislative and medical gatekeeping as a genuine example of the Foucauldian biopower, as a control over bodies, interaction and norms of population performed by the medical professionals and by the administration and regulation of treatment. The paper is based on the two sources of data: interviews with 15 medical professionals working in the field of ART and the analysis of the Czech parliament debate over the new legislative limits of ART (2011). The analysis focused on the following questions: what is the position of various actors in the process, how is nature and normality, in the context of ART, discussed, what kinds of citizens/patients are defined by the clinicians and parliament members as deserving candidates for infertility treatment, and, how these regulatory mechanisms can be reflected in the context of “biotech age” and globalized biopolitics.

SLOMCZYSKI, KAZIMIERZ M.* (The Ohio State University, slomczyński.1@osu.edu)
TOMESCU-DUBROW, IRINA (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences)
Causes and Consequences of Time Investment in Friendship Networks: A Dynamic Analysis of the Polish Panel Survey PolPan 1988-2013

Time investment in one’s friendship network depends on the utility function U = Σlog(y_i)(1-i)log(Q) that people maximize, where Q is the social tie parameter (between 0 and 1) measuring the i-th actor’s taste for bonding with friends, and Q refers to the proportion of one’s leisure-time activities. In the theoretical part of the paper, we connect this utility function with time investment in friendship network (i) assuming that the numbers of friends and the density of their contacts are crucial for the amount of time that people actually spend with friends. The Polish Panel Survey PolPan 1988-2013 contains information on how frequently respondents meet with friends (f_i, our main leisure-time variable), numbers of friends (N_i), density of their contacts (D_i) and several socio-demographic characteristics of respondents for the period of measurement (t) and earlier periods (t-1, ..., t-5, where the period-units are 5-year waves of the POLPAN study). In the empirical part of the paper we examine main determinants of time investment in one’s friendship network, focusing on family formation variables. We show that time investment, as well as the change in number of friends and the change in density of contacts among friends, depend on marital status, number of children, and number of people in the household. In addition, we confirm previous findings that the most relevant ties among friends’ influence income attainment and that having friends with entrepreneurial experience increases people’s chances of establishing their own businesses, independently of the number of potential bridges between friends. The paper concludes with a discussion on meeting friends as a form of leisure activity that plays a significant role in the formation of social capital, and has important implications for generating social inequality.

SMART, KASI* (University of Alabama, kasi@hsis.ua.edu)
PROHASKA, ARIANE (University of Alabama)
Hazard Vulnerability and Housing Inequality after the Tuscaloosa, Alabama Tornado: A Critical Analysis of Rebuilding Efforts

The tornadoes that struck Tuscaloosa, AL and surrounding areas on April 27, 2011 caused tremendous destruction to both businesses and residences. The highest levels of damage occurred among low-income residences, both single and multifamily. In this paper, we apply hazard vulnerability theory to the rebuilding of Tuscaloosa. Hazard vulnerability theory focuses on how social factors, including race, gender, place, and socioeconomic status, affect a population’s preparedness for a natural disaster. We extend this perspective into the recovery process, particularly on the availability of low-income, multifamily housing approximately two years after the storm. Data from multiple sources, including city planning resources, apartment websites, and interviews with city personnel, indicate that multifamily residences that have been constructed to replace destroyed or damaged housing complexes generally demand higher rents and have fewer units available for rent than the complexes that existed before the storm. Additionally, even as a residential construction boom has occurred in Tuscaloosa, the majority of complexes constructed were marketed to the college student population, even though none of the multifamily housing complexes destroyed in the storm solely housed college students. Although low-income populations were more affected than student populations, the economic advantages of building for student populations (i.e. “disaster capitalism”) have outweighed the social responsibility of rebuilding residences for low-income individuals. We conclude that low-income residents of Tuscaloosa were doubly vulnerable to natural disasters; not only were they more likely to be living in structurally flawed housing before the storm, they were also left out of the rebuilding process after the tornado. We discuss some of the potential consequences of the reconstruction of Tuscaloosa, and propose suggestions that can limit social inequality in the rebuilding process for Tuscaloosa and other cities that have been harmed by natural disasters.

SMEBY, JENS-CHRISTIAN* (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, Jens-Christian.Smey@hiog.no)
Professional Knowledge and Expertise

Professions are according to Abbott the most important way expertise is institutionalised in modern societies. Sociologists have studied the characteristics of professional expertise as well as the role of professionals in society. Even though an abstract knowledge is considered a core if not the core characteristics of professions, sociologists have examined the characteristics of professional knowledge used in occupational practice only to a limited extent. In my paper I discuss professional contributions within the literature on expertise and argue that some of these perspectives are highly relevant to complement sociologists understanding of professional knowledge.

While sociologists have emphasised that abstract knowledge acquired in higher education is an important characteristics of professionalism, practical training and professional knowledge is found to be the most important precondition in the literature of expertise. Sociologists do not deny the need for practical training, but tacit knowledge is a somewhat mysterious term often considered as opposed to abstract explicit knowledge. Based on questioning why knowledge is tacit, Harry Collins (2010) distinguishes between three types of tacit knowledge. This distinction opens up for a more nuanced perspective on the relationship between tacit and explicit abstract knowledge. His perspective also imply that explicit knowledge play an important role in the development of expertise and transmission of knowledge.

Professional work is characterised by uncertainty. Inspired by Collins different types of tacit knowledge, I distinguish between three types of uncertainty that have significant importance for the reliability of professional expertise: 1) Explicit uncertainty related to uncertain knowledge; 2) Cognitive uncertainty related to
characteristics of the human mind (heuristics and biases) and; 3) Interactional un

certainty related to interpretation and interaction. An explicit abstract knowledge

base is an important resource in handling all these types of uncertainty, but these

uncertainties can never be totally abolished.

WG05-924.2

SMELLOVA, ALENA* (Saint-Petersburg State University, pylon, smelova@gmail.com)

Tap Water and the Public Policy

Water is the source of life on the earth and the driving force of human devel-

opment. The diamond-water paradox presented by A. Smith shows the underesti-
mated economic value of water. However, it has its social value that can be viewed

from human dimension perspective.

The knowledge of how citizens perceive the drinking water is essential to un-
derstanding the political, economic, technological context of the public policy.

According to social survey, 82% of citizens in Saint-Petersburg are not satisfied

with the quality of tap water. These figures demonstrate, that despite the fact the

city water is cleaned by ultraviolet and has biomonitoring system to meet the high

requirements of international water standards, there are some hidden issues ex-

plaining this situation.

SPB water is a nexus of generations inhabiting this place: it keeps the memory

of past times, preserves the spiritual fabric of the society and gives an incentive

to new generations for further development. However, the industrialization has

destroyed this consciousness. The growth of scientific knowledge has enabled

experts to make a strict distinction between bad natural water that had adverse

effects on people health and good filtered water that had the status of paid public

services.

It is believed, SPB water is rusty and dangerous to drink, because city officials

take bribes and do not provide the modernization of water infrastructure system

in time. Public dissatisfaction takes the form of disagreement with the public pol-
cy. It prompts citizens to buy bottled water sold by water transnationals, although

it is the same tap water, in fact. As a result, SPB water market is showing 12% annual

growth.

Basing on the citizens’ concerns on the water problem, one can construct the

Index of tap water as an indicator of the level of public confidence in the public

policy.

RC43-719.2

SMETS, PEER* (VU University Amsterdam, p.g.s.m.smets@vu.nl)

SNEEP, KARIN (independent scholar)

Daily Pratrices of Home Making and Belonging Among Owner-

Occupiers and Tenants in a Disadvantaged Neighbourhood in the

Netherlands

In this period of globalisation daily practices of local home making and feeling

at home are considered important. In order to illustrate such practices the fo-
cus of this paper is on a street in a disadvantaged neighbourhood in a Southern

city in the Netherlands. In this street tenants and owner-occupiers with a differ-

etic ethnic background – including native born - are interviewed and observed.

In this natural laboratory, the street was divided into clusters; those with only

tenants, those with only owner-occupiers, and those having a mix of both. This

offers insight into the role class and ethnicity play in the homogeneous and mixed

spaces and what impact their transnational experiences have on their relation-

ship with their wives/partners and children. Moreover, attention was paid to the

role high-speed information and communications technology (ITCs) play in main-
taining family relationships and acting transnationally in a digital age. In light

of the challenges these Zimbabwean men face on a daily basis in South Africa, where

there are xenophobic sentiments and a relative high unemployment rate, the at-
tention also fell on how these men view their multiple family commitments and

the significance of remittances in maintaining a sense of self within the ambit of

the family. The respondents’ reflections on family dynamics across transnational

spaces show a variety of experiences and their narratives provide a window into

derierent lived realities as migrants with family ties across borders.

RC15-263.7

SMITH, DARRON* (University of Tennessee, darlingsmith@mac.com)

JACOBSON, CARDELL (Brigham Young University)

Emotion Work in the Practice of Medicine: The Case of Physician

Assistants of Color

We focus on the concepts of emotional labor or emotion work and white racial

framing to describe the experiences of Physician Assistants (PAs) of color as they

navigate racialized barriers in the medical field. We first present results from a na-
tional representative sample of 15,275 PAs and then examine the more detailed

personal experiences of PAs of color from an online survey. Finally we use the

personal narratives of ten African American PAs. We identify and analyze emo-
tion themes resulting from work-related experiences and stressful encounters

that arise from interactions with faculty, staff, nurses, physicians, and patients in

the workplace. Odds ratios from the online survey show that African Americans

experience more emotion work than other groups. African American PAs were 26

times more likely than white PAs to report patient refusals to treat them. When

we examined only Black women PAs, they were 46 times more likely to report

patient refusals. Other ethnic groups experience elevated levels of emotionally

negative experience, but they were not always statistically significant when other

variables were included in the analysis. Women in general experienced a variety

of discriminatory behaviors. Narrative accounts exhibit large amounts of emotion

as the African American PAs detailed their encounters with patients and medical

providers.

TG04-945.2

SMITH, GAVIN* (The Australian National University, gavin.

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The Art of Governing in an Age of Revelation: On the Biopolitics of

Biovisibility

This paper examines the transforming value, resolution and vitalism of the

social body as it is increasingly informationalized, visualized and anatomized by

multivariant systems of exposure. Multiplex biopolitical interests influence and

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
incite these practices: wills to discern and direct consumption habits; ambitions to inscribe structured meanings upon somatic territories; and desires to better identify, verify and assess corporeal components. An emerging confluence of biovisual imperatives, practices and flows are placing unique demands on embodied subjects, specifically concerning (a) the control, ownership and arrangement of personal information derived from bodily interference, and (b) the types of performative exertions and authentication protocols that are now routinely requested and indeed expected at various visualization contact points (McGrath 2004; Andrejevic 2012). In an age of somatic magnification and scrutiny (Monahan and Wall 2007), where fleshy topographies are considered as stable sites for truth adjudication and as volatile sites for correctional modulation, the sociological imagination can help excavate several resonances attendant on the proliferation of biocapturing mechanisms and on concomitant conditions of biovisuality. As I will argue, repetitive bioexposure, as both involuntary dictate and volitional act, generates de-contextualized knowledge streams, the channeling of which can assist experts in sharpening their diagnostic definitions and honing their prognostic interventions. But it also produces curious subjectivization effects at the phenomencological level. Subjects become accustomed to exteriorizing interior confidences and revealing subjective states in the form of informatic particles (Foucault 1988). In this process, personal intimacies become public property, a situation inducing social harms and igniting insurgent possibilities. A critical consideration of these issues, specifically their interconnectedness and biopolitical significance, occurs in the paper as it focuses analytical attention on the types of subjectivity being fashioned from bodily transmissions and transitions.

WG02-909.4

SMITH, JEREMY* (University of Ballarat, jeremy.smith@federation.edu.au)

Civilizational Discourse and Models Of Modernity In The Meiji Revolution

During the Meiji revolution, Japanese writings on international arena, Western empires and the Western tradition nourished a discourse on civilization. At the same time, Japan's civilizations work also reflected debate on models of modernity. Over the course of consolidation of the Meiji regime, deep engagement with different foreign traditions produced an exceptionally intense phase of inter-civilizational discourse which left a significant legacy. In this paper, we examine episodes of interpretation of civilization and modernity are explored: the construction of an urban public sphere in which this civilizational discourse emerged, creation (through conceptual and linguistic translation) of entirely new vocabularies for philosophy and sociology, and the conflicts around political perspective expressed by the popular democracy movement of the 1870s. In the urban public sphere and the popular movement, Japanese intellectuals actively interpreted and relativized the cultures, religions and ideologies of other civilizations against a native cultural core. The famous Meikokusha publishing house and its journal Meiroku Zasshi instituted a centre of civilizational discourse for intellectual elites and the urban public sphere that they participated in. Within that public sphere, the Meikokusha set in train historically and culturally specific processes of translation of Western thought which included translation of the concept of 'society' itself and the development of Japanese vocabularies for philosophy and sociology. Social and political conflicts around modernity manifested also in the wider movement for popular rights that arose in the 1870s and then subsided. A main claim of the paper is that consolidation of Japan's imperial polity in the 1890s superseded all three sets of interpretations developed by the Meikokusha intelligentsia and the popular movement, but not the civilizational discourse that they instituted.

JS-75.2

SMITH, JEREMY* (University of Ballarat, jeremy.smith@federation.edu.au)

Debating Civilizations: Sociology and The Inter-Disciplinary Field Of Civilizations Analysis

In the early twentieth century, civilizations analysis combined perspectives from anthropology to archaeology through to world history. Founding thinkers in sociology contributed greatly to this inter-disciplinary field. In a phase that stretched from Weber, Durkheim and Mauss to Sorokin and Elias, a ‘classical era’ of civilizations analysis generated a program of research problems that was productive in understanding the social formations analysis generated a program of research problems that was productive in the study of societies. This period can be considered as a prelude to the discipline of sociology, and as a pathway to the emerging field of cultural and social theory. The Meiji period, particularly the 1870s, was a time of intense social and political transformation in Japan. This period saw the overthrow of the Tokugawa shogunate and the establishment of the Meiji Restoration, which marked the beginning of modern Japan. During this period, Japan began to adopt Western technologies and ideas, and to modernize its society and institutions. The Meiji period also saw the emergence of a new class of intellectuals, the Meikokusha, who played a key role in shaping Japan's modern identity. These intellectuals were influenced by Western ideas, particularly those of the Enlightenment, and sought to create a Japanese version of modernity. They produced a range of texts that were intended to educate and inspire a new generation of Japanese, including novels, poems, and political tracts. Today, the Meiji period remains a subject of intense study, with scholars continuing to explore the legacies of this period in Japanese society and culture. This paper explores the relationship between the marked increase in availability of sexually explicit material in the U.S. that accompanied widespread high-speed internet, sexuality, scripting theory, and the concept of a simulacrum. The data are from open-ended interviews with 51 young adults about their experiences as adolescents learning about sexuality in the United States. Participants reported viewing sexually explicit material online as adolescents to learn about sexual behaviors and sexual interaction, often before participating in those behaviors. The ways adolescents referenced sexually explicit material, both amateur and professionally produced, in order to learn about sexual behaviors represent a significant departure from historic means of learning about sex. This development is best understood as presenting a new level of sexual scripts, intermediate scripts, within the model developed by Gagnon and Simon (1973). Participants’ descriptions of viewing video examples of sexual behaviors revealed they provided the intermediate script that was more specific and personal to the participants than a cultural scenario, yet did not involve direct interaction as with interpersonal scripts. This learning by viewing sexually explicit material prior to engaging in sexual behaviors approximates the concept of a simulacrum. Adolescents referenced representations of sexuality and then modeled their own behaviors on those representations. These theoretical concepts of an intermediate script and simulacra, are useful for understanding the shifting landscape of adolescent sexuality. As all aspects of our sexual world continue to be increasingly recorded, viewed, and represented, these concepts may contribute to developing theories of sexuality applicable to other populations.

RC16-280.3

SMITH, MARSHALL* (University of Colorado Boulder, drmarshallsmith@gmail.com)

Sexually Explicit Material, Scripting, Simulacra, and Sexuality - Theorizing the Changing Landscape of Learning about Sex

This paper explores the relationship between the marked increase in availability of sexually explicit material in the U.S. that accompanied widespread high-speed internet, sexuality, scripting theory, and the concept of a simulacrum. The data are from open-ended interviews with 51 young adults about their experiences as adolescents learning about sexuality in the United States. Participants reported viewing sexually explicit material online as adolescents to learn about sexual behaviors and sexual interaction, often before participating in those behaviors. The ways adolescents referenced sexually explicit material, both amateur and professionally produced, in order to learn about sexual behaviors represent a significant departure from historic means of learning about sex. This development is best understood as presenting a new level of sexual scripts, intermediate scripts, within the model developed by Gagnon and Simon (1973). Participants’ descriptions of viewing video examples of sexual behaviors revealed they provided the intermediate script that was more specific and personal to the participants than a cultural scenario, yet did not involve direct interaction as with interpersonal scripts. This learning by viewing sexually explicit material prior to engaging in sexual behaviors approximates the concept of a simulacrum. Adolescents referenced representations of sexuality and then modeled their own behaviors on those representations. These theoretical concepts of an intermediate script and simulacra, are useful for understanding the shifting landscape of adolescent sexuality. As all aspects of our sexual world continue to be increasingly recorded, viewed, and represented, these concepts may contribute to developing theories of sexuality applicable to other populations.

RC04-95.2

SMITH, MICHAEL* (McGill University, michael.smith@mcgill.ca)

Cumulative Disadvantage and Gender Differences in Early Career Earnings: Evidence from Canada's National Graduates Survey

Over the last several decades women have entered educational programs in lucrative fields like law and medicine. England (Gender and Society, 2010) has argued that, in the US, the effect of this has been to narrow the gender earnings gap in the upper part of the educational distribution and to reduce the aggregate gap. Women in Canada have also entered the legal and medical professions in large numbers. One might expect to see a similarly declining gender pay gap between the better educated. In fact, the evidence on this suggests a more complicated evolution of gender pay differences. Statistics Canada’s National Graduates Survey has collected data on field of study of successive cohorts of university graduates (at approximately five year intervals) and, then on labour force status, earnings, and family status two and five years after graduation. This makes it possible to i) determine the raw gender differences in pay both across cohorts (the
first cohort analysed graduated in 1986, the last in 2000) and, within cohorts, the changes in the differences after graduation; ii) to determine the extent to which field of study continues to cause a gender difference in pay; iii) the factors other than field of study that cause a gender difference in pay, including family responsibilities. The paper reports i) analysis of the effect of gender on labour force status, focusing on statuses likely to subsequently increase pay; ii) consecutive cross-sectional Oaxaca-Blinder decompositions within and across cohorts; and iii) panel analyses within cohorts. The results suggest that, even within this highly educated sample, in the short period after graduation, women tend to cumulate a number of experiences that contribute to a widening gender pay gap.

RC28-493.3

SMITH, MICHAEL* (McGill University, michael.smith@mcgill.ca)

Did Rising Inequality Cause the Recent Financial Crisis?

One of the possible explanations proposed for the 2007-2008 financial crisis is rising inequality in the United States. Rajan (Fault Lines, 2010) and others proposed the following explanation: i) associated with rising inequality, incomes stagnated or declined in the lower half of the earnings distribution; ii) this provoked distributinal conflict; iii) the US political system prevents a response to this that would involve taxing the better off to provide income-supporting transfers to those experiencing stagnant or declining incomes; iv) but the political system has allowed a response to distributional conflict through a liberalization of access to credit including, in particular, access to mortgages for those with relatively low incomes; v) the financial crisis was caused by a boom in house prices caused by house purchases by those ill-equipped to make mortgage payments and this, in turn, caused a wave of mortgage defaults which provoked the crisis; vi) the aggregation of default-prone mortgages into securities (especially collateralized debt obligations) held by financial institutions ratcheted up risk in the financial system which, in turn, caused the financial crisis, and this, in turn, caused a wave of mortgage defaults which provoked the crisis; vii) the aggregation of default-prone mortgages into securities (especially collateralized debt obligations) held by financial institutions ratcheted up risk in the financial system which, in turn, caused the financial crisis, and this, in turn, caused a wave of mortgage defaults which provoked the crisis; vii) the aggregation of default-prone mortgages into securities (especially collateralized debt obligations) held by financial institutions ratcheted up risk in the financial system which, in turn, caused the financial crisis, and this, in turn, caused a wave of mortgage defaults which provoked the crisis; vii) the aggregation of default-prone mortgages into securities (especially collateralized debt obligations) held by financial institutions ratcheted up risk in the financial system which, in turn, caused the financial crisis, and this, in turn, caused a wave of mortgage defaults which provoked the crisis; vii) the aggregation of default-prone mortgages into securities (especially collateralized debt obligations) held by financial institutions ratcheted up risk in the financial system which, in turn, caused the financial crisis, and this, in turn, caused a wave of mortgage defaults which provoked the crisis; vii) the aggregation of default-prone mortgages into securities (especially collateralized debt obligations) held by financial institutions ratcheted up risk in the financial system which, in turn, caused the financial crisis, and this, in turn, caused a wave of mortgage defaults which provoked the crisis.

RC16-300.6

SMITH, PHILIP* (Yale University, philip.smith@yale.edu)

On Dry Othering

Existing theories of Othering can be thought of as 'wet Othering'. They focus in metaphorical and material ways on the slimy and ambivalent. In such theories Othering is associated with intense emotional reactions. Those perceiving the 'Other' feel intense hatred, disgust and dread. This paper introduces the new concept of 'dry Othering'. This involves a completely different logic. Those doing the Othering feel - or are believed to feel - nothing at all. The victim of Othering is a mere object to them - one that does not evoke emotional responses. The logic of action is not symbolic as in wet othering but rather overly-instrumental. Victims of this kind of Othering are traumatized not by an awareness that others think they are disgusting and enjoy their humiliation (an emotional response) but rather by realizing that they are mere objects to the Otherer (who has no emotional response). Social theory on the gaze is used to make sense of this situation. The theory is illustrated with reference to accounts of unethical medical experiments, Alien abduction narratives, animal attacks, torture and serial killing.

TG07-970.4

SMITH, ROBIN* (Cardiff University, smithrj3@cf.ac.uk)

HALL, TOM (Cardiff University)

The Urban Fabric, Repair and the 'Good Enough' City

This paper considers the work that repair might do in mending and smoothing over many of the problems raised for the physical city by small acts of mundane repair, care and concern. The physical city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of these city's causes, and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern
SNEE, HELENÉ* (University of Manchester, helene.snee@manchester.ac.uk)

Gap Years, Cosmopolitan Cultural Capital and Transnational Justice

This paper considers if gap years are a cosmopolitan endeavour. It draws on a qualitative study of the online travel narratives of young people from the UK who blog about their year out between school and university. The analysis focuses on the bloggers’ representations of people and places as ‘different’ in their travel stories. Volunteering overseas as part of a gap year is often promoted as a way for young people to become ‘global citizens’, and independent travel as a way to have ‘authentic’ inter-cultural experiences.

Can such gap years build a transnational sense of justice, or are they simply a way for already privileged youth to claim they are doing something ‘worthwhile’? Gap year students gain personal benefits, which I conceptualise as ‘cosmopolitan cultural capital’. This suggests they may be primarily concerned with self-interest rather than a commitment to the Other.

While young people may have good intentions, I argue that the way the bloggers frame their gap year stories tends to reproduce dominant meanings and values, and are shaped by historical legacies and structural forces. Their narratives also contain instances of more reflexive engagements with difference and diversity, however, drawing on these findings, I consider the future prospects for gap years as an agent of positive social change. I suggest how young people might be encouraged to critically engage with wider issues of global justice before, during and after taking time out overseas.

SNOWDEN, SUZANNE* (Institute of Gerontology, suzanne.snowden@kcl.ac.uk)

GLASER, KAREN (King's College London)
TINKER, ANTHEA (King's College London)

The Role of Assistive Technology for Personal Care Activities of Daily Living to Enable Families to Care for Relatives with Dementia in Their Location of Choice

The UK’s National Dementia Strategy objectives include: i) ensuring that people with dementia live well (whether in their own home or in a care home) and ii) a call for more research on the role of Assistive Technology (AT) to address the social care needs of people with dementia (PwD) and their carers. This research focussed specifically on AT for personal care Activities of Daily Living (ADLs); bathing and washing, dressing and grooming, toileting and continence and feeding tasks. Existing tools were found to be cumbersome, required special toilet seats, easy-use tap heads, and easy-grip cutlery. Such AT is now provided by some Local Authority Social Services in the UK. This research aimed to determine the extent to which PwD and their familial carers were provided with AT for personal care ADLs by formal social care services, or sourced by themselves, and utilised whilst they lived at home in the community. The same individuals were also assessed whilst living in a care home for their AT use for personal care ADLs. Furthermore, the study examined the role AT can play in enabling those caring for a relative with dementia to make choices about their location of care (particularly, whether the use of AT could delay an institutionalisation decision).

An in-depth multiple contrasting case study design explored perceptions and experiences of formal (care home keyworkers) and familial carers of care home residents with a clinical diagnosis of dementia on AT use for personal care ADLs. The results did not add to the difficulties and preferences carers of PwD have when attaining, using and maintaining AT and its contribution to the quality-of-life of such individuals. This method also enabled comparisons and similarities between individuals residing in different geographical locations to be compared and establish whether inequality in AT provision exists in the UK.

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SEARLE, BEVERLEY ANN (University of St Andrews)

‘Housing-Based Welfare? Empirical Perspectives from the UK

Economic crisis, fiscal austerity, conservative policies and the new demography of ageing societies have given rise to the idea of ‘asset-based welfare’ as a key complement of the UK’s shrinking welfare state. For instance, concerning elderly care, retirement and education, housing wealth has become central to family welfare. Equality challenges the potential for housing to function as a ‘housing-based welfare’ system. The affluent have various assets to engage in the provision for their own and their children’s welfare with no need to resort to the welfare embedded in their home. For marginal homeowners, relying on housing wealth might result in spirals of debt and drop them out of homeownership whereas long-term tenants are least able to afford alternative welfare provisions. Yet, numerous participants pursue (re)-active strategies of housing-based welfare by traditional routes – building up housing careers in order to live rent-free and eventually downsizing – or increasingly by letting out buy-to-let or inherited property. However, many of these participants are unsure of the potential of ‘housing-based welfare’ in the long term since they have ‘no crystal ball to look into the future’ in order to manage complex personal, familial and societal risks; this, in turn, reinforces social and familial solidarity.

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Rising Class Conflict, Resilient Communist Party-State: Explaining the Chinese Puzzle

Rising Class Conflict, Resilient Communist Party-State: Explaining the Chinese Puzzle

Alvin Y. SO and Yin-Wah CHU**

After the collapse of Maoist socialist regime in 1978, China has experienced rising social inequality and class conflict. Within a short span of 40 years, China has transformed itself from one of the most egalitarian to one of the most unequal societies in the world. With the rising social inequality, it is only natural that rising social inequality is accompanied by rising class conflict. The number of “mass incidents” has skyrocketed from 8,700 in 1993 to more than 200,000 in 2011.

What is surprising is the fact that despite the explosion of class conflict and civil unrest, the Chinese communist party-state is highly resilient and is not under any threat of regime change. There is no large-scale national labor protest, no violent peasant rebellion, and no robust democracy movement to challenge the legitimacy of the communist party-state.

The aim of this paper is to interpreting this Chinese puzzle of resilient party-state in the midst of rising social conflict from the workers, peasants, and the media. Why the rising social conflict and civil unrest did not lead to any political instability and regime change, like it did in other post-socialist societies?

This paper argues that the Chinese communist party-state has done an excellent job in managing the class conflict among the workers, the peasants, and the new middle class in the Chinese society. Indeed, the Chinese party-state not only was able to stay in power, but it also was able to formulate and implement all sorts of developmental policies propelling the rise of China at the turn of the 21st century.

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it had not entirely vanished and has remained generally confined to families and bounded groups. By growing social distrust, people have reacted to the increasing social inequality during the post-socialist transition and its associated figures of the insular individualist and predatory capitalist. This does not invalidate the thesis of socialist ‘legacy of distrust’, but significantly adds to it. Data quantification suggests that the effect of increasing social inequality during transition is six times stronger than the effect of persistent communist legacies on current levels of social distrust. This has important policy implications, which are outlined in this paper.

**RC14-243.9**

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**DELGAUDIO, ROZALIA*** (CBA, rozalida.delgaudio@uol.com.br)

**Relations Between Individuals at Work in a Contemporary Context: Necessary Changes in Communication in Organizational Context**

Companies organize themselves around objectives that seek the maximum return to its shareholders or founders. However, when forming the individuals in a group to which these goals are achieved, dreams as well as desires and ambitions emerge.

Typically, subjects align with organizational interests in the expectation that their own goals are also achieved, existing three important issues in these working relationships. The first question relates to the symbolism of the “notion of work”. The second issue reinforces the role of work in social relations. Despite all the discussions involving the centrality of work (OFFE, 1989; BAUMAN, 2008), it still remains one of the central points of life. The third issue concerns the lack of work, the possibility of unemployment and frustration as reality (BALDISSERA, 2010). These subjects experience these conflicts and tensions of force paradoxically (BALDISSERA, 2010; KUNSCH, 2012).

Some factors explain this movement transformation in communication directed to employees: a new technological context (social networks); new relations between people and organizations, caused, for example, a new employee profile and fewer permanent links with companies, besides the existence of an internal environment of conflict and tension.

Employee need to time to develop relationships and coherent narratives in their experiences within the organizations, but in a world where the future is already the day after tomorrow, in a fragmented environment, focused on project execution and flexibility, employees are not allowed to develop strong relationships (SENNETT, 2009). Communications directed to employees will be impacted.

The safety at workplace, employment and career in one organization is replaced by employability. The needs of the organizations are more important than the needs of its workers. The imperative of aligning organizational strategies can find counterpoint in the desires of the individuals in the organization. As professionals working in this field, communicators must understand those changes and challenges.

**RC10-187.4**

**SOARES MENEZES, MARIA ZEFISA*** (University of Barcelona, mzefisa@hotmail.com)

**Decentralization: From the Constitution’s Dream to Reality**

This paper aims to analyze the decentralization of public policies in the state of Ceará, Brazil, as supported in the Federal Constitution of 1988. The decentralization agenda, mobilizing social and institutional players, proposed the partaking of decisions during the elaboration and management of public policies in order to strengthen and expand citizenship bonds. The establishment of structures for the arbitration and recognition of organized sectors within civil society bolstered the public sphere for the discussion and negotiation amongst various social and institutional segments. This allowed in specific circumstances for a communal decision-making process in turn strengthening the bonds of a new civic and partnership culture across Brazilian constituencies. The hypothesis presented in this article is that investments in this joint model and the assertion of a shared politic and postcolonial studies, react claiming for singularities on community bases to define belongingness previously expressed by citizenship and nation. The text deals with the question how the notion of citizenship could be extended to maintain its relevance today.

**RC41-688.6**

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**LEVY, DAN (University of Coimbra)**

**Ribeirinho Communities: Identity and Social Cohesion in the Brazilian Amazon**

This article aims to observe the general processes of identity construction and social cohesion of the *ribeirinho* communities of Combú Island, an Environmental Protection Area, located on the left bank of the Guamá River, near the city of Belém, in the Brazilian Amazon Forest. These populations are concentrated along the rivers due to the lack of means of road and road transport, using as a prima- rymean of travel inland waterway vessels. In this sense, they are considered part of the so called *ribeirinho* communities, descendants of indigenous people and also the region of northeastern migrants coming from the great drought in the Northeast in the late eighteenth century and large integration projects in the Amazon from the twentieth century. This indicates that the interaction between ethnicity and multiculturalism is that this migratory movement qualify as social construct, in other words, individuals are not the region’s natural, but are adapted to the conditions and integrate historical, social and cultural inheritances with indigenous, colonial and migratory people. Thus, we propose to present some reflections on identity and social cohesion present in this part of the population of the Brazilian Amazon. *Ribeirinho* Communities are a blend of simplicity and complexity and based on social characteristics and demographic dynamics, we present the way of life of these different communities, through the relationship between territory and identity. The intention of this paper is to open a range of new interpretive possibilities on these communities, with no claim rule out pret- ent analysis or establish universal truths.

**RC01-37.1**

**SOETERS, JOSEPH*** (Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University, fam.soeters@tele2.nl)

**Military Culture and Information Sharing**

In this introductory paper the focus will be on the relation between military culture and information sharing in military operations and organizations, horizontally and vertically. Based on the diversity concept, including its manifestations in separation, variety and disparity, the relation between both phenomena are usually regarded as factors impacting socio-economic behavior, my research underlines a less explored aspect: they are themselves formed and changed in the process of economic interactions. The objective is to assess the role of education and job characteristics among factors determining gender attitudes in different types of countries. More specifically, I focus on the interaction effect between education and employment characteristics on micro- and macro-level. Female labor force participation rate and ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment are used as the indicators of female involvement in labor market activities. The 5th wave of World Values Survey (2005-2008) serves as empirical base. The targeted group of population is the employed. Multilevel regression modeling is used. According to the results, work-related gender attitudes vary considerably by country. Education is a stronger predictor of gender attitudes than occupation and job characteristics. At the same time the higher occupational status and intellectual jobs and jobs with higher independence lead to more egalitarian gender attitudes. On the other hand, the higher the labor force participation rate and ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment, the more egalitarian are work-related gender attitudes in the country. In the countries with the higher women’s involvement in education and labor market activities education and job characteristics impact gender attitudes to a lesser extent. Furthermore, there is less difference in female and male gender attitudes in such countries.

**TG03-932.8**

**SOBOLEVA, NATALIA*** (Higher School of Economics, natsbol@gmail.com)

**Gender Attitudes in the World of Work: Cross-Cultural Comparison**

The paper deals with factors determining work-related gender attitudes. With the spread of emancipative values the difference between gender roles becomes vaguer but is still strongly dependent upon country characteristics. While values

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
will be explored, looking at both sending and receiving sides of the organization. A typology will be developed using the following concepts from sociology and administrative science: absorptive capacity, resistance, diffusion (including weak and strong ties) and secrecy. The paper will be mainly theoretical, but illustrations from recent operations and experiences will be included.

RC01-44.5

SOETERS, JOSEPH* (Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University, fam.soeters@tel2.nl) BIJLSMA, TOM (Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University) DE WAARD, ERIK (Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University)

Professionalizing Armed Forces in Africa: No Easy Game. Why Not?

In this paper we focus on recent attempts of the international community to help African nations to professionalize their armed forces towards proper and effective capacities in dealing with new security threats all over the continent. One of these programs is the US-led African Partnership Station. In the framework of this program, the Netherlands Navy has launched a project called African Winds 2013, in which seven West-African countries were visited to train themselves and host-national militaries, particularly marine and navy forces, in: diving, hydrographic research, amphibious landing operations, illegal fishery policies, field procedures aimed at anti-piracy measures, economic development, etc. In this paper an assessment will be given of those activities, based on field work at sea and evaluations by the participants themselves. There will be a connection with previous research on training and educating young African cadet-officers in Western military academies. Both endeavours will be analyzed on the basis of mixed-methods military sociological research.

RC16-282.5

SOHN, AELEE* (Korea University, alsohn@korea.ac.kr)

Rôyama Masamichi’s East Asian Cooperative Community Theory

Rôyama Masamichi’s East Asian Cooperative Community Theory. While I was conducting the long-term project “Northeast Asia’s Transnational Space”, I interested in the question of when and how East Asia became identified as a unit. Soon, I became interested in the way that ‘East Asia’ is called and requested. To approach the task, I have been interested in East Asian Cooperative Community (EACC) theorists such as the philosopher Miki Kyoshi, economist Kada Tetsi, and international politics scholar Rôyama Masamichi, and I will mainly talk about Rôyama Masamichi in the presentation. The core of Rôyama’s EACC Theory is a region or regionalism. I would like to talk about the issues related to regionalism in the relationship between East Asia and the world, which is the relationship between particularity and universality speaking in the abstract. I will divide Rôyama’s regionalism into three aspects based on universalism. First, it is the attempt to escape from the international universal order caused by the Munich issue. Second, it is the attempt to make ‘East Asia’ into a meaningful region, emphasizing the special identity of East Asia. Third, it is not that the regionalism of the EACC is a particularization of the world order but that the EACC itself constructs a universal world order. Lastly I will wrap up my paper by discussing following 3 topics. 1)Japan’s leadership position 2)Horizontal regional order vs. Vertical intra-region order 3)The fact that the vertical intra-region order, which was attempted by Japan through the war, was realized by the U.S. after Japan’s defeat.

RC39-670.1

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Women, Disaster and Challenges: A Case Study from Iran

During the past decades, Iran’s natural disasters such as earthquakes, droughts and floods have caused a considerable loss of human lives and livelihoods, environmental damages and the destruction of economic and social infrastructure. Although 49.6% of Iranian population are female but gender analysis has been ignored in the most national reports and surveys related to different aspects of disaster management. This study aimed to highlight the challenges of women before, during and after natural disasters and to investigate the capacity of Iranian women to reduce the consequences of natural hazards. Data collection was done by the interview with affected women of Varzaghan and Bushehr earthquake (2013, 2012), field observation, and review of related documents as well. The findings indicated that although the investigated women were affected more than men but their needs and problems were not identified sufficiently. On the other hand, women vulnerabilities were highlighted more than their capacities and capabilities in handling the disasters. In conclusion, it is important to consider women’s participation in all phases of disaster management (mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery). Gender analysis with localized/standardized analytical tools can be suggested for future studies.

RC20-347.5

SOKOLI, LEKE* (University Aleksands Moisu of Durrez, lsokoli53@gmail.com)

A Comparative Approach on Migration in Post-Communist Societies: The Case of Albania in East-European Context

The post-communist transformations in Central and Eastern Europe represent an interesting example for comparative studies: a number of countries began this transformation from the same starting point (1989), following more or less the same common goal of moving towards democracy and liberal market economy, and EU. Based on the comparative method Brezinski predicted twenty years ago (as it was later confirmed with surprising accuracy), the historical calendar of those countries (the article “The Great Transformation” 1993), given an example of ‘thinking comparatively’ and foreseeing the future. The current paper is regarded with the hypothesis: Albania is an excellent laboratory for studying comparatively the new migratory process. The collapse of the socialist system was viewed with concern by many policy-makers in Western Europe who expected their affluent countries to be flooded by immigrants. Yet, this fear did not materialize and post-communist East-West migration was rather moderate. The only exception is Albania, whose emigration displayed features of an exodus. No other country has been so affected by migration, in such a short period of time like Albania has. It is confirmed that 34.2 percent of the Albanians have immigrated in more than 30 other countries, while the world migrant average is about 2.7 percent. And including the migrants that have spent a considerable lengths of time abroad, and have made their return back to the country, than we have a country in which more than half the population has experienced migration in the last two decades. This paper is an attempt to give a comparative answer to the question: “Why so many Albanians have migrated in such a short time, quite different from the other ex-communist countries, i.e. the countries with the same historical fortune?” In Albania, quite different from other countries, migration is shaping the society...

RC08-153.2

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The Strange Case of Soviet Sociology: A Goffmanian Analysis of a Failed Discipline

History of the Soviet sociological movement is an intellectual puzzle. Sociology of science routinely identifies success in academic world with gaining intellectual recognition (Merteron version) or boosting credit through manufacture of “facts” (constructivist version). Soviet sociologist enjoyed neither popularity at the time of its emergence (1960s), survived political prosecutions, and continued its expansion after Perestroika with its leaders attaining status of disciplinary cult figures. A commemorative tradition developed with most prominent figures leaving auto-biographies. A whole industry of hagiographic literature emerged. All evidence of success was present; at the same time, Soviet sociology left no intellectual legacy: neither theories nor empirical findings from the Soviet times are circulatating today, the only book from this period still in press and widely cited is a methods textbook (by Yadov), and authority of its leaders has been never translated in international space. This talk will try to explain political hardships of Soviet sociology, the past and present admiration for its leaders, and oblivion of substantive results of their work by applying a concept of “dramaturgical formation” inspired by Goffman’s work. Any research deals with secrets, but these secrets can belong to different types: some of them are natural, while others are social, involving reflexive attempts to conceal. In contrast to Western sociology, Soviet sociologists dealt with the second type of secrets, unpleasant facts about Soviet reality revealing of which the Party attempted to suppress or at least force away from the public space. Disclosure of such secrets required moral, rather than intellectual virtue. Social science were in an especially favorable position for doing this job as the Marxist regime legitimated itself as based on “scientific understanding of society”. That made it especially vulnerable for criticisms from the Academia, which explains both sociology’s success in institutionalization, repressions, and recognition in absence of intellectual achievement.

JS-80.4

SOLANO, PRISCILLA* (Lund University, Priscilla.Solano@soc.lu.se)
The (Im)Possibilities Of The Politics Of Solidarity: Human Rights Defenders Discourse, Humanitarian Aid Dynamics and Transmigrants Experiences In Mexico’s Transit Assistance-Based Places

Mexico has the most transited migratory corridor in the world. The complex migratory flows transiting the country—mainly Mexican, Central and South American—have historically been perceived as economic and male. Scholars have noted as problematic the categorization of the ‘labor migrant’ as being exclusively voluntary. It has been demonstrated that framing agency through simplified understandings of ‘voluntary’ and ‘involuntary’ movement cannot easily capture the realities of movements along the Mexican corridor. Identification using legal categories such as “illegal” immigrant end up dehumanizing and ‘invisiblising’ individuals eligible for protection. The securitisation of borders and criminalisation of migration throughout the 20th century, led by the global north, has intensified and has added further fuel to the fire. Protection has still not been clearly delineated for the undocumented and seems to be eclipsed through the criminalisation of human rights. For the undocumented, protection has still not been clearly delineated based on extensive qualitative research in transit-assistance based places—is to include the majority of transmigrants in the country. These appeals and other forms of emerging humanitarian action and solidarities in solidarity with the migrant among other activities and services. These forms of solidarity have been predominately presented by human rights actors to the Mexican government through human rights and humanitarian visa appeals for migrants to transit the country. These appeals and other forms of emerging humanitarian aid dynamics are occurring outside the refugee protection regime. Also the majority of human rights defenders are non-state actors—albeit there is reliance on states for the implementation of human rights. The purpose of this paper—based on extensive qualitative research in transit-assistance based places—is to explore what kind of contribution the politics of solidarity has in (re)shaping the transmigrant subject; focusing on key human rights defenders discourse, humanitarian aid dynamics and transmigrants experiences.

RC27-477.2
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BAKKE, INGER MARIE (Lillehammer University College)
HOVDEN, JORID (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)

Involvement in Physical Leisure Activities in Low Income Households

In Norway as in most other Western countries, the research body on involvement in physical leisure activities like sports and fitness activities indicates a strong connection between high involvement, good health and social inclusion and well-being. However, this connection detects an involvement pattern shaped by social class and social exclusion. Families with low economic, cultural and social capital have the lowest involvement in physical leisure activities as well as the biggest health problems.

The paper will focus on: (1) how parents in low income households conceive, experience and handle their possibilities to participate in physical leisure activities and sports in their local communities, and further 2) what impacts these conditions may have on children’s participation in physical leisure activities.

The data material consists of qualitative interview from a strategic sample of parents belonging to low income households. Both Norwegian and non western immigrant households are represented in the sample.

The overall findings showed that the involvement in physical leisure activities was strongly restricted by lack of economic capital both for the parents and the children. Most of the informants were single mothers and they had no resources to give priority to their own wishes for participation in fitness- and leisure activities. The children were also deprived of the opportunities to participate and thus less included in the peer groups in their neighbourhood. Even though the studied households possessed low economic capital, they differed in cultural and social capital. Those with the highest amount of cultural and social capital were also those who were able to articulate and claim their needs for finance support for leisure activities from the municipal social service.

RC32-554.1
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Women’s Work and Reasons for Absence from Work

The equal opportunities for women in the Scandinavian labour market have been improved the last decades. But in terms of caring tasks in domestic life there is still a way to go, and therefore it is a challenge especially for women to combine the two spheres. During the period 1980 to 2009 the sickness absence among men in Norway has been relatively stable while the sickness absence among women has increased 70%. Women’s higher sickness absence rate is not exceptional. Comparative studies show that women had a higher rate of sickness absence than men in most countries. But they also noted that there is lack of knowledge about the reasons for women’s higher sickness absence.

This paper will focus on a) women’s self-reported reasons for their sickness absence, and b) the importance of social capital at the work place and in their domestic life.

The data material is responses from a postal questionnaire sent to Norwegian long term sick listed women with mental illness or musculoskeletal diagnoses, and in-depth interviews with a sample of long term sick listed women with the same diagnosis.

The overall findings showed that women’s sickness absence has to be understood as a combination of demand, control and social capital both at the work place and in their private lives. Persons with high social capital both at the work place and in their domestic lives have the best prospects to return to work. Single mothers often have low social capital in both spheres, and they are the most troubled group. The political consequences for reducing women’s sickness absence will be that it is urgent to focus not only on measures at the work places, but also at women’s burdens in the private sphere.

RC34-594.7
SOLIS, PATRICIO* (El Colegio de México, psolis@colmex.mx)

Beyond Bourdie: Dialogic Modernity and Social Change

Beyond Bourdieu: Dialogic Modernity and Social Change

When Wright met working class people who read Joyce, Dostoyevsky and Wolf he said “this confirms that Bourdieu was wrong with his concept of habitus”; ten years before Habermas had engaged with one of these persons in a debate on human rights, while most of the audience had laughed at a non-academic linguistic register. The radicalization of modernity recovers the foundations of the first modernity and transforms the frame of reference on the basis of dialogue. Dialogic modernity includes the social actors in the development of critique by redefining, in dialogue with sociologists, the moral grounds of a plural society in which we can today live together. Habermas stresses the potential of communicative action through the intersubjective recognition of criticizable validity claims; Wright envisions social change through the analysis of real utopias. The structured and structuring structure that defines “habitus” cannot explain the cultural practices and taste developed by the working class people who attend the dialogic literary gatherings. They transform and create new cultural capital that challenges structuralist determinism and demonstrate possibility in the transformative dialogues of dialogic modernity.

RC35-608.2
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Beyond Bourdieu: Dialogic Modernity and Social Change

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RC23-417.3
SOLAR, MYRIAM* (Independent Researcher, msolar@infongocio.com)

Complexity Art: A Pattern of Transdisciplinary Emergent Properties

Transdisciplinary intersection has been defining new fields of research and practice in humanities and arts, in particular in contemporary art, to incorporate nature as the object of its aesthetics, scientific and technological search. We should know that the emergence of an object far from equilibrium confronts us with a domain that needs to be explained in terms of the complexity of its nature in its interactions with other domains with which it interacts. This is the origin of this proposal to consider the art of complexity as a pattern of emergent properties with the potential to offer a space for sharing research corpus with other fields. This allows to systematize its object and find a common space for collaboration with science and technology. Faced with this challenge, and the call from SEAD, the Author describes her experimental and empirical creative practice in the art of complexity. This kind of art is characterized by the use of scientific research method, observation and experimentation through trial and error and the formulation and analysis of findings that lead to a body of systematized hypothesis. Dynamic experiments based on direct sources link the art of complexity to natural sciences and to emerging fields of image and data records. Based on this new way of thinking about disciplines these findings can rebuild art, giving it a new aesthetic epistemological conception with emerging applications in areas around water sciences, mathematics, chemistry, physics, artificial intelligence and new fields to be defined. Finally, the paper identifies problems, supporting mechanisms and actions for a global strategy that encourages transdisciplinary collaboration work between arts and sciences. This work was supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No.1142510.

RC32-554.1
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Women’s Work and Reasons for Absence from Work

The equal opportunities for women in the Scandinavian labour market have been improved the last decades. But in terms of caring tasks in domestic life there is still a way to go, and therefore it is a challenge especially for women to combine the two spheres. During the period 1980 to 2009 the sickness absence among men in Norway has been relatively stable while the sickness absence among women has increased 70%. Women’s higher sickness absence rate is not exceptional. Comparative studies show that women had a higher rate of sickness absence than men in most countries. But they also noted that there is lack of knowledge about the reasons for women’s higher sickness absence.

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RC34-594.7
SOLIS, PATRICIO* (El Colegio de México, psolis@colmex.mx)
De carácter diacrónico intentará captar, a través del análisis de la memoria, la forma en que se ha modelado la experiencia de la modernidad en Guadalajara.

Objetivo general del proyecto: llevar a cabo un análisis, entre distintos grupos y sectores sociales, de la forma en que los tapatíos asumen las transformaciones de la vida moderna, se adaptan a ella, o las asimilan, entablando procesos de negociación del orden social. La perspectiva de trabajo parte de la premisa de que no existe una ruta única, ni una forma única, de entender la modernidad, sino múltiples posibilidades para definirla y dotarla de sentido. Cada grupo social tiene distintas opciones a mano y las aprovecha o construye dependiendo de una serie de condiciones de orden material, cultural y político. Aspectos como la religión, la educación, los valores heredados, la clase social, el grupo de edad, la situación de genero, etcétera, son clave para determinar el tipo de adaptación/negociación respecto al proceso de modernización que se vive.

Método, el proyecto pretende utilizar diferentes técnicas analíticas, entre las que destaca la enzima de las narraciones. Luego de una serie de entrevistas con individuos y generaciones, el estudio se centrará en analizar el proceso de modernización en el ámbito individual y colectivo, considerando los procesos de socialización y las representaciones de la modernidad. La investigación se realizará a través de la aplicación de técnicas de análisis documental, el trabajo con informes de evaluación de programas de desarrollo y la observación participante.

RCO4-78.4

SOMASEKARA REDDY, J* (V V Puram Evening College, jsreddy25061959@gmail.com)

Gender Bias in Higher Education- Study on Indian Universities

Owing to higher priority assigned in successive Five Year Plans, Higher educat-

on in India has witnessed phenomenal expansion, with establishment of num-

ber of State and Central universities. Institutes of advanced studies, and numer-

ous private and deemed universities. Pay scales revised to bring them on par

with other prestigious services in public and private sectors, rendering it highly

sought after sectors of employment. It encompasses graded disciplines and po-

sitions with differential status, recognition and rewards. It is hypothesised that,

distribution of academic positions and allocation of disciplines could be deter-

mined by the social forces and extraneous considerations among which gender

is an important variable. The paper addresses this issue in the context of Indian

universities in which the number of women faculty is on the steady rise in the last

two decades. Data collected through interview of 362 women faculty members

from 23 South Indian Universities reveals that, gender segregation of academic

disciplines and positions are discernible with concentration of women acadé-

micians in soft disciplines as well as at lower academic positions. The hard core

applied disciplines, being where the faculty could be more visible, receive more

research grants, claim consultancy and patents have predominantly male faculty.

Even in terms of cadre composition, the proportion of women faculty decreases

with successive higher academic position. Study further reveals that, even among

women academicians religion, caste and rural urban background are pertinent in

determining the patterns of segregation subjecting women faculty to double

discrimination.

RC23-409.3

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Limitations of ICT in Inducing Inclusive Growth

India has been viewed as a leading player in the field of Information and Com-
munication Technology (ICT) and as an emerging economy wedded to the policy of

Welfare State has been adopting and harnessing ICT for inclusive growth through
diverse policies and programmes. Education, health, agriculture, transportation,
production, government and such other sectors that facilitate empowerment of
masses have come to employ ICT for enhancing their efficiency and performance.
However, the inherent socio-cultural milieu and demographic constraints that have been the bane of development process in India is assumed to have come in the way of successful implementation of these ameliorative schemes. The so-called "digital divide" that gets accentuated by the preponderance of rural masses, the information “haves” and “have-nots”, lack of ICT infrastructure in far flung and remote rural areas, hesitation among the masses in adoption of new technology coupled with aspiration deficit, have rendered these schemes exclusive, rather than inclusive in impact and as such its vision of emerging as a vi-
brant knowledge society appears to be a distant reality. Emphasis on application and adoption of ICT in the process of development appears to have divisive and polarizing implications, leaving the people for whom the process is meant even more excluded. The paper seeks to analyse these developmental efforts in India based on the analysis of evaluation reports on various welfare and amelioration schemes submitted by evaluation and monitoring agencies.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Correlates of Prestige Grading in Medical Profession

Professions come to be arranged in a hierarchy based on their functional importance in the society, which in turn determines their prestige, authority, rewards and sometimes even their autonomy. Traditionally, professions represented homogeneous groups of people sharing common traits in terms of knowledge, skills, values and status. But of late, owing to growing complexity of professional knowledge systems, increasing specialization, adoption of advanced technology in their practice and ever increasing diversity of services expected to be delivered by these professions, intra-professional heterogeneities and as such distinctions appear to be on rise with professionals coming to be graded within professions on professional and non-professional considerations. The paper explores these developments in medical profession in India, wherein medicine as a profession has made significant advances. A survey of 550 medical professionals in South India reveals that medical profession is a highly stratified entity with practitioners being segregated and ranked on the lines of specialization, level of specialization, branch of medical practice, sector of employment, size and technical sophistication of hospital, institution from where professional credentials are obtained, length of practice and the like with rewards and recognition in commensuration, giving rise to inequalities and exclusion within medical profession. Further, non-professional variables such as class, caste, religion and gender, by themselves, are not as much responsible as the professional variables stated above for what is happening. As a result of disappearance of moderately skilled workforce, these unskilled cadres at considerably lower wages. This phenomenon is more marked divergent schemes of compensation or are being absorbed in the barely required skill polarisation and heightened wage differentials. While workers with higher skills obtained through formal courses are being inducted, the older obsolete workers are on the verge of being expelled through diverse schemes of compensation or are being absorbed in the barely required unskilled cadres at considerably lower wages. This phenomenon is more marked in private sector service industries compared to public sector manufacturing establishments. As a result of disappearance of moderately skilled workforce, these organizations are found with skill polarisation and heightened wage inequalities.

Technology Driven Inequalities at Work Place In India

Indian work organizations, both in service and manufacturing sectors, have brought about significant restructuring and refinenment of operations through adoption of new technologies that has become imperative and indispensable for survival in the highly competitive globalizing world. These developments are assumed to be having significant long term implications for the work organisations reaching in terms of skill up gradation, composition of workforce, restructuring of organisations and work process involving huge capital expenditure. This rationalization process has also implications for workforce in terms of increased wage differentials owing to emphasis on skill, absorption or replacement of workers with skills no longer required as well as adjustment with changing work culture. The findings based on a study of 41 service and 36 manufacturing establishments across three States in India indicate that higher skill requirements have rendered significant obsolescence. While work process obsolete and their tools redundant. The adoption of the so called "skill biased" technology is found to be having significant implications for variations in wage inequality both within and between industries. While workers with higher skills obtained through formal courses are being inducted, the older obsolete workers are on the verge of being expelled through diverse schemes of compensation or are being absorbed in the barely required unskilled cadres at considerably lower wages. This phenomenon is more marked in private sector service industries compared to public sector manufacturing establishments. As a result of disappearance of moderately skilled workforce, these organizations are found with skill polarisation and heightened wage inequalities.

Social Context As Mediator Between Values and Well-Being

Ed Diner (2009, p. 66) claims that individuals attain subjective well-being (at least partly) while moving toward an ideal state or accomplish a valued aim. Shalom Schwartz (1994, p. 20) defines values as „desirable transitiional goals, varying in importance, that serve as guiding principles in the life of a person or other social entity“. Consequently happiness occurs after needs are met and goals are fulfilled. Therefore people are happy when their values are „right”, that is, attainable in given social, cultural and economic context. Sagiv & Schwartz (2000) have also argued that people are likely to experience a positive sense of well-being when they emphasize the same values that prevail in their environment, when they inhabit an environment that allows them to attain the goals to which their values are directed.

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate relations between basic human values (or desirable subjective goals), socially differentiable environments undermining or supporting the value priorities in question and subjective well-being. Multi-level and multi-strucutral equation models are used to accomplish this task. Data from the fifth round (year 2010) of European Social Survey is used.
media can cause responses in segmented public spheres of the World Wide Web. Vice versa, content that is produced in blogs, wikis or social networks can become part of news coverage in the mass media. In addition to the public of mass media, the three decades of China's market-oriented reform since 1978 have brought about an increasingly deregulated and privatized rural economy, which posed new opportunities and challenges for women to balance work and family. This study focuses on a unique group—women entrepreneurs—who were neither the Maoist 'iron girls' nor the cheap laborers in capitalist workshops. Drawing on interviews from two coastal villages in Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces collected during 2004-2010, where rural industries and petty entrepreneurship had become an important economic engine, this study finds that women, although underrepresented compared with men, had played an active role as entrepreneurs. Based on life histories of 8 women entrepreneurs, this study finds women entrepreneurs found their "rubber rice bowls" satisfying due to its flexibility and potential rewards, but also challenging because of the increasing risks and competition. Such entrepreneurial dynamics led to various patterns of work-family balance among women entrepreneurs, which could not be summarized under the traditional gender norms or the socialist egalitarian ideology.

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KAWAKAMI, ATSUKO (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh)
Social Conditions for Japanese Immigrant Attitudes Toward Institutional Elder Care

Although elder care remains within the family sphere in Japan, Japanese immigrants in the U.S. are bound to have distinctive pathways to determining whether to utilize formal care services from the native-born. Japanese immigrant women who are interracially married to American husbands experience complex adaptation processes throughout their lives as they encounter social conditions that differ from Japan. This research investigates their attitudes concerning institutional elder care utilization as they relate to social conditions. We conducted and analyzed in-depth interviews with 31 immigrant Japanese women between the ages of 40 and 84. We found that these women had acquired the norms of independent living through cultural acculturation, ultimately leading to their preference for non-family-based care. This paper focuses on the social structural conditions that facilitated this choice. We found four factors influenced the women's attitudes toward the utilization of institutional elder care: 1) family living arrangement discouraging family care for elderly, 2) potential family conflicts between the caretaker and the elderly relative, 3) economic class, and 4) supportive cultural attitudes towards formal elder care and institutional availability. These factors tend to influence immigrant Japanese women's preference for institutional elder care over familial care.

SONG, JING* (Hong Kong Baptist University, jingsong@hkbu.edu.hk)
"Rubber Rice Bowls": Work and Family for Women Entrepreneurs in Post-Socialist Rural China

The three decades of China's market-oriented reform since 1978 have brought about an increasingly deregulated and privatized rural economy, which posed new opportunities and challenges for women to balance work and family. This study focuses on a unique group—women entrepreneurs—who were neither the Maoist 'iron girls' nor the cheap laborers in capitalist workshops. Drawing on interviews from two coastal villages in Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces collected during 2004-2010, where rural industries and petty entrepreneurship had become an important economic engine, this study finds that women, although underrepresented compared with men, had played an active role as entrepreneurs. Based on life histories of 8 women entrepreneurs, this study finds women entrepreneurs found their "rubber rice bowls" satisfying due to its flexibility and potential rewards, but also challenging because of the increasing risks and competition. Such entrepreneurial dynamics led to various patterns of work-family balance among women entrepreneurs, which could not be summarized under the traditional gender norms or the socialist egalitarian ideology.

SONG, JONG* (Hong Kong Baptist University, jingsong@hkbu.edu.hk)
The Korean Webtoon As a Reflection of Society

Since 1990, the technology of digital media has been constantly developed in Korea, and the digital media became popular among the general public. With the emergence of the social network service(SNS), people increasingly expressed themselves with visual images, such as photos, icons, animated characters, etc. The new digital media expanded the scope of communication between people and visual images. Webtoon is the new genre of cartoon as the result of digitalization. Webtoon enables readers to easily access and to even participate in the process of webtoon making. The stories of webtoons show social experience in ordinary people's daily lives. Webtoon readers become participants who share their own thoughts with webtoon artists and also create amateur works. Thus, the familiarity of webtoon increases. It is a remarkable big change in the history of Korean cartoon; thus, this research will discuss how webtoon influences people's experience of seeing and interpretation. To do so, this research will study webtoon making process of webtoons by the artist, Puil Kang who is the leading webtoon artist in Korea, and analyze how the artist communicates with readers. Also, this research will show the different responses caused by media switching.
from webtoon to film. Today, webtoon makes changes on the ways of storytelling and positioning visual images and of interacting with readers. Also, the Korean webtoons are more broadly spreading overseas, such as France. With its increasing popularity and easiness to reach the public, webtoon is regarded as a driving force to boost the field of Korean cartoon industry.

RC49-796.4

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SILVERSTEIN, MERRILL (Syracuse University)
The Impact of Adult Children's out-Migration on the Elders’ Psychological Well-Being in Rural China: Does Gender Matter?

This study examined the impact of adult children's out-migration on the psychological well-being of older Chinese parents left behind in their rural villages. Using data from two waves of the Longitudinal Study of Older Adults in Anhui Province, China, analyses showed that, controlling for personal characteristics and resources, the out-migration of children reduced the psychological well-being of their parents, particularly among older fathers. However, the transition to co-residence with an adult child buffered the negative impact of daughters’ out-migration on the psychological well-being of older mothers. These results suggest ambivalent feelings on the part of older parents when their adult children migrate out of their home villages for work or marriage. However, there is an important gender dimension in the adaptation to the out-migration of children. Fathers benefited from entering into a traditional multi-generational living arrangement when their daughters migrated; comparable fathers suffered from worse psychological well-being following entry into such an arrangement, presumably because living with children increased their dependence. It is concluded that a complex gender interaction needs to be considered when examining the consequences of dynamic intergenerational family processes in China.

RC11-206.7

SONG, LU* (Soochow University, lusong.su@gmail.com)
LI, LIANG (Soochow University)
Use It or Lose It? the Impact of Grandchild-Caring on Grandparents’ Cognitive Functioning in Rural China

Using the data from the waves of the survey “Well-being of Elderly in Anhui Province, China” conducted in 2001, 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012 respectively, this study examines the impact of grandchild-caring on Chinese rural grandparents’ cognitive functioning through constructing multi-level growth curve model. The results show that, compared to the low intensity care for grandchildren, high intensity care has protective effect for the grandparents' cognitive aging, however, the effects of high intensity care depend on the age and gender of grandparents. The grandfathers’ cognitive aging are protected by the high intensity care for grandchild-caring, while the cognitive functioning of grandmothers are suffered from intensive care; and this gender difference tends to be widened as aging. These results support the hypothesis of “use-it-or-lose-it”, and imply the significance of gender roles and norms in the Chinese rural families.

RC05-100.4

SONG, MIRI* (University of Kent, England, ams@kent.ac.uk)
Multiracial Parents and the Intergenerational Transmission of 'Race' and Belonging

In both popular culture and academic discourses, being ‘mixed’ is becoming increasingly ordinary in Britain. While there has been growing research on mixed race children and young people, very little is known about how mixed race people racially identify and socialize their own children. Many adult mixed individuals have now become parents - prompting the fascinating question of how they, as parents, think about the racial identification of their own children. Parenthood engenders a one’s own ancestry and the ‘right’ socialization of children: What may such socialization bode for the future and significance of racial categories and boundaries in Britain? Are mixed race parents adopting post-racial attitudes and practices, or is there evidence of intergenerational transmission of racial thinking and identification in these households? How do parents think about the relationships between ‘race’ and racial difference, national and regional forms of belonging, and family lineage/ancestry? These questions are pressing, especially in light of recent research which does not necessarily privilege ‘race’, or which examines the meanings and experiences of ‘race’ in connection with other axes of identification and experience.

Based on a Leverhulme research grant, this exploratory study investigates the ways in which mixed race parents think about and communicate ideas and practices concerning racial identities and racial difference, and is suggestive of how they foster their children's (and their own) sense of belonging in the wider society. This research draws on interviews with 60 multiracial individuals (parents) in both urban and suburban regions in England. A qualitative approach is crucial in critically examining not only racial categories/terms, but also trends reported about multiracial people in large scale data sets, especially those in the US.

JS-41.1

SONG, XI* (University of California, Los Angeles, songxi@ucla.edu)
Educational Mobility in Three Generations: Single-Parent and Grandparent Effect

This study examines the educational reproduction of American families in multiple generations. The key question is how grandparents' education contributes to the educational success of grandchildren, and how the grandparent's effect differs for single- and two-parent families. The grandparent effect works through both demonstrating and mobility processes, because grandparents' education first affects whether parents have any children and how many children they have, before grandparents proceed to influence the educational mobility of their grandchild. Analyses build upon the mobility and demography model used in Mare and Song (2012), and draw on empirical evidence from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Recent researchers and policymakers alike have expressed a growing concern that single-parent family is responsible for the growth of an “undereducated class” in America. This study investigates whether or not grandparent effect contributes to the growth of the undereducated class from single-parent families in the grandchild generation.

RC24-423.3

SONNENFELD, DAVID A.* (SUNY College, dsonn@esf.edu)
KAMOLSRIRIPAICHAORN, SOMPORN (Chulalongkorn University)
Through Thick and Thin: Ecological Modernization in Thailand's Electronics Industry

Electronics manufacturing in Thailand has undergone substantial transformations over the last two decades, including with respect to technological environmental innovation. Business conditions in Thailand have been highly challenged during this period, as the country has weathered multiple changes of government, mass mobilizations, torrential floods, and uncertain institutions. Situated at the lower end of global supply chains, electronics manufacturing in Thailand has persisted through this period, even if not entirely thriving. Driven by growing international regulation of hazardous materials and waste electronics and the greening of global supply chains early in the new millennium, technological environmental innovation in the industry has proceeded. Drawing on field research conducted over two decades in Thailand, as well as on available data, this paper addresses the causes and consequences of those transformations, including such questions as: How have these changes come about? What roles have domestic and international exogenous (market, regulatory, environmental) and endogenous (industry, firm, labor) forces and dynamics played in technological environmental innovation during these two decades? What has changed and not changed in electronics manufacturing in Thailand as a result? In what ways has electronics manufacturing in Thailand become more environmentally friendly since the beginning of the new millennium? The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the experience of Thailand's electronics industry for social theories of technological and environmental change, including Ecological Modernization Theory.
as “freedom”, “flexibility”, and “resilience”, which are contrasted with the concept of the “structure” of society.

Secondly, we did fieldwork in The Laboratory School of Improvisation, which is an improv group that carries out improv performances and workshops in Japan, and interviewed its members. We found that when improvising on stage, the performers don’t express ideas freely in their own separate ways. They embody and share “formats” which constitute the explicit/implicit manners and rules of improv.

In short, “improvisation” has paradoxical properties. Though “improvisation” is represented as a concept that frees us from social “structures” and enables us to create stories with others flexibly, performers in fact acquire freedom by means of “formats” when practicing improv.

INTE-24.2
SONODA, SHIGETO* (The University of Tokyo, shigetssonoda@yahoo.co.jp)

Is Rise of China a Threat or a Chance? a Comparative Analysis of Determinant of Perception on China in Korea, Japan, and Taiwan

The rise of China has been discussed in different area of social sciences, but it is still rare for sociologists in East Asia to address this issue. International dimension of social development in East Asia is, however, necessary and indispensable part in sociological argument and the recent rise of China is one of the core parts of such international dimension.

Comparison of Korea, Japan, and Taiwan in terms of their attitudes toward China provides us with a lot of sociological insights. Comparative analysis of expatriates’ guanxi-building in China tells us that Korean expatriates are more aggressively establishing guanxi network than Japanese and Taiwanese counterparts. Our recent international collaborative research suggests that perception of “political risk of China” is different from Korean businessmen and Japanese/ Taiwanese businessmen.

This paper tries to conduct exploratory analysis of Korean, Japanese, and Taiwanese perception of the rise of China in comparative perspectives. More concretely, two research questions will be approached in this paper; namely (1) How people in three societies evaluate influence of China, and (2) Who are most concerned about the influence of China on their society, by using AsiaBarometer 2006, which is the only one dataset that enables us to compare Korean, Japanese, and Taiwanese views on China in connection with other important socio-economic variables.

Our data analysis reveals the fact that it is only in Taiwan that household income of the respondents has negative correlation with evaluation of the influence of China. Why is there such a difference? This paper, by answering this question, tries to argue that “perceived” relation is important in discussing the issue of the rise of China.

RC07-147.3
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Internet Technology and Scientists In Post-Apartheid South Africa: Race As a Decisive Factor

Internet technology is an indispensable tool in scientific research. Prior research confirms the importance of professional activities, professional networks, scientific collaboration and the internet among scientists, academics and researchers. Perception of the rise of China in comparative perspectives. More concretely, two research questions will be approached in this paper; namely (1) How people in three societies evaluate influence of China, and (2) Who are most concerned about the influence of China on their society, by using AsiaBarometer 2006, which is the only one dataset that enables us to compare Korean, Japanese, and Taiwanese views on China in connection with other important socio-economic variables.

Our data analysis reveals the fact that it is only in Taiwan that household income of the respondents has negative correlation with evaluation of the influence of China. Why is there such a difference? This paper, by answering this question, tries to argue that “perceived” relation is important in discussing the issue of the rise of China.

RC07-140.1
SOORYAMOORTHY, RADHAMANY* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, sooryamoorthy@ukzn.ac.za)

The Nexus Between Collaboration, The Internet and Productivity: An Empirical Study Of South African Science

Prior research has investigated the relationships between collaboration, connectivty and the publication productivity of scientists. Most of this research has been conducted in either the developed or developing countries where internet facility has been either well advanced or at the other end of the continuum. Investigations in countries that fall in between these two extremes are rare. Conducted among scientists and academics in South Africa, this study is aimed at filling this gap. Interviewing academics and scientists (n=204) from the sampled institutions, the paper presents details of how the above three variables are interfaced with each other in the South African scientific system which has become a strong contributor to science. The study also, from the policy point of view, brings out the features of scientific collaboration that exists in South Africa with its variations between the two sectors—academic and research.

RC38-651.1
SOREMSKI, REGINA* (Institut of Education, regina.soremski@erziehung.uni-giessen.de)

Cultural Capital In Movement: On The Dissolution Of Traditional Educational Codes By Educational Policy and Social Movements Among First Generation Academics In Germany

Barriers to educational advancement are often described in the literature. In this connection, authors mainly refer to Bourdieu’s concept in which a lack of suitable cultural capital is often a barrier to the educational advancement of children from non-academic families. Acquiring such capital, in accordance with this theory, is an essential prerequisite for success in an advanced educational career. Bourdieu paints a rather pessimistic picture of the chances of acquiring such capital. Codes of the milieu of origin survive, mediated through habitus, and continue to hinder educational advancement.

This paper tries to argue that “perceived” relation is important in discussing the issue of the rise of China. Why is there such a difference? This paper, by answering this question, tries to argue that “perceived” relation is important in discussing the issue of the rise of China.
difference in the degree of economic and social development in the diverse terri-

tories of the country. The market reforms of the 1980’s and early 1990’s worsened
inequality. Start to change the unequal in recent years but the poverty has not
decreased.

RC04-77.2
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Recovering the Past to Face the Future: Experiences in Latin America

Recent evaluations of the results of educational reforms imposed after the
eighties on education all over the world, and particularly in Latin America,
highlight the increasing visibility of women in the labor market, such as the
increase in paid female work at personal and family levels and in local and na-
tional restructuring and meanings built around productive activity.

Central Chile, examining three specific dimensions: empowerment process, fami-
ly—subsistence for an ever wider rural woman. Therefore, the re-
quality family life and living arrangements of rural families. In this context, the ex-
ket, which from our perspective is key for the effects it has on a personal level,

duced .

Global warming and "energy demand" have contributed to insert the environ-
amental debate in the major topics of international cooperation agreements. The Union for the Medi-
terranean (UFM) – an institution which comprehends forty-three countries in Europe, North Africa and Middle
East – has developed ecological projects which were also designed as a strategy to

RC30-516.2
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Le Travail Migrant Temporaire: Une Nouvelle Figure Du
Paternalisme Gestionnaire Dans La Division Internationale Du
Travail? Le Cas Du Canada

Les flux migratoires ont historiquement accompagné les mutations du travail. Depuis quelques années, la transfor-
mation qualitative et l’expansion de ces flux tendent à réorienter les politiques publiques en matière d’immigration et d’em-
ploy. À l’échelle internationale, le phénomène migratoire a laissé progressivement place à celui de la mobilité professionnelle temporaire, notamment à la faveur de la financement de l’économie et de l’externalisation croissante des activités dites "transfrontalières".

RC32-552.4
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The Right of Women to a Free Violence City. a Case Study about Public Transportation in Mexico City

According to Women Human Rights, the government of the Federal District has
made significant efforts, particularly recognizing that gender violence hurts the
principle of respect to human dignity, makes difficult the participation of women in similar conditions and slows down the whole development of countries in politi-
cal, social, economical and cultural life, on January 29th 2008 the Law Access of
Women to a Violence Free Life was approved for the Federal District, through
which it is agreed that women have the right to live a life free from any kind of vio-

cence. In the framework of this law, the Institute for Women designed a program
to prevent, support and punish sexual violence against women traveling on public
transport in the city through actions aimed at promoting the rights of women, law enforcement and citizen oversight. This program includes various activi-
ties such as: Modules Care and Reporting Sexual Abuse cases in the Subway Public Transport System, Program "Athena" which is an exclusive service for women and separation of men and women in the Metrobus, Light Rail and Subway Public Transport System.

In this way The purpose of this paper is to analyze the effects of actions to
prevent sexual violence that have been in public means of transportation: in the
practice of daily mobility, in the perception of transport security, and feminine representa-
tions are built from this policy of gender equality.

The main hypothesis suggests that government actions in public transporta-
tion contribute to the generation of spatial justice, and with it in the exercise of
the right to the city as a human right for women. Nevertheless, on the other side
we hypothesize that the program intervention has generated paradoxical effects
because they help to reproduce traditional representations of feminine and mas-
culture in the city.

JS-67.1
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Digital Citizenship and Equal Access to Democracy

Democracy, as says the German philosopher Stephan Kirste, is a fundamental
human right. Every person needs to have space to public manifestation, to get
respect even this person belongs a minority group, to participate in political de-
cisions that regulate and define its own life. Without these guarantees it will be
univable develop citizenship in front of majority groups and also State. Albeit this
concern there isn’t new, it became urgent when digital technologies expanded
themselves in the world. Safety, recognition, privacy, information, all this subjects,
and rights too, turn into the center of debates about social inclusion in a digit-
al world. And to promote people inclusion one must to guarantee individuals
equality, what it will be facilitated by legitimate democratic regimes. Two issues
have to stay in the spotlight nowadays: how to organize popular participation in
Digital Societies and, also, how to empower citizens to ensure their regular and
equal participation in the political decisions. Without inclusion policies by govern-
ments it will be very difficult do get it. Citizens must to have "access passwords", as
Brazilian social scientist Eugênio Trivinhno, to use digital systems, like specific
hardwares, updated softwares, domain specific language of digital media, adapt-
ted theirselves to speed web interaction that he calls "dromocracy"; and others
abilities needed in digital times and not ever available to everyone. This type of
exclusion, and also discrimination, concentrate power in some hands, what caus-
ing democracy imbalance. Solve these issues presented is the only way to people
inclusion and it’s a democracy essential condition too.

JS-24.5
SOTO VILLAGRAN, PAULA CAROLINA* (Universidad del Bío Bío,
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Women’s Work and Family Life. the Case of Micro- Enterprise for Rural Women in the Central Zone of Chile

Among the most significant changes that have occurred in recent decades in rural
areas in Chile highlights the increasing visibility of women in the labor mar-
ket, which from our perspective is key for the effects it has on a personal level,
quality family life and living arrangements of rural families. In this context, the ex-
erise of an independent activity or the creation of a microenterprise is a pathway
for personal and family subsistence for an ever wider rural woman. Therefore,
from a perspective that combines quantitative and qualitative methods, the pur-
pose of this paper is to analyze specific cases of micro-enterprises rural women in
Central Chile, examining three specific dimensions: empowerment process, family
 restructuring and meanings built around productive activity.

The paper is part of a broader study held in the province of Ñuble, Central
Chile, concerning with female work in different social and geographic spaces and
the effects of paid female work at personal and family levels and in local and na-
tional development (Proyecto DIUBB 133324 2/R).

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
the implementation of the Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) in the Sahara Desert is intended to support our reflection about the potentialities and contradictions of such initiative. Once these solar plant projects are destined to provide not only Middle East and North Africa (MENA) with "clean energy," but also approximately 16% of the European energy demand by 2050, it seems urgent to consider the geopolitical transformations that the "desertec project" could unleash. We are inclined to think that such enterprise would indeed change the geopolitical meaning of the Sahara Desert and thus contribute to balance the political relationship between European and MENA countries. Although it is not likely that the marginalization of the countries of the UFM are going to become "equidistant" of its European counterparts, it is probable that the export of solar energy can diminish the political asymmetries between North and South. It is also crucial to reflect whether the "political instability" of the MENA countries can impose barriers to the accomplishment of the idea, especially because "Desertec" was conceived before the so-called "Arab Spring".

RC24-435.3

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Global Environmental Change: Environmental Policies in China with Reference to Brazil

The environmental issue has assumed the status of global problem, mobilizing civil society organizations, media sectors and governments around the world from the last two decades of the twentieth century. Among global environmental changes, climate change has proved to be structuring the debate in recent years, characterized as one of the main challenges of the global society at the entrance of the XXI century and called "climate change". How to address with respect to the set of problems that make up the environmental issue in a world characterized by high modernity, by the risk society and by the context of global environmental changes. These two countries have been noted for their international importance and, above all, the importance of environmental issues at the core of their political processes. In this context, this project aims to investigate the trajectory by which Brazil-China have internalized the environmental issue, especially with regard to the climate issue, primarily analyzing two social spheres fundamentally present in this process: the sphere of government and the scientific community. The study of the pillar Science-Policy in Brazil-China is of fundamental importance, and consequently one of the innovations proposed in this research project. Regarding methodological aspects, different methods of investigation will be adopted, including, in particular, the systematic analysis of primary and secondary sources, such as the bibliographic and documentary research, and semi-structured interviews with government and scientific agents. We have a team of Doctors and Postgraduate students who will participate in the activities described in this research project, contributing to the realization of the proposed study in this project.

Key words: global environmental change, climate change, environmental policy, Brazil, China.

JS-89.5

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Alliances, Cooperation and Conflicts Between Ecostate-Men and Fishermen In The Pendjari River Area, Northwest Of Benin

Northern Benin (Dassari area) is crossed from either side by numerous little rivers and catchments that dry up very quickly because of the pronounced shore-line deforestation along other things. The area is severely threatened by environmental strains. The causes are multifaceted: lack of rain (only 70 to 110 rainy days on an average in October), technical or inadequate the water, land degradation. Migrations of African fishermen from neighbouring countries (Niger, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, and Ghana) towards the protected Pendjari River in the Dassari area remain locally important drivers for environmental changes into new spaces configurations. This paper will open with a description of methodologies and cases used to gather information and findings. To end this, it will compile a series of statistical data combining qualitative methods and based on original research. Then, the main empirical idea of the paper will be centred in selected main villages of the studied area located near the Pendjari River (in northern Benin). Both Brazil and China still have many challenges to be addressed with respect to the set of problems that make up the environmental issue in a world characterized by high modernity, by the risk society and by the context of global environmental changes. These two countries have been noted for their international importance and, above all, the importance of environmental issues at the core of their political processes.

RC14-256.12

SOWA, FRANK* (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), frank.sowa@iab.de)

The Articulation of Japanese Culture in the Global Era: The Case of Japanese Small-Type Coastal Whaling

After the whaling moratorium had come into force in 1986, the Japanese government as well as anthropologists and social scientists tried to establish “small-type coastal whaling” (STCW) as a new category within the International Whaling Commission (IWC). Japanese coastal whaling has a long tradition dating back to the 16th century. Even today whaling is socially, culturally and economically important in the whaling towns as Taiji. However, the articulation of whaling as Japanese culture was not successful. A comparison of the Japanese and the Greenlandic articulation strategies show: Despite of many similarities of the coastal whaling, the Greenlandic whaling is still very much orientated because of conflicting relations between professional and managerial interests. The placement professionals are exposed to a systematic self-control which assesses the counselling and the placement of job seekers not only by technical and professional criteria, but always by the success of specific strategies along the internal organizational accounting system. The contradictory effects of extensive accounting practices on placement officers and the organisation we will show in our paper.

RC29-503.4

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Policing and Crime Control in Contemporary Nigeria: An Agenda for Reform

Crime and insecurity are major challenges of contemporary Nigerian society, with the barrage of various forms of criminal behaviours including: terrorism, political violence, ethnic-religious and communal violence, unabridged corruption, politically-motivated assassinations, murder, violent crimes, kidnapping for money, and robbery. Efforts by security agents to solve the problems have not yielded the desired results. The inability of the Nigeria Police to effectively tackle the
problem has made people to question the capacity/competence of the police, and also casting aspersions on the quality of governance. Recently, the military was deployed to support the fight against terrorism. In response to the problem, some ethnic militia have sprung up, with some serving as “local police” in communities. Nigeria currently operates a unitary/centralized policing system, but there have been calls for the establishment of state police – separate from the federal police. Increasingly, communities and individuals do not wholly entrust their security to the police, and there have been local community actions against crime, including street barricades and the restriction of vehicular and pedestrian access at certain times. While the informal policing outfits have been playing positive roles with security control, the relationships between them and the police have not been entirely cordial.

Drawing from recent challenges, issues and experiences with the war against crime and insecurity (including terrorism), this paper discusses the policing and security structures, as well as the relationships between them. The paper argues that the various security units. Suggestions are made for more effective policing in Nigeria, including greater collaboration/partnership between the formal policing system and the informal policing structures. The paper also advocates greater collaboration between the police and the public for a more successful campaign against crime in Nigeria.

RC20-348.4

SOYSAL, YASEMIN* (University of Essex, soysal@essex.ac.uk)  
Transnational Trajectories? Studying Nation and Citizenship in East Asia

Despite sociology’s increasing engagement with global processes, the relationship between global/transnational studies and cross-national, comparative studies remains a question, both conceptually and methodologically. This paper inquires into this relationship through an empirical focus on the transnationalization of nation and citizenship in East Asia. Unlike the common practice, by transnationalization, we do not simply refer to the advance of explicit transborder regimes (e.g. the World Trade Organization and the European Convention on Human Rights), or social formations “spanning borders” (e.g., migrant networks). Rather I offer transnationalization as an analytical node to capture the diffusion of non-nation-specific, universalistic frameworks, models, and standards, and the engagement of nationally located actors’ (states, social movements, professional organizations, and individuals) with such frameworks to orient their actions and strategies. This view locates the nation-state and a variety of national actors within a broader transnational environment—in an analytical sense these two levels are inseparable.

Densely organized at the national level and beyond, education policy is highly susceptible to transnational isomorphism. The analysis of the post–World War II school curricular reforms and content (particular focus on Japan and China, in comparison with European developments) shows that national educational systems in East Asia increasingly assume a globalized society, and the role of active and able citizens and nations in making this society. In so doing, they systematically insist upon the “distinct” contributions of the nation and its citizens to the good of the wider world. Yet, as the nation (and its uniqueness) is expressed, the policy reforms that affirm transnationally difficult, common models of social order. Nations as “imagined communities” and individuals as citizen acquire commonalities across societies. The assertiveness of the nation (divergence), as well as its progressively common imaginary (convergence), is linked to its transnationalization.

RC24-435.4

SPAARGAREN, GERT* (Wageningen University, gert.spaargaren@wur.nl)  
Environmental Agency and Power in the Global Network Society

Over the past two decades, practice theories as developed by Anthony Giddens, Theodore Schatzki and Elizabeth Shove amongst others, moved center stage in the sociology of sustainable consumption and everyday life. Practice theories offer an attractive third way in between individualist (value driven) and institutionalist (value driven) approaches towards understanding the reproduction of social practices as put forward by Giddens (1984) and Shove (2012) in particular. First, when discussing practices as performances or as strategic action, we explore how specific lifestyle groups with particular ‘green’ portfolios or competences participate in the practice in order to make the practice and their lifestyles more sustainable. We show that the environmental dimension of consumption practices can be crucial for attracting new practitioners to the practice since they expect gaining emotional energy (Randall Collins, 2004) from participating in the process of simultaneously greening the practice and their lifestyles. Second, when discussing practices as an entity and as part of an institutionalized set or nexus of practices, we focus on the process of strengthening or weakening the connections between different practices. We argue that the concepts of power as put forward by Manuel Castells (2009) can be used to illustrate the interrelationships between practices and thereby the key dynamics of environmental changes in the global network society.

RC15-265.4

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Sorting Snorers: Straight Path to Treatment?

The medical model can perpetuate and itself be perpetuated — or be challenged — by stereotypical conceptions encountered on the Internet. In this rich case study of snoring and obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA), we examine internet searching as a complex actor-network comprised of actors and actants such as the searchers themselves, search engines, web-pages, and the organisations behind the pages, all contributing to lay pre-diagnosis of OSA. Societal preconceptions regarding typical OSA sufferers include age, gender, and weight. Overweight middle-aged men are expected to have sleep apnoea, whereas skinny young women are often not. Through situational analysis of the conceptual intersections between participants recruited on the basis of either being snorers, or being the partner of a snorer and website pages, websites, and website providers, the study closely examines the generative forces arising from engagement or ill-fit with the disease-based model as encountered during an internet search. Situational Analysis is used to model the actor-network on both individual and aggregated levels to gain insight into the complexity of the medicalisation of snoring and OSA.

This paper examines the internet search as an emergent yet increasingly powerful and pervasive source of influence, shaping conceptions regarding who can snore, who can have OSA, and who and how therapies for snoring can be accessed. Using Situational Analysis as a starting point, we have developed a novel data visualisation technique particularly suited to representation of both human and non-human actors and actants involved in the internet search and pre-diagnostic endeavour, and to visually represent conceptual tensions (medicalisation and non-medicalisation; snoring and obstructive sleep apnoea; male and female; old and young and so forth) within the overall actor-network.

RC38-645.1

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Scums Of The EARTH: A Critical Analysis Of ‘Humanness’ In Host Society from 10 Life Stories Of Poor Immigrants In Johannesburg, South Africa

This paper critically examines the question “at what cost do we establish national borders as the criterion for valuing others? What are the consequences to ourselves; the selves that ultimately places humans above their animal counterparts?” It thematically but critically examines the ‘we’ that have ascribed an identity to ‘migrants’, labelling them as not fit for support and care. Adorno T, argued that identification limits the scope and facets of the subject to the desired level only. However, the reverse is also the case, whereas identification limits the scope and facets of the identifier within a box, from which he cannot break free to explore his unlimited ability to create the world he desires. In this sense, by identifying migrants and in particular poor and unskilled migrants as ‘unwanted’ and ‘disfunctional’, we have by extension confined ourselves to a box from which we cannot break through, to dream and create a functional and successful society that includes the unwanted poor and unskilled migrants.

Using narratives from 10 life story interviews with poor African immigrants in Johannesburg, South Africa, the article examines the host society via the harsh experiences of the immigrants. The article argues that there is a new form of societal enslavement and poverty; it is the poverty of our humanity. I believe that the lived experiences of unwanted immigrants will be an important platform from which to examine the inherent dichotomy of contemporary humanism as exhibited by host society. Also, it is of practical relevance to apply Habermas’s critical theory of society to a location in Africa; A continent that is in the throes of awakening.

RC22-392.3

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Between Institutional Oppression and Spiritual Liberation: The Female Ordination Movement in the Catholic Church and its Utilisation of Social Media

The female ordination movement within the Catholic Church is a dynamic and forceful example of the paradoxical binary of institutional oppression and individual liberation operating within the contemporary religious sphere. Proponents of this movement are seeking justice and gender equality in the face of the system's institutionalized sexism. Despite the challenge posed by the institutionalized sexism, the movement has managed to gain significant momentum in recent years. The movement's success is due to its ability to harness the power of social media to engage with a wider audience and mobilize support. Social media has allowed the movement to reach a diverse range of people, including traditionalists and non-traditionalists, and has facilitated the sharing of stories and experiences that challenge the church's traditional stance on gender roles. The movement's ability to effectively use social media is a testament to its commitment to breaking down barriers and fostering a more inclusive and equitable society.
atic patriarchal oppression of women within the Catholic Church. This radical and pioneering international movement is struggling for recognition as a legitimate religious formation as it campaigns for a more inclusive and accountable Catholic Church. The female ordination movement thereby provides a fertile conduit for examining how religion can both oppress individual freedoms and also be used to mobilise political, social and spiritual liberation from institutional disempowerment.

This paper will utilise critical discourse analysis of various social media outlets and webpages to elaborate on the institutional oppression and spiritual liberation which lies at the heart of this religious group. Drawing on feminist theology and a feminist epistemology, this paper will explore the effectiveness of social media in connecting women across the world who are facing institutional religious repression and who are seeking support from likeminded faith believers. Through critical discourse analysis, this paper will find that social media is used by groups involved in the female ordination movement such as The Catholic Network for Women's Equality, Women's Ordination Worldwide and The Women's Alliance for Theology, Ethics and Ritual, to subvert the dominant attitudes towards women within the Catholic Church and to provide an alternative form of religious expression for disaffected Catholic women. These groups are thereby able to mobilise women into a solitary international religious formation which empowers women who have experienced suppression or subjugation from the Roman Catholic Church.

RC52-841.5

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UK Maternity Services ‘Risk Culture’: Is the Professional Status of Midwives ‘At Risk’?

UK maternity services, accounting for a significant proportion of National Health Service litigation claims, are increasingly regulated by ‘risk management’ standards. Such standards, aimed at improving the safety of maternity care and reducing litigation, inevitably associate childbirth with risk, and the control of professional behaviour in managing such risk. The growth of this ‘risk culture’ within maternity services poses significant threat to professional status claims.

This paper presents findings of a Doctoral ethnographic study observing the real time impact of the ‘risk culture’ within an English National Health Service maternity department. Litigation and subsequent increasing regulation has fuelled the social construction of a ‘risk discourse’ surrounding maternity care. Aligned with the assertion that modern society has become increasingly risk averse (Beck, 1992), professional anxiety regarding risk has provoked socialisation amongst doctors and midwives that control over the childbirth process promotes risk minimisation. The stereotypical medical interpretation of risk, based upon fear of uncertainty and pathophysiology, has consequently permeated all aspects of pregnancy and childbirth. This in turn has led to the subscription of the ‘biomedical model’ as the prominent paradigm in managing maternity care, fuelling control, intervention and the ‘medicalisation’ of childbirth. Such ‘medicalisation’ has cemented doctor-led, intervention-laden management firmly within modern childbirth, with midwifery-led, naturalistic childbirth becoming an ever-decreasing occurrence. A professional identity crisis has ensued amongst midwives in that the role of midwives in the 21st century is in a state of flux, raising concerns for the professional status of midwives within future childbirth provision.

The ‘risk culture’ in the UK has provoked significant inequalities between the professional status of doctors and midwives within modern maternity care. The role of midwives as autonomous practitioners in normal childbirth is eroding; therefore, is the ‘risk culture’ in the UK placing the midwifery profession at risk of deprofessionalisation?

RC15-263.5

SPERANZA, LORENZO* (University of Brescia, speranzo@jus.unibs.it)

Doctors’ Narratives

Doctors’ Narratives

My answer to the question outlined in the title of this session would be: “Doctors’ Narratives”. As illness narration is a means to gain direct access to the subjective aspects of illness, so utilization of doctors narratives in which they portrait themselves is important in order to understand who physicians really are. Making a distinction between the motivations behind their choice and the manner in which physicians perform their profession, the author tries to decipher the ‘black box’ of medical identity. He does so using 40 qualitative, in depth interviews with doctors working in Italy in various branches of different ages and professional placements. The narratives so collected appear strikingly similar to those of doctors in flesh and blood from other parts of the world or to “imaginary” doctors created by the fantasy of great writer - doctors (Bulgakov, Cechov, Celine, Conan Doyle, Crépy, Dostoevsky, Maupassant, etc.). Perhaps even the sociological choice of trying to understand the profession through biographical tales reveals more than a point of intersection with the “narrative” approach in medicine: to make a proper anamnesis, both clinically and sociologically, it is necessary to collect a good story, as only this can tell us not only the what, where and when, but also the how and why.

TG04-945.6

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Tensions at the Frontline: Remediation-Work in the UK Travel Sector

In response to recent terror attacks, Western governments now involve private sector organizations in national security regimes in key strategic areas such as travel, communication and financial services. The UK’s eBorders programme is one such regime. Its goal is to collect and analyse passport and passenger data from all travellers entering and leaving the United Kingdom in advance of travel. Airlines and their supply chains are required to collect data from their customers and transfer it to the UK Border agency for processing. Using documentary and interview data, this article develops the concept of ‘remediation-work’ to characterise the impact of the regime on travel firms and their employees.

RC16-299.1

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Symbolic Violence and the Limits of Domination

Theories of power highlighting the complicity of subordinates in relations of domination typically assume their prior engagement in agonistic fields structured by that domination. Building on recent arguments for a cultural theory of interests (Spillman and Strand 2013) this paper examines the limits of the complicity assumption, and the implications of those limits for the concept of symbolic violence. I argue that cultural processes inherent in field formation as “autocatalysis” (Padgett and Powell 2012), as well as in dynamics of center/periphery relations within fields (Shils 1975), and in Hirshman's (1990) theorization of actors' exit options, all set limiting conditions on subordinates’ meaningful participation in agonistic fields, and thus help specify the conditions for symbolic violence.

RC12-221.5

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WAGNER, BROOKE (Wittenberg University)

Portraits of Juvenile Prostitutes: Reconsidering the Mainstream Trafficking Victim Narrative

The dominant narrative of prostitution in public media and even much scholarship equates sex work with trafficking – giving rise to the ubiquitous expression “sex trafficking” – and portrays sex workers as women and girls who are kidnaped, sold, and violently coerced into a life of slavery from which they need to be rescued. This narrative has been much sensationalized and set as the basis for rigorous criminal legislation against alleged traffickers (i.e., pimps) and clients, as well as reflecting the hegemonic media attention and policy influence of “new abolitionist” feminist scholars and activists who oppose pornography and prostitution as exploitative degradations of women. A bitter divide exists between these abolitionists and “sex worker advocate” feminists, who maintain that sexual commerce is not simply a story of victimization, that sex work can be consensual and empowering, and that sweeping anti-trafficking policies are misinformed by exaggerated, sensationalized statistics. The ensuing “Sex Wars” have suffered from a lack of empirical evidence about the nature of sex work among those who engage in it, and the paucity of data is especially prevalent among juveniles, presumably the most vulnerable (and likely victimized) population. This study examines the experiences of 19 juvenile street prostitutes – twelve girls and seven boys – working in Las Vegas, Nevada, using in-depth interviews conducted between February and March 2012. We investigate the circumstances of these adolescents’ sex work, including age, gender, race, pathways to prostitution, involvement with pimps, and abuse. In addition to using entry narratives to explore the pathways to sex work, we go beyond simply describing why juveniles become prostitutes and examine the ways that their lives contrast with other traditional narratives about gender and sexuality, race, social arrangements, and economic consumption, all of which speak to harm reduction needs for all street prostitutes.
The Challenges for Alternatives in the Brazilian Energy Matrix: The Sustainability of Family Farming in Biodiesel Production

The paper presents results from an experience of castor beans production to obtain biodiesel in small farmers in southern Brazil. This research provides some reflection about the family farm crisis, which has been accentuated in recent decades, because the rural aging population, as well as the lack of successors. The social responsibility to settlement people on lands is the government’s role, in this way; the agrarian policies would propose strategies to modify the productive logic inherited from monoculture production, in the southern of Rio Grande do Sul. It is essential to rethink the viability of family farming beyond funding programs of the federal government. As a result, experiences articulated with different areas of knowledge could bring innovations in the ways of generating household income to the sustainability of rural activity.

Ethnic Differences in Premature Mortality over Three Decades – the Intersection Between Indigeneity, Social Class and Preventability

This study uses national-level mortality data to investigate the changing social class and ethnic patterns in premature mortality in New Zealand men from 1975 to 2006. During this period there was a political struggle for recognition of indigenous rights, a social policy focus on inequality, and major macro-economic reform. We used information from national death registrations and national census data from the five yearly national population censuses from 1976 to 2006 to examine changing patterns in social class differences in all cause, preventable, and non-preventable mortality for Maori and non-Maori men under the age of 65. Our results show that social class differences in male mortality have increased since 1975. Maori male mortality was significantly higher than non-Maori mortality in each social class for preventable, non-preventable and all causes of mortality. The social class mortality differences within Maori were markedly greater than those within non-Maori.

Despite focussed efforts to improve Maori health, the inequality between Maori and non-Maori in premature mortality appears to be increasing, even when social class differences are taken into account. The persistently higher Maori rate of potentially preventable deaths indicates that the health sector is still not meeting the serious health needs of many Maori. It also appears that there is increasing social stratification developing within the Maori population such that the social class differences in mortality within Maori are now larger than the inter-ethnic differences between Maori and non-Maori. We present several reasons why decades of indigenous development have not overcome ethnic differences in a fundamental marker of population health such as premature mortality but have resulted in increased inequality within the indigenous population.

The Internet Is Not The Answer To The Problem Of Leisure Identities, But The Internet Is Interesting For Leisure Studies: Against Postruturastical Theory and For Empirical Leisure Research

As people’s leisure lives have become mediated through the global networks of the internet, leisure scholars such as Tony Blackshaw (2010) see a digital world of liquid leisure. Drawing on the work of Castells, Beck and Bauman, Blackshaw and others such as Rojek (2010) who have advocated the ‘post-structural’ turn in leisure studies welcome the dissolution of boundaries, the reduction of inequalities of power, and the individualization of leisure choices and leisure identities that the internet supposedly brings. In this paper, I provide a strong critique of the post-structural turn in leisure studies by showing that the theoretical foundations of such claims are weak, and the evidence base for such claims demonstrates only that some people in some countries have some freedoms to play at leisure uniquely.


References


Political parties are still today the main actors in the political recruitment in France. Most of the French parties use a mixed system, which involves the local members and the national organization. In general, the final decision is taken at the national level by a national selection committee, an organization that is not known for its transparency. The selection procedures have thus always been considered as the “black box” of the political parties. But, today, the political parties are confronted with the challenge of democratization for these procedures.

The expansion of democracy goes mainly through direct participation from the party members. So, an increase of the party member’s power within the party is a typical response for democratization. But, if the party members are more and more included in the decision-making of the selection, the problem is that the decision of the party leaders does not always match with their choice.

This paper looks at how political parties have responded to the demands of more democracy, using France as a case study, with an empirical study of the evolution of intra-party democracy in the candidate selection. The aim is to identify the impact of the introduction of more intra-party democracy and the difficulties for the different party strata to deal with it. Therefore, we have systematically reviewed contemporary and historic party statutes and internal rules documents from 49 left-wing parties and the RPR/UMP (right-wing party) since their creation from 1969 to 2013. The analysis from political parties through their internal formal rules allows to understand how the party on the ground is, at least formally, included in the selection procedure. This will be illustrated by semi-structured interviews. Current party leaders, members of parliament, party secretaries were among those interviewed.

The Internet Is Not The Answer To The Problem Of Leisure Identities, But The Internet Is Interesting For Leisure Studies: Against Postruturastical Theory and For Empirical Leisure Research

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The Internet Is Not The Answer To The Problem Of Leisure Identities, But The Internet Is Interesting For Leisure Studies: Against Postruturastical Theory and For Empirical Leisure Research

This paper briefly examines the core social science literature surrounding stigma in general and disease stigma in particular to explore the social matrix that shapes and excludes the People Living with HIV/AIDS. The multiplicity of social science approaches for understanding the correlation between social stigma and exclusion, either resort to the trap of functionalism or in the individualization of mental illness.
the problem or argue for a unidirectional cause and effect relation. The conceptual
inflation in the field of stigma research also confuses the strategies to counter
the stigma within the vicious circle of exclusion limiting the scope for out of the box social engineering. This paper argues for a multidimensional understanding of the stigmatization process that addresses the functionality without functionalism and without resorting to excessive individualization. It is vital to distinguish between what we can call HIV/AIDS stigma, and what we should call HIV/AIDS related social exclusion. How the linkages operate; uni/multi-dimensional? It is also important to unravel the social process operating at different levels of reality and how the old inequalities play a significant role in producing and reproducing the new forms of social exclusion where the Right to Live is under threat. The paper calls for an integrated paradigm for understanding the social process of stigma and exclusion and try to explain the dynamics of stigma within and outside the matrix of micro-macro versus subjective-objective axes of social reality. The empirical exploration with this framework requires a re-examination of the existing methodological practices in stigma research.

JS-74.5

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Inequality and Inclusion in Primary Health Care System in India: An Interstate Analysis

The trajectory of primary health care system in India is at crossroad with the gradual withdrawal of state from health sector. However, there are efforts to re-vamp the organisation and delivery of health care in rural areas with the introduction of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005. Within this context the present study tries to analyse the internal differences in health care outcome in India and its relation to the social determinants of health. Secondary data analysis showed that there are wide inequalities existing between different states in terms of various indicators of health development. The state of Kerala stands out in terms of its achievements on major indicators and often hailed as Kerala model of health development, whereas the state of Assam performs lowest in most of these indicators. However the state of Assam is the only state in India, which included health as one of the basic right to its citizen. A secondary analysis combined with an ethnographic field work in these two states revealed that the inequalities between these states and within the states are complex and a unitary model of inequity determinants fails to answer the complexity. Thus the social health determinants models needs to be re-looked from the vantage points of the local context. The study also highlights the pitfalls of government policy of inclusive health system, which still sticks to the centrality of decentralization of primary health care. Thus the policy of including the excluded in the delivery of health care in India needs to be informed by the local complexity of inequity structures and processes.

RC45-746.3

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A Multilevel Model of Organization and Network Change

According to one vision organizations are more likely to establish network ties with partners having similar operational experiences (homophily). A second vision suggests that interdependent organizations connected by network ties are more likely to assimilate each other’s knowledge and develop progressively more similar portfolios of internal activities (assimilation). The internal structures of organizations can be represented as networks of interdependent portfolio items. These intra-organizational networks are nested in networks of organizations and influence the homophily and assimilation described.

In this paper we try to establish which of these two visions best describes the dynamics of collaboration (measured as patient transfers) and organizational change (measured as change in specializations) in a community of hospitals. We estimate new developed stochastic actor-oriented models (SAOM) for multilevel networks which specify how inter-organizational relations affect organizational decisions to change the portfolio network of internal organizational activities by adding or abandoning activities. At the same time, the model allows joint examination of how the common affiliation to internal activities affects decisions to change network terms of patient sharing relations between partner hospitals. We innovate over existing studies of network dynamics in that we represent processes of change in internal organizational structure, and change in the structure of inter-organizational networks as coupled sub-components of a more general process of co-evolutionary development. The objective of this paper is to examine this multilevel process that is empirically using data observed between 2003 and 2007 among all the hospitals in a regional community. In the discussion of the results we emphasize the connection between recent advances in the specification and estimation of SAOMs for multilevel networks, the current theoretical debates about the emergence of organizations and markets and the interpretation of our findings in the light of rational choice assumptions of the statistical framework.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC13-238.5

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The Emerging Social Structure of the New Sociology

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The emerging social structure of the new sociology

That contemporary society is changing is so obvious that it does not need special elaboration.

The social structure of the industrial society, express in its rigidity and hierarchical order (from top to bottom) dealt with social classes, social mobility, superiors and inferior social strata etc. Daily life was divided in tree segments. One third was allocated to sleep, one third to work and the last third to leisure.

Today things are different. Social structures are more flexible, in some occurrence even nonexistent. Relations between social facts and specifics are not any more dominantly linear. There are multidimensional. Prigogine states: “What correlations are to nature, communication is to society”

More and more we are assured that all we can know are relations, mostly information. The changing structure of society denotes that sociology should deal with trajectories and correlations when researching what social “facts” might be, and what society is composed of. For some, leisure is covering two third of their day by day life, for other it is part of their daily labor. Sociological research are studies of uncertainty. Social structure is centered on probability.

„The goals of science are not things in themselves as the dogmatists in their simplicity imagined, but it refers to relations between things. Outside of these relations one cannot comprehends the reality.“(Von Baeyer, 2003, page 24)

The study of relations, information flows correlations, as multiple as there are (always in primal, par complicated as they may be, are the fundamentals of the new emerging sociology.

Belgrade, 17 September 2013

RC12-225.3

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Ideology of Courtroom

After 90s, when Francis Fukuyama announced the end of history and the neo-liberal democracy was the only solution for eastern-european countries lib- erated from the domination of the Soviet Union, it appeared that the problem of ideology was gone forever. It soon turned out, thanks to the growing consumerism, postmodern terrorism and unpredictable economy, that we can’t interpret the modern world without reference to some concept of ideology. At the same time the theory of the law is still running away from this concept. Perhaps legal discourse is afraid that any critical theory ultimately reduces law to the economic base (inspired by Marx) or the flow of libido (inspired by Freud). But according to Slavoj Zizek ideology is the specter that lurks everywhere. Even in the toilet. Even in the courtroom.

This paper is a attempt to show the structural elements of this courtroom-spec- ter. Using lacanian-zizekien tools I will try to examine the Imaginary, Symbolic and Real levels of courtroom, that escapes everyday consciousness and at the same time are the conditions of possibility of that consciousness. This approach raises some important questions. If trial is a theater, who is the spectator – the Great Other ? What is its object of desire – the object small a ? Finally, psychoanalysis in the courtroom is only a therapy or it immediately becomes a politics?

TG07-972.4

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Social Dining As a New Urban Food Community

A new form of communal meal where total strangers eat together, often in intimate or homely settings, has become increasingly popular in urban environments. This phenomenon has been dubbed ‘social dining’ and encompasses meal-events where the social aspect of dining is paramount. In a time where the communal meal par excellence – the family meal – is under threat social dining might be a new way of creating commensality. This paper seeks to develop an understanding of social dining and examine its cultural and economic implica-
tions and discusses reasons for its apparent popularity. Examples of social dining include weekly communal meals at regular restaurants; arrangements where unfamiliar people cook and eat together; or the now global ‘Restaurant Day’ where people set up 1-day restaurants in their own home. To understand the phenomenon of social dining we outline different cultural and economic characteristics of the meal-events, such as whether it is arranged by professional or amateurs, whether money is transacted, whether it is a shared everyday meal or a special event. We argue that its popularity relies on four different factors: 1) The dining events are arranged through new social media or the internet that easily facil-
tates the meeting of strangers. 2) Social dining can help overcome financial problems in a time of economic crisis, through sharing the costs of meals or events as an income source for the host. 3) Social dining caters to a search for ‘authenticity’ in cultural consumption as the social experience can never be copied or repeated. 4) Social dining fits in a society where food has become both individualised and formalised, where ‘neo-tribal’ groups based on momentary, aesthetic experiences increasingly substitute more static social groups, e.g. based on family, class and geography.

PRES-2.1

STANDING, GUY* (University of London, guystanding@standingnet.com)

The Precariat: From New Dangerous Class to Class-for-Itself

Neoliberalism, stemming from the musings of the Mont Pelerin Society after the Second World War, meant a model of liberalization, commodification, individualism, the privatization of social policy as well as production, and – least appreciated – the systematic dismantling of institutions and mechanisms of social solidarity. From the late 1970s onwards, it meant the painful construction of a global market system, in which the globalization era was the disembedded phase of the Global Transformation, analogous to a similar phase in Karl Polanyi’s Great Transformation. In both cases, the disembedded phase was dominated by financial capital, generating chronic insecurities and inequalities. But whereas Polanyi was analysing the construction of national markets, the Global Transformation is about the painful construction of a global market system.

One consequence has been the emergence of a global class structure superimposed on national structures. In order to move towards a re-embedded phase, it is essential to understand the character of the class fragmentation, and to conceptualize the emerging mass class-in-the-making, the precariat. This is a controversial concept, largely because traditional Marxists dispute its class character. However, it is analytically valuable to differentiate it, since it has distinctive relations of production, relations of distribution and relations to the state. It is still a class-in-the-making rather than a class-for-itself. But it is the new dangerous class because it is a force for transformation, rejecting both labourist social democracy and neoliberalism. It has a distinctive consciousness, although it is this that holds it back from being sufficiently a class-for-itself. It is still divided, being at war with itself. However, it has moved out of its primitive rebel phase, and in the city squares around the world is setting a new progressive agenda based on its insecurities and aspirations.

RC44-725.4

STANDING, GUY* (University of London, guystanding@standingnet.com)

A Precariat Charter: From Denizens to Citizens

This paper discusses my new book, A Precariat Charter: From Denizens to Citizens (2014), which builds on key arguments from my 2011 book which introduced the Precariat as an emerging mass class, characterized by inequality and insecurity. A Precariat Charter discusses how rights - political, civil, social and economic - have been denied to the Precariat, and the importance of redefining our social contract around notions of associational freedom, agency and the commons. The ecological imperative is also discussed - something that was only hinted at in my 2011 book but has been widely discussed in relation to the Precariat by theorists and activists alike. By taking debates about the Precariat a step further, I further examine the kind of progressive politics that might form the vision of a Good Society in particular directions. Such individuals include a charismatic female medium, a seer-turned-writer who has written numerous popular books on Dr. Sousa Martins, and the owner of a kiosk selling cult objects, who has invented rituals for communicating with the doctor which she tells to her customers. This paper will explore the importance of the public spaces through which devotees ‘communicate’ with Dr. Sousa Martins, how this communication takes place, and how these public spaces connect to charismatic Christianity and other, more private spaces such as sessions with spiritual mediums who claim to be able to communicate with Dr. Sousa Martins.

RC90-179.5

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Inequalities in Social Capital and Socio-Economic Status in the Post-Industrial Cities of Central and Eastern Europe

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Development and Inequalities in Post-Socialist Countries: Comparative Perspectives

The main purpose of the paper is to explain some differentiations in the levels of social capital and socio-economic status between the inhabitants of post-industrial cities in Central and Eastern Europe.

In accordance with the sociological literature, two components of social capital will be considered: trust and social networks. Socio-economic status will be analysed by level of education, monthly income, and job situation.

The main thesis of the paper is the assumption that in the post-industrial cities of Central and Eastern Europe access to social capital is not highly associated with the socio-economic status of inhabitants.

The empirical basis for the paper is a database from surveys carried out in selected post-industrial cities of Poland, Russia, Hungary and Lithuania. In each of the above countries one city was selected in order to conduct a survey of representative samples of inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and seventy.

The empirical investigation was carried out in the year 2012 with the financial support of National Centre of Science in Poland.

RC33-578.4

STASZYNSKA, KATARZYNA* (Kozminski University, kstaszynska@kozminski.edu.pl)

New Cognitive Perspective in Survey Research Methodology. Comparative Results from Georgia, Russia and Poland

Applications of the cognitive psychology theories analyze the bias in survey research limiting the meaning of the term “cognitive” to cognitive functioning of peoples’ minds. Cognition should be understood in a broader sense because it is determined not only by intellectual capabilities of people but also by their social background as well as by their values and attitudes. Although it is obvious that achieved education is an inferential indicator of intellectual capabilities of a person, thus his or her cognitive abilities, it is not that obvious that intellectual capabilities are determined by social background and social experience of the people and that their perception of survey situation depends not only on the abilities buy also on the attitudes. If respondent has never experienced democratic form of government and, in addition, does not have a theoretical knowledge about what democracy is, he/she cannot really express his/her attitudes to democracy. And, of course, his/her intellectual capabilities have something to do with the ability to express attitudes toward democracy but their effect on quality of response cannot be limited to strictly cognitive processes that are involved in answering the survey questions because this depends on the attitudes as well.

Our approach assumes that social background, political knowledge and experience as well as political attitudes of people affect how they understand public opinion polling and, finally, affect the quality of answers. The comparative data were gathered in Poland (2010), Georgia (2013) and Russia (2012). The aim of analysis was to find to what extend political attitudes and experience determine the perception of public opinion polls and quality of answers. Significant differences have been found between attitudes and survey behaviors of Georgians, Poles and Russians.

RC20-357.1

STASZYNSKA, KATARZYNA* (Kozminski University, kstaszynska@kozminski.edu.pl)

Public Access to the Unorthodox Sacred Via Portuguese Urban Spaces

Drawing on numerous interviews carried out in 2010, this paper focuses on the popular cult surrounding a medical doctor famous for helping the poor, Dr. Sousa Martins, who died over a century ago in Lisbon. Because of contested rumors of Sousa Martins’ having been Freemason and having committed suicide, he is unlikely to ever be canonized within the Catholic Church, and the cult of devotion surrounding him exists completely outside of the church’s authority. The popular devotion toward Sousa Martins involves thousands of Portuguese of all ages whose numbers appear to be growing. Devotees believe that Dr. Sousa Martins can cure their illnesses, find jobs and homes for them, and even conduct ‘spiritual surgery’ on them to remove cancer. Despite the fact that the Church does not condone this devotion, the cult is enabled – and its ritual activities organized – by three public spaces within and near Lisbon (his statue, his tomb, and his home-turned-museum) in which devotees can openly ‘communicate’ with Sousa Martins to ask for his help (especially medical cures), bring him offerings, and leave gifts of thanks for miracles performed. The fact that this devotion has no organizing institution also means there is room for active individuals to guide it...
The subject matter of the paper is a comparison of political trust (that consist of the fundament of political stability) and democratic attitudes in three very different post-Communist countries: Poland, Georgia and Russia. Poland is exceptionally different from the two others both because of a very strong democratic tradition while neither Russia nor Georgia have such a tradition and experience but they differ in terms of their political culture and present political aspirations. Differences of political trust are analyzed in their relations to attitudes towards democracy. We are particularly interested in analyzing social differentiation of trust in political system and in particular political institutions in the three countries. We would like to answer the question what are the segments of their societies that might be considered fundamentals of social stability and development towards legitimized democratic system. We would like to find out what are the determinants of democratic attitudes, especially their relation to political trust in the system as a whole and theirs' institutions in countries with different traditions and different pace as well as direction of transformation. The main question is, what are the differences between those three countries in terms of the level of political trust and democratic attitudes, what are the differences in relations between the two, and what are the differences in social composition of those who trust the political system and support the democracy and those who do not. That is especially important because of the differences in existing systems. The attempt to answer these questions is made by analyzing the results of survey research conducted on nationwide random representative samples in Poland in September 2010, in Russia in March 2012, in Georgia in August 2013.

Across the developed world, population ageing has coincided with rising living standards and expectations in retirement. Since the 1980s this has led to growing concern about the sustainability of public pension systems. Australia has been held up as an example of prudent fiscal management, as it looked to fund retirement income through compulsory private savings. This supplemented Australia's flat-rate and means-tested public pension system, also supported by widespread home ownership. The shift to private pensions has made individual workers more reliant on lifetime savings and on benefits accrued through the tax system rather than direct benefits. We examine the intergenerational implications of this trend towards greater financialisation of retirement incomes by analysing cross sectional data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Given the significance of the Australian model to international debates, we discuss the potential long run international implications for inequality in retirement of this experience.

Leisure of leisure in the Arab/Iranian Middle East may be accounted for by the forces of tradition and taste in free-time activity as these two have evolved across the centuries since the birth of Islam (c. AD610). Tradition and taste have become the cultural foundation for scores of leisure activities, which are preferred by one sex or the other, are coordinated with the Islamic calendar, appeal to particular age groups, among other differentiating principles. This paper, using a variety of library resources, examines the traditional and contemporary leisure activities in the Middle East, pointing out where equal access to them is an issue. Most Arabs and Iranians with deep family roots in this culture seem satisfied with their traditional leisure tastes. Differentiation according to the aforementioned principles is not generally problematic, not considered “unequal” in the social scientific sense of the word. What are considered unequal by some participants in the region, however, are certain “new” leisure activities, this new leisure being adopted (and often adapted) from outside the region, usually the West. These new activities range from imported European fine arts (e.g., classical music, ballet) to imported popular culture (e.g., rock and roll, stand-up comedy). Here, inequality is evident, for example, in differential monetary and geographic access to the fine arts. Adherence to Islamic values and traditional gender roles number among the factors generating inequality in popular culture.

The (In)Stability of Disorder Across Time and Space? a Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Physical and Social Disorder and Fear of Crime in the Netherlands

Whereas the occurrence of physical and social disorder across the urban landscape and the explanation of the observed spatial patterns have long preoccupied criminologists and urban sociologists, relatively few studies have looked at the spatio-temporal patterns of disorder patterns. For fear of crime, we observed from a spatio-temporal perspective. Elucidating the (in)stability of spatial patterns of disorder and fear of crime is especially important for the model of urban development known as the Broken Windows Thesis, which posits that physical and social disorder, if unabated, lead to heightened fear of crime, reduced informal social control, and eventually a rise in more serious crime.

The present contribution is a spatio-temporal cluster analysis of physical disorder, social disorder, and fear of crime in the Netherlands based on the Dutch Police ‘Population Monitor’ survey between 1993 and 2005, a large-scale household victimization survey covering every municipality in the Netherlands. By aggregating the individual survey respondents of each commune, we constructed a municipality-level longitudinal dataset spanning twelve years. We perform geovisualisation and spatio-temporal clustering analyses of Dutch municipalities in order to determine whether there are significant local differences in physical disorder, social disorder, and fear of crime and whether these spatial patterns persist over time. In addition, self-organizing maps serve to classify individual municipalities into clusters of similar spatio-temporal type across the Netherlands. Finally, we test to what extent this “data-driven” typology of municipalities accounts for the observed shifts in the spatio-temporal patterns of disorder and fear of crime over the twelve-year study period. The study thus produces evidence whether the front end of the hypothesized “developmental sequence” linking disorder with heightened fear of crime and reduced informal social control can be observed across time and different types of municipalities or is a rather transient and exclusively urban phenomenon.
STEFANOVIC-STAMBUK, JELICA* (University of Belgrade, vzorin@gmail.com)

Where There Is No Utopia? When Real Virtual Social Spacing(s) Performs to Theory

Viral proxemic space(s) of the Occupation (from Occupy Wall Street to Occupy Gezi Park and Occupy Brazil) and of Gangam Style lends evidence to the next first cut proposition. It is that sensory experiences of practiced iconic irony (of virility and wealthy living) in voicing out grievances are able to captivate attention to be listened to and joined in at distance for outperforming obstructive actors, actions and acts in human spatial behavior. Configurational comparative analysis of viral proxemic processes from transitions to or initiation of interactions at near and away, and in swaying with initiating real-time emergence of related joint actions of affiliated iconic ironists, not only in vicinity but far afield, and both in geo and vireal (digital) spaces begs explaining. It is possible by collected data to infer whether they are consequential following of reactive politics of hope or stem of proactive trust of belonging to humanity resilient to despair through crowd-sourcing ligatures as being change-maker of global society legibly enacting locally its constitution and performances.

JS-65.4

STIEGEMANN, ANNA* (Center for Metropolitan Studies Berlin, anna.stiegemann@metropolitanstudies.de)

Shopping For Community - Local Businesses As Features Of Social Inclusion?!

Increased ethnic diversity, a high degree of differentiation in income and education levels as well as lifestyles and related the socio-spatial changes have changed not only residential and commercial neighborhood structures, but also the range and level of local interactions and leisure time activities - with wide implications for neighborhood cohesion and the need to recognize itself.

The purpose of our study is to identify and explain the imagination of the Este-Europeans in Western-Europe political discourse and to find out if, under the displayed tolerance one can find the premises for a stereotypical transformation of the Stranger into the Enemy.

In order to rich our epistemic goal, we will analyze the political discourses in the euro-parliamentary election process in 2014. We base our research on Serge Moscovici’s social representation theory (1961).

JS-13.2

STEFANOVIC-STAMBUK, JELICA* (University of Belgrade, vzorin@gmail.com)

Unfolding Inequalities of High-Risks Unevenness Across Some Foreign Service Organization: Comparing Contrasting Conception Couples of Diplomat’s Body and Health

Diplomats embody risk-taking. Since time immemorial at home and abroad dangers, abrasive conduct, threats, and violent deaths of practitioners, named and ranked differently at different culture sites, have been around. Therefore safety metaphors for diplomatic agency, that of sublime being or of public minister, involving both a body and protected in person if acting with host prudently and respectfully, and later supplanted by fictions of transmigration or an enminded body were employed to enclose devoted lives of diplomacies’ professionals with privileges and immunities. Conceptions of diplomat’s body and diplomatic body, ennobled, properly signaled, adorned, scripted and constituted, were immersed in accustomed privileges and immunities as trust enhancers. If not eradicating, they are circumscribing the risks of harming and abusing serving diplomats of unequal resourceful, inclined and powerful sovereigns. During recent decades widening Inequality in governance of stability and change globally and locally, deepening social exclusion, and citizenships, the pattern of imbalanced and rising dissatisfaction, sometimes humiliation of contestational affiliations thereof, slowly eroded risk reducing effects of privileges and immunities at certain sites. Particularly exposed to heightened risk are diplomats of several countries, more in some regions less in others. Out of such concerns, the US Foreign Service, most affected by high-risk unevenness, has venture into reconceptualizing diplomat’s body and health. Coupled conceptions of diplomat representational body forressed in posts, armored and motorcaded and transformational body at difficult career wise outcomes, with hardship bonus pay, got an addition. Foreign Service, prompted by violence, terrorism, hosts inability or unwillingness to provide security and the missions’ physical security platform beyond the State’s established standards conceptualized the high risk and the high threat resilient diplomat body. Conceptualizations are legally enacted with relative budget appropriation for the fiscal year 2014.

RC07-136.2

STEFANOVIC-STAMBUK, JELICA* (University of Belgrade, vzorin@gmail.com)

Performing Transgender Authenticity Through Video Diaries

Growing numbers of young transmen (female-to-male transgender persons) in North America are choosing to publicly narrate their body modifications and experiences on YouTube. This paper considers two genres of such videos: (1) videos that document breast binding (minimization) and (2) videos that narrate the process of top surgery (breast removal). It examines recurring themes in such videos, as well as the public comments they elicit. The paper speculates as to why individuals would choose to narrate such seemingly private acts in such a public space. Toward that end, I draw upon feminist theories of embodiment, media analyses of self-branding and authenticity, and analyses of female masculinity and sexual boundary-making.

I consider the relationship between such videos and other forms of “self-branding,” such as reality television programs, and a genre of YouTube videos in which stars reveal their attractiveness and body ideals. The paper situates the growing body of video diaries in the larger realm of popular media in which trans men are reclaiming and re-claiming their bodies. The paper begins with a foray into the history of self-branding in the body modification industry and then presents the video diary genre. In the analysis of the theoretical framework and the case study presented, the paper shows how the video diary genre differs from others such as photo diaries and。”

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
teens who narrate their consumer practices. I argue that transgender videos play a double role as personal and collective identity work, affording individuals the possibility of enacting a transgender self, and also participating in the act of community-building via new media, in the context of post-feminism, the medicalization of gender, blurred public/private boundaries, and late capitalism. Turner (1996) suggests that economic transformations characteristic of postindustrial capitalism have changed the meanings of the body for individual social actors. Once the site of ascetic control and discipline, the body is now the locus of pleasure, leisure, and consumption. Not a fixed biological given, “the body can indeed be restructured and reframed to bring about profound changes of identity, including changes of gender” (21). While these transgender video autobiographies do in fact exemplify the malleability of the body, I suggest that they also display the enduring importance of ascetic control and discipline.

RC08-160.3
STEINER, PHILIPPE* (Institut universitaire de France. philippe.steiner@paris-sorbonne.fr)

Auguste Comte, Altruism and the Critique to Political Economy

Altruism is now a current concept among economists and sociologists. When Comte coined that word in he wished to oppose a new spring of action to the selfish one that was, according to him and many other social observers, flourishing in the industrial society. While focusing his attention on the opposition between egoism and altruism, an opposition deemed to be the “great human issue”, Comte was not merely pursuing the elaboration of his own system of thought with the so-called “positive method” and the development of the religion of humanity at the heart of his Catéchisme positiviste (1852) and his Système de politique positive (1851-54). He was also pushing further the critique to political economy that he had exposed in the 4th lecture of his Cours de philosophie positive (1830-42). Comte’s theory of altruism is a central point of his religious credo but it is also a critique to the political consequences of the spreading of political economy altruism that gave birth to a large debate. The topic is thus perfectly fitted to a history of the relations between sociology and economics.

The first considers how selfish behavior or egoism came to be considered as a major threat endangering the functioning of the industrial society, by Comte and those who were worried by the diffusion of egoism. Then, the second part summarizes the methodological critiques set forth in the Cours before connecting this critique to the economic content of the Système and the concept of altruism. The last part contrasts Spencer’s view of altruism to the one held by Comte and, how French political economists reacted, defending the moral value of their science.

RC23-419.10
STEINER, PHILIPPE* (Institut universitaire de France. philippe.steiner@paris-sorbonne.fr)

The Great Performativity: Economic Design Versus Social Design

There are now a significant number of studies done on the performativity of economics — to use Michel Callon’s words — according to which economics as a science is actually not describing the state of economic affairs, but performing its own principles about the functioning of the economy.

The topic of this communication is to suggest a larger view of the performativity thesis in combining Callon’s and Polanyi’s approaches. In his Great Transformation (1944), Polanyi explained how much political economy contributed to the creation of the market system; however, he added that there existed as well counterforces protecting the society from such market system. Accordingly, the communication claims that there is a “Great Performativity” at work. With the development of design economics, matching markets, economists are able to create a network of market institutions that perform economics; but, on the other, alternative principles of exchange are as well designed in order to perform gift-giving behaviors. This side of the performance of social sciences through the creation of institutions of exchange should be taken into account.

The communication will first explain how Callon’s and Polanyi’s views can be combined to understand the role of played by social sciences, whether economics or sociology, in the functioning of this “Great performativity”. Then, the communication will explain how the two different forces are actually at work, first in the domain of financial markets and auctions, second in the domain of post-industrial capitalism. A third force, the political economy force, will be explained as well. A fourth force, the critical one, comes from Michael Polanyi’s late work on the importance of human development without losing sight of the notion of respect to personal identity, local context and cultural identity, all of these contemplating the importance of allowing social actors to become, by themselves, the ones who develop a capacity to construct quality of life, sustainable development and the overcoming of the social problems. By explaining the situation in this way, it seems that the Theory of Capabilities gives the best solution, specifically the contribution made by philosopher Martha Nussbaum in which a capabilities list proposes that individuals with a full flourishment of capabilities would be able to become key counter-measures against the radical left, and the gradual dismantling of the support base for left political parties.

RC37-631.1
STENBERG, HENRIK* (Halmstad University, henrik.stenberg@hh.se)

Relational Art and Managing Emotions

One of many intentions in art is to examine and portray emotional processes and experiences of the artist and other peoples’ emotions in different situations. The “traditional” artist carried a need to explore personal relationships or to portray emotions in social interaction at a distance. The relational aesthetics that has been of great significance since mid 1990 is oriented towards peoples’ social and emotional experiences in different contexts (Bourriaud). The relational artists’ intention is to intervene in social situations and to find ways to visualize, communicate and reflect on the social exchanges that occur in these situations. The artist wants to problematize the existing emotional rules that occurs (Hochschild) and explore and process emotions such as hidden shame in Thomas Sheffs sence and the contribution to the reshaping of social relations.

The purpose of this paper is to examine how the relational artist uses his/her artistic skills to intervene in and influence social communities and to understand what happens to the emotions expressed in these coherences. The aim is also to investigate what happens to the artists’ creativity and artistic identity, local context and cultural identity, all of these in different situations.

Dignity and Capabilities: An Approach to Human Development CANCELLED

To promote the full exercise of Human Rights it is necessary to have a comprehensive concept of dignity which includes the relevance of human development without losing sight of the notion of respect to personal identity, local context and cultural identity, all of these contemplating the importance of allowing social actors to become, by themselves, the ones who develop a capacity to construct quality of life, sustainable development and the overcoming of the social problems. By explaining the situation in this way, it seems that the Theory of Capabilities gives the best solution, specifically the contribution made by philosopher Martha Nussbaum in which a capabilities list proposes that individuals with a full flourishment of capabilities would be able to become key factors in guaranteeing the fulfillment of Human Rights focusing on human development. Recalling what has been described above, it is not surprising described above, it is not surprising that the UN (United Nations) has given such attention to the Theory of Capabilities as a promising strategy to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (eradicating extreme poverty, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, reducing child and maternal mortality, ensuring environmental sustainability, etc.) However, and this is the main goal of this paper’s analysis, it seems like the implementation of Nussbaum’s Theory of Capabilities would make the UN’s action for social assistance, promoting Human Rights and...
STERRETT, SUSAN* (University of Denver, ssterrett@nsf.gov)

Care, Surveillance and Legal Mobilization

Legal institutions must be mobilized by people and institutions in response to disaster. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, there was a significant humanitarian response to those affected. This response often treated people who fled the Gulf Coast after Hurricane Katrina as victims and as people who have been rescued. In studying assistance after disaster, we often treat programs as though they are distinct and experienced separately. Yet people encounter the law in disaster after having encountered other law in their lives, and interpret how to make legal claims through what they know about other programs. Similarly, state responses to disaster or efforts to mitigate or respond often work in ways that are characteristic across social programs. Although care might well be the goal of disaster assistance, for example, in the United States it is one program in a welfare state with goal of getting people off assistance and ensuring that poor people take responsibility for themselves. The people who need assistance the most can experience it as hard, confusing and frightening at its ends before anyone can find a job or get resettled, whatever the goal. This project draws on assistance for people who fled the Gulf Coast after Hurricane Katrina.

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Care, Surveillance and Legal Mobilization

Legal institutions must be mobilized by people and institutions in response to disaster. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, there was a significant humanitarian response to those affected. This response often treated people who fled the Gulf Coast after Hurricane Katrina as victims and as people who have been rescued. In studying assistance after disaster, we often treat programs as though they are distinct and experienced separately. Yet people encounter the law in disaster after having encountered other law in their lives, and interpret how to make legal claims through what they know about other programs. Similarly, state responses to disaster or efforts to mitigate or respond often work in ways that are characteristic across social programs. Although care might well be the goal of disaster assistance, for example, in the United States it is one program in a welfare state with goal of getting people off assistance and ensuring that poor people take responsibility for themselves. The people who need assistance the most can experience it as hard, confusing and frightening at its ends before anyone can find a job or get resettled, whatever the goal. This project draws on assistance for people who fled the Gulf Coast after Hurricane Katrina.

STERRETT, SUSAN (University of Denver, ssterrett@nsf.gov)

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How Media Cultivates Body Perception and Sexual Attitudes: The Effect of Television, Magazines, Video Games, and Internet

In the late 1960s, George Gerbner developed cultivation theory to understand how exposure to television shapes individuals' perceptions, particularly violence in the real world. Research using cultivation theory consistently showed that heavy television viewers were more likely to perceive the world as more violent, even after controlling for negative experiences involving violent situations. Gerbner later extended cultivation research to sex-role stereotypes and sexuality (Morgan and Shanahan, 2010).

Using cultivation theory, the current study explores how different types of media influence individuals' body perception and sexual attitudes. The media studied are television, magazines, video games, and internet. The sexual attitudes studied are acceptance to hooking-up (casual sexual encounter) and rape myths. For the current study, we collected data from undergraduate students at an American university, using an online survey. The data indicate that body perception and sexual attitudes differ by media type consumed. More specifically, we find that (1) controlling for gender and self-esteem, exposure to television, magazines, video games, and internet is negatively associated with individuals' evaluation of self body image, and (2) high exposure to television, magazines, video games, and internet correlates to more mythical sexual attitudes and sex-role stereotypes. We will discuss the implications of the results and provide suggestions for improving self body perception and eliminating sexual myths.

Reference

RC45-741.1
STOCKÉ, VOLKER* (University of Kassel, volker.stocke@uni-kassel.de)

Children’s School Achievement and Educational Aspirations: The Role of Parents’ Peer Group As Social Capital

Parental educational aspirations for their children’s educational careers have been found to be affected by the students’ school performance. Some available evidence suggests that parents with lower status background are more susceptible to social mobility expectations. However, explanations of this phenomenon have not been empirically tested yet. We hypothesize that the aspirations of parents with lower social status are more reactive to constraints because of being embedded in less ambitious social contexts and are, thus, less endowed with social capital. These hypotheses are tested with data from the Mannheim Educational Panel Study (MEPS), where participants are primary-school parents in Germany. Firstly, we found strong net-effects of the level and temporal development of the children’s grade-point average on the parents’ educational aspirations, which strongly decreases with increasing parental education. Secondly, aside from the children’s academic achievement, the average aspiration level in the parents’ egocentric network is found to exert significant net-effects on the parents’ educational aspirations. Thirdly, the aspirations in the peer group moderate both the effect of the level and temporal development of the children’s grades on the parental aspirations: Parents with high aspiration contexts are less willing to adapt their aspirations in view of their children’s poor educational performance. Fourthly, the compositional difference in the peer group’s aspiration level between families with different educational status explains their different willingness to adapt their ambitions to their children’s achievement reality completely. Thus, a positive attitude toward education in the parental social network serves as a protection against detrimental effects of poor school achievement and as intergenerational social capital for their children. These results are not consistent with a simple version of a rational-choice explanation of social capital utilization.

Reference
ADH-996.7
STODDART, MARK* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, mstoddart@mun.ca)

Children’s School Achievement and Educational Aspirations: The Role of Parents’ Peer Group As Social Capital

Parental educational aspirations for their children’s educational careers have been found to be affected by the students’ school performance. Some available evidence suggests that parents with lower status background are more susceptible to social mobility expectations. However, explanations of this phenomenon have not been empirically tested yet. We hypothesize that the aspirations of parents with lower social status are more reactive to constraints because of being embedded in less ambitious social contexts and are, thus, less endowed with social capital. These hypotheses are tested with data from the Mannheim Educational Panel Study (MEPS), where participants are primary-school parents in Germany. Firstly, we found strong net-effects of the level and temporal development of the children’s grade-point average on the parents’ educational aspirations, which strongly decreases with increasing parental education. Secondly, aside from the children’s academic achievement, the average aspiration level in the parents’ egocentric network is found to exert significant net-effects on the parents’ educational aspirations. Thirdly, the aspirations in the peer group moderate both the effect of the level and temporal development of the children’s grades on the parental aspirations: Parents with high aspiration contexts are less willing to adapt their aspirations in view of their children’s poor educational performance. Fourthly, the compositional difference in the peer group’s aspiration level between families with different educational status explains their different willingness to adapt their ambitions to their children’s achievement reality completely. Thus, a positive attitude toward education in the parental social network serves as a protection against detrimental effects of poor school achievement and as intergenerational social capital for their children. These results are not consistent with a simple version of a rational-choice explanation of social capital utilization.

Reference
Nationalism and Antisemitism in Postnational Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Austrian and English Print Media Debates on the Economic Crisis

Karín Stoegner (Vienna/Lancaster)

Nationalism and antisemitism in postnational Europe: a comparative analysis of Austrian and English print media debates on the economic crisis. The post-official period’s ‘new’ global economic crisis and the old multicultural situation are linked together in a spectacular way, and countries that have undergone considerable change and an increased integration into global structures in the last 20 years while it is still a developing country. Especially the differences in future orientations of East Africa’s dynamic economic center Nairobi and the old multicultural situation in Kenya can lead to the development of new regional centers and ways of thinking about the future. In this paper I will focus on own research on future visions in the middle classes of Nairobi and Mombasa. These results will be the basis for a theoretical interpretation of these views on future. The various future visions among the different social groups (=milieus) in the middle classes of these two Kenyan cities point at certain social developments and can thus be interpreted as paradigmatic tendencies in the present society. While the social context of the milieus and their future visions might reflect global tendencies like forms of urbanisation they are at the same time highly local as they are adaptations to specific conditions - as the term ‘glocalization’ (Roberts) suggests. Different social milieus in the middle classes of Nairobi and Mombasa have certain lifestyles and related future visions which reflect different tendencies of the contemporary social world. Kenya is a very interesting case study as the country has undergone considerable change and an increased integration into global structures in the last 20 years while it is still a developing country. Especially the differences in future orientations of East Africa’s dynamic economic center Nairobi and the old multicultural situation in Kenya can reveal a variety of future references. Thus I will demonstrate by paradigmatic examples how future orientations of milieus in urban Kenya reflect specific social developments and how they can contribute to the theoretical interpretation of sociological future concepts. This way the paper even tries to (re)construct social theory from a specific perspective of the Global South.
RC09-177.2
STOLL, FLORIAN* (University of Bayreuth, Germany, stollflorian@gmail.com)

Social Milieus in the Middle-Class of Nairobi – Lifestyles, Attitudes and Future Visions Beyond Homogenity

One of the key questions in the debate on (political) orientations of middle-class women is how these groups develop their attitudes. To answer this it helps to consider political positions in their heterogeneous sociocultural contexts among different groups of the middle classes. As an example I will take a look at some social milieus, their lifestyles and their future visions in the middle-class of Nairobi with a look at milieus in Mombasa as a contrast.

The reconstruction of milieus in the specific context of Kenya’s capital aims to demonstrate how a variety of factors influences the lifestyles of Nairobians and that there are heterogenous groups with different lifestyles in the middle income strata.

Future visions are an excellent indicator for lifestyles and corresponding orientations of milieus to see how they integrate these visions into their daily practices. E.g. in Nairobi developed over the last decade a milieu of Young Urban Professionals between 20 and 35 years who have a consume oriented lifestyle and who are bound to the city. They are usually not driven by religious or traditional values. Their orient insinces and future visions differ a lot from groups who are strongly led by religious affiliations, (neo-)tribal values or by connections to the country side.

So this paper will provide a sketch of exemplary milieus, their life styles, their living conditions and their future visions. Another relevant question might be how different milieus look for solutions or demand different actions concerning the threat of the al-qaeda terror group Al Shabaab whose last attack shook Nairobi in September 2013. All aspects mentioned will contribute to draw a complex picture of the different social milieus in the Nairobi middle class and their divergent life-styles.

RC22-394.7
STORM, INGRID* (University of Manchester, ingrid.storm@manchester.ac.uk)

Morality in Context: A Multilevel Analysis of the Relationship Between Religion, Governance and Values in Europe

The exact relationship between religiosity and moral values is understudied, and it is so far unclear what the process of secularisation means for the morality of Europeans. Attitudes to religiosity and the visibility of religion, must be seen in light of whether religion’s presence in the public sphere strengthens moral communities and identities, or merely highlight moral differences.

From Haidt’s (2012) moral foundations theory and Norris and Inglehart’s (2004) existential orientations theory, we know that religiosity is associated with traditional and conservative values as well as low levels of political and economic development. One question is whether religion can act as a substitute for well-functioning secular authorities where these are absent, or if it simply has an additional effect on morality that is independent of the quality of governance. Another question is whether the relationship between religiosity and morality changes as the average citizen becomes less religious, and as religious diversity increases.

Using data from four waves of the European Values Study (EVS) 1981-2008, we analyze attitudes to personal autonomy and self interest in a multilevel model of 48 European countries. Results show that religiosity is most associated with moral values that concern personal and sexual autonomy, that individual religiosity is more associated with morality that is independent of the quality of governance. Another question is whether religion’s presence in the public sphere strengthen moral community?

RC32-554.6
STORVIK, AAGOTH* (Oslo and Akershus University College, Aagoth.Storvik@hioa.no)

Included But Still Not Equal? Board Interaction and Gender Segregation

Abstract
Included but still not equal? Board interaction and gender segregation
Norway was the first country in the world to pass legislation specifying gender representation on company boards of directors. The Norwegian Parliament passed a new regulation in December 2003 that required at least 40 per cent of each gender on company boards. Before the reform, law opponents claimed that the new women directors would not be able to, or allowed to, participate fully in board decision-making; instead their role would only be window dressing. Based on a questionnaire sent to all directors in public limited companies in 2009, the study analyses this allegation. Results show that women directors report less ability to influence board decision-making than men directors. Moreover, women to a lesser extent feel they are part of the inner circle on boards, where such phenomena are perceived to exist. These tendencies also hold when we control for a lot of other independent variables such as board role, ownership interest, number of directorships and occupation. Hence, the he quoeta regulated boards show tendencies of hierarchical gender re-segregation.

RC50-104.3
STRAZBERG, ZAN* (University of Science and Technology, zan.strazbac@svt.ntnu.no)

Wearing the Veil: Hijab, Islam and Job Qualifications As Determinants of Social Attitudes Toward Immigrant Women in Norway

Immigrant women are a particularly vulnerable part of immigrant population. In this paper we analyse negative attitudes toward immigrant women in Norway. We focus on immigrant women’s formal job qualifications, their religious background and wearing of Hijab—the headscarf that is sometimes used by Muslim women. Using survey-embedded experiments (N=1250) we are able to analyse the net-effects on attitudes of job qualifications, Islamic religious background and Hijab. The results show that natives have more negative views of Muslim women that wear a Hijab, but that the negative effects of Hijab are reduced when a woman wearing it has higher education. With a single exception, the results also show that Muslim background in itself (i.e., without Hijab) does not have any strong effects on attitudes of natives toward immigrant women. The results are discussed with a point of departure in cultural threat theories and current socio-economic situation in Norway.

RC16-279.7
STRAZZERI, IRENE* (University of Foggia, irene.strazzeri@unifog.

Provincializing Postsecularism: Critical Reflections On New Western Civil Religion

This paper aims to denounce the provincialism of the European postsecularism, considering that an insufficient pluralism was often invoked by European Union in order to justify the cultural failure of her integration’s process. The Postsecularist orientation risks, if applied without an adequate sociological and inter-cultural reflection, to become a new civil religion. In the first part I will bring up the consequences of this critical reflection on the actually relationship between State and religion in the specific context of Italian society, lacerated between a public secularism and a private Christianity. In the second part, I will try to apply to the European postsecularism, as discursive regime of the European identity, two critical hypothesis emerged from the Post-colonial Studies: the suggestion to “Provincialize Europe” and the critic to her “Cultural Hegemony”. Provincializing Postsecularism does not mean, of course, repudiate or abandon secularism, but thinking about how to renew it. In Italy the transition to post-secularism can not be seen as a simple historical transition, but also as a case of translation: translation of plural memories, religious tradition, desires of believers. In the third part, I appeal to the hermeneutic tradition of Paul Ricœur, trying to connect a new translation of postsecularism to a new phenomenology of the Italian believer, hoping that the recognition of the religious pluralism can contribute to the constitution of a lay European political community.

TG03-929.2
STRAZZERI, IRENE* (University of Foggia, irene.strazzeri@unifog.

Recognition and Gender Violence: Making Social Unjustice Visible

The paper tries to develop a non-conventional narration of gender violence through the description of the career that category of recognition has had both in social sciences and transnational feminist debate. In the first recognition made visible and therefore politically prosecuted asymmetries inherent models of socio-cultural representation of gender relations, in the second it redefined the relationship between equality and difference in the broad debate of human rights. The combination of these results shows that violence against women can be otherwise told provided reading misrecognition as severe form of social injustice.

RC35-613.1
STRECKER, DAVID* (University of Jena, david.strecker@uni-jena.

How Market Economy Did Away with Violence: A Liberal Story and The Ugly Truth of Contemporary Slavery

The history of power and violence in modernity has traditionally been conceptualized within a nation state-framework and along notions of centralization: while socially dispersed in pre-modern times, power and violence had later be-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
come increasingly concentrated in the political realm. In the course of functional
derdifferentiation, the core feature of modern societies, a state apparatus developed
which organized positions of power and ultimately monopolized the legitimate
use of violence. Violence, thereby, more or less disappeared from all other social
spheres which turned into arenas of predominantly peaceful cooperation. With
regard to this process, this was facilitated by the alleged irenic func-
tions of market transactions: Contractual relations and trade are premised on
trust and, thus, do not allow for manifest violence in the economic realm.
Accordingly, it has been claimed that capitalism was the driving force behind the
abolition of slavery. However, violent labour relations have not ceded to exist.
In fact, contemporary slavery is a pervasive phenomenon subjecting millions of peo-
ple to privatized violence. This papers aims at making sense of this situation by
discussing the relative merits of the claim about capitalism's civilizing effects on
labour and relating it to contemporary slavery from the perspective of a world so-
ciety shaped by economic globalization and the transformation of state authority.

The Transition from School to University: Pressure and Coping in Catalonia (Spain)

In this paper I present results from a study about university transitions in Spain.
Young people face uncertainty, precariousness and discourses that individualize
structural problems currently in most Western societies. Spain suffers, moreover,
from the severe effects of economic crisis and high unemployment, accompanied by
severe cuts in the education system and an increase of university fees. Hence, the pressure on young people is growing further, and the contradiction
between high skills and little or no power is especially pronounced. In the paper
at hand I aim to identify main pressures, affecting young people in their transition
from school to university, and their shown coping strategies.

In spring 2011 I conducted twelve focus groups with pupils in their last year of
post-obligatory education in public, semi-public and private schools in an urban
and a rural context in Catalonia and from September 2011 to May 2012 I accom-
plished 21 interviews with some of the participants, amplifying the sample with
first-year students from underrepresented groups. I selected and analyzed sev-
eral of the focus groups and interviews with the documentary method including
elements of intersectional analysis.

The end of school is characterized by uncertainties and pressures, especially
related to being admitted to the chosen studies, the study choice itself and fears
not to be successful in university – both, academically and socially. Students ex-
erience these pressures differently and show varying strategies to handle them,
whereas their personal characteristics, structural dimensions and representations
interact. I identify types along the dimensions worried/non-worried and idealistic/
pragmatic, relating those to gender and social class. The comparison with the fol-
low-up interviews does not only reveal additional problems in the further transi-
tion to university and throughout the first year of studies, but enables considering
the encountered difficulties from a different perspective, adding insights due to
the methodological triangulation.

Creating a Gift-Based Sphere of Exchange in Greece

Background:
A large number of groups all over the world are creating alternative, utopian visions
of a world governed by non-monetary economies based on bartering and
exchange. Both the perceived lack of solidarity in market economies as well as
the daunting existential situations people are facing in terms of poverty provide
the ground on which such visions of solidarity economies are exploding today.

The TEM scheme in Volos:
The case study that will be presented is located in the Greek city of Volos, facing
the double crisis of the almost closure of its port (following the Syrian civil war;
cutting the trade relations between Greece and the Middle East) and the effects of
the austerity policies (creating a lack of disposable income in the offficial currency).
In Volos, an alternative distributive system came into being in 2010 with the
installation of the TEM scheme. Connecting time-banking, a complementary cur-
rency model and free bazaars, citizens of Volos are trying to realize an alternative
economic system.

Contradictions and Challenges:
However, the contradictions of this real world application of a solidarity econ-
omy are not to be neglected. Ethnographic accounts of gift-based economies
suggest a high degree of social control and mutual distrust in gift-economies.
National states as well as the mainstream market economy are fearing the potential
bypassing of commercial law and tax obligations. Social groups that are able to
produce economic value (think children, disabled, non-skilled) are at risk of be-
ing even more marginalised. Furthermore, it is likely that the TEM scheme only
provides an alternative sphere of exchange rather than replacing the mainstream
economical and societal model.

The case study that will be presented shows how citizens enact a social utopia
and the contradictions and pitfalls they are facing while doing so.

Feminist Theorizing of Intersectionality

This paper arises from collective work within the 5-year Swedish Research
Council project, “Feminist Theorizations of Intersectionality”, organised within the
GEXcel Collegium for Advanced Transdisciplinary Gender Studies (Örebro-Karls-
stad-Linköping Universities), with a specific focus on the equality architecture, and
in part from the EU FP6 project QUING.

The whole larger project examines intersectionality as a central concept in cont-
temporary gender studies, in relation and dialogue with the diverse, and some-
times conflictual, theoretical and political stances in feminist debates. The project
is designed against the background of the rich and diverse feminist traditions for
theorizing of intersectionality, but it is also informed by the tensions between
these traditions.

This paper analyses and compares how equality architectures (Walby, Arm-
strong, Strid, 2012, Social Politics) in Europe are restructured and challenged by
the developments related to intersectionality and diversity, and the implications
of the restructuring for theories of intersectionality. It links concepts of equality
and intersectionality to policy frames and frameworks. It examines how the chal-
 lenges of intersectionality are reflected and dealt with “on the ground”, in practical
equality architectures on national and institutional level, e.g., in governments and
universities, and the implications for gender equality and for the quality of the
gender equality architecture. It takes the merger of equality institutions in Euro-
pean countries as case studies and analyses the implications of the mergers for
theory and practice.

Preliminary conclusions based on previous research (Walby, Armstrong, Strid,
2012, Social Politics, QUING) suggest that even though the quality of the architec-
ture may have improved by the inclusion of multiple inequalities, there may be
a reduction of quality in terms of resources. For theory, preliminary conclusions
suggest that intersectionality as mutual shaping (Walby, Armstrong, Strid, 2012,
Sociology) may be a more successful approach to theory and practice than the
often-prioritised mutual constitution.

Uses Of Social Theory In Comparative Religious Studies: Assessing Chi-
dester's Social Redescription Of Religion In South Africa

In analysing “sociality” (the formation of inclusive or exclusionary collective
identities), “materiality” (gendered bodily performance of rituals, sensory experi-
ences and the desire for material objects) and “exchange” (communist or capita-
ist economic exchanges in rituals of gift-giving and expenditure) as three aspects
of religion within local and global contexts, David Chidester has used the social
theories of Durkheim, Bataille, WEB Du Bois, Weber, Marx-Adorno-Horkheimer,
and others. The purpose of this paper will be to assess what we have gained from
Chidester’s use of such social categories to redescribe religion in South Africa within a
global context, by relating Wild Religion: Tracking the Sacred in South Africa (2012)
to his preceding oeuvre of twenty years, particularly Authentic Fakes: Religion and
American Popular Culture (2005), Savage Systems: Colonialism and
In line with the aim of this panel I will, in assessing Chidester's social redescription
of religion in South Africa within a global context, reflect on the legitimacy of using
etic vs. -emic categories.

Competing Narratives of Modernity and Muslim Middle Class in India

In analysing “sociality” (the formation of inclusive or exclusionary collective
identities), “materiality” (gendered bodily performance of rituals, sensory experi-
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Competing Narratives of Modernity and Muslim Middle Class in India

The last decade has seen an increased interest the “phenomenal rise of the
Indian middle class”. With economic liberalization since the 1990s, the entering of
multinationals into the Indian market and the simultaneous process of a rapidly
emerging transnational media and consumption culture “new economies of desire”
have emerged. Public Indian discourses typically make a correlation between the
increased transnational media and consumption culture “new economies of desire”
and the contradictions and pitfalls they are facing while doing so.

The case study that will be presented shows how citizens enact a social utopia
and the contradictions and pitfalls they are facing while doing so.
Emergence of ‘Indianness’ which is primarily oriented around a Hindu India. Taking the hype over the growing Indian middle class as a point of departure, the paper will questions this tacit equation of the middle class and Hindu Indian modernity and draws attention to the Muslim middle class. It delineates how narrative and performative aspects of middleclassness are tied to a new economic nationalism and discourses on Indian modernity. A focus on the multipolar transnational references in knowledge production offers the possibility of acknowledging the entangledness of competing narratives of modernity and middleclassness in India and within Muslim middle class in Lucknow (the capital of the NorthIndian State Uttar Pradesh). Apart from discussing the emerging Indian middle class as agent of change, the paper thus addresses the fragmented character of the Indian middle class and questions the equation of Modern India = Hindu India, i.e. questions the homogeneous character of the Indian middle class.

RC25-446.5
SU, CHIH-HENG* (National Taiwan University, atwood0630@gmail.com)

Contesting Hegemonic Language through Films: A Study of the Vicissitudes of Taiwanese-Dialect Cinema

This paper examines the cultural warfare over national languages through investigating the rise and fall of Taiwanese-dialect cinema, which was identified as a counter-hegemonic project against the monolingual ideology in Taiwan. How did Taiwanese-dialect cinema manage to rise in the 1950s while the émigré regime KMT officially banned the use of Taiwanese-dialect? Even more curious, why did the dialect cinema suddenly die out ten years later? In this paper, I will argue the Taiwan filmmakers intentionally resisted KMT’s language policy through skilfully acquiring overseas capital to produce dialect films, which were highly popular among overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia. In the climate of Cold War, the KMT on one hand had to maintain legitimacy domestically, and fought against the Communist Party of China (CPC) to win over overseas Chinese on the other. The unexpected success of Taiwanese-dialect cinema was turned into KMT’s asset to secure overseas Chinese support, and hence the dialect filmmaking was tolerated. After discovering other ways to win over overseas Chinese, the KMT manipulated regulations on filmmaking and initiated a national language campaign to stigmatize the usage of Taiwanese dialect, all of which led to the demise of Taiwanese-dialect cinema.

RC08-165.4
SUBRT, JIRI* (Charles University, jiri.subrt@fhs.cuni.cz)

Norbert Elias: Figuration As a Solution of Problem of Society of Individuals

One of the questions that Norbert Elias tried to resolve in his work - either explicitly or implicitly - is the issue of the relationship between the individual and society. Elias critically assesses two resolutions to this issue that sociology offered in his time, namely the Weberian conception of individualism that postulates the human individual as the starting point of sociological thought, and the Durkheimian concept of holism, which considered society as a whole in the starting point, giving regard to holistic, supra-individual social facts. Elias considers both of these solutions one-sided and unsatisfactory, and in his conception tries to supercede them. His strategy is close to that of Georg Simmel before him. It consists in highlighting the “third” that lies between the individual and society, which connects them. Simmel calls this “third” “Wechselwirkung”.

In this paper, we consider how successful Elias’ strategy is, its positives and its shortcomings.

WG02-897.5
SUBRT, JIRI* (Charles University, jiri.subrt@fhs.cuni.cz)

Social Time, Fact or Fiction? Several Considerations on the Topic

In 1937 P. A. Sorokin, together with R. K. Merton, published an essay entitled Social Time: A Methodological and Functional Analysis, in the American Journal of Sociology. They noted that most social scientists share in a silent assumption about the use of the astronomical concept of evenly flowing, quantitative time, and maintained that the astronomical concept of time has a number of shortcomings when applied in the social sphere, so they tried to promote the concept of “social time” as a methodological tool, to lead to a deeper understanding of social periodicity. Since then, the concept of social time has become settled in sociology and social sciences and been the subject of various reflections. This paper examines the problems associated with its use.

RC07-140.6
SUBUDDHI, KARUNAMAY* (Indian Institute of Technology, subuddhi@iitb.ac.in)

Politics and Policy Making Approaches to Development Practices: Towards a Sustainable Citizenship

Thinking around the politics of development we are able to identify a growing body of research into the actual politics of development that threatens to turn mainstream governance thinking ‘upside down’. Politics stands at a crossroads caught between discrediting the ‘good governance’, and repoliticizing tools and discourses that attempt to reposition politics, creating space for alternative thinking.

Social theorists situate ‘Rights Talks’ as politics (as social movements) and institutional arrangement that links specific rights to developmental practic es, lends support to marginalized sections, making it possible for them, as well as political planners to re-politicize the course of development.

Ever since participation entered mainstream development discourse, critics have attacked it as form of political control. If development is indeed an ‘anti-politi-
The Complicated Relationship Between Generalized Trust and Mobility Survey in Japan) Data and 2005 World Values Survey Data. An analysis and ignored the negative influence of generalized trust on developing democracies. In foreign countries, "lifestyle migration" means moving to elsewhere in search for a better way of life (Benson & O'Reilly 2009). This idea is associated with a new form of international migration, unlike the case of internal migration in Japan. However, "lifestyle migration" occurs as result of self-reflection among these migrants, and consequently, this idea can be adopted to describe Japanese who move to rural areas from urban areas in Japan.

Searching for a better way of life by moving to the countryside relates to quality of life. For example, in my research at Chichibu area in Saitama Prefecture, I found that some migrants engaged in farming, but they often visited the nearby urban area where they engaged in consumption activities. Meanwhile, some people chose to keep working in Tokyo. That is, a sense of "the better way of life" differs according to each migrant. However, moving to rural areas had a positive impact on the health and mindset of migrants; in the countryside, they could achieve balance between work and leisure. Notably, they do not move for the sake of work or leisure alone, but aim to control both. In my presentation, I will attempt to consider the relationship between "lifestyle migration" and quality of life through a case study of migrants who moved to the countryside in Japan.

Mosque associations represent the social and organisational core of Muslim religious life in Germany. Their primary goal is both the practice of religion and the transfer of religious knowledge to its members, irrespective of their specific shape (e.g. organisation affiliation, ethnic composition, etc.). More recently, sociologists draw attention to the increasing multifunctionality of the mosque associations, which also offer leisure activities and courses with an orientation towards the German society, like e.g. German language courses. Previous studies and my own research suggest that this development is a result from both internal changes (demographic change, unemployment among members) and changing expectations of their environment, which are closely linked to the widespread integration debate.

When a closer look on the expectations of the environment reveals a paradoxical situation. On the one hand Muslims are expected to open up for the German society by offering services which go beyond religious activities and support the socio-economic advancement of their members. On the other hand authorities and other urban actors are sceptical about additional services within the mosques as they fear that the infrastructure might increase segregation of the Muslim population and thereby endanger integration.

The present paper examines how mosque associations deal with the conflict between their own plans and the contradictory expectations of their urban environment. I have conducted case studies about mosque building conflicts in several cases of North-Rhine-Westphalia. The empirical findings are based on expert-interviews with representatives of Muslim communities and churches, neighbourhood associations, administrations and politicians. Furthermore, I have analysed newspapers and different documents (statutes, city council records, declarations) and I did participant observation in council meetings and neighbourhood assemblies. A case comparison shows, from the bottom-up-perspective, how different actor-constellations and local systems of relevance affect the development of the local Muslim organisations.

In order to explain the weak correlation between generalized trust and democracy, I distinguish between trust based on democratic values and trust based on authoritarian values. Social capital, he points out, has a strong and positive influence on democracy. An analysis of the 2005 World Values Survey Data, however, does not show us such a relationship between generalized trust and democracy, as it allows us to see that generalized trust has both positive and negative influences on democratic values because it intermediates with reciprocal norms, and social activities. Social capital theory, and show that the social capital theory does not need to be applied to only advanced democracies. In this presentation, I will discuss the relationship between "lifestyle migration" and quality of life through a case study of migrants who moved to the countryside in Japan.
The Role of Family Caregivers and Their Working Lives: Convergences and Divergences Between France and Japan

This paper presents the method and results of a comparative research on family caregivers and their professional trajectories in France (Ile de France) and Japan (Osaka).

The aim of the research is to chart two kinds of trajectories in a person's life: professional and of caregiving, and to examine their interdependence. In the current context of the prolongation of life expectancy, a person can provide care for several times in different periods of life, or care for more than one person in parallel at the same time. The care provided may be for different causes of frailty. We should therefore look into the temporality and the global view of the caregiver's life without limiting the study to a certain type of frailty.

We rely upon a sequential analysis of data on caregiver's trajectories. We also collected data on care networks developed around the caregiver by individuals participating in the care, including care for the caregiver. The typologies of professional trajectories are analyzed in relation with variables such as socio-demographic characteristics of the caregiver and care-receiver, types of care networks, etc.

We try to study the different configurations that come out for Ile de France and for Osaka, while situating them in the context of the public welfare and labor markets of each country and region. We will be interested to know, for instance, what traits of caregivers come out, and on what type of conception of care and work related logic they are based.

SUKENARI, YASUSHI (University of Texas at Austin, sullivan.esther@gmail.com)

Housing's Contribution to Poor Health Among Aging Residents in Informal Peri-Urban Communities in Texas: A Mixed-Method Geospatial and Case Study Approach

The data analyzed in this paper were collected through a two-part mail and in-person survey of 630 households in two peri-urban, low-income, informal settlements in central Texas. The survey documents housing conditions and needs in these communities where a significant portion of the population is Hispanic, elderly, and low-income. Analysis of the survey data interrogates the links between chronic illness and poor dwelling conditions in an aging population. To better understand these intersections, we used Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to analyze the location and geospatial characteristics of the communities to map how residents' access to health and social services varies relative to those residents not living in the urban periphery. This analysis allows us to identify appropriate rehabilitation initiatives that will lead to home and health improvements in informal, peri-urban communities.

SUMBA, AHU (Hacettepe University, ahusumbas@yahoo.com)

The Power of Women's Representation in Local Government in Combating Women's Underrepresentation at Local Politics

The Power of Women's Representation in Local Government in Combating Women's Underrepresentation at Local Politics

In this culturally unequal world, Islam is perceived as a minority civilization which is acted upon by the dominant "western" civilization. The influence is allegedly reflected in various spheres such as leisure in which a "division of labor" between leisure and work come forth. The recent revitalization of Islam portrays a more assertive Islam in society with the development of Islamic leisure in addition to Islamic economy. The case of Indonesia indicates that there is a process of Islamization of leisure with the application of Islamic values such as the prohibition of "haram" or non-"halal" food and liquor, "khilwat" (close proximity between men and women), gambling as well as the obligation to comply with Islamic dress code. The implementation of this process can be seen as a colonization of life-world along with economy and state in which society emerges as a new arena for political 'reconstruction' under the leadership of the Soviet-style Communist party.

Following the war sociologists immediately started to investigate social and psychological effects of the war, post-war migrations, new communities in the former German territories, ethnic relations (especially Polish-Jewish), and social mobility as a result of the war and the political changes. Fieldwork and questionnaire were methods of these studies. However, politically sensitive issues, e.g. mechanisms of political power and public opinion were banned by the authorities as topics of sociological inquiry. Later in the 20th century the post-war social research was almost forgotten and only now is being rediscovered by social historians.

SUJATMIKO, IWAN (University of Indonesia, iwan.gardon09@ui.ac.id)

The Islamization of Leisure in Indonesia (A Comparative Analysis of Aceh and West Java)

In this culturally unequal world, Islam is perceived as a minority civilization which is acted upon by the dominant "western" civilization. The influence is allegedly reflected in various spheres such as leisure in which a "division of labor" between leisure and work come forth. The recent revitalization of Islam portrays a more assertive Islam in society with the development of Islamic leisure in addition to Islamic economy. The case of Indonesia indicates that there is a process of Islamization of leisure with the application of Islamic values such as the prohibition of "haram" or non-"halal" food and liquor, "khilwat" (close proximity between men and women), gambling as well as the obligation to comply with Islamic dress code. The implementation of this process can be seen as a colonization of life-world along with economy and state in which society emerges as a new arena and theater. A comparative analysis between Aceh (a Shariah province) and West Java (a non-Shariah province) will shed lights on various social movements that support or reject the Islamization of leisure. The roles of CSOs, political parties, state and intellectuals and the efforts to achieve compromise will broaden our understanding on the multiple meanings of leisure—and social life.

SUKENARI, YASUSHI (University of Tokyo, sukenari@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

Housing Estates As Experimental Fields of Social Research

In this presentation, I discuss researchers' relationships with the research object and its transformation in empirical sociology by examining "danchi" (housing estates) studies conducted by Japanese sociologists.

The Japanese housing policy system was quickly established in the early 1950s, and the reinforced concrete housing complexes stimulated journalistic interest. Most influential researchers in postwar Japanese sociology began studying these housing estates during the mid-1950s and 1960s. One reason was that social surveys involving random distribution of standardized questionnaires to individual respondents were compatible with the new housing form. Housing estates became experimental fields of social policy and social research.

Urban sociologists attempted to comprehensively grasp the lifestyles and social consciousness of housing estate residents. Social psychologists introduced sociometry to describe social relations evident in these housing estates. Researchers often turned to the domestic text "Organization Man" by William Whyte (1956), with a Japanese translation published in 1959. According to Whyte, white-collar residents in the newly developed suburban residential areas formed active neighbor relationships. Kokichi Masuda, a family sociologist, emphasized the contrast of the rarity of neighbor relationships in Japanese housing estates with what was the norm in the United States.

The image of housing estates as pictured by social researchers transformed around 1960. Studies of residents' associations showed that housing estate communities were being formed through cooperative solutions found for residents' common problems. Whether or not a housing estate was formed as a "community" depended on how the residents related to the space. This change was also reflected in the relationships between the researchers and the respondents in that the distance between them when using the standardized attitude and opinion survey was lost. The change in the image of housing estates in the 1960s can be said to overlap with a turning point in social research.

SULEK, ANTONI (University of Warsaw, sulek@marymont.pl)

Between the War and Consolidation of Communist Power: The Forgotten Social Research in Poland in the Second Half of the 1940s

Opinion commonly held is that empirical social research in Communist Europe resurfaced only as late as in the second half of the 1950s, during the post-Stalinism 'thaw'. However, in some countries like Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, social research was possible immediately following the WWII. It did not last long though. Consolidation of Communist power delivered blow to this research in the late 1940s.

In this paper I discuss how in the years 1949 – ca. 1950 sociologists in Poland took an advantage of opportunity to study the society in which they lived. Polish society has just came out from the war and was about to enter a process of political 'reconstruction' under the leadership of the Soviet-style Communist party. Following the war sociologists immediately started to investigate social and psychological effects of the war, post-war migrations, new communities in the former German territories, ethnic relations (especially Polish-Jewish), and social mobility as a result of the war and the political changes. Fieldwork and questionnaire were methods of these studies. However, politically sensitive issues, e.g. mechanisms of political power and public opinion were banned by the authorities as topics of sociological inquiry. Later in the 20th century the post-war social research was almost forgotten and only now is being rediscovered by social historians.
the last two decades, the academic interests about the relation of local politics and gender have been on rise and policy-makers who are aware of this fact have been paying serious efforts to bring local actors to the front to increase women’s political involvement. Since the 2000s, Turkish government has charged the various branches of politics, including the municipalities and mayors in the scope of this research, in enhancing women’s participation particularly in local politics. However, recent studies and statistics reveal that neither the number of women at local level politics have been increased either these responsibilities have been fully acknowledged by the local actors in Turkey.

Lateral Networks of Homeowner Associations and Civil Society

SUMBAS, Azer* (Hacettepe University, azersumbas@hotmail.com)
SUMBAS, AHU (Hacettepe University)
The Controversy: Family Separation and the Immigration Law in the U.S.a

This study examines whether the Courts in the United States are recognizing the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as an international customary law even though it is not ratified by the U.S.A. Drawing on qualitative primary sources, including the work of scholars and legal professionals the article explains the deportation of parents and discusses the family separation through immigration procedures and human rights approaches. The article then presents the results of recent court opinions, and compares court decisions. It concludes that some courts have made significant progress toward family integrity and for the best interest of the child, however some court decisions rejected to recognize the Convention and gave priority to the State interest and deported numerous parents even though their children are citizen of the U.S.A. On the other hand, this article also identifies a need for further improvement, which can be accomplished through the contributions of national and international organizations.

RC12-222.4

SUMBAS, AZER* (Hacettepe University, azersumbas@hotmail.com)
SUMBAS, AHU (Hacettepe University)

Study in Shanghai and Taipei

Pro-Growth Coalitions and Homeowner Activism – a Comparative Study

SUN, XIAOYI* (City University of Hong Kong, xiaoyi.shirley@gmail.com)

Pro-Growth Coalitions and Homeowner Activism – a Comparative Study in Shanghai and Taipei

Middle-class homeowners, whom one would expect to be the gainers of China’s urbanization, have formed one or more informal pro-growth coalitions as other social groups such as relocated households or migrant workers. The study identifies a variety of collective actions – petition, litigation, sit-in demonstration – to uphold their private property rights. Existing literature tends to understand homeowners’ discontent as a result of the immature housing market, the deceitful real estate developers and their management agencies, and the non-independent legal system. While focusing on immediate causes, existing studies neglect more important structural factors that contribute to homeowner activism. By adopting a comparative study – based on documents and interviews – in Shanghai and Taipei, the author argues that different levels of state intervention in housing-related disputes lead to different results. Homeowners in Shanghai are able to exploit the property rights and play a dominant role in planning, relocating, and leasing the land to the developers. They build close relationships with the developers. When housing disputes emerge, the local states are motivated to intervene and ally with the developers considering the fact that they have substantial interests involved. This explains why more often than not homeowner activism in Shanghai directly targets the government and proceeds in a non-institutional manner. But in Taipei, the local states are mere regulators in land development processes. Individual land-owners initiate the redevelopment projects and negotiate with the developers. Housing disputes in Taipei are usually dealt with through negotiation or courts. This study offers a new perspective to understand increasing homeowner activism in Chinese cities. It also has profound implications for state-society interactions and urban governance in contemporary China.

RC21-376.7

SUN, XIAOYI* (City University of Hong Kong, xiaoyi.shirley@gmail.com)

Care Migration in Asia: A Comparative Study

As some countries in Asia develop economically and experience major demographic challenges such as persistent below-replacement fertility, the issue of immigration and care provisions emerges. It is particularly important in the Asian context where people have to rely on the market in the absence of effective welfare state. This Asian situation is called “liberal familialism.” In this paper, we will answer the following questions relating to care migration by drawing on data from China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam: Whether and how care provision is mediated by international migration or internationalization? What are the working conditions – the migrant care workers documented or undocumented? Are they protected or covered under the local employment laws? To what extent are they allowed to immigrate to the host countries? What are their ethnicities and nationalities? What is the history of employing care workers in different countries – for childcare and/or for elderly care? What are the primary sites at which care is provided (for example, in the households or institutional settings)? What are the challenges faced by sending countries and receiving countries? Finally, what are the ways in which care migration relates to various forms of social stratifications in Asia – in particular, gender, class, ethnicity, and urban-rural inequalities?

RC19-344.3

SUN, SHIRLEY HSIAO-LI* (Nanyang Technological University, hsun@nttu.edu.sg)
WANG, SHU-YUNG (National Chung Cheng University)
ZHANG, YANXIA (Universiti Burnei Darrussalam)

Care Migration in Asia: A Comparative Study

International Migration of Nurses from India: A Case Study of Delhi Nursing Colleges

SUNA, BIREN德拉* (Indian Council Social Science Research, sana.birendra@gmail.com)

International Migration of Nurses from India: A Case Study of Delhi Nursing Colleges

This paper examines the extent of potential nurse migration from India and their causes, types and nature. Methods: Apart from empirical study, the research also relies on secondary sources. The study is based on the response of 48 potential migrant nurses from Delhi. Discussion: India has been and will continue to be an important source country of nurses for the developed countries in the light of emerging shortfall of nurses in the major destination countries in the future. Under the current scenario, it may be presumed an annual out-flow of 8-10 thousand nurses from India. However, in spite of the fact that the country has a stock of 1.6 million registered nurses, there is an additional requirement of 10 lakh nurses to fulfill nurse-population ratio of 1:500. The current nurse-population ratio stand at 1:1100 compared to the developed country averages of 1:150. Therefore, India needs to double its efforts to produce nurses for meeting both domestic and international demand by creating a vast and sustainable infrastructure for the production and training of nurses. Policy suggestions: First, improving the availability of data on migratory flows of nurses from the country. Second, a detailed analysis of alternatives available for procuring and filling up the vacant posts in the shortage areas on the one hand, and identifying and targeting the surplus areas for international recruitment of nurses on the other. Three, twinning programmes between organizations of both source and destination countries to undertake programmes of research, staff exchange, staff training and support, and flow of resources to source countries. Four, preferential treatment for migrant nurses for immigration in the destination

RC31-540.3

SUNA, BIREN德拉* (Indian Council Social Science Research, sana.birendra@gmail.com)

International Migration of Nurses from India: A Case Study of Delhi Nursing Colleges

This paper examines the extent of potential nurse migration from India and their causes, types and nature. Methods: Apart from empirical study, the research also relies on secondary sources. The study is based on the response of 48 potential migrant nurses from Delhi. Discussion: India has been and will continue to be an important source country of nurses for the developed countries in the light of emerging shortfall of nurses in the major destination countries in the future. Under the current scenario, it may be presumed an annual out-flow of 8-10 thousand nurses from India. However, in spite of the fact that the country has a stock of 1.6 million registered nurses, there is an additional requirement of 10 lakh nurses to fulfill nurse-population ratio of 1:500. The current nurse-population ratio stand at 1:1100 compared to the developed country averages of 1:150. Therefore, India needs to double its efforts to produce nurses for meeting both domestic and international demand by creating a vast and sustainable infrastructure for the production and training of nurses. Policy suggestions: First, improving the availability of data on migratory flows of nurses from the country. Second, a detailed analysis of alternatives available for procuring and filling up the vacant posts in the shortage areas on the one hand, and identifying and targeting the surplus areas for international recruitment of nurses on the other. Three, twinning programmes between organizations of both source and destination countries to undertake programmes of research, staff exchange, staff training and support, and flow of resources to source countries. Four, preferential treatment for migrant nurses for immigration in the destination

RC48-779.3

SUN, XIAOYI* (City University of Hong Kong, xiaoyi.shirley@gmail.com)

Lateral Networks of Homeowner Associations and Civil Society Building in Urban China

Civil society organizations are crucial for the development of civil society, because these organizations teach citizens democratic practices on the one hand, and constrain the power of the state on the other. Recently, lateral networks of homeowner associations are being formed in many Chinese cities. While not being recognized by the authoritarian state or even faced with potential political risks, these networks are playing an ever more important role in facilitating homeowners’ collective actions to defend their private property rights. Existing literature tends to understand homeowners’ collective action as a reactive response to counteract the powerful real estate developers and their management agencies in a yet immature housing market. But based on interviews, participant observations, and online discussions of the lateral networks of homeowner associations in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, this study argues that these networks are proactively adopted as important infrastructures for the development of civil society in urban China. Driven by the ambitions of promoting the development of civic organizations in China, the activists use homeowner associations as the most practical way to make such attempts. They not only deal with immediate material interests concerning housing and neighborhood management, but also strive for the participation of member associations on a regular basis and for the households via marriage migration or in institutional spaces via healthcare – based on documents and interviews – in Shanghai and Taipei, the author argues that different levels of state intervention in housing-related disputes lead to different results. Homeowners in Shanghai are able to exploit the property rights and play a dominant role in planning, relocating, and leasing the land to the developers. They build close relationships with the developers. When housing disputes emerge, the local states are motivated to intervene and ally with the developers considering the fact that they have substantial interests involved. This explains why more often than not homeowner activism in Shanghai directly targets the government and proceeds in a non-institutional manner. But in Taipei, the local states are mere regulators in land development processes. Individual land-owners initiate the redevelopment projects and negotiate with the developers. Housing disputes in Taipei are usually dealt with through negotiation or courts. This study offers a new perspective to understand increasing homeowner activism in Chinese cities. It also has profound implications for state-society interactions and civil society building in contemporary urban China.
country and facilitate return as per the willingness of migrant nurses, and finally, signing of nurse-mobility partnership agreements with the important destination countries, such as, UK, USA, Middle Eastern countries, Ireland and Australia.

RC15-264.7

SUNA, BIRENDRA* (Indian Council Social Science Research, sona.birendra@gmail.com)

Public-Private Partnerships and Micro Health Insurance Schemes in India: A Sociological Perspective

This paper is an attempt to look at the socio-economic features, and health seeking behaviours of the lower income group and their involvement in the functioning of the micro health insurance schemes. The model micro health insurance as a mechanism of social capital is examined its strength to create a good ‘health for all’. In other words, it focuses on the importance of public (government) intervention to create a feasible health care systems within the partnership of private both for-profit and non-for-profit sector, so that, the micro health insurance schemes profitable for the vulnerable sections of society. More precisely, practicable schemes for better health can be created by the intensive involvement of public and private, by which willingness-to-pay for health can be possible by the lower income groups. Despite increasing acknowledgement that social capital is an important determinant of health and overall well-being, empirical evidence regarding the direction and strength of public-private linkages in the developing world is limited and inconclusive. An increased contribution from the community has been identified as an important financing option. To date, however, there has been little systematic documentation or analysis of experiences with different health financing methods. Currently, the health sector is unable to meet the growing needs of the population and is severely financially constrained. The study estimates the impact of the program on trust and cooperation in rural communities. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (National Health Insurance Programme) is the government initiative to provide quality health facility to the lower income groups. It is important to emphasize that the study does not separate the direction of causality between trust and cooperation. The analysis treats both aspects of social capital equally in the impact study public and private inter-linkages for better health facilities of the Indian society.

RC08-156.2

SUNARO, KAMANTO* (University of Indonesia, kamantos@yahoo.com)

Ordinary Sociologists

Until the 1990s the sociology department of a public university in Indonesia strengthened their college teaching staff by recruiting college seniors with good academic achievements as part-time teaching assistants. After obtaining their bachelor's degree in sociology some of these sociologists would continue to teach on a part-time basis while waiting for an opportunity to be recruited as a full-time faculty member. For most of them, however, the wait was in vain, among other things because there were very few vacancies available, and also because the eligibility standards for becoming a full-time faculty members were gradually raised. After teaching part-time for a number of years – while, in some cases, working towards a masters’ degree -- most of them finally sought and obtained full-time employment at other public or private higher education institutions, where they continue to teach sociology. The practice of recruiting college students as teaching assistants was eventually discontinued, Factors such as centralization and bureaucratization within the university, the tightening of recruitment criteria for teaching staff at colleges in compliance with national standards, and the application of efficiency criteria forced the department to abandon its policy. This paper, a case study of sociology teaching, describes the biographies of a selected sample of former teaching assistants in sociology – their social backgrounds, present social statuses, academic performances and careers. The life history data are based on depth interviews with informants who were part-time teaching assistants recruited in the 1990s, are still working as academics at institutions of higher education outside their alma mater, and are still teaching sociology. Data for the study are also based on interviews with on-campus resource persons, and on the examination of relevant documents.

RC04-99.5

SUNARTO, KAMANTO* (University of Indonesia, kamantos@yahoo.com)

The Indonesian System of Higher Education, Global Challenges and Domestic Contestation

The Indonesian System of Higher Education, Globalization Challenges, and Domestic Contestation

Author: Kamanto Sunarto (University of Indonesia)

In the wake of the 1998 reform movement in Indonesia which put an end to 32 years of authoritarian rule, the subsequent governments introduced a number of higher education reforms in response to globalization challenges. As part of these reforms the new governments ratified international and regional agreements, and introduced new acts, regulations and policies.

A significant break with the past was the policy of allowing public higher education institutions to become legal entities with more autonomy. Another development was the increased emphasis on quality assurance: the accreditation of study programs and higher education institutions became mandatory, unaccredited study programs were no longer allowed to issue higher education diplomas and certificates, the authority to accredit study programs will gradually be handed over by the government to independent accreditation agencies established by related civil society organizations while the government will only accredit higher education institutions. The government also requires higher education institutions to establish an internal quality assurance system.

As part of its concern with quality the government issued national higher education standards to which all higher education institutions and study program will eventually be required to comply. A national qualification framework has been decreed, which will become the basis for the formulation of learning outcomes of all study programs.

These developments take place in the context of dynamic social and political reforms. While in the past government policies tended to proceed unopposed, government policies in the reform era became more prone to challenges from society. This presentation will discuss the various contestations between the State and Society concerning the adoption of global trends in higher education, and the outcome of these processes.

ADH-993.1

SUNDAR, NANDINI* (University of Delhi, nandinisundar@yahoo.com)

In Times of Civil War: On Being a Schizophrenic (public) Sociologist

This contribution will address some of the dilemmas that sociologists in the Global South face – how does one choose between the demands of the public moment, the university as a space of work and struggle, and our duty to our “disciplines”? How do we engage in practically extending the democracy and equality that we routinely learn and teach about, and yet seize the time and space required for reflection and produce research that is valued to the extent that it is seen to be desirable? And how do those of us who live and work in the global academic periphery validate our sociology in a world where the standards are often set by scholars abroad?

PLEN-9.4

SUNDAR, NANDINI* (University of Delhi, nandinisundar@yahoo.com)

Undue Process and the Paradox of Increasing Juridification

Since the publication of Malcolm Feeley's 1979 classic, The Process is the Punishment, the idea that improved adjudicative processes necessarily lead to an increase in substantive justice has been questioned. In more recent work, Nasser Hussain, The Jurisprudence of Emergency (2003) has argued that colonial legality in particular, relied on rules and laws as a form of rule. Post colonial legal systems, like that of India, are notorious for the costs they impose on those participating in the system, primarily but not only litigants, in terms of fees, delays, the alien nature of legal norms, or the unwillingness of the executive to implement court orders which go against them. This burden falls disproportionately on the poor.

Paradoxically, however, there is an increasing juridification of social and political issues, with a range of disadvantaged groups resorting to the courts, asking for some right or protesting against some violation. This paper explores this paradox of increasing juridification, the ongoing and perhaps increasing procedural injustice in the name of due process. Scholars of Indian law have argued that litigation is often conducted to aggravate rather than resolve issues, a transfer of a dispute to another sphere. But in the case of indigenous groups and others attempting to access the courts, knowing they will be harassed themselves, what role can the courts play? What does justice mean in this context, and is that even the objective?

RC06-130.2

SUNG, MIAI* (Korea National Open University, eliza@sknou.ac.kr)

LEE, JAERIM (Sungkyunkwan University)

CHOI, YOUNSHIL (Sangmyung University)

Heterogeneity of Childlessness in South Korea

Childless families constitute an emerging family form in contemporary Korea. According to 2010 Census, approximately 15% of households consisted of child-
less couples, indicating that the meaning of parenthood and the norm of child-birth have changed in the post-Confucian agrarian era. The burden of child care and education has exacerbated couples’ motivations to become parents, particularly among dual-income families. However, childless Koreans may not be a homogeneous group. Some couples remain involuntarily childless due to infertility, and others simply delay having children. In this study, we categorized childless married Koreans into three groups, voluntary, involuntary, and delayed, and examined the factors associated with each group.

Data came from 553 childless married Koreans who had been married at least for three years using quota sampling in metropolitan Seoul. We conducted multinomial logistic regression to identify the individual, attitudinal, and marital factors associated with participants’ membership in each of the three childless groups using involuntary childlessness as a reference group. Both the voluntary and delayed groups were more likely to perceive advantages of childlessness, to put more emphasis on religion, and to have less intention to adopt a child. Other factors were differently related to the voluntary and the delayed groups. Specifically, attitudinal characteristics were significant among the voluntary group while marital characteristics were significant among the delayed group. The voluntary group was more likely to have negative attitudes toward parenthood and to report a lower ideal number of children compared to the involuntary group. Our findings suggest that childless couples may not be a homogeneous group in Korea. It is worth noting that there are differences in attitudes towards parenthood and marital characteristics depending upon the childless group.

**RC31-531.9**

SUNIL, THANKAM* (University of Texas at San Antonio, thankam.sunil@utsa.edu)

ROJAS, VIVIANA (University of Texas at San Antonio)

US Retirement Migration to the Philippines: Reasons and Explanations for Later-Life Migration

Studies of retirement migration in the United States often focus at the national level, and there is comparatively little information about the retirees who cross international borders in their search for new homes. Retirement migration flows are unusual in that the late-life migrants select destinations in less-developed countries, and this is at odds with the general pattern of migration from poor to rich countries in search of jobs, higher incomes and a better standard of life. This study has examined the reasons for retirement migration from the United States (US) to the Philippines using data collected from different locations in The Philippines. A non-random sample of 141 US retirees was surveyed. The findings identified four major reasons for migrating to Mexico: financial circumstances, the natural environment, a sense of community and friendship, and finding life/sexual partners. While these relocations contradict much taken-for-granted and popular knowledge about migration patterns around the world, they have important implications for the ways of life, social relationships and the welfare of the migrants. More in-depth multidisciplinary studies are needed to increase understanding of this evolving phenomenon.

**RC53-859.1**

SURTEES, NICOLA* (University of Canterbury, nicola.surtees@canterbury.ac.nz)

Becoming Father, Doing Fathering: How Gay Men’s Practising of Relatedness, Intimacy and Care Disrupts Normative Constructions of Families

Fatherhood is frequently conflated with parenthood for any man who begets children. Fathers are typically assumed to be involved parents as ‘natural’ outcomes of biogenetic relationships with children. Drawing from the findings of a qualitative study and this paper examines the ways in which the gay men have constructed and distinguished between biogenetic relationships and the doing of fathering and parenting through reflexive negotiation of expected or actual roles and involvement with the lesbian mothers of their planned or current donor-conceived children. The paper highlights three ways in which multiple parenting models based on cooperative nonsexual reproductive relationships between men and women, and intimate same-gender relationships, disrupt normative constructions of family. Firstly, such disruption occurred through the men’s deliberate separation of biogenetic fatherhood, motherhood and parenthood from the doing of parenting in ways that traditional relationships with children can be flexible, negotiable and centred on practices of involvement rather than biogenetic relatedness. Secondly, disruption occurred through the men’s separation of the doing of father and mother from gendered assumptions about parenting roles; they performed both fathering and mothering. Thirdly, the men disrupted the assumption connecting fathering, mothering and parenting with joint residence through the de-centering of ‘home’; neither fixed nor static, ‘home’ was attached to relationships, not places. Troubling the taken-for-granted primacy of heterosexual two-parent family forms, legal relationships between parents, legal and biogenetic relationships between parents and children and co-residence as benchmarks operating to regulate families, the men’s stories open (discursive) spaces for reconceptualising possibilities for queer fathering, mothering and parenting beyond heteronormative understandings of ‘proper’ families. With a context of escalating family transformations in an increasingly complex society, thinking and talking about new forms of practising relatedness, intimacy and care in ways that are expansive and generative will open up rather than shut down possibilities for all families.

**RC55-881.3**

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CRETIAZ, ÉRIC (Graduate School of Social Work Geneva)

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A Longitudinal Perspective on Quality of Life in Times of Crisis: Switzerland from the 1990s to Nowadays

During the past twenty years Switzerland experienced three major recessions and periods of economic slowdown: the prolonged and deep economic stagnation of 1992-95 – the country’s most pronounced recession of the post-war period – and the comparatively mild two recessions of 2002-03 and in the wake of the global financial economic crisis of 2008-09. During these periods of economic crisis, unemployment and poverty increased, particularly during the crisis of the 1990s, when unemployment soared from its previously extremely low level. The proposed paper aims to explore the consequences of recessions and economic downturns on various dimensions of quality of life by comparing the three historical periods of economic stagnations.

In order to analyse how quality of life has evolved since the early 1990s, we use various longitudinal databases, notably the Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS, available from 1991 onwards), the Swiss Household Panel (SHP, available from 1999 onwards), and the Swiss Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (CH-SILC, available from 2008 onwards). Various indicators of quality of life, poverty, deprivations and inequality, as well as of subjective well-being will be calculated in order to measure and compare quality of life during different recession periods. Our empirical analysis will explore the impact of economic crises for different populations as well as for various quality of life domains (objective and subjective indicators). First results suggest negative crisis impacts on quality of life and subjective well-being particularly for specific vulnerable population groups.

**RC06-122.22**

SUWADA, KATARZYNA* (Graduate School for Social Research, k.suwada@gmail.com)

Being Dad or Mum? about Traditional Parental Roles from the Perspective of Polish and Swedish Fathers

Parenthood must be concerned as one of areas within which reproduction of gendered practices occurs. In my paper I will try to show how Polish and Swedish fathers understand traditional parental roles, how they perceive biological and cultural differences between motherhood and fatherhood. I also think about gender equality within the household. My paper is based on 52 in-depth interviews conducted with Polish and Swedish fathers in 2012 and at the beginning of 2013. It is a part of broader research project on fatherhood in Poland and Sweden. Interviews concerned men’s experience of parenting and are analysed in the institutional and social contexts of both societies. In my opinion these contexts are extremely important here. Stereotypical roles of fathers and mothers are strongly connected to cultural patterns of masculinity and femininity. Beside that Polish and Swedish societies provide, through family policies, completely different conditions for having children and differently approach the problem of work/home balance. Unsurprisingly, these have an impact on how men define father’s and mother’s roles. Among Polish fathers there is a tendency to look at it with more conservative and traditional approach. They are convinced that it is impossible to cross biological differences between motherhood and fatherhood and that there is either mother’s helper or additional carer. Whereas Swedish fathers are more eager to question imposed by society patterns of behaviour. Sometimes they really struggle with stereotypes and gender roles to be more involved in family sphere and try to redefine traditional fatherhood. Obviously these attitudes have an impact on everyday fathering and the way family is product. Fathers’ perspective is important here, since without their bigger involvement in family life, gender equality cannot be achieved in other areas of social life.

**RC16-296.6**

SUWANKIRI, DONRUEDEE* (Srinakarinwirot University, donsuwankiri@yahoo.com)

Prosper Or Deteriorate : Modern Millennium’s Path To Happiness

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The objective of this academic paper is to present students' perspective on methods of attaining happiness. After realizing that this age group is leaders and possesses the potential to lead, it is helpful to bring their perspective and expand it into a philosophical study to analyze and adapt to the livelihood of the general society as a whole.

The results revealed 4 methods of attaining happiness in the perspective of students. They include 1) Living under moral and ethical conduct and live with the intent of eradicating defilements 2) Setting a constructive intelligence and mindset; human beings have the ability to comprehend logic and causes of phenomena as well as resolve issues 3) Human beings should place importance on spiritual and interpersonal relation aspects over materialistic aspects 4) Body of knowledge passed on or accumulated by ancestors or knowledgeable people.

If ultimate happiness and collective social happiness are the goals of human beings, it is reasonable to follow the path that leads to a good management of life and society by understanding the principles or the valuable rules and apply them in all levels and forms of society.

RC19-344.4
SUYWARADA, WORAWET* (Chulalongkorn University, worawet@gmail.com)
TSUJI, YUKI (Kyoto University)
The Rise of Community in Asian Care Provision

Theories of civil society sometimes assume or praise a civil society as being independent from the state, in which citizens, by communicating their opinions freely, cultivate their power to claim oppositions and/or propose alternatives to governments. However, in Asian countries, governments themselves have intervened in cultivating civil societies in the modernization processes. For example, in Japan, the Meiji, Taisho and Showa governments tried to bring up a civil society in order to catch up with western modern nation-states (Garon 1998). The neighborhood association, chūnai-ka, originates in such a government's effort to organize a cooperative civil society. Recently, even in many countries including advanced welfare states in the west, the governments have become more relied on the voluntary/community sector to deliver care to the elderly and/or children. Partly because of the financial constraints combined with changes of demographic structures, the role of volunteer/community is more important to sustain lives of vulnerable people. The introduction of the social model of care (as opposed to the medical model) seems to have legitimized this trend.

This paper tries to grasp the weight of voluntary/community sector in care diamonds in Asian societies. It outlines common features as well as differences among Asian societies in the structures of community care provision, and it also investigates how governments promote community care through regulations and incentives. Through these inquiries, it tries to explore whether and to what extent the community sectors contribute to de-familiarization of care in Asian societies.

JS-57.5
SUYUZUKI, AKIRA* (Hosei University, jsmove@hosei.ac.jp)
Why Did the “Blue-Green Coalition” Develop in the Case of Minamata? an Analysis of the Struggles of the Union and Social Movements Against Chisso

From the late 1960s to the mid-1970s, there was an upsurge of social movements against industrial pollution. Victims of pollution diseases as well as local residents organized anti-pollution movements and opposed the construction of pollution-prone plants in their neighborhoods. Reactions of labor unions to these social movements were indifferent or even hostile. Some enterprise unions supported activities of residents against pollution in principle but withdrew their support when the latter's actions, such as filing lawsuits against polluters, came in direct conflict with the interests of unions and their firms. Other unions at firms that caused industrial pollution stood on the management side and took confrontation attitudes toward local resident social movements.

The earlier case of the current work is the case of Minamata, the latest case of this current tendency (the absence of “blue-green coalitions”), by focusing on the relationship between the enterprise union of Chisso (the SNU) and social movements of pollution victims and their supporters. When it became clear in 1968 that organic mercury discharges from Chisso’s Minamata plant caused Minamata disease, the SNU became actively involved in supporting Minamata disease patients and formed cooperative relations with social movement groups concerned with Minamata disease. The paper explores the factors contributing to the formation and development of this “blue-green coalition” and what concrete results the coalition achieved from the perspective of “strategic capacity” of union leaders. The paper argues that the SNU developed its strategic capacity as it coped with challenges posed by hard-line management policy toward the union and management plans to drastically downsize Minamata plant. Union leaders developed the strategic capacity to frame the mutual interests of union members and Minamata disease victims by identifying the management of Chisso as their common opponent in their respective struggles and to mobilize the union’s resources effectively in cooperation with social movement organizations in the struggles against the company.

RC1C-278.1
SUZUKI, HIROHITO* (University of Tokyo, hirohitoyojojin@gmail.com)
Re-Reading “The Loss Of Meaning In Death” By Shun Inoue

In this presentation, we will reconsider the English translation possibility of death. “The Loss Of Meaning In Death” of Mr. Inoue Shun. What is the “post-war(Sen-go) Japanese society” for Mr. Inoue? We would like to discuss the description “can be understood in the cognitive level” or “feeling”. Because, the question to the “Meaning in Death”, was written while clearly reflected the feeling and experience of Mr. Inoue himself to the “post-war(Sen-go) Japanese society”. In another word, “post-war Japanese society” could show us many possibilities.

In addition, as for the “normative level”, developing interdisciplinary sociology between literature, Mr. Inoue is the only one scholar who manage the subject of analysis sociological knowledge itself “feef”, because can contribute to the “accumulation of results beyond the generation of sociological research”.

Sociology of knowledge, Inoue advocates, social consciousness theory, or cultural sociology we do not have to limit the domain of Mr. Inoue’s theory. We believe in the wake of this presentation, we would like to appeal widely, the contribution of Inoue for the world aging society.

RC11-205.1
SUZUKI, KAYO* (Aichi Gakuin University, ksuuzuki@psis.agu.ac.jp)
Do Older Women without Work Experience Participate Less? Life Course Analysis Using the Jages Data

Background Social participation, such as being a part of community groups, is key to healthy, active aging. Although social participation in older age may be defined by cumulative experience throughout one’s life course, many older Japanese women today have never worked outside the home. As work experience can help expand social interaction and social networks, it is possible that women who have never worked do not participate in social groups as actively as those who have.

Methods The Japan Gerontological Evaluation Study (JAGES) is a social epidemiological survey of a community-representative sample of functionally-independent individuals aged 65 and older. In 2010-11, responses were received by telephone from 123 people in 31 municipalities across Japan (66.3% response rate). Social participation was measured by monthly or more frequent participation in any one of six types of social groups (business, volunteer, senior, sport, community, and hobby). Using logistic regression, four models were tested on 41,966 to 44,272 women with a valid response for each outcome variable: whether lack of work experience in older Japanese women is associated with (1) less social participation, (2) less social interaction, (3) less frequent interaction with friends, and (4) fewer friends.

Results Controlling for age, equivalent income, family structure, years of education, and health conditions, lack of work experience throughout life was associated with a 21 percent lower likelihood of participating in groups, 25 percent higher likelihood of having less social interaction, and 12 percent higher likelihood of having few friends. The association between lack of work experience and lack of group participation held for all income levels and age groups.

Conclusion Lacking work experience appeared to lead to less social participation later in life. Work experience can develop better social skills and more extensive social networks, contributing to more active social participation in older age.

RC14-256.10
SUZUKI, KAZUKO* (Texas A&M University, ks2303@neo.tamu.edu)
Beyond Duality and Heteronormativity: Gender Display and Manipulation in Japanese Yaoi/BL Narratives

Boys Love (BL) in Japan refers to commercial fiction and fictional media by and for heterosexual women that focuses on male-male erotic/romantic relationships. These works are more prominently known in other countries as Yaoi, a Japanese term often used as an umbrella category that can encompass various Japanese subgenres of male-male erotic/romantic fiction by and for women. The past decade has seen the emergence of studies of Yaoi/BL that have focused on gender and sex as analytical categories. Such scholarship is important in understanding fan-based cultures, production and consumption. However, a conflation of gender, sex, and sexuality at the analytical level in Yaoi/BL impedes further theoretical development. By making a clear conceptual distinction between these intertwined notions as distinctive analytical categories, this paper attempts to clarify Yaoi’s achievement in the (un)conscious feminist agenda among Japanese women. The study examines nearly 800 commercial Yaoi/BL novels written in Japanese, which were chosen based on a certain sampling method. Through descriptive statistics based on and textual analysis of the samples, as well as interviews

* denotes a presenting author.
with professional Japanese female writers, the paper first identifies some important features in the contemporary Yoji/BL texts such as transgression of sexual norms, subversion of gender fixity, renewed definitions of masculinity and femininity, and highly context-dependent sexual orientation of protagonists. By doing so, I argue that Yoji/BL has made it possible for Japanese heterosexual women 1) to transform normative gender dualism, sexual acts and sexuality at least at the level of discourse; 2) to use men's images not only for their empowerment but also for their own gratification as agent of desire. This is a significant step forward from early Yoji works that focused upon getting affirmation from others and fleeing from patriarchy.

**RC05-113.5**  
Suzuki, Kazuko* (Texas A&M University, ks2303@neo.tamu.edu)

**To be or Not to be, That Is the Question: The Bifurcation Approach of the Japanese State and Identity Formation of Koreans in Japan**

Koreans in Japan present an important case for understanding the nature of the interconnections between race, nationalism, and ethnic relations. All too often, studies of these phenomena center on Western cases or on cases where non-Western racial minorities move to Western states. In this paper, however, I examine these inter-relations within Northeast Asia. The Zainichi Koreans or old-time migrants in Japan (who are already in the fourth generation) must face what I call a 'bifurcation approach,' which makes a strict distinction between the Japanese and the non-Japanese based on nationality in the management of ethnic/racial diversity instituted by the Japanese state and society. In Japanese, the concept 'race,' 'ethnicity,' and 'nation' are virtually indistinguishable. The formulation 'race = ethnicity = nationality = culture' is essential to the Japanese conceptualization of what makes one Japanese. Moreover, under the Japanese sense of nationhood defined along exclusively ethno-genealogical lines and nationalist multiculturalism, minority cultures have become fossilized owing to state sponsor-ship of the dominant Japanese culture. As a result, Zainichi Koreans—who have significantly become acculturated to and share a similar phenotype to the mainstream Japanese—have been racialized and constrained in their formation of hyphenated identities such as 'Korean-Japanese.' Based on interviews with Zainichi Koreans, this paper demonstrates how they negotiate the shoals of race, nationalism, and ethnicity in order to survive in a deeply racialized state and exam-ines their collective identity-formation under circumstances in which they have to live by hiding their ethnic origin with a constant pressure to 'impersonate' being Japanese.

**RC48-784.1**  
Suzuki, Maya* (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, mayasuoki.edu@gmail.com)

**Challenging Law and Justice from below: The Public Interest Litigation (PIL) Movement in the Dalit Community**

In this paper, I examine protest movements of the marginalized Dalit commu-nity (formerly known as Untouchables) in contemporary India from a case study of Balmiki (a sweeper caste). In particular, I explore the political aspects of caste by focusing on the caste-based quota system, known as "reservation," which is a part of India's affirmative actions.

This paper is organized around two significant issues. The first is the formation of a "new" identity among the Dalits through saint worship, which poses the fol-low question: Why has the community embraced saint worship? The answer to the question lies in their religious choice to worship a saint, which gives them a sense of dignity and empowerment, and helps in the construction of a collective identity among members.

The second issue is the implications of caste-based identity politics. Since the late 1980s, an important factor Indian politics is the shift to a multiparty system and the rise of identity politics. With an increase in equality and social justice, mar-ginalized castes have risen to challenge existing policies and demand an equal share in state resources. I found that the success rate for the implementation of the reservation policy for the benefit of the lowest castes was significantly low. The distribution has been uneven among the targeted groups. Moreover, the results of my fieldwork revealed that most people tried to hide their caste. However, a number of them also affirmed the reservation in order to obtain the benefits of welfare schemes and protect their rights by challenging the judicial system through Public Interest Lit-igations (PIL). This paradoxical response explains why caste identity has become more positive and assertive, which has led to the politics of difference in contem-porary India.

**RC16-301.1**  
Suzuki, Mikako* (Keio University, mikako0308@gmail.com)

**The State of Neoliberalism Criticisms in Japan: Why the Discussion on Cosmopolitanism Does Not Gain Steam in Japan**

As economic globalisation progresses, a wave of neoliberalism is sweeping across the world, demanding states and societies to render a variety of modifi-cations. Such a phenomenon has been analysed, described, and criticised exten-sively worldwide. Japan is no exception; criticisms toward neoliberalism are said to be forming a major trend in Japan.

However, such critiques are slightly different from those toward neoliberalism in other parts of the world. Worldwide criticisms toward neoliberalism often lead to discussions on global transformation and cosmopolitanism, whereas such a connection is almost never made in Japan. For example, David Harvey, the author who disputes neoliberalism in his worldwide bestseller A Brief History of Neb-elowism, expresses in Cosmopolitanism and the Geographies of Freedom published in 2005 his empathy with De Sousa Santos’ (2005) idea of ‘subaltern cosmopolit-anism’ – Harvey finds hope in the movement to form a cosmopolitan solidarity by amplifying the voices of the victims of neoliberalist globalisation that exists worldwide. Urrichi Beck (2008) also criticises the trend, stating that state politics are reduced when the state neoliberalistically prioritises adaptation to global market competitions; he argues that becoming cosmopolitan is the realistic fu-ture for states.

As seen from the above, a global trend is seen in the inclination to progress from critiquing neoliberalism to promoting a cosmopolitan transformation. How-ever, neoliberalism criticisms in Japan rarely lead to the discussion of cosmopoli-tian transformation. One of the reasons for such a difference is that neoliberalism criticisms in Japan are rarely discussed solely in a global context because they h-in their pre-existing roots. In Japan, criticisms toward neoliberalism is considered to be forming a major trend in Japan.

**RC34-583.6**  
Suzuki, Sho* (Graduate School, University of Tokyo, showsuzuki@gmail.com)

**The Effects on Self-Consciousness of Junior High School Students in Japan Depending on the Fact That They Have Boyfriend/Girlfriend or Not**

The purpose of this study is to make clear the significance of a boyfriend or girlfriend for junior high school students in Japan. For this purpose, I firstly inves-tigated the determining factors of having a boyfriend/girlfriend, and then clarified the effects of the fact that one has a boyfriend/girlfriend on their self-conscious-ness. As a result of this analysis, I got following two findings. First, there are vari-ous factors which determine whether junior high school students have a boy-friend/girlfriend or not, and the factors differ according to each student's gender. Furthermore, the levels of academic accomplishment of the school also make a difference. Second, when I analysed the effects of that fact on their self-conscious-ness, it is necessary to consider not only the very thing that one has a boyfriend/ girlfriend or not, but also if she or he is likely to have a boyfriend/girlfriend. This analysis suggests that a success in love for girls in junior high is usually more complex meaning compared with that for boys.

**RC20-350.8**  
Suzuki, Takeshi* (Mejiro University, kem86871@hotmail.com)

**OKANO, ATSUKO (Carat Club Corp.)**
Divorce Studies in America and Japan

This paper aims to suggest ‘Good Divorce’ comparing divorce studies in America with divorce studies in Japan. The divorce rate in the United States has continued rising since World War II, and one in four marriages came to an end amongst the couples who married. At the same time, as remarriages has also increased, ‘step family’ is not rare in America. A new sociological concept, ‘binuclear family’ advocated in “The Good Divorce” (1994) by Constance Ahrons has become generalised. On the other hand, the divorce rate in Japan has continued rising as well as the United States. It is almost caught up with the trend of the United States. In this paper, we will introduce divorce studies and works developed in America since 1980s and in Japan since 1990s. Firstly, we will discuss the history of divorce studies in America and Japan. ‘Nuclear family’ advocated by Talcott Parsons is certainly universal, but not absolute at all. Secondly, introducing the discussions in “The Good Divorce” and “We’re Still Family” by Constance Ahrons, we will describe divorces in America. On behalf of ‘nuclear family’, it is found how the concept called ‘binuclear family’ became to come up. Third, introducing Atsuko Okano’s various discussions on divorces, we will describe divorces in Japan. About divorce circumstances of America and Japan, some common points and differences will become clear. Finally, through both divorce studies, we will suggest what should be done to be ‘good divorce’. ‘Good divorce’ means to “keep your family together when your marriage comes apart.” We will also introduce International Academy of Collaborative Professionals (IACP) for collaborative practice, including Collaborative law and interdisciplin ary Collaborative Divorce.

Suzuki, Takeshi* (Meijiro University, kem86871@hotmail.com)

Sociological Theory after September 11, 2001 and March 11, 2011

This paper aims to rethink theoretical foundations in sociology comparing American sociology after September 11, 2001 with Japanese sociology after March 11, 2011. Although some ‘empirical’ sociologists in America described and analyzed attacks by terrorists on September 11, 2001 and American society after 911, almost ‘theoretical’ sociologists kept silence. However, Jeffrey Alexander, a leading American theoretical and cultural sociologist, has interpreted sociological theory and American society of and after ‘911’ from a post-Parnsonian point of view. On the other hand, although some ‘empirical’ sociologists in Japan have described Japan after the Japan earthquake and Tsunami on March 11, 2011, almost ‘theoretical’ sociologists within the Parnsonian and Post-Parnsonian tradition in Japan have kept silence.

In this paper, I will suggest that theoretical foundations for the sociology after 911 and 311 would be established on Jeffrey Alexander’s theoretical logic, cultural sociology, and civil society. First, I will discuss that new sociological theorizing including the sociology of 911 and 311 should be multidimensionally reconstructed on the metaphorizing by Talcott Parsons, Jeffrey Alexander, Jonathan Turner, and Richard Munch. Second, I will argue that new solidarities could be founded on cultural sociology and civil society advocated by Jeffrey Alexander keeping a philosophical foundation of multidimensional sociological theorizing. Finally, it will present what should be done to reconstruct Japanese sociology multidimensionally after March 11, 2011.

Suzuki, Tsutomu* (Tohoku Gakuin University, t-suZuki@izc.tohoku-gakuin.ac.jp)

Visualization of SNS Communications Concerning Radiation Risk from the Fukushima Daiichi Power Plant

In this presentation, I visualize people’s communications on a Social Networking Service (SNS) concerning the risks of radioactive pollution stemming from the Fukushima Daiichi power plant accident. The data consists of the communication log from a regional SNS that was launched by the residents of Iwaki City, Fukushima Prefecture, after the accident. It contains text from diaries and comments written by the SNS members and information about who made comments to whom. The co-occurrence network of words derived from the text data reveals the members’ concerns about radiation risks. Comment relations are expressed as a form of social network that shows the structure of the human relationships on the SNS. The co-occurrence network of words can be integrated and analyzed concurrently to show the development and interaction of the members’ concerns and the social networks in the SNS.

The SNS members expressed various concerns, including radiation measurement, influence on health, food safety, and so on. Based on their concerns, they create clusters in the communication network. Furthermore, the founder of the SNS had the highest degree centrality, the mediator of the clusters was a different member who sometimes mediated members with opposing opinions. A member who had a scientific background occupied a leadership position in a particular cluster but did not play a role in mediation. This suggests that a sympathetic attitude is more important than scientific knowledge for risk communication among ordinary citizens.

Suzuki, Wakana* (Osaka University, wakana.s.kyoto@gmail.com)

Honor or Fear? Relationships Between Scientists and Experimental Animals in a Japanese Laboratory

Attachment and detachment, and honor and fear with which scientists and technicians treat their experimental animals is a paradoxical aspect of everyday practices of Animal Experimental Room in a medical Lab in Japan. The scientists kill, or tweak the genes of these animals for their research with the very same hands they used to caress and feed these animals under their custody. In Japan, some scientists still fear that the spirits of the sacrificed animals may come back to haunt them. Holding rituals to appease their spirits is a common practice. Gesa Lindemann has argued that neurobiologists’ attitude of experimental animals – seeing them as “conscious organisms” to “technical artifacts”, or even to “organisms being merely alive” as their experiment progresses (Linde-
Japanese way of honoring the animals killed for scientific research has been known for “offering a ceremony” for dead animals (Kuyoo). This paper pays attention to not only to the ceremony but also everyday caring practice in the laboratory.

Thus, I discuss how scientists and technicians affectively commit to experimental animals. Inspired by Science Studies scholar Casper Brun Jensen and the sociologist Anders Blok (Jensen and Blok 2013), who developed Actor Network Theory through Japanese techno-animism, I explore new dimensions of contemporary Japanese science.

We observe varying degrees of tension between professional autonomy, the role of client advisor/advocate and regulatory compliance. We also observe similarities in the formalization of client handling process as a structural means of making visible and actionable the balance between competing demands.

We do not know whether the paper's literature has positive or negative impacts on women's empowerment. In the neighbourhood we studied, contraception was generally women's responsibility yet they experienced difficulties in accessing and effectively using contraceptives because of their gender disadvantages. Nonetheless, there was a few men who were successful in birth control. They were not very different from the other women in terms of economic, educational and familial statuses yet their husbands were actively involved in birth control directly or indirectly. One of them, however, wanted more children but were using an intrauterine device because of the husband's request. Meanwhile, husband is considered that his husbands should take more responsibility in family planning because of their experiences of failing contraception and seeing those women who successfully limit their births with the help of their husbands. Based on our case study, this presentation discusses a paradox of men's involvement in birth control and asks explorative questions that whether men's involvement risks women's reproductive rights or whether feminist politics should support men's involvement for the sake of women's health if women can practice birth control more effectively by men's involvement.

Globalisation and Rural Women’s Paid Work in Turkey: A Case Study of the Production Chain of Rapania Venosa

This study examines the production chain of Rapania Venosa (veined rapa whelk) and the socioeconomic statuses of women factory workers in this process. In rural areas of the Black Sea region in Turkey, women often participate in non-agricultural production. The production of veined rapa whelks is one of the sectors which rural women are especially employed. Veined rapa whelks are “marine invaders” which migrated from Far East Asian seas to the Black Sea by ballast water in the 1940s. Today, they are considered to be threatening the Black Sea’s ecological balance by consuming large numbers of bivalves. In the context of globalising marine ecosystem and multinationalising agricultural production, rapa whelks began to be exported from Turkey to Japan in the 1990s. While the prevalent catch method, algarna dredging, is known to be harmful for the reproduction of many native species, the extraction of rapa whelks is hoped to reduce their ecological pressure in the Black Sea and create employment opportunities for rural women. This study explores the use of rural women’s labour in the global production chain of rapa whelks between Japan and Turkey. The research was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, women workers’ socio-economic statuses were investigated through in-depth interviews with rural women workers of whelk-processing factories in two Middle Black Sea villages. A research in the second phase was conducted in summer 2012 in Tokyo and data regarding the production chain were collected mainly by interviews with an importer, a manufacturer and a retailer. Research findings suggest that the global Rapania Venosa production bears many characteristics of informal economy. Reliant on cheap labour while women develop new strategies to create a space of autonomy through paid work.

Does Men’s Involvement in Family Planning Threaten Women’s Reproductive Rights?: A Case of Kurdish Rural-Urban Migrant Women in Turkey

This study discusses the issue of men’s involvement in birth control in Turkey. An argument is based on our research of Kurdish women’s experiences of contraceptive practices. Data were collected by in-depth interviews with forty women in a low-income rural-urban migrant neighbourhood in an East Anatolian city Van between February and July in 2008. In Turkey, fertility rates have declined to near-replacement levels in recent years yet the use of traditional method, that is, withdrawal continues to be among the highest in the world. Recent studies suggest men’s direct practice (practicing withdrawal or using condoms) and indirect (influencing women’s use and choice of contraceptive method) involvement in birth control. However, we do not know whether the paper’s literature has positive or negative impacts on women’s empowerment. In the neighbourhood we studied, contraception was generally women’s responsibility yet they experienced difficulties in accessing and effectively using contraceptives because of their gender disadvantages. Nonetheless, there was a few men who were successful in birth control. They were not very different from the other women in terms of economic, educational and familial statuses yet their husbands were actively involved in birth control directly or indirectly. One of them, however, wanted more children but were using an intrauterine device because of the husband’s request. Meanwhile, husband is considered that his husbands should take more responsibility in family planning because of their experiences of failing contraception and seeing those women who successfully limit their births with the help of their husbands. Based on our case study, this presentation discusses a paradox of men’s involvement in birth control and asks explorative questions that whether men’s involvement risks women’s reproductive rights or whether feminist politics should support men’s involvement for the sake of women’s health if women can practice birth control more effectively by men’s involvement.

The Importance of Class for Understanding Racist Discourses: A Comparative Study of People with Different Positions in the Swedish Class Structure

In research, and especially quantitative research, the working class is often singled out as more xenophobic than other classes. However, it appears that the working class has actual relationships with “immigrants” to a larger extent. Rather than determining which class is the most xenophobic, the aim of this paper is to discuss the relevance of dominant theories about class and racism in relation to empirical findings, and more specifically to interrogate why and how class may be important for understanding people’s use of racist discourses in different social contexts. This paper is based on an ongoing research project that focuses on the relationship between people’s class positions and their practices towards people that they construct as “the other”, as “immigrant” or “ethnically different.” The empirical findings consist of qualitative interviews with (1) people with working class positions (based on their work, employment relations and income) living in a working class area, and (2) people with higher class positions living in an more socioeconomically favorable area. Both areas are located in one of Sweden’s largest cities.

In the paper, I discuss both social psychological theories that focus on people’s desire for a positive social identity and other theories, mainly Marxist, that are based on people’s position in the relations of production. The paper argues that which discourses, that are available or are seen as reasonable, are conditioned by people’s different class positions. This also means that the reasons behind people’s use of racist discourses and the meanings these are filled with need to be understood in relation to the diverse – class conditioned – social contexts in which people live.
Interconnected 21st Century and the Decline of Traditional National Security System

Traditional national security system has been definitely one of the crucial pillars for Western statecraft paradigm since Westphalia Peace agreement in 1648. Especially in last two centuries the main task of sovereign state was how to protect own citizens and territory from foreign (military) threats with strategic concepts like deterrence and retaliation are. It was very clear the national power was based on physical and natural resources, industrial production as well military capabilities. The national state was practically the only reputable actor in international relations. Through many scholars like Fukuyama this historic development was ended with the end of Cold War, I think the crucial revolution began with modern information and communication technology already mid of former century. Consequently till the end of millennium we got interconnected society with borderless, lightly regulated and largely anonymous online environment which has been rising to new strategic domain. At the same time security as a concept was changed by possible interconnection and new non-state actors like individuals, corporations, (cyber) terrorists, organized crime and autonomous actors appeared as important international players. That makes traditional national-based security system incapable to prevent all security incidents occurring in cyber as well physical space. In spite of the merits of measures to protect society against new kinds of security threats, national security policy makers therefore have to accept a certain level of vulnerability and redirect their focus to recovery and resilience, the ability to restore a state of normalcy after disruption. The primary security objective is effectively mitigating the impact and quickly restoring the original situation. For that purpose traditional very rigid national security system should be redesigned into more flexible crisis management and knowledge integrating system with capability to collect all societal skills and potential convenient for ensuring security in interconnected semi-transparent world.

Contractual Gift-Giving As a Functional Hybrid: The Case of Gift-For-Sex Exchanges in Russia

Ideal-normal forms of capitalism ('cold' profit orientations) and gift-giving (the 'pure gift') can be found to illustrate the crucial aspects we assign to these concepts. Yet these two concepts blend together extensively, especially in practices of instrumental gift-giving. In particular, contractual gift-giving is a particularly 'pure' hybrid form of exchange, as it is more formalized, and thus more rationalized and risk-calculated. In the case of the Russian gift exchange, strong evidence of this hybrid practice can be found within compensated dating practices.

Using the case of contractual gift-for-sex exchanges in Russia, the empirical basis of this paper is a rich body of recently collected (2010-12) data, including online content analysis of dating websites and discussion fora, face to face interviews, and a quantitative survey. Multi-method results demonstrate that the two sides of the contractual gift hybrid exchange form interact so that both maintain key aspects of their conceptual purity, yet in a way that allows translation between them. In particular, the gift form is unique in its ability to bring symbolic relations (such as love and romance) into market exchange as commodities through involving them in contracts. While the 'purity' (altruism) of such gifts is indeed removed/unveiled through their availability on the marketplace of 'sponsorship' and compensated dating, the gift nonetheless maintains its valence of care, generosity, and even love for practitioners. The features of this contractual gift form are analyzed in the context of the post-socialist economic transformation in Russia, focusing especially on the subjective incorporation of market logics and language into everyday life and the recent materialistic and partial sexual revolution in Russia.

The Loneliness of Many? Investigating the Roots of Urban Russian Loneliness

Much early sociological work on cities has focused and the connection between city life and urban estrangement. A host of modern maladies are proposed to have higher concentrations within cities: to include alienation, anomie, and the 'blasé' attitude. As a result of these and shifting forms of social cohesion in urban spaces, we should also expect to find a higher prevalence of loneliness within urban environments. Cross-country and cross-sectoral studies show loneliness rates to be much higher in Eastern than in Western Europe. Russia is therefore an ideal place to investigate loneliness.

Using Russian WVS data from 2012 on the question of loneliness, I attempt to find the mechanisms through which the urban loneliness effect occurs by also controlling for other relevant factors, such as social engagement, alienation, and values such as individualism/collectivism. In particular, I am interested in the way that individualist values mediate loneliness, either by catalyzing or mitigating its effect, and I expect that this mediation effect is different in cities, with 'urban values,' compared to rural areas. I compare four samples: one metropolis (Moscow), one city (Tambov), a non-urban sample (Russians living in settlements of 100,000 or less), and Tatarstan (city and non-city). Results confirm several important hypotheses. Notably, nearly all loneliness effects in cities are mediated by individualism, collectivism, in stark contrast to loneliness in non-urban areas. In particular, I find that individualists in Moscow are more lonely if they have children, likely because family isolates them from the types of ties they would prefer (with friends, associations, and wider networks). For collectivists, this effect is reversed. Likewise, collectivists in a smaller city (Tambov) are more lonely if they are involved in more civic organizations, likely because this involvement is compensating for a lack of the ties they idealize (family).

This paper explains the framing of climate change in Indian newspapers. With its economic growth, India has become a major contributor of greenhouse gas emissions and has a major role to play in any global cooperation to reduce emissions. Yet India's rhetoric and concerns about climate change differ from other developing and developed countries. India is the world's largest democracy, but it has a weak state that lacks levers of control over its society and economy. Consequently, the distinct framing that India's newspapers give to climate change concerns, not the need for new government policies, but the need to convince and mobilize civil society.

Trust Me If You Can: Trust As Strategic Tool for Decision Making to Deal with Ignorance and Uncertainty in Contaminated Sites of Germany and India

In this paper we will investigate the role of trust in decision making process under ignorance and uncertainty. Classical approaches to risk analysis are based on statistical calculations dependent on hitherto known variables. This research suggests that knowledge for risk calculation is limited then the decision making of experts as well as lay persons are dependent on their individual and intentional trust. Based on newly emerging sociological theories of ignorance, this paper involves two field studies: redevelopment of contaminated sites in Germany and mitigation of groundwater arsenic contamination in India. Interestingly, in both cases knowledge on underground processes is limited. Processes of cleaning-up in Germany usually are confronted with contaminations that had not been identified in investigation activities. Unexpected surprises by the actors are often taken as normalcy. In the Eastern Indian region, concentration of arsenic in groundwater increases due to geological processes in succession of a decreasing groundwater level, caused by human activities. So, today's clean water may be poisonous by arsenic tomorrow. This creates a situation of ambiguity and confusion. Stakeholders (from policy makers to local inhabitants) have to take various pertinent decisions based on trust in individual, group or system. From the existing sociological literature the paper explores various dimensions of trust involved in decision making for both experts and non-experts.

Physical Activity and Quality of Life Among Chinese Cancer Survivors

Cancer is the leading cause of death among Asian American populations in the United States (CDC, 2013). Asian Americans are actually reported to have lower cancer deaths compared to non-Hispanic Whites. Consequently, more Asian Americans will survive cancer diagnosis and live a longer life after treatment. It has been shown that physical activity at modest intensity can significantly im-
prove the side effects of cancer treatment, quality of life among cancer patients, and breast cancer mortality. Although research on exercise has grown in quantity and quality (i.e., more RCTs) during last decade, most available studies recruited primarily Caucasian samples and were based on smaller sample sizes (Pekmez & Demark-Wahnefried, 2011). Thus, these findings are not able to be generalized to non-Caucasian subgroups, such as AA’s. Furthermore, exercise patterns vary with different cultural traditions. Intervention strategies such as aerobic exercises, resistance training, and Yoga which have demonstrated positive impacts might not be applicable to AA cancer survivors because most Asians will be more inclined to use Tai Chi or Yoga for their exercise routine. Thus, more research is needed to study the unique cancer experience of various racial/ethnic groups.

This paper examines the linkage between physical activity and quality of life among Chinese American cancer patients and survivors. It is hypothesized that more physically active cancer patients and survivors are reported to have higher quality of life (QoL). Data collected from self-report surveys of 55 Chinese cancer patients and survivors. In addition to basic demographic characteristics, weight status, medical history, two standardized scales are used to measure quality of life (SF-36) and physical activity (CHAMPS). Currently, we are conducting the data analysis and a manuscript based on the results of the data analysis that will be completed in the spring of 2014.

RC34-598.1

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COOPER, ADAM (University of Stellenbosch)

Navigational Capacities For Youth Success In Adversity: A Sociology Of Southern Youth

The global South has for too long relied on global North contexts and theories in the sociological study of youth and youth development. These Northern approaches have centred on US-driven positive youth development focused on dynamic systems, risks and protective factors, and the UK-led socio-cultural approach addressing youth agency, resistance and cultural reproduction. This paper asks two key questions towards a comparative consideration of the sociology of youth: Who are Southern Youth, and in what ways are their lives the same as, or different to their Global North counterparts? And what new tools and language are required in order to make visible these similarities and differences and so bring South to the heart out of the invisibility of current hegemonic youth studies? Substantially, it offers an alternative nascent framework, that of ‘navigational capacities’ to research and frame a sociology of Southern Youth. Navigational capacities are suggested as specific socio-emotional and material capabilities required for youth to navigate, meaning contexts of adversity they encounter. These, rather than skills, are learnable and are available to young people in the pursuit of success, where success is postulated as the capacity to (1) exert individual agency; (2) obtain, create and invest capitals in their primary proximal contexts of engagement; (3) recognize and analyse the ways in which interconnecting distal contexts such as institutions, practices and policies exert influence to oppose and enable agency; (4) see the way in which power operates through identity markers to restrict participation, and perpetuate domination and poverty; and (5) practice collective agency for civic participation and life cycle transitions.

In this regard, the notion of navigational capacities draws together the best emancipatory and transformative elements of both the dynamics systems and socio-cultural approaches to youth studies, and has the potential to make visible the ‘deinvisibilisation’ of the lives of Southern Youth.

RC06-118.11

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Gender Marital Roles in an Ecumenical, Covenant, and Charismatic Christian Community

Marital gender roles and religion continue to capture the landscape of much sociological research in families. A significant amount of research has emerged in investigating gender and marital roles, which primary locus is in Evangelical-American Christianity. Much of the critique of the movement focuses on language such as “the last gap of patriarchy,” the “first backlash of patriarchy,” “soft-boiled masculinity,” “sphere of anti-feminist backlash,” “hegemonic masculinity,” “essentialist retreat from progressive gender relationships,” and the Promise Keepers movement that centered on the political within the faith community. Against this backdrop, this paper presents empirical evidence from 350 member Ecumenical, Covenant, and Charismatic Christian Community.

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The Developmental Hierarchy Cultural Schema

In everyday conversation, popular media, and scholarly work, terms like the “Third World” or “developing countries” are often contrasted with the “First World” and “developed countries.” This is misleading in that the development of a cultural schema of a developmental hierarchy of societies. How prevalent has this schema been throughout history? Drawing from cognitive anthropology, I argue that in general the terms people use are indicative of specific cultural schemas.

This is especially the case with terms that refer to societies’ position on a developmental hierarchy (e.g. “developed” versus “developing countries,” or “advanced” versus “primitive societies,” etc.). Using the Google Books N-gram Database, I analyze the usage of over 80 such terms by year, measuring their relative frequencies in all books written in English from 1700-2008. I then combine this quantitative data with historical data and other work, constructing a historical narrative of the developmental hierarchy cultural schema over the last three hundred years. The terminology of the developmental hierarchy has been prominent throughout the time period examined, though it has experienced significant changes. During the eighteenth century, developmental hierarchy terms gained popularity as ideas of social evolutionism expanded. Notions of sovereignty and capability eventually challenged social evolutionary ideas in the beginning of the twentieth century, leading to their demise. In their wake, modernization theory quickly became prominent, bringing a new set of developmental hierarchy terms, institutionalized by the founding of various international organizations in the mid-twentieth century, modernization theory renovated the developmental hierarchy cultural schema by shifting the object of development from societies and peoples to that of the nation-state. The developmental hierarchy cultural schema has exercised considerable power in organizing the way people classify societies.

RC21-370.4
SYKORA, LUDEK* (Charles University, sykora@naturn.cuni.cz)
From Chicago to Los Angeles: Western Concepts and the Study of Post-Socialist Cities

Post-socialist cities have been omitted from disputes on global urbanism. However, the insights gained from the study of their dramatic transformations can provide important suggestions for the international urban studies. The paper first introduces the key features of post-socialist urban transformations placing them within the context of contemporary global urbanism. The paper specifically discusses the development in cities, which developed during periods with different political regimes and socio-economic conditions. Their urban landscapes reflect multiplicity of socioeconomic logics and are characterized with a high level of socio-spatial hybridity. The western models that assume relatively stable relations between the principles of urban development and resulting socio-spatial patterns are not capable to capture the nature of cities in radical transformations. The paper then discusses the relevance of “western” concepts for the study of post-socialist cities. It is framed within the paradigmatic evolution from Chicago to Los Angeles schools of urban studies. The paper argues for the recognition of a multi-layered urban logics and urban structures intertwined within urban landscapes of transforming cities. Relating long term development paths and contemporary path-shaping practices, paper documents that concepts from both schools are relevant for the understanding of post-socialist cities. Finally, despite the present urban landscapes of post-socialist cities can be seen as different from cities in other world regions, there are striking similarities. The paper argues that despite historic and cultural specificities in local contexts, contemporary urban development is conditioned by the universalistic driving forces of urbanization embedded in a globally spreading capitalism. The hybrid coexistence of different socio-spatial landscapes can thus be only temporary as the most dynamically developing urban areas related to global capitalism gradually displace the original urban patterns. The theories and concepts developed in the social context of capitalism thus have high relevance for contemporary global urbanism.

RC27-475.3
SYLVESTER, KATE* (Victoria University, katherine.sylvester@live.vu.edu.au)
Gambatte Ikô : Negotiating Identity and Belonging at a Japanese University Women’s Kendo Club

This paper draws on an 18-month ethnography at a Japanese university women’s kendo club and examines the concept of seishin (spirit), and how it is embodied through the process of doing one’s best for the group. Gambatte Ikô (Let’s do our best together) expresses the personal commitment to endure hardship in order to achieve a group goal. The strengthening of seishin can be attained through enduring physical, mental and emotional hardship alongside others, where the hardships are embedded in the club’s demanding training, work obligations and hierarchical relationships. As such, seishin training takes place on all levels, in a variety of situations, encouraging the holistic development of club members. Seishin development can be goal of membership and its embodiment can be advantageous as it promises to equip members with the resilience necessary to fulfill their gendered roles as capable, exemplar models of society. Arguably, for female club members developing significant relationships takes precedence over the development of seishin. In time significant relationships with other members became my reason for being and the primary source of motivation to engage in seishin training.

RC12-229.8
SYMKOVYCH, ANTON* (National University of Kyiv-Mohyla, a.symphovsky@gmail.com)
Safety in the ‘House of Certainty’: The Question of Violence in a Ukrainian Prison

Prisons are potentially volatile places. This paper draws on ethnographic research in a medium-security men’s training prison to discuss the nature of a relatively low level of physical violence in a Ukrainian prison despite the low staff-to-prisoner ratio. It attributes this phenomenon primarily to the informal structure of prisoner society, and the central role of its illicit normative code of prison life. I explore how the legitimacy deficit of the Ukrainian State and its legal system, together with often anachronistic and unreal official prison rules and limited staff presence render the unofficial prisoners’ behavioural code the guarantor of the peaceful co-habitation. I demonstrate that despite discriminat- ing against certain prisoners and instigating mutual and self-surveillance, these informal arrangements were deemed by most prisoners more just and legitimate than the official ones. Whilst this informal structure was inseparable and entailed harsh punishments for violations, it, to some degree, controlled and limited arbitrary violence and established a “house of certainty” (Foucault, 1975). Furthermore, I argue that despite the official antagonistic stance towards the ‘inmate code’, prison authorities heavily depended on the prisoner-controlled informal structure to both keep the prison orderly and safe and maintain uninterrupted industrial production. I then discuss the implications of the recent and current changes in Ukrainian society and prisoner profile to the maintenance of safety and order in national prisons. I posit that the intricate power-balance present in the prison has relevance beyond Ukraine because it represents a microcosm of the interaction between powerful legitimate and illegitimate interests, where the vested interest of both is profit (industry) and order (status quo).

RC15-276.5
SZAFLARSKI, MAGDALENA* (University of Alabama at Birmingham, szaflam@uab.edu)
HIV Stigma in U.S. Faith Communities

Stigma remains a significant barrier to HIV prevention/treatment in African American communities. Religious congregations, especially black churches, have been called to address HIV stigma. Social forces such as religion may create reinforcing stigmatized conditions that predispose individuals to HIV infection and limit their ability to access HIV testing and treatment. However, scientific evidence examining the concept of HIV stigma and its effects in religious communities is limited. Our work is guided by the concept of stigma as “a social and cultural phenomenon linked to actions of whole groups of people.” This approach emphasizes the need to examine social structures and processes and enable communities to move from individual-level perceptions to collectively identify and act upon negative stereotypes and discrimination against the stigmatized. Our multi-method study examines HIV stigma in faith communities from the perspectives of congregations, community members, and people living with HIV. We collected and analyzed data from interviews with faith leaders representing a theologically diverse sample of congregations; interviews with HIV-infected individuals; and, town-hall meeting-generated ideas about faith-based strategies to address HIV. We used predictive modeling of factors linked to welcoming/alienating attitudes on the part of congregations, as well as content analysis and concept mapping to qualitatively assess the concept and extent of HIV stigma present in faith communities. In congregations, stigma was often attached to the perception of individual risk of infection: homosexuals as most stigmatized, followed by injection drug use, heterosexual relations, and mother-to-child/hospital-related situation. Some HIV-infected individuals reported feeling alienated in congregations because of stigma/discrimination. Finally, community stakeholders identified reducing stigma as the most important strategy to address HIV in their faith community; however, the feasibility of this strategy was questioned. In the analysis, we triangulate/discuss the findings to explore the concept of stigma, its consequences, and potential stigma-reduction strategies in faith-based settings.

JS-48.2
SZAFLARSKI, MAGDALENA* (University of Alabama at Birmingham, szaflam@uab.edu)
CUBBINS, LISA (Battelle Memorial Institute)
Nativity, Religiosity, and Mental Health in the United States

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Religiosity has been linked to better mental health including lower rates of depression and other psychiatric problems. However, little is known about the association between religiosity and mental health in immigrant populations. This study examined the role of religiosity in the association between foreign-born status and occurrence of dysthymia (long-term depressed mood) in the U.S. population using a representative sample of U.S. adults. Dysthymia was measured per DSM-IV criteria. Religious activity was a scale based on how often respondents attended religious services, how important were religious or spiritual beliefs to respondents, and how many members of their religious group they saw socially at least every two weeks. Acculturation, stress, sociodemographic and other factors were also assessed. Prevalence and 3-year incidence of dysthymia were modeled using nested logistic regression (weighted analyses). Immigrants were more likely than US-natives to have dysthymia, controlling for sociodemographic factors. This difference was explained after accounting for religious activity, acculturation, stress, and other factors. Religious activity remained a significant predictor of dysthymia after all adjustments; higher levels of religiosity were associated with a lower likelihood of dysthymia among the respondents over and beyond other factors. There was no difference between foreign-born and US-natives in developing dysthymia over time, but religiosity remained a significant predictor (lower likelihood) of developing dysthymia over time in the total sample. Further analyses will examine the differences in the effect of religiosity between the for-eign-born and the US-native populations and discuss the findings in the light of acculturative stress and religious coping perspectives. Public health implications will also be addressed.

RC15-261.10
SZALMA, IVETT* (Cntr Expertise in the Social Sciences, ivett.szalma@uni.nl)
DJUNDEVA, MAJA (University of Groningen)
What Shapes Attitudes Towards Fertility Treatments in Present Day Europe?

The issue of medical treatment of fertility has special social relevance today for most of the European societies which are characterized by very low levels of fertility, and an increasing number of people not having children at all. Biotechnology makes parenthood available for those who used to be excluded from that earlier (medical problems, single women and same sex couples).

The aim of this research is to examine the attitudes of European society on in-vitro fertilization: Do they think that it is a stigma to become a parent without sexual intercourse or do they consider it as a possibility to help people to experience parenthood. The previous studies have already indicated that respondents' gender, age, educational level and religious background determined whether they supported “fertility treatments”: women, younger people, those with higher educational level and non-religious background tended to be more supportive than others (Kailasam 2001, Scheneker 2005). This research would exceed that earlier work by focusing on how traditional gender roles, family beliefs and attitudes towards homosexuality can influence the acceptance of fertility treatments. The paper also seeks to answer the practical question whether the institutionalisation level of assisted reproductive technologies can affect the social acceptance of fertility treatments in Europe.

Our data come from the last wave (2008) of the European Value Study (EVS). The EVS provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values and opinions of citizens all over Europe by applying standardized questionnaires. In the fourth wave of EVS an artificial reproduction-related variable was introduced, which we chose as our dependent variable, measuring the acceptance level of the artificial insemination or in-vitro fertilization. As both individual and country level factors are taken into account the most appropriate statistical technique to be used are multilevel techniques.

RC18-323.3
SZAWIEL, TADEUZS* (University of Warsaw, szawiel@uw.edu.pl)
Far-Right Voter: The Efficiency of Social Bases As a Discriminating Factor in Voting for Far-Right Parties

The paper will address two problems: the social characteristics of voters who identify themselves as “far-right”, and secondly what are the additional factors which are conducive to identifying with, and voting for either radical (far-) right parties or mainstream right (or conservative) parties. Beginning with H. Kitchelt’s (1997) and H. Norris (2003) seminal works we know that social bases, i.e. changes in social structure and economy are not sufficient conditions for the appearance and stability of radical right parties. Kitchelt and Norris identified the party system and the electoral rules as two decisive factors for far right parties’ electoral success. The paper argues that the conductive factor is “convergence of moderately left and right parties toward a median voter” and Norris emphasizes the role of institutional context (e.g. electoral rules). It will be shown, using the left-right self-placement scale as a measure of far-right identities, how far-right voters distribute their votes among political parties and what are the social and ideological factors which discriminate against mainstream right parties, apart from the type of party system and broader institutional context. The analysis will be based on recent ESS surveys and a more detailed analysis of the Polish case based on general election studies.
quantitative survey in 17 recruitment schools of Switzerland with a representative sample size of about 6000 conscripts each time.

RC05-107.5

SZYMANSKA, AGNIESZKA* (Adam Mickiewicz University, agnieszka_zymanska@vp.pl)

Art Against Racism. Works By Santiago Sierra As a Voice Against Racism

In my paper I would like to present an artist who is socially engaged and whose works refers to very important social issue – exploitation of workers and cheap work force. Santiago Sierra, born in 1966 in Madrid, is the best known contemporary Spanish artist, who lives and works in Mexico City. Main topics of his works are: critic of capitalism, underpaid labourer completing menial tasks and immigration. It is said that he get involved in social engaged art when he realised how little money get Mexican workers for performing gruelling work. His social background also has a big influence on his work, because he comes from a working-class family.

In my presentation I will discuss some of Santiago Sierra works, which can be understood as statement about (or rather against) racism. As we consider racism as invention of modernism we can also see some direct link between racism and capitalism, cheap labour force and illegal immigrants. We can also easily match those factors: being subjected by racism is often connected with being illegal immigrant who delivers low paid menial work. Furthermore, as we can learn from Loic Wacquant that racism has always been a convenient excuse to justify exploitation of some groups of people. Almost every economic system needs some resources to exploit to exist. Especially capitalism. In capitalism racism has its economic function: it lowers cost of production and stabilizes hierarchy. Similar functions also have illegal immigrants, who are necessary in the system, because capitalism still needs people to complete menial tasks for small salaries. Employing illegal immigrant for lower wages may be justified by racism – they are no us, they are foreigners, they not equal to us.

RC37-643.1

SZYMANSKA, AGNIESZKA* (Adam Mickiewicz University, agnieszka_zymanska@vp.pl)

Concept of Artistic Brand As a Tool for Analysing Art World

Social construction of artistic reputation and artistic success have been an important issues in sociological research from many years now. In my paper I am going to present the idea of artistic brand as a tool for analysing art world and construction of artistic career – mainly the careers of contemporary visual artists.

Artistic brand can be a person (artist, gallery owner, collector, curator, critic) or an institution (gallery, museum, art fair). The most important criterion for distinguishing the artistic brand from non-branded artist or institution is its recognition by the representatives of the various spheres of social life. I separate three spheres of social life in which artistic brands can be present: art world, media and ordinary social life. In every of those three spheres could exists different artistic brands, which are also constructed and sustained in different ways.

Phenomena that have recently occurred in the art world (development of conceptual art, separating the artist from the art work, the lack of clear criteria for evaluation works of art, professionalization of the art market) made that artistic brand have gain an importance in the art world. Artistic brand simplify the complexity of the art world, improve the decision making process, add value to the art world product. Artistic brand is a guarantee of quality, a mean of communication with customers and agents. Brand is also a tool of negotiating rules in the artistic field, a tool for building hierarchy in the art world and a tool for building artistic field autonomy towards other fields.

As the exemplification of my conception of artistic brand I am going to present the outline of my research project concerning the in-depth analysis of the presence of artistic brand (contemporary visual artists and institutions dealing with contemporary art) in Poland.
We will show that the field of political controversy around these tenets has clear resting on the idea that any unemployment at all in this age group is a problem. This age group is the most affected by unemployment; the other is of a political and social fields since the beginning of the last crisis.

This paper introduces the concept of the 'Conditions for Sustainability' and reviews some of the main conceptual approaches dealing with the relationships between complexity, social learning and global environmental change. The aim is to produce fresh theoretical insights and to outline an operational synthesis between complexity, social learning and global environmental change. The aim of this paper is to produce fresh theoretical insights and to outline an operational synthesis between complexity, social learning and global environmental change. The aim is to produce fresh theoretical insights and to outline an operational synthesis between complexity, social learning and global environmental change. The aim is to produce fresh theoretical insights and to outline an operational synthesis between complexity, social learning and global environmental change. The aim is to produce fresh theoretical insights and to outline an operational synthesis between complexity, social learning and global environmental change.

In particular, my approach uses an ecological sociology perspective based on a further operationalisation of the SEIC conceptual model (Tabara & Pahl-Wostl, 2008) and focuses on the case of the integrated governance of climate change.

This method of ethnographic biography has a number of important advantages. First, it offers a framework that is tightly linked to the subjects' everyday lives while at the same time reinforcing both their interpretive and reflexive capabilities and the ethnographic dimension. Second, it enables attending life events in the subjects' lives (going to a football match together, visiting a subject in mourning) while at the same time reinforcing both their interpretive and reflexive capabilities and the ethnographic dimension. And when job hunting in particular, as the Senate Administration for Integration and the Anti-Discrimination Office in Berlin have demonstrated. (Senatsverwal tung für Integration, Arbeit und Soziales (Hrsg.), Mit Kopftuch außen vor? Berlin, 2008). Some explanatory approaches in the literature trace this back to a strong stereotype in the media. Veiled women are thus perceived as less attractive, less intelligent and less educated, as suggested in the study by Yusur Mahmud and Viren Swami. (Mahmud Yusur/Swami, Viren (2010), The influence of the hijab (Islamic head-cover) on perceptions of women's attractiveness and intelligence, in: Body Image, p. 30-93).

Hijab blogs as explorative media-based spaces of social recognition

As studies have shown, women with headscarves are faced with discrimination and prejudice in their everyday lives. This becomes clear in professional settings and when job hunting, in particular, as the Senate Administration for Integration and the Anti-Discrimination Office in Berlin have demonstrated. (Senatsverwaltung für Integration, Arbeit und Soziales (Hrsg.), Mit Kopftuch außen vor? Berlin, 2008). Some explanatory approaches in the literature trace this back to a strong stereotype in the media. Veiled women are thus perceived as less attractive, less intelligent and less educated, as suggested in the study by Yusur Mahmud and Viren Swami. (Mahmud Yusur/Swami, Viren (2010), The influence of the hijab (Islamic head-cover) on perceptions of women's attractiveness and intelligence, in: Body Image, p. 30-93).

In Western culture in particular, the hijab is seen as a symbol of traditionalism, a lack of individuality (uniformity) and religious fundamentalism. On this basis, my study deals with “hijab-style” blogs as areas of recognition/areas of exploration. In these platforms, recognition is realised strongly via technical-media and aesthetic exploration. Using selected examples of “Islamic blogs”, which young Muslim women use as a platform to present and document “Islam stylings”, the meaning of such media platforms for aesthetic and social recognition is examined. As part of this, the presentation focuses in particular on the role of body/dress/image for the constituting of ‘the self’ as aesthetic configurations of social visibility.

A Critique of the Use of the ‘Neet’ Category

In OECD countries, the problem of young people not being in education, employment or training (the so-called “NEET”) has been frequently raised in the political and social fields since the beginning of the last crisis.

On the basis of empirical data collected in Switzerland within the framework of the NCCR Lives project (www.lives-nCCR.ch/en), we will first attempt to understand what the use of the NEET category is founded upon: we shall show that it is based on two tenets. One is of a social nature, founded upon the fact this age group is the most affected by unemployment; the other is of a moral nature, resting on the idea that any unemployment at all in this age group is a problem.

We will show that the field of political controversy around these tenets has clear borders (Bourdieu, 2012) and that it mostly centres on whether various measures should be imposed or not, whilst there is complete agreement on the category itself.

We will then show that street-level bureaucrats dealing with youth unemployment endorse the official normativity about NEET. 44 out of them have been asked to identify and precisely describe these situations that they consider as emblematic of their interventions toward unemployed youth people; hence, more than 150 such situations have been collected and allow investigating how the past, present and future stages of the beneficiaries' life course interact within them. The data show that the normative figure is the employed adult and that they see NEET as people in need of socialization.

In conclusion, we will show that the NEET category is founded upon a linear and androcentric representation of the life course (education-training-employment-retirement) (Levy, Gauthier, & Widmer, 2006) which not only subsumes very different social universes into chronological categories (Bourdieu, 1984, Yates & Payne, 2006), but tends to deny the importance of power relationships founded upon age.
RC08-165.6

TADA, MITSUHIRO* (Kumamoto University, tada.mitsuhiro@gmail.com)

Language As a Zombie Category of Sociological Theory

The aim of this presentation is to discuss how sociological theories have dealt with language.

Many theories in sociology regard language as the most fundamental institution of social life. These theories suggest that the same language is shared intersubjectively by people, which in turn enables them to understand subjective meanings. This idea has become a marked trend since the 1960s in relation to Max Weber's interpretation sociology, and is found, for instance, in Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann's phenomenological sociology, Harold Garfinkel's ethnography, and Jürgen Habermas's theory of communicative action.

However, Weber himself, who lived during the formative period of the German nation-state, had consciously avoided the hypostatization of speech community linked to national and ethnic consciousness. He embraced the universalism of the Western civil-society, and shaped his theory on the principle of individualism. For him, a speech community prior to individuals was only superficial. The method of understanding that he proposed was based on the rational calculability.

The idea of an intersubjectively shared language cannot be axiomatic, because intersubjectivity, as pointed out by Niklas Luhmann, is incompatible with subjectivity. Even when the same language is shared by people, the language of the majority that creates a macro-association amongst people is based on its standardization by a nation-state. A linguistic sociology that presupposes the sharing of language is possible only in the assumption of a "nation-society" by methodological nationalism. Hence, it is debatable whether a nationally constructed language can be given the status of a natural language of the life-world. Historically, the theoretical idea of sharing a language was in prevalence during the cold war period, when nation-states were relatively stable. In sociological theories, language is one of the zombie categories that carry the residue of such "nation-societies."

TAG, MIRIAM* (Bielefeld University, miriam.tag@gmail.com)

Complexity and Simplification. a Framework for the Analysis of the Visual Representation and Constitution of Suffering

Since the evolving global interest in them, children are constituted as a especially vulnerable group. Based on an analysis of visual representations of children in flagship reports of International Organisations, I propose a framework for theorising and analysing the visual constitution and representation of suffering in two forms.

The first form of images of suffering is based on visual media such as photography and paintings, which represent specific individual and collective cases in aesthetic and documentary logics. A second form of representing suffering is based on numerical data and indicators and takes the form of lists (e.g. statistical tables with country-specific data in alphabetical order), rank-ordered lists (e.g. the Under-5-Mortality-Ranking), and graphical forms (e.g. world maps). Especially this second form preserves closer attention and theorisation, as it not only integrates numerical and graphical elements but moreover two distinct logics: simplification and complexity in transforming social phenomena into data and data into images representing social phenomena. I will discuss firstly the line of complexity running from simple listings to positioning to visually transforming data; and secondly, the line of simplification by which all three forms transform the complexity of social phenomena into visual clarity; a process in which diverging interpretations are hidden behind the visual representation, and ambiguity and interpretative openness is transformed into graphical decidedness.

I will conclude by linking the visual analysis back to semantic representations, as images of suffering are embedded in discursive frames through which their meaning is shaped, enacted, and specified. I will present the change of discursive frames with regard to the constitution of children from objects of humanitarian action to bearers of human rights, to human capital, and human potential; and the consequences of these shifts in meaning for the representation of suffering in visual forms.

ADH-992.1

TAGA, FUTOSHI* (Kansai University, f.taga@kansai-u.ac.jp)

Westernization or Hybridization?: Restructuring Japanese Hegemonic Masculinity in Globalization

During the economic growth period, a form of masculinity attained hegemonic power in Japanese society, that is, salaryman. The Japanese can easily build up a mental image of a typical salaryman as, a man who works for the same company for life, being protected by career-long employment and a seniority system, and throws himself into the role of the breadwinner leaving domestic duties to his wife. Until the 1990s, majority of Japanese people approved the idea of gender division of household labor and Japan's economic conditions at the time could afford to provide a large part of people with such lifestyles. Hence, male-domi-

RC39-663.2

TAHERI TAFTI, MOJGAN* (The University of Melbourne, mojgantaheri@gmail.com)

Recovery or Redevelopment: An Examination of the Long-Term Socio-Spatial Transformation of Earthquake-Affected Neighbourhoods in Bhuji

This paper examines long-term socio-spatial transformation of historical urban neighbourhoods in the earthquake-affected city of Bhuji. The research draws upon archival review and field data collection in this city ten years after the massive earthquake of 2001. The paper first examines the recovery programme and plans for reconstruction at different scales of city, neighbourhood and individual buildings, with a particular attention to housing reconstruction policies. It then encounters changes in the built environment of two neighbourhoods in the old fabric of the city across time; from the pre-earthquake condition, to the disaster time and ten years after it. Changes in the social environment of these neighbourhoods are investigated through the examination of interviews with the pre-earthquake residents of the two neighbourhoods. The juxtaposition of the narratives of those who stayed in the neighbourhood and those who opted or had to leave it demonstrates the contested meanings of recovery. The paper discusses how socio-economic trends, the disaster and its impacts, as well as post-disaster interventions of different actors played a role in such transformation. It is discussed how these influences are manifested in the still changing built environment and how these manifestations are in turn perceived by the residents of the two neighbourhoods. The paper concludes by drawing lessons from this case study to inform future urban planning efforts following major urban disasters.

RC01-31.7

TAIT, VICTORIA* (Carleton University, Victoria.e.tait@gmail.com)

Negotiating Identity Performance in the Canadian Forces; Soldiers and Stereotypes

A new security paradigm has driven an expansion in the roles of women in warfare; female soldiers are becoming an increasingly valuable asset in counter-insurgency tactics. Female soldiers are uniquely suited to penetrating the private spheres of traditional authoritarian societies, and remain the only means by which females-of-interest can be apprehended while still respecting the cultural mores of the host state. However, this line of reasoning begs the question: If the military is relying on a social construction, in what ways is military subculture influencing? I explored this question using theories of gender politics advanced by Judith Butler to frame interviews I conducted in 2011 with Canadian combat arms soldiers recently deployed to Afghanistan. The excerpts from these interviews focus on the soldiers' recollections of female soldiers in active duty from the perspectives of their male and female colleagues. The interviews illustrate that the space permitted for female soldiers to express their identity remains artificially bound by stereotypes concerning their physiological and psychological aptitude. More broadly, this adaptation of Butler's classic framework suggests that an ideal female gender performance is discursively incompatible with the ideal soldier identity performance.
Perhaps the most undetermined influence on the latest generation of Canadians is the impact of technology on Millennials’ intellect and interaction. While some scholars advocate for increased integration of technology into personnel training and communication, others warn against the potential for the dissemination of privileged CF information. This tension is not easily allayed by statistical evidence on Millennials’ use of technology either; studies reveal that Millennials are nearly as likely to abuse technology as they are to use it effectively. Like other epochal transformations, the advance of technology is ineluctable. The Canadian Forces must prepare for the integration of a generation who has fully integrated modern technology into their day-to-day operations. Not only has technology reshaped the methods that Millennials use to execute tasks and communicate, but it has profoundly reshaped their cognitive abilities, their expectations of experience and their access to information. The challenge arises when the ambitions of the programs exceed the awareness of the users; prompting crises in privacy and security. This review examines available literature on Millennials to disaggregate the implications of integrating the so-called digital natives into the Canadian Forces. It looks to highlight promising areas where technology can alleviate challenges in organization and communication, and suggests areas where technology poses a threat to privacy and security.

RC24-432.33

TAJUDDIN, NOR AZLIN* (International Islamic University, norazlin.taj@gmail.com)

The Meaning of Urban River Pollution and Sense of Place: An Ethnographic Study of the Klang River, Malaysia

This paper is based on a PhD research, which investigates values, beliefs and practices associated with two polluted rivers in urban settings—the Klang River in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and the Torrens River, South Australia. However, this paper focuses on the findings from the Klang River ethnographic data. Theoretically, the concept of place is central to this paper. Findings suggest that in the urban setting where rivers have increasingly been polluted and modified, and as a consequence whose water is not suitable for direct contact, the visual faculty plays a prominent role in determining the state of the river. From the perspective of everyday users, what constitutes pollution depends significantly on what can and what cannot be seen with naked eyes. In particular, objects (such as rubbish) intermingling with river water, the colour and texture of water, the decline and abundance of aquatic species in the river are some of the common visual experiences described by the locals as indicative of pollution. What emerges is that local people have a broad conceptualization of river pollution. The values of a healthy river flow and locale also the physical environment surrounding it. Specifically, the concrete grey walls and straightening of the Klang River for flood mitigation schemes and transportation routes were viewed by the local people as a form of pollution. They expressed a deep concern regarding the physical transformation and modifications of the surrounding riverscape from ‘natural’ to ‘unnatural’, which consequently affect their visual experiences and overall sense of place. In conclusion, the concept of place is central to this paper. It is a useful means to understand and analyse the manner in which people comprehend environmental degradation and more specifically river pollution.

RC27-476.2

TAK, MINHYEOK* (University of Otago, minhyeok.tak@gmail.com)

Betting with the Enemy: Changes in Sports’ Attitude Towards Sports Betting

Match-fixing in sport has emerged as a serious and widespread global problem. However, international sports organisations have tended to adopt an ambivalent stance towards the issue. One the one hand, they deal sternly with match-fixing itself as seen in their common ‘zero-tolerance’ policy. On the other hand, the sports betting industry that brings about match-fixing has now been accepted as a reliable business partner. These conflicting approaches to match-fixing and sports betting industry frame match-fixing as a matter of individuals’ morality and ethics, instead of structural aspects that drive individual players to becoming involved in match-fixing. Interestingly, this dramatic shift in sports organisations’ attitude from vigilance to trust towards the sports betting industry appears to have been driven by monetary motivations. As FIFA President Sepp Blatter described in his article ‘Betting’, published in the September 2007 issue of Forbes Magazine, “The money speaks louder than words”, even if the aim of betting is “to assist players and clubs to recover lost money and to contribute to the development of sport”. This presentation briefly discusses various measures that international sports organisations are currently adopting to tackle sports betting along with the limitations of these measures. While in the early 19th century the football association in England struggled to protect their sport and players from dangers of the betting industry, this presentation raises a question whether today international sports organisations try to protect their business partners including licensed bookmakers from non-partners such as players in danger.

RC51-831.1

TAHAKASHI, AKINARI* (Kyoto University, ilanyca@gmail.com)

On the Function of “Symbolic Media” in the Process of Functional Differentiation

It is one of the most important contributions which Niklas Luhmann has made toward the thesis of functionally differentiated society to indicate the roles of “symbolic media” in concrete temporal events of communication. Medium/Form-distinction is the theoretical device introduced by Luhmann for the purpose of analysis of System-functioning in auto poetic and information processing systems (including meaning-processing communicative ones). In short, it is necessary for meaning-processing systems in general, communication systems in particular, that they constitute any appropriate distinction between Medium and Form and symbolize objects in the environment as Forms through Medium to operate and observe them.

We focus on this distinction of Medium/Form. This presentation shows how Forms in Luhmann’s terms, which mean distinctions with asymmetry between the two sides of the medium and the form, symbolize the self-reproduction of the communication in which they are adopted. We deal with “health as symbolic media” as an instance so as to elucidate the significance of this theoretical device for empirical researches. In concrete terms, we will take up a case study about care work for people with physical disabilities in Japan in order to scrutinize the validity and the applicability of the thesis of functional differentiation in Luhmann’s theory. It shall be confirmed that various kinds of Forms employed as symbols are so connected with “health as symbolic media” as to allow the emergence and the self-reproduction of the functionally specific communication of care work.

RC55-111.5

TAHAKASHI, FUMIKO* (University of Oxford, fumiko.takahashi@gmail.com)

Integration and Segregation - Teachers’ Attitudes Toward Ethnic Culture and Identity of Immigrant Children in Japan –

This paper investigates how the Japanese schoolteachers think about immigrant children’s ethnic culture and identity by conducting interviews with the twenty-five schoolteachers for immigrant children in Tokyo. For the immigrant children, school is the first-entrance to Japanese society. It plays a significantly important role to determine how they participate in Japanese society both in cultural aspect and socio-economic aspect. In light of cultural aspect, the interaction with teachers is an important process for children to negotiate and develop his/her ethnic identity. For Japanese school, school is a window to look at Japan in the future in terms of how they can integrate the increasing immigrant children and develop ethnic relationship.

It finds out that (I) most of the teachers expect both adaptation and maintenance of the immigrant children; following the Japanese social rules and norms in public, while maintaining their traditional culture at home, by knowing that those social rules are not culturally neutral, and (ii) they separate the immigrant children by expecting them to maintain their ethnic identity and culture, for example “Chinese in Japan” or “Filipino in Japan”, rather than “Chinese-Japanese” or “Filipino-Japanese” based on their ethnic and cultural national identity, while they also integrate the immigrant children by treating the immigrant children equally under the title of “the students in my class” or “residents in the city”.

This case study provides a valuable insight into the discussion of immigrant integration and multiculturalism. I discuss how the theory of multiculturalism is interpreted by the ethnic majority in a society where they recognize the different dimensions of culture and national identity is strongly ethnic and cultural, but not civic.

RC52-835.2

TAHAKASHI, HIDEAKI* (Niigata Rehabilitation Hospital, hideaki.takahashi@aiko.or.jp)

A Shortage of Medical Doctors Due to Uneven-Distribution in Location and Specialty Needs Interprofessional Collaborative Practice in Health and Social Care in Japan

A shortage of medical doctors has been pointed out in last 20 years in Japan, but it has been more apparent after 2009, when two more years of a new compulsory clinical training added, after six years of medical education and successfully passed the medical licensure examination in Japan. A number of practising doctors per 1,000 population in 2009 was as follows: Norway 4.0, Germany 3.6, OECED 3.1, UK 2.7, USA 2.4, Japan 2.2, Turkey 1.6 and Chile 1.0. The highest number per 100,000 was 286.2 in Kyoto and the lowest 142.6 in Saitama, in 2009.

Causes of the shortage in Japan were as follows: advancement of medical science, specialization of health and social care professionals, increase to par with other careers, shortage of medical doctors in remote areas, increase of elderly people and decrease of practicing doctors in pediatrics, and obstetrics.

Meanwhile, average life expectancy has extended as follows: 1921-1925: m 42.06, f 43.20; 1947: m 50.06, f 53.96; 1960: m 65.32, f 70.16 and 2012: m 79.94, f 86.41 (years).

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Various needs of elderly people in health and social care could not be solved by a single profession, such as medical doctors. Many symptoms in health care occurred in the elderly, such as senile dementia, metabolic syndrome, hemiplegia, dysphagia, fragility fracture and dysuria, could be better treated by a team of multiprofessionals. Health care outcome such as average and/or healthy life expectancies may not be always correlated with a number of doctors.

In order to improve QOL of service users, a paradigm shift is needed in strengthening competencies of health and social care professionals for interprofessional collaborative practice, to develop a comprehensive health care network a community, consisting of three community-based powers on health care, welfare and education.

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1. Various needs of elderly people in health and social care could not be solved by a single profession, such as medical doctors. Many symptoms in health care occurred in the elderly, such as senile dementia, metabolic syndrome, hemiplegia, dysphagia, fragility fracture and dysuria, could be better treated by a team of multiprofessionals. Health care outcome such as average and/or healthy life expectancies may not be always correlated with a number of doctors.

2. In order to improve QOL of service users, a paradigm shift is needed in strengthening competencies of health and social care professionals for interprofessional collaborative practice, to develop a comprehensive health care network a community, consisting of three community-based powers on health care, welfare and education.
Takahashi, Mutsuko* (Kibi International University, mutsuko@kiu.ac.jp)
Social Quality in Cross-Cultural Media and Public Debates: Implications for Public Policy for Social Empowerment

This research begins a discussion by examining distinctive features with Japanese discourse on quality of life addressed by decision-makers of public policy. It will be questioned how the media and public debates have addressed the safety and quality of life in post-3.11 Japan. The main focus of this research is on various ways of manifesting citizens’ well-being, including freedom from violence in private life, as a point of start of social empowerment. In the post-3.11 world it seems more important to take into consideration the intersectionality of various factors concerning social quality, whenever we attempt to seek proper public policy response for nurturing social empowerment. It will be studied which social indicators have been referred to and/or ignored by Japanese media, and in which manners non-Japanese media has been approaching the issues on well-being. In domestic debates Japanese media and governments tend to be selective with data sources and indicators, excluding substantial among of information on those risks and issues such as radiation risks, well-being of vulnerable citizens as well as transparency in decision-making, i.e., governance risk. In brief, this research will ultimately attempt to enhance our understanding on scientific relevance of comparative studies of social quality and empowerment.

Takahashi, Naoya* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, soramotoberukamo@gmail.com)
Peter Singer and the “Why be Moral” Problem

The aim of this presentation is to point out the fatal flaw in Peter Singer’s thinking by analyzing his discussion about the “Why be moral” problem. Peter Singer is one of the most influential ethicists today. He studies theoretical ethics and also engages in social practices in order to address moral issues like animal rights, bioethics, environmental problems, etc. The “Why be moral” problem has been one of the topics he is passionate about since his master’s thesis. “Why be moral?” has two meanings: “Why should we be moral?” and “Why should I be moral?” The former means, “Why do societies need moralities?” The latter means, “If societies need moralities, why should I accept them?” This problem is connected with the discussions about civil societies because it also asks us whether civil societies are necessary.

Ethicists submit some valid answers to the former question but no ethicists have submitted answers to the latter. Peter Singer tries to answer the latter. In his opinion, the ethical life is better than the unethical life because ethical people can realize the consistent meaning of their life but unethical people can’t. In other words, ethical people are happier than unethical people. So we, individuals, should be moral. This answer is invalid. For example, there are people who are satisfied with being egocentric. Therefore he fails to solve the problem. This is the fatal flaw in his argument.

Some say trying to solve the “Why be moral” problem is nonsense, worthless or useless. In fact, even though we don’t solve the problem, we can do many social practices. Nevertheless, solving it is important for Singer because his opinion is too radical to accept for ordinary people. That Singer doesn’t solve the problem becomes an excuse for people not to act morally.

Involvement of the Disabled in Welfare Policymaking

Takahashi, Ryoko* (Kanazawa University, takahasi@staff.kanazawa-u.ac.jp)

There is increasing emphasis on participation by disabled people themselves in the process of formulating policies for the disabled, both in Japan and abroad. One of the most recent examples of this trend took place in Japan; in 2010 the government set up the “Committee for Disability Policy Reform”, forming it in such a way that more than half of the members were directly concerned with the issue (people with disabilities and/or their family members), to discuss reformulation of policies for the disabled, and to develop dialogue and cooperation with them. The aim of this report is to identify the conditions for successful advocacy that promotes the participation of disabled people in the field of welfare policymaking. I will review and compare the advocacy of organizations consisting of disabled people in reference to Esping-Andersen’s welfare regime typology. The discussion covers the organizations’ history, fundraising strategies, ways of participating in the policymaking process, relationship to the government, as well as their role and influence.

My research results are as follows; disability organizations are actively participating in policymaking both in the Scandinavian countries, classified into the social-democratic regime, and in the United States, the liberal regime. However, there is a difference between the two cooperative relationships with the government: in Scandinavia, welfare policymaking is carried out with strong support from the government, and thus always runs smoothly. In the United States, on the other hand, it is often carried out amid a tense relationship with the federal or state government, and because of this, there are cases in which it is not smooth. I will add analyses of Japanese cases classified into the conservative regime, and examine the universal conditions and problems requiring distinctive solutions that can be found through the participation of the disabled in every country.

Takahashi, Shoko* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, shokotksh@gmail.com)
Japan’s Making of ‘Western Society’ without Democratic Social Foundations: A Historical Analysis of the Meiji Era and Beyond, 1850s-1900s

This paper provides a sociology-of-knowledge style inquiry into the process and consequence of prewar Japan’s major national project: the making of ‘western society’ in Japan. My claim is that intellectuals and policy-makers, in order to actualize the idealized ‘western society’ in Japan, heightened hostility toward people’s native, traditional forms and notions of society, and denied a possibility that Japan’s ‘westernization’ was accomplished by people’s traditionally democratic awareness. For this reason, prewar Japan’s promotion of ‘western society’ necessarily lacked social foundations of democracy. This paper, I conclude, ironically supported the prewar reactionary movement, and even led to a negation of the promoted ‘west’ by the totalitarian regime.

For one thing, eminent intellectuals existed who advocated the modernization of Japan in the Meiji era, and introduced the western conceptualization of ‘society’ by referring, most importantly, to J. S. Mill. It was an attempt to deny Japanese native forms of society and replace them with western types, on the ground that Japanese society had no internal capacity to nurture democracy and the ‘individual’, which was thought to be the key for modernization. Based on such understandings, harsh policies were imposed to ban people’s participation into indigenous forms of socialization. For another, undoubtedly, some patterns of Japanese society were far more progressive than what modernists assumed. One type of such traditional social formations was what was called ‘kou’. Being originated in the Buddhist beliefs, ‘kou’ gathered small merchants and peasants in city and countryside, providing them with means of daily-association and mutual-financing. In many ways, ‘kou’ had moralistic, non-partisan, and democratic bases, on which people voluntarily socialized outside of narrower social-determination by birth, kinship, and territorial bonds, even free from the feudal status system. Had modernists stopped banning it, ‘kou’ might have democratized Japanese ‘western society’ of Japan from below.

Takahashi, Toru* (Chuo University, ttakahashito0@gmail.com)
Vulnerability of Functional Systems in Societal Transformation: On the Case of Political System

Populist political movements indicate the weakening of formal political processes. Today’s advanced information society provides influential channels to get popularity and political momentum. The theory of functional differentiation predicates the autonomy and unity of each functional system. But, through mass media and the internet, populists can stimulate a societal emotion and mobilize it. We can observe, at least in Japan, a bifurcation of two political processes. On the one hand, there are formal and traditional political processes. Various interest groups support political parties as their representatives (or agents) in the political arena which adjust their interests. On the other hand, there is an arena of political communication in which various political groups are contesting to get societal resonance. Now, political system becomes increasingly vulnerable (or sensitive) to opinions in this second arena. This arena of political communication could bring a risk (e.g. of political extremism). But, it could also bring a chance (e.g. to achieve an ambitious consensus on social reform for sustainable society). One way or another, we can describe this situation from the point of view of social systems theory. Niklas Luhmann defined a resonance of social system as a reaction of social system to its environment in accordance with its structure. I will slightly redefine the concept of resonance to describe a societal resonance. That is, a resonance of social system is a reactive reproduction of communication in accordance with its structure (e.g. a ‘democratic’ or ‘authoritarian’). This model describes the political systems which can realize societal resonances (communications). And, the problem is how societal communications affect trajectories of functional systems. The case of politics will be suggestive for this problem.
Policy makers such as European Commission, UK, and Japan are now interested in happiness as a policy tool. Happiness is normally measured by a likert scale. The comparison of happiness scale needs common understanding of happiness. However, happiness distribution can be classified into three types: normal, skewed and twin-peak. For example, the distributions in Japan and Hungary are skewed and twin-peak. This implies that individuals have different reference points culturally.

Quantitative survey was conducted in Japan, Thailand and Philippines. It included questions about their current happiness on a 0-10 scale and ideal happiness. Adjusted by ideal happiness, the distribution was skewed distribution similar to Nordic countries. The survey's result confirmed that distribution of happiness embodied the difference of ideal happiness.

RC55-874.6
TAKAHASHI, YOSHIKAI* (University of Tsukuba, ytaoka2001@hotmail.co.jp)
Others' Happiness: New Evidence from Four Asian Countries

If individual pursuit of happiness forced others' happiness to lower, happiness would not be a good concept to evaluate the progress of a society. We can call the society a “selfish happiness society”. However, if happiness is more interpersonal, the balance between pursuit of individual happiness and other person's happiness may make society lead good direction. In particular, we now face many issues related to sustainability. Balance between economy, society, and environment and balance between current generation and future generations are keys for our survival. We can call the society a “social happiness society”. Thus, the concept of “social happiness” is much more important in our society. However, effect of a person's perception about her own happiness and others' happiness on her happiness is not clear. Therefore, it is worthwhile for us to explore if a person who takes care of or pays attention to others' happiness is happier. I analyzed the relationship using a survey in Japan and confirmed that other person's happiness makes us happy (Takahashi, 2012). Similar to the survey in Japan, surveys conducted in Thailand and Philippines in 2013 included questions about general happiness and interpersonal happiness.

Using these dataset, the author can test this interrelationship between individual happiness and other person's happiness. Even after controlling other important factors such as age, income, job and marital status, we reported that those around her were happy and she made those who were most important to her happy are happier than others. From the result, the author can conclude that other person's happiness makes us happy at least in Asian countries.

RC42-707.3
TAKAKU, SEJJII* (Soka University of America, stokaku@soka.edu)
Identifying and Reducing The Anti-Japanese Prejudice By Koreans In Job Hiring Decisions

We investigated the level of prejudice that contemporary Koreans hold toward contemporary Japanese because of the Japanese military's victimization of Koreans during World War II and social psychological mechanisms that might alleviate the negative feelings and attitudes held by the contemporary Koreans toward the contemporary Japanese. The Korean participants were asked to evaluate a pseudo-job candidate for a position at an IT company upon reading his resume and watching a video clip of his job interview. The ethnicity and language ability of the candidate were manipulated to see if these manipulations would affect the participants' responses. Based on theories of intergroup conflict, social identity, and the collective guilt assignment, we hypothesized that: 1) the Korean participants would endorse the Japanese candidate more when he is portrayed as a trilingual (speak Japanese, English, and Korean) than when he is portrayed as a bilingual (speak only Japanese and English) and 2) the more collective guilt the Korean participants assigns to the Japanese candidate, the more negatively the candidate would be perceived in terms of his personality, which would result in less endorsement to hire the candidate. The results confirmed the hypotheses. Possible implications and suggestions for future studies are discussed.

RC11-205.8
TAKALA, MERVI* (Finnish Centre for Pensions, mervi.takala@etk.fi)
Loss of a Spouse As a Poverty Risk

The death of a spouse is one of the most stressful changes in one's life. Spouse's death increases the morbidity as well as mortality of widows and widowers. The explanation is the lack of social support because the family is generally regarded as a primary source of support. One important aspect is also what happens to the income after the death of a family breadwinner. All these three factors -physical, psycho-social and financial - have a substantial impact in widows and widowers wellbeing.

In Finland after the death of a family breadwinner the income of the surviving family members consists of widow's and orphan's pension. The initial pension and the basic amount of the orphan's pension paid from the national pension scheme are paid regardless of income. The survivors' pension paid from the earnings-related pension scheme comprises the surviving spouse's pension and the orphan's pension. A child of the deceased will receive an orphan's pension until the age of 18. The survivor's pension act came into force in 1967 in earnings related pension system in national pension in 1969. Both were reformed last in 1990.

In this study we use register data of statutory pensions. Roughly 282,000 people were paid survivors' pension at the end of 2012, of which 261,000 were widows or widowers and 21,000 were children. Men's share of the pensions is 17 percent. Most of the surviving spouse's pension recipients are women over the age of 65. Also widowers are mostly old. The poverty risk of widows and widowers is high, of those who draw old-age pension 38 per cent live under poverty line whereas of all pensioners under poverty line live 22 per cent. Right after spousal loss the income in family decreases about 20 per cent compared to pre-loss income.

RC06-121.16
TAKAMARU, RIKAI* (Ochanomizu University, kelincki.ruru@gmail.com)
Social Networks and Conjugal Interaction in Japanese Expatriate Families

International assignment of Japanese businesswomen has been expanding in corporate career management system most during the 1980s by reason of the rapidly-expanding economy in Japan. That career management system was only for men's status position until the Equal Employment Opportunity Law in 1999. Therefore from back then there are the norms of the expatriate housewife as caretaker of the family, not only she provides a comfortable home environment so that husband can concentrate on his job, but also entertains the corporate clients at Japanese style party.

The characteristic of Expatriate Family is the family who transferred abroad by assignment of the company, that is their social networks change radically every few years. Thus in the new and cross-culture land, the foreign conjugal have no choice but to rely on spouse each other.

In Japanese Expatriate Family research, much attention has paid on gender perspective and wives' career development, even though there are few studies focusing on conjugal interaction. This research investigates how expatriate conjugal forms social networks in overseas focusing their relationship, coginition of belonging to the corporation and family resource effects.

A questionnaire survey was conducted in advance to expatriate housewives, based on which semi-structured interviews were conducted. The data used to a case-code matrix through constant comparison.

This study found that Japanese Expatriate Housewives experience three phases as the process of the friendship network formation. At the first phase, wives need husband's company to tie adjust new-life, and from the second phase to third phase, wives share their partner with the association which creates themselves networks.

In presentation, I will report the interviews data which carry out the expatriate couples every 3 to 4 months.

RC25-442.5
TAKAMATSU, RIE* (Osaka University, rietakamatsu@gmail.com)
A Comparative Study of the Effects of English Language Proficiency on Wages in Japan and France

The purpose of this study is to compare the effects of English language proficiency on wages in Japan and France. Many Japanese women have been learning English in the hope of finding jobs which require communicating in English. Such women have abandoned the idea of careers with Japanese firms, where women are entrusted only with jobs that carry little esteem. These women also have strong affinity for Western culture. However, to date, there have been few jobs requiring the use of English in Japanese society and their dreams have remained unfulfilled.

However, given the strong impact of globalization, the value of English proficiency in the market place is changing. English has now become an important common language for global communication. Does this mean that these women are now prized in the market place?

I examined data from Japan and I compared it with data from France, a Western nation where women are employed in highly esteemed jobs, using a 2010 Internet survey conducted by Doshisha University, Japan, and a 2012 French survey.
The results show that English proficiency of women was not related to wages in France but positively affected wages in Japan. The high value placed on English language proficiency has been helpful in raising women's wages in Japan; however, the results also suggest that women have been unable to take full advantage of the English language proficiency that they possess.
RC16-301.3 TAKAMURA, GAKUTO* (Ritsumeikan University, takamura@sp5.ritsumei.ac.jp)

Association As a Tool or As a Principle?: The Reception and Usage of the Concept of the Association in Postwar Japanese Modernization Theory

How the association could be legitimized was a key question for French Sociologists, because the French Revolution prohibited not only old corporations but also new voluntary associations in order to establish a Modern Society. For some sociologists, "Association" was theorized as an alternative to market society, for some legal scholars, the state was defined as a contract of association, in order to submit State Power to Civil Society's control. In either case, the basic principle of association was the union of different peoples to accomplish their common purpose.

Comparing the French case, this paper focuses on the place of the association in Japanese Modernization Theory. This theory stressed the liberation of individuals from traditional ties, rather than Civil Society's independence from the State. As a result, first, the association was understood as one type of secondary group, which is contrasted with the local bonding community, and not as a principle for the society as a whole.

Second, the association was not considered to contribute to the Modernization Process in Japan. Modernization took the form of individualization in the free market society. Today, Japanese society has been thoroughly modernized in that sense; individuals are free from tradition and customs. Paradoxically, engagement with local community activities has been revalorized and is considered to be an individual choice. Tradition became one of the resources that create the voluntary association relationship.

These situations seem similar to Giddens' "Reflexive Modernity" in appearance. However, today the Japanese regard the association as a tool for solving problems, not as a principle of society that unifies different peoples for the good of the community.

Retracing this history, we would like to critically examine why we have understood the association as a tool, rather than a principle, and how this understanding affects today's policy.

RC31-540.1 TAKAMURA, KAZUE* (McGill University, kazue.takamura@mcgill.ca)

Transitional Pathway from a Temporary Migrant Worker to a Permanent Resident: Narratives of Filipina Live-in Caregivers in Canada

With the rapid growth of the Tagalog (Filipino) speaking population, recent demographic changes in Canada has been directly affected by the pattern of global female migration and the subsequent arrival of these women's family members.

In particular, a specific foreign temporary worker program, known as the Live-in Caregiver Program or LCP, explains the current population growth of this visible minority. More than 80 percent of the migrant workers registered under the LCP are females from the Philippines. Furthermore, the LCP grants these female migrant workers the opportunity to apply for permanent residency and to bring their families to Canada after fulfilling a 24 months live-in working requirement. The LCP is the only temporary foreign worker program that has this legal pathway toward permanent residency in Canada.

This study aims to understand the social constraints on female migrant workers through examining everyday experience of Filipina live-in caregivers in Canada. The paper particularly focuses on the transitional legal pathway from temporary to permanent residency. The study of the transitional pathway of migrant workers uncovers the social process of inclusion and exclusion of migrant workers and their family members by states. Furthermore, this social process is highly gendered and racialized experience because vast majority of the applicants under the LCP are females from the Philippines.

RC27-479.3 TAKAO, MASAYUKI* (Tokyo University of Science, mt1212b@gmail.com)

The Nagano Olympics: Impacts on Local Community

This study aims at demonstrating the impacts of Sport Mega-Events (SMEs). In Japan, some studies on environmental or fiscal impacts caused by SMEs have been studied. However, few studies address the concrete impacts in a specific area and local community, nor try to investigate the long-lasting effects.

In recent years, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has attached a high value to 'Olympic legacies.' How, however, there are two main concerns regarding the IOC 'Olympic legacies': First, these legacies are mostly based on positive effects for the host city/nation, the National Olympic Committee (NOC), other sport-related organizations, and for the IOC itself. Secondly, the 'Olympic Games Global Impact' project, launched by the IOC in order to improve the evaluation of the overall impacts is completed within 2 years of the event, and is much too soon to measure the legacy. This study argues that it is important to conduct research for a prolonged period of time in order to capture not only the positive aftereffects of the event but also to address negative aspects thereby ensuring a more complete understanding.

This study evaluates different aspects of SME impacts through a case study of Hakuba village (Japan) which hosted the Nagano Olympic Games in 1998, and the recent Paralympics. Three angles are examined: the tangible/intangible; the positive/negative; and planned/unplanned impacts. Especially, the impacts on the tourism industry of Hakuba are discussed in detail. The analysis in this study is based on the questionnaires and interviews conducted with people from the community itself and on a variety of statistical data.

RC02-58.7 TAKASE, HISANAO* (Hitotsubashi University, sd091009@hit-u.ac.jp)

Hegemony of American Banks and Corporations in the Making of Japan-United States Relations

This study investigates hegemony of American banks and corporations in the making of Japan-U.S. relations in the period between 1920 and 2008, using the framework of Neo-Gramscian approach and sociological state theorists and referring to primary and secondary sources. In the period, three specific forms of hegemony have crystallized with 'internationalization of capital', accompanying cooperation and conflict with Japanese counterparts. The three forms of hegemony are liberal internationalism, around high finance; corporate liberalism (embedded liberalism) undergirded by Fordism, state intervention and Breton Woods, and neoliberal globalization. According to the form of hegemony, the period is divided into five terms. The first is the post-First World War. Wall Street bankers formed the alliance with Japanese bankers through the investment in Japan and Versailles-Washington system. The second is the term between mid-1930's and 1945. Great Depression destroyed liberal internationalism, and the conflict between Japan and the U.S. finally led to the war. In Japan, national industries like steel supported expansion of sphere of interest, which clashed against American 'good area' design. In the U.S. New Deal and war mobilization formed the coalition that supported corporate liberalism. The third is the term between 1945 and 1971. American corporations and banks formed cooperation with Japanese counterparts through the investment in Japan and Japan-U.S. alliance in the cold war. Japanese leaders supported corporate liberalism, but the catch-up Breton Woods. The fourth is the term between 1970's and early 1990's with trade conflicts, during which American international banks rose, formed neoliberal globalization, and increased the investment in Japan. In Japan, multinational corporations rose through FDI in the U.S. after Plaza Accord. The fifth is the term between mid-1990's and 2008. American banks and Japanese corporations shared neoliberal globalization, increasing mutual investment in Japan and the U.S. Neoliberal globalization finally, however, faced the crisis.

JAPA-15.3 TAKAYA, SACHI* (Okayama University, tksachi@gmail.com)

Citizenship of Long-Term Migrant Filipino Women in Japan: Impacts of Positions in Japanese Families

This paper will argue how the citizenship of long-term migrant Filipino women in Japan is defined and negotiated in the dominant social structure. Regardless of the status of "sexual citizens," or long-term legal membership based on sexual relations with Japanese citizens as Parreñas (2011) argues, sociostructural locations for these women have been stratifying, particularly between married women and mothers of Filipino-Japanese children. Based on census and qualitative data, stratification is primarily due to the process through which these women are or are not included into Japanese families, which embody the dominant racial and gender structure of Japanese society.

On the one hand, married women increasingly exercise their agency in not only the family and workplace in Japan but also in a transnational civil society. Despite their exclusion from formal political citizenship, some substantially exercise transnational citizenship by being involved in transnational activities across Japan and the Philippines, which lead to their positive recognition. On the other hand, solo mothers of Filipino-Japanese children tend to face hardships accompanying marginalization and poverty. The number of Filipino solo mother households has been increasing along with the rise in the number of international divorce. Many of them cannot help but depend on social welfare because of limited access to the workforce. In addition, the increase in the number of divorcees suggests that the status of married women and that of mothers are in a continent, although they seem to be at opposite ends of the spectrum.

This study argues that the stratification among women shows how inclusion into a Japanese family provides the most available means to ensure security among these women living in a dominant racial and gender structure.
Formations of Kurdish Music in Germany

A Moment of Recognition and Unity in Diaspora: Multi-Spatial

Re-urbanization and the Local Food Culture: The Case Study of Central Tokyo

Making Irregular Migrants Vulnerable: A Tangle of Biopolitics and Morals in Japan

The Governance of Reproduction in Japan: How Can Reproduction Be Located within the Capitalist Economic System?

Making Irregular Migrants Vulnerable: A Tangle of Biopolitics and Morals in Japan

This paper examines the changes in the irregular migrants’ situation in Japan and argues that the securitization of migrants is intended to highlight the effects of sovereignty, which makes irregular migrants vulnerable.

Giorgio Agamben (1998) theorized that “biopolitics, as a function of sovereignty, operates to define the included and the excluded, the latter of which is called “bare life.” Some studies regard irregular migrants who are legally excluded as living a contemporary “bare life.” However, other studies have criticized Agamben’s argument that emphasizes legal criteria in arguing biopolitics in the geopolitical and historical contexts. Following these studies, this study explores the case of irregular migrants in Japan.

Irregular migrants began to attract broad public attention in the late 1980s. Generally, Japanese citizens did not initially have negative attitudes toward them. Despite their lack of legal status, they were included in society according to various criteria such as the moral economy of society or international norms. Following these studies, this study explores the case of irregular migrants in Japan.

Thus, changes in the situation of irregular migrants in the last two decades in Japan show that the substantial effects of sovereignty can vary over time and according to the circumstances in which it operates.

RC31-535.7

TAKEDA, ATSUSHI* (Reitaku University, starallianceunited@gmail.com)

Mobility, Diaspora & Contact Zones of Australians in Japan

Niseko, Hokkaido, a famous ski resort, has become a popular ski destination for Australians since 2001. It is located in the northern part of Japan serving both domestic as well as international ski tourists. Among foreign travellers to Niseko, Australians are one of predominant groups of visitors. With the large number of Australian visitors, the area has been transformed into “Little Australia” where Australian pubs, shops and English signs are becoming elements of the city landscapes. This paper will consider this flow of Australians to Niseko and its impacts in the local community through different theoretical concepts and shed light on nature as well as significance of such community under nexus of Australia and Japan.

RC31-528.2

TAKEDA, AYUMI* (Hitotsubashi University, ayum.takeda@gmail.com)

A Moment of Recognition and Unity in Diaspora: Multi-Spatial Formations of Kurdish Music in Germany

Immigration from developing countries to Europe is often experienced not only as a social downward mobility but also as a cultural deprivation. In the context of Turkish migrant in European countries, their musical activities have drawn attention as a form of resistance. In the context of neocolonialism, where indigenous European people are rarely to be found (Klebe 2009, Saglam 2009); 2nd Generation as a main agent who generates Hip-Hop/Rap music allowing to express their emotions as secondary citizens in the host societies (Klebe 2004).

For migrant groups with minority status in the countries of origin, however, the new host society could offer possible spaces to practice, and even develop their disadvantaged or prohibited cultures at the same time. That would lead to intensive transnational connections between people in diaspora and in homelands. This setting can be seen in the case of Kurdish migrants from Turkey. As some scholars sited, the Kurdish music production has been done mainly outside of Turkey, where Kurdish languages were forbidden until 90s, such as in the space offered by the European based Kurdish satellite broadcasting, "ROJ-TV" (Christensen 2007, Van Brunissen 2000, Hassanpour 1997).

This paper examines how Kurdish musicians have utilized the opportunities in German host society to promote their cultural production in the form of music. Based on interviews with musicians and one-year participant observations in regular music activities and events, I will show that such practices not only promote musical circulations among Kurds, but also could contribute to recognition as distinguished group from “Turkish migrants” in the host society, and eventually present symbolical unity as Kurds, provided that musicians succeed in managing contact German institutions, and “proper” distance from Kurdish political parties.

RC02-55.4

TAKEDA, HIROKO* (University of Tokyo, takeda@global.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

The Governance of Reproduction in Japan: How Can Reproduction Be Located within the Capitalist Economic System?

As Karl Polanyi pointed out, the reproduction of human-beings and society is external to the liberal capitalist economic system. At the same time, the multi-dimensional reproductive activities (biological reproduction, economic reproduction and socio-political reproduction) are vital to the maintenance and development of the capitalist economy. The dilemma posed by the contradictory relationship between reproduction and capitalist economy had long been dealt with by mobilizing families and local communities, officialy or unofficially, within each national economy. States have often played a vital role in the institutionalization of the link between reproduction and capitalist economy by locating families/communities within the national economy, in other words, governing reproductive activities, as exemplified by the setting-up of the welfare state system. Economic restructuring influenced by neoliberal principles in recent years, however, has eroded the foundation on which families and local communities can function as a unit of reproduction. The impact of reproduction on the Japa- nese state where a high degree of the welfare state system's dependence on the family is observable and rapid demographic changes, typically ageing and birth-rate decline, are ongoing.

This paper examines the ways in which the Japanese state has engaged in the governance of reproduction from the mid-19th century to the present time by arranging/re-calibrating the governing system in order to respond to changes in national/international political economy. In so doing, the paper explores a theoretical question regarding the contradictory relationship between reproduction and capitalist economy, that is, how the governance of reproduction functions in the process of developing and maintaining capitalist economies, with reference to the works of Polanyi and the 'governamentality' school. The analysis of the Japanese case offers some insights that illuminate inherent problems existing in the governance of reproduction embedded in governamental.

RC21-360.5

TAKEDA, NAOKO* (Waseda University, bxp05011@nifty.com)

How to Tackle the Vacant-House Problem in Shrinking Cities: The Cases of Japanese Local Governments

Japanese society, with the progress of depopulation and rapid aging, is faced with the vacant-house problem in both urban and rural areas. It is being recognized that vacant houses are an urgent issue to be tackled by Japanese local governments. How to reduce risks associated with vacant houses (accidents caused by building collapse and risks in fire and crime) to promote residential population and local resilience. The purpose of this research is to clarify the characteristics of local governments’ actions against the vacant-house problem in urban areas into the following two types:

(1) Enforcement of “municipal regulations for controlling vacant houses”

In 2010, Japan’s first municipal regulation against vacant houses was enforced in a city of suburban area of Metropolitan Tokyo. This action was a response to an increase in the number of destroyed houses. More than 40 cities have enforced similar regulations since then, and the number is further increasing. This tendency is especially prominent in local governments facing severe economic conditions, suggesting that how to control vacant houses has been a potential and serious problem. Main actors are local governments and the house owners. More specifically, who bears the demolition costs of aging houses is the point.

(2) Management of “vacant-house banks”

It is a challenge to local governments to introduce vacant houses, which have not been valued in private housing markets, to public information networks to promote their effective use. There are various types in the management of “vacant-house banks” by local authorities. Diverse actors including NPO are involved in this type. Because renovation of vacant houses costs a large amount of money, those actors are seeking to form a partnership with each other and to explore new methods. Generally, not only reducing vacant house-associated risks but increasing values of local resources is aimed.

TG07-972.2

TAKEDA, NAOKO* (Waseda University, bxp05011@nifty.com)

Re-urbanization and the Local Food Culture: The Case Study of Central Tokyo

This research focuses on the developing process of the local food culture in central Tokyo. Regeneration of the central district promoted to develop the local food street and a local food identity. The purpose of this research is to analyze how the urban regeneration deepened the local food culture.
This research area called ‘Tukishima’ is located in the water-front area adjacent to the urban center. The Water-front mega-projects in the 1990’s opened new large business/commercial district on the reclaimed island which attracts international and domestic tourists. The new subway lines were constructed through Tukishima, the number of tourists come to Tukishima increased. The traditional local shop owners in Tukishima changed their business, they opened special local food restaurants. This special local food called ‘Monja’ used to be a common afternoon snack for working-class children here. About 60 Monja restaurants made the distinctive street of local food. Many tourists come to eat it at lunch time. After lunch they go sightseeing and shopping at the waterfront. Tukishima became a popular tourist spot. This is the first impact of urban regeneration on Tukishima.

The second impact of regeneration is the boom of building super high-rise condominium towers. Tukishima is very close to the business district both of urban center and the water-front, it became the area filled densely with high-rise condominium towers where professional service class live. Tukishima is gentrified, and new residents enjoy to eat Monja as a traditional local taste. The third stage of regeneration is about to begin. Tokyo has been chosen to host the 2020 Summer Olympic Games. The venue is very close to Tukishima, high-rise tower restaurants can see games from their windows. The price of condominiums goes up. Local food will be popular to visitors. The new era of Monja is about to start.

RC15-270.4
TAKEDA, WAKAKO* (the Australian National University, takewata111@gmail.com)

Challenges for Healthy Eating: A Cross-Cultural Study of Conceptions of Eating Among Young Adults in Urban Australia and Japan

In the early 21st century when bio-medical view on health and medicine dominates global discussion on “healthy eating”, most guidelines and recommendations are primarily concerned with fulfilling nutritional requirements and avoiding or limiting the intake of undesirable substances. They are motivated by the prevalence of chronic diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases and obesity in modern society. Consequently, cultural ideologies around “healthy eating” are being constructed around these rationales. Beyond food intake, some studies and public health policies assert further that commercial eating (eating with others) encourages healthy eating behaviours such as eating slowly and consuming a variety of foods.

I argue that the bio-medical approach mentioned above is often individualistic and overlooks the true sociocultural contexts of eating and living. I examined the differences and unique socio-cultural contexts of eating and living in a local community such as commensal eating, culinary culture, history, lifestyle, and food supply chain. I explore the construction of “healthy eating” among young adults in urban cities of Australia and Japan through 71 in-depth interviews conducted during 2012-2013. I examine holistic aspects of eating by including contextual aspects of commercial eating (eating with others), and public health policies (eating alone) in the interviews. In contrast to previous literature, I find that the majority of participants see commensal eating as a good cultural practice and may associate it with mental health benefits, but that this practice is not necessarily associated with the healthy intake of food (portion size, pace and food content). This is due to the fact that commensal eating is rather complex and sensitive to socio-cultural circumstances.

In conclusion, this study identifies dynamics of eating contexts in different cultures as challenges for healthy eating promotion in the modern society.

RC49-796.6
TAKENAKA, KEN* (Hiroshima Kokusai Gakuin University, dotlaundry@yahoo.co.jp)

How Japanese Male Narratives Are Made up?

We have recently researched Japanese university students’ sexual lives for a few years and published as a book in Nov. 2011: “talking about sex with college students: reality through the narratives of gay students” for gay students’ sexual reality at the research and described how much they suffer from their lives. After the book published, I used that as a textbook in some universities. Then I happened to meet some gay students. The more I collected their narratives as a gay, the more I questioned why they suffered from their sexuality are. I noticed a paradox of the narratives as a gay or that of ‘gender identity disorder’; the more they tell, the more they are suffered. I wish I could suggest some case studies of their narratives what is against ‘male narratives’ from their words and why they suffered from such unimportant miss much from their identities.

RC15-263.10
TAKENAKA, KEN* (Hiroshima Kokusai Gakuin University, dotlaundry@yahoo.co.jp)

Who Makes the Stories, Medical Professionals or Patients?

I am really interested in the arguments which should save patients more ‘narrative based medicine’ or ‘narratives in Medicine’? In my point of view, carers including medical professions should more focus on patients stories about their illness and life. When patients’ narratives are controlled by medical professionals, even if it had been for ‘medical treatments’, patients are controlled by others. That might means one’s life is possibly controlled by medical stuffs which are strongly connected medical governance in their country. For instance, one’s narratives about “how to die” or “how to give birth” should easily connected to economical point of view in one’s country through the conversation with medical stuffs that showed the effect of systematic medical standards. I may contribute to your session as a small research-based argument rather than theoretical one. I have researched both alcoholics anonymous group and self help groups for mental illness in Hokkaido, Japan. Patient’s narratives are strongly controlled by medical stuff in Japan. This should be the result of ‘Narrative Medicine’ had been done in Japan through the conversation with medical stuffs. I wish I could show you some case studies of strongly controlled narratives of patients though Japanese mental carers at a self-help group. I will supply a small material for the argument who is to draw patient’s narratives.

RC31-541.3
TAKENOSHITA, HIROHISA* (Sophia University, h.takenoshita@sophia.ac.jp)

The Great Recession and Unemployment Among Brazilian Immigrants in Japan

The economic recession which occurred during the period from 2007 to 2010 led to a massive growth in unemployment among workers in many countries. Conversely, it is important to note that the gap in unemployment between immigrants and native-born population differ markedly across nations. In particular, in Spain and Portugal, unemployment rates among the foreign-born increased much more than those among the native-born whereas in several other countries, there were few divergences between these two groups with respect to unemployment growth over time. This cross-national variation appears to depend on institutional arrangements of the labour market structure, industrial relations and employment policies.

Japanese labour market has been characterised by a higher level of employment security for regular workers. However, increasing global economic competition has forced the labour market to become more flexible and has thus led to rapid growth in the number of non-standard workers. During this period, immigrant workers who came from Asia and Latin America have been incorporated into the sector of non-standard employment. They can be easily dismissed during the time of economic slowdown because of their nature of employment contract. In fact, many immigrants became unemployed during the recent financial crisis.

This study focuses primarily on Brazilian immigrants in Japan because Brazilian workers represent typical cases of the precarity of employment status among immigrants in Japan. Approximately 80 per cent of Brazilian workers have been employed as temporary workers by temporary help agencies. Because of that, the growth of unemployment after economic crisis was considerably greater among Brazilian workers than among Japanese workers. This study addresses the question whether and how the results of Brazilian immigrants in Japan. I will investigate the effect of human capital and assimilation, employment status and industrial sector on their likelihood of unemployment during the economic crisis.

JS-78.2
TAKESHY TANIGUTI, GUSTAVO* (University of São Paulo, gustavo.taniguti@gmail.com)

Sociology of an Immigrant Between Borderlines: An Intellectual Biography of Hiroshi Saito

Sociology of an Immigrant Between Borderlines: An Intellectual Biography of Hiroshi Saito

This paper examines the intellectual biography of the Japanese-born sociologist Hiroshi Saito (1919-1983) by considering the dilemmas and impasses lived by him. Our goal is to explore the relationships between his personal trajectory and his academic work, mostly devoted to the subject of Japanese immigration in Brazil. As well as the majority of Japanese people who emigrated to this country in the first half of the twentieth century, he worked as a farmer in the cotton fields at the State of São Paulo. In search of better opportunities, Saito moved to the capital city of São Paulo by the hands of the already well-known professor Donald Pierson. He became the first Japanese immigrant to build a successful academic career in Brazilian sociology. The analysis focuses on the strategies he developed and the political positions he defended between the 1940s and the 1950s in order to confront both the political repression of Brazilian State, on one hand, and the Japanese ultranationalist groups, on the other. Moreover, we seek to demonstrate that the author played a crucial role for the institutionalization of the studies on the Japanese immigrants in Brazilian social sciences, being himself one of the pioneer researchers on this subject.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Jeunes, inégalités, Sens Du Changement Social

De quoi parle-t-on à propos de “changement social” lorsqu’on prend en compte le problème des jeunes confrontés aux longs effets des inégalités sociales, dans la société brésilienne, mais qui sont dans un processus collectif actual de changements surtout au plan subjectif (de leur collectif et/ou collectivité)? Changement d’attitudes quotidiennes en face de leurs propres situations précaires de vie et vis-à-vis des rapports sociaux qui rétrécissent toujours leurs possibilités de participation (économique, sociale, culturelle ou politique). Les multiplications transformations à l’intérieur d’une société ont des effets différenciés sur les sujets sociaux selon la place qu’ils y occupent, raison pour laquelle le sens du changement social ne peut être défini qu’à partir des perspectives sociales. Peut-on envisager une discussion sur le changement social et le processus de subjectivation (sens foucauldien) tout en considérant certains des effets inattendus liés au développement des réseaux sociaux appuyés sur les nouvelles technologies d’informations et de communications sociales? Peut-on réfléchir sur le changement social tout en s’affranchissant des concepts « classiques » de reproduction, déviance, antagonismes de classes… afin de permettre l’émergence dans le discours sociologique, et la conceptualisation d’autres modes d’existence sociale, d’autres espaces d’expérimentation, d’autres intensités de vie, d’autres modes de penser le monde ou d’autres modes de plier les lignes de force telle qu’une multitude en son essai d’une nouvelle économie affective où la subjectivité devient une puissance de vie (sens Deleuze et Tarde) ? Des collectifs jeunes, au Brésil, prend le parti d’expérimenter et de “changer” en large firm et “leave from working”. Main independent variable is a dummy variable indicating working experience in SMES and interaction terms SMES dummy and event dummies standing for marriage and childbirth. The result indicates that women who have working experiences in SMES are more likely to have uninterrupted working careers than those who have experiences in large-sized firms.

JRC46-761.1
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Jeunes, inégalités, Sens Du Changement Social

RC20-48.7
TAKIKAWA, HIROKI* (Tohoku University, takikawa@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)

A Mathematical Model of Status Hierarchy

The emergence of status hierarchy, defined as a social order that ranks individuals in society from top to bottom, is one of the main topics in sociology. Although many empirical studies on this topic have been conducted, the completeness of the theoretical understanding of it remains lacking. In recent years, Gould proposed a groundbreaking theory of status hierarchy. Using game theory and social network theory, he showed that status hierarchy can be considered as a type of equilibrium when players assign attachments to all other players on the basis of their qualities. The major difficulty in Gould’s model, however, is the unwarranted assumption of limitless resources such as time and emotional costs that players must pay in executing their attachment strategies. Here we extend Gould’s model to be theoretically more coherent and empirically more valid by incorporating multidimensional choices for resource constraints. Unlike Gould’s model, in our model, a player choose only one allocation strategy as a multidimensional choice; that is, a player must determine the attachment levels for all the other players at the same time. Our main result is to show what is called “the relationality of social status”. Specifically, we show that an individual’s status is entirely determined by the individual’s relative quality in the social system. This observation contrasts with that of Gould’s model in which an individual’s status is dyadically determined. Our model can be considered as a type of network formation model having broad applicability.

RC07-143.4
TAKITA-ISHII, SACHIKO* (Yokohama City University, takita@yokohama-cu.ac.jp)

FRIED AMILIVIA, GABRIELA* (California State University Los Angeles, afrieda@calstatela.edu)

Remembering and Resilience after Traumatic Social Loss: A Multicultural Perspective

A challenging realm for Global Sociology is the cross-cultural thinking and processing of the experiences of collective remembering after mass social trauma and post-traumatic resilience across cultures and generations. In this presentation we will develop a theoretical and applied multi-cultural framework for working on the intersubjectivity of memory, with a focus on the unprocessed dimension of social experiences of traumatic loss, building on the latent, private, intimate individual and cultural aspects of experiences of collective memory and transmission. We will also work on the concept —building on Hallwachsian work of “undercurrents of memory,” incorporating the more recent concept of “moral injury,” and contemporary development out of the post-traumatic stress literature.

This line of grounded theoretical research, developed by collaborative efforts by the authors over the last decade, explores the underlying conflicts of the unresolved past as they are woven into the fabric of contemporary cultures, the effects of unprocessed experience lying in the undercurrents of collective memory, often excluded or absent from the public narratives of memory, but which paradoxically retain a profound intersubjective and cultural presence, until they finally push their way into the public realm. Social studies of collective memory need to include this realm of the unprocessed (latent but present) experiences and truths.

The authors will develop a joint conceptual approach to look at individual/community and cultural traumatic remembering, and the resilience of certain memories, over time. Applied research cases will include Southern Cone political authoritarianism, the Japanese American incarceration experience in the US as well as the Japanese memories of the 3.11. Great Tohoku Earthquake.

RC40-681.3
TALBOT, JOHN* (University of the West Indies, john.talbot@uwimona.edu.jm)

Food Regimes and Food Import Dependency: An Analysis of Jamaica’s Food Imports, 1950-2000

This paper uses food regime theory to analyze the changes in Jamaica’s food imports in order to explain how it became so heavily dependent on imported food. It argues that food regime theory has a bias toward production and food exports; it tends to focus on the drivers of the food regimes: First World states and transnational corporations, along with the New Agricultural Countries, the food developing countries that have become major players in the global food system (e.g., Brazil, South Africa, Thailand). To correct for this bias, we need to examine how small Third World countries are connected to the global food system through consumption and food imports. As food regimes evolve, their characteristic commodity complexes change. In turn, the types of foods imported by Third World countries also change. However, once a country becomes import dependent for a particular type of food commodity, it is very difficult to go back to self-sufficiency. Thus the evolution of food regimes creates a cumulative food import dependency for small and more kinds of food. One element of food regime theory which does not focus on consumption and food imports into the Third World is the analysis of how the US PL480 “food aid” program changed Third World diets, undercut Third World agriculture, and created food import dependency. This paper expands on that analysis and uncovers additional mechanisms through which food regimes tend to create food import dependency in small Third World nations.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
University competition for international excellence centers faculty research productivity (measured by indexed publications, research citations, etc.), global rankings, and international recognition. This presentation analyzes internationalization and research development in Chilean universities as a spatial reorientation of faculty work, knowledge, and subjectivity. Since Pinochet's dictatorship, Chile's neoliberal policies intensified everyday competition in a free market and declining welfare state. Following the regime's political repression, universities' knowledge alignment with popular subjects changed to creating practical, neutral knowledge through technocrats. More recently, Chilean university policy older ties to World Bank and OECD logics to increase research productivity and rankings. I theorize globalization as a “spatial rationality” that attributes causal powers to space to create efficiency, utility, and normative ideas of “the good” that catalyze particular actions and subjectivities. Rhetorics of globalization’s economic demands on “rationality” nurture rationalism for national, institutional, and individual well-being. Technologies of visibilization (e.g., rankings) and cosmopolitanism incite faculty to compete as entrepreneurs, a spatial reorientation that secures theory, methods, and research networks of the Global North as norms for knowledge production for faculty from “peripheral nations.” I present themes from interviews with twenty faculty across fields at two top Chilean universities: (1) Faculty describe becoming self-managers, securing grants, publishing in ISI journals, and participating in international networks, creating new privileges and arena live among (2) ASA has become privileging and de-scribing losses: research regulation through funding agency and journal standards, abandoning local projects of social change, and diminishing space to participate in national debates; (3) These constraints produce alternative knowledge projects, such as using grant funds to create digital platforms for public exchange or indexing long-existing Chilean journals to legitimize “expressions that expand our social imaginary.” This is not a simple narrative of research homogenization, domination, or resistance, but how crisis ordinariness creates new spaces, subjectivities, and knowledges.

JS-91.4

TALVES, KAIRI* (University of Tartu, kairi.talves@ut.ee)
KUTRAR, DAGMAR* (University of Tartu, dagmar.kutsar@ut.ee)

I Miss My Mum and Dad: Children's Well-Being and Parents’ Job Migration In Estonia

Estonia is fastly developing country, which has experienced many societal and economic changes after regaining independence in 1991. Although there has been many positive developments, the global crises has influenced the lives of many people in Estonia. One of the most recent developments is a growing job migration out from Estonia. According to Statistics Estonia since 2010 the number of people migrating out from Estonia has been constantly increasing. As has been already been pointed out, the de-scribing losses: research regulation through funding agency and journal standards, abandoning local projects of social change, and diminishing space to participate in national debates; (3) These constraints produce alternative knowledge projects, such as using grant funds to create digital platforms for public exchange or indexing long-existing Chilean journals to legitimize “expressions that expand our social imaginary.” This is not a simple narrative of research homogenization, domination, or resistance, but how crisis ordinariness creates new spaces, subjectivities, and knowledges.

RC04-95.6

TAM, TONY* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, soc.tam@gmail.com)
HUNG, YUK LEONG* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, yl.soci@gmail.com)

The Gender Gap in STEM Majors: Evidence on the Gender Belief Hypothesis from Taiwan

Why are women underrepresented in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields in college and work? Drawing on an unprecedented range of survey data, Cech and Shauman (2003) rejected many common explanations (such as gender difference in math ability and the pipeline hypothesis) for the gender difference in college majors. Survey-based research has yet to explain much of the gender gap. Drawing on experimental studies, Ridgeway and Smith-Lovin (1999) develop a concept called cultural beliefs in gender (gender beliefs). Using survey data to corroborate the experimental results, Correll (2001) argues that gender beliefs result in biased math self-assessment (MSA) and MSA explains why females are underrepresented in quantitative majors. Yet, upon close scrutiny, her results actually show that MSA is at best a minor source of the gender gap. Interestingly, Cech (2011) shows that professional role confidence, as a form of gender beliefs, can explain the gender gap in persistence through engineering majors in college. This seems to indicate the causal importance of some gendered cultural and psychological mechanisms may well be at play.

This study re-examines whether gender beliefs can explain why more men choose the science track in senior high school and STEM majors in college. We draw on the core panel of the Taiwan Education Panel Survey (TEPS), a large and representative sample of first year junior high school students in 2001. In general, students' gender beliefs early in high school explain a minor portion of the gender differences but parents' gender beliefs when children were early in high school explain substantially more—a half of the gender gaps. Taken together, the two beliefs explain most of the gender differences and the residual gender gaps become insignificant. For the first time, then, survey-based results can provide a simple and direct confirmation of the gender belief hypothesis.
Black (Serbia), Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo (Argentina) and May our Daughters Return Home, Civil Association (Mexico).

My two principal arguments in this paper are: first, these two Colombian experiences (ASOVIDA and APROVIA) are successful examples of how it is possible to transfer, adapt and implement different types of political actions and symbols from other parts of the world in order to improve social and political activism in particular contexts. My second principal argument is that the concept of communicative citizenship represents the instrumentalization of a new dimension of citizenship where communicative action is at the centre of the social dynamic, and one of its primary purposes is to understand the different socio-communitive manifestations, actions, strategies, practices and tactics associated with the contemporary struggle for recognition, meaning and significance for different actors in public spheres. The analysis in this paper is based on results of a narrative analysis of 48 interviews that I conducted with different members of ASOVIDA and APROVIA in October and November of 2012 as part of my doctoral research fieldwork.

RC47-771.5

TAMBE, SHRUTI* (University of Pune, shruti.tambe@gmail.com)

In Search of a New Framework: Collective Actions in Non-Metropolitan Cities of the South

Following Castells some scholars analysed urban conflicts in the framework of ‘Urban Social movements’. Both urbanists and Social movements scholars in the South except a few, however completely neglected this framework, where the discussions were focused on different sets of issues.

In the last two decades cities in the South are experiencing explosion of collective action. Actors old and new are participating in the campaigns and movements around issues of access to livelihood, food and employment. Mostly these collective actions are woven around ‘identity issues’ and are therefore seen as ‘aberrations’ from the given theoretical frameworks.

Research on non-metropolitan cities shows that there is urgent need to go beyond binary understanding of collective action in terms of material and symbolic, old and new, urban and rural to capture the complex interplay of socio-economic and cultural factors and to encompass the scalar complexity that we have underlined so far: Race, gender, caste and religion are not just general categories underlying these collective actions, but these are historically and spatially intertwined to express new combinations, alliances and contradictions. Collective action for citizenship rights is also articulated in very different ways. The novelty and the creativity of the actors from the South has to be seen not as ‘pathological’, but as an alternate way of engaging with modernity and neo-liberalism.

There is an urgent need to reformulate the theoretical tenets of urban studies to incorporate the dynamics of collective action in the urban arena and the framework in Sociology of Social movements warrant reformulation so as to address new forms of urban collective actions which redefine social movements.

RC15-266.1

TAMURA-URANO, YASUKO* (Teikyo University, yasuko@main.teikyo-u.ac.jp)

One Health Concept and the Uninsured in Japan

Objectives. The purposes of this research are to: provide a general overview of Japan’s universal health insurance coverage system, to examine the social factors that explain the rise in the number of uninsured individuals using Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping, and to discuss the future universal health insurance agenda.

Background. Due to its universal health insurance coverage system, Japan’s health and medical services are among the world’s highest quality. Japan’s system requires that all residents belong to either the national insurance system or an employer-based insurance system. However, total population coverage is not the reality. In Japan, 18.8% of households with national insurance fail to pay their premiums, and those who fail to pay their premiums for 12 months become uninsured, including the children in these households. In fact, a Japanese government survey (2008) revealed that more than 30,000 children under the age of 16 are uninsured.

Analysis and Discussion. One key social factor that explains the rise in the number of uninsured individuals is the increase in labor mobility, which was expanded by the 1985 Worker Dispatch Law and its legal amendment. In addition, the 2008 economic crisis increased unemployment and the numbers of unstable and low-income jobs. Currently, one in three workers is a non-regular, contractual employee, and the wage gap between regular and non-regular workers is growing.

GIS analysis indicates that the uninsured rate by prefecture is related to the unemployment and urbanization rates within those prefectures. Big cities, such as Tokyo, offer a range of job opportunities; however, the cost of living is high and upward economic mobility is difficult, so many low-wage workers forego paying their insurance premiums. The number of uninsured children is a crucial issue. Therefore, the United States’ State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) should be evaluated for its use in Japan.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
pline under the nation-state building period. In order to illustrate the kaleidoscopic intellectual landscape, my paper divides into three parts:

Firstly, I will depict the general history of Chinese anthropology and the logic to facilitate the sociological and anthropological knowledge as a discipline "seeing like a state" before 1949. The Chinese anthropologists and state had to face up with two needs: the expansion of the nation-state building in China (1911-1949); the one is to construct a stable Chinese Nation (Zhonghua Minzu) community by which the modern state can identify itself and stand up to the external Others; the other is to mentally and physically develop and reach the country. Second, I will interpret how the academic circles and intellectuals of sociology and anthropology co-relate with the nation-state building projects from 1911 to 1949. Huang Xianfan (1899-1982), Wu Wenzao (1901-1985) and Lin Chunsheng (1902-1981)'s academic lives can vividly signify how and why different intellectual trajectories jointly push forward the Chinese sociological and anthropological knowledge. And I will close read their academic writings to show how the geopolitical facts impact their choice to produce the sociological and anthropological knowledge about understanding Chinese nation-state, and ask the questions how Huang's learning from Tokyo Imperial University combined with the understanding of Chinese social realities made him a scholar of sociology and anthropologist different from the nationalists, how Wu and Lin went to different discipline-formation track and settled their knowledge in China and Taiwan. At last, I will give opening conclusion on dealing with the relationship between the geopolitical gain/production of the knowledge and the practice of the knowledge in modern China.

RC05-108.4
TANABE, SHUNSUKÉ* (Waseda University, tanabe.sh@waseda.jp)
An Intertemporal Comparative Analysis of Japanese Xenophobia Between 2009 and 2013

Japan is one of the most ethnic homogeneous countries in the world; however, Japan is also in the midst of rapid globalization with increasing numbers of foreign nationals living in Japan. Therefore the grassroots right-wing movements have spread and radicalized in recent years. But the causes and mechanisms of rapid growth of xenophobia in Japan remain unclarified.

The aim of this presentation is to reveal factors of xenophobic attitudes in Japan, especially the effect of social events. I analyze two survey datasets which were collected in 2009 and 2013 all over Japan. Between 2009 and 2013, Japan has experienced terrible diplomatic problems like Senkaku/Diaoyutai Islands dispute against China and also economic recovery seems to be caused by “Abenomics”. The hypotheses on relationship between social events and xenophobia are as below. The first one is the influence of “East Asian geopolitics” (Higuchi 2012) on Japanese xenophobia especially toward Chinese and Koreans. Japan has territorial disputes against China and Korea. There are also political debates on the understanding of history in the period of Second World War. This hypothesis assumes that those conflicts have negative effect on Japanese attitudes toward China and Korea. The second hypothesis is the realistic conflict theory (Sherif 1966 etc.). From this perspective, in the time of economic depression, competition between immigrants and native citizens over limited resources are intensified, therefore nativist feelings and anti-foreign sentiments are escalated. If this theory is correct, the relations between respondents' socio-economic status and xenophobia can be weaken from 2009 to 2013. Because in 2009 Japanese economy suffered in economic downturn precipitated by the Lehman Brothers bankruptcy, but “Abenomics” seems to show signs of economic recovery in 2013. I will confirm those hypotheses by using Multi-group Structural Equation Modeling.

RC05-107.1
TANABE, YOSHIMI* (Université Paris 13, sd091012@g(hit-u.ac.jp)
Post-Colonial Immigration Memory: Social and Academic Resistance to Epistemic Violence

Since the end of the 1980s, French Immigration Memory (mémoire de l’immigration) has gradually become visible in France. As a result of this process, the first immigration museum in France, Cité Nationale de l’Histoire de l’Immigration (CNHI), was inaugurated in late 2007. Immigration Memory, once an almost exclusive topic to the anthropological knowledge, has become visible, the other dimensions, that I would call post-colonial dimensions of Immigration Memory, have become invisible within the same process.

However, if certain dimensions of Immigration Memory was inaugurated in late 2007. Immigration Memory, once an almost exclusive topic to the anthropological knowledge, has become visible, the other dimensions, that I would call post-colonial dimensions of Immigration Memory, have become invisible within the same process.

This paper, therefore, argues the exclusion of Post-colonial Immigration Memory in social and academic spheres as epistemic violence and aims to explore individual and collective resistance against it. The resistance against epistemic violence is practiced by activists and artists with post-colonial backgrounds through Memory Work. Memory Work is a cultural and artistic practices of reconstructing certain past stories that they directly experienced or not and they find themselves inherited from. Their positionality and proximity to the past story, depending on their gender, life-course and/or ethno-racial identity, gives a different signification to each Memory Work. Through the analysis of several exemplary Memory Works about “memory of struggles” based on my fieldwork in Lyon, Toulouse and Paris since 2009, I aim to empirically study epistemic violence in order to resist it as a researcher. Post-colonial Immigration Memory, in this sense, is not only an object of study but also a social and academic project to bring normative construction of knowledge and its violence into question.

RC38-651.3
TANAKA, HIROMI* (Meiji University, hiromi@meiji.ac.jp)
A Biographical Analysis of Women’s Political Participation: The Importance of Politicization in Female Legislators’ Biographies

Politics as a social institution remains highly gendered in many societies both quantitatively (few politically active women such as legislators) and qualitatively (androcentric political culture). It has been a major area of concern in both theoretical and cultural discourses to historically change this gendered world of politics. Despite their efforts women are still minorities among those who are in the decision-making positions. This paper applies a biographical approach to a study of women’s political participation and explores what promotes their participation in decision-making. Data used were collected in 2010 through qualitative interviews with female legislators in the local Tokyo assemblies. An analysis of the data revealed that women who used to be politically inactive, even uninterested, could be ‘politiced’ in middle adulthood or at a later phase of life. It is argued that this process of politicization can play an important role in women’s decision to run for office. In Japanese society such politicization rarely occurs in women’s lives. Women are traditionally ascribed to the private sphere of domestic work, being excluded from – or discouraging women from being engaged in – public life. Scholars of women’s political participation have stressed the androcentricity of institutional politics and identified institutional and psychological obstacles to women’s political participation, ranging from a lack of money, party support, publicity in running an election to women’s reluctance of engaging herself in institutional politics. Our study looks at opportunities rather than obstacles for women’s political engagement and focuses on how female legislators experienced the process of politicization and transcended the private-pubic divide.

RC40-681.4
TANAKA, KEIKO* (University of Kentucky, ktnaka@uky.edu)
BRISEL, LILIAN (University of Kentucky)
First Land: Creating a Farm for the Future

According to the 2007 US Census of Agriculture, less than two percent of labor force in the nation is in agriculture; the average age of principal farm operators was 57 years in 2007, and more than a quarter of all US farmers were 65 years or older. In order to support the emergence of the next generation of farmers, we, as agricultural researchers and educators, need to provide them with pathways to economic as well as environmental and social sustainability. Based on the data collected from our multi-state, multidisciplinary research project on beginning farmers, funded by the Southern Sustainable Agricultural Research and Education (SARE), this paper examines the critical role that “land” plays in paving these pathways. We will first present multiple narratives used by beginning farmers that illustrate their understanding of the dynamics of finance capital in agriculture. Using the “economic map” as both a methodological and theoretical tool, we will then discuss the key patterns of how these beginning farmers position diverse financial/economic actors as critical resources for, or hindrances in, shaping their farming practices. We will also explore in these narratives how the concepts of “sustainable farming” and “economic viability” are articulated to guide their practices.
I point out a type of development of social tourism that is not an alternative form 
tension or training of visits under business visas, which tends to include sightseeing.

In China, mobility for tourism is relatively strictly restricted, and con-

second case involves visits for inspection or training, which is a dimension of so-
cultural order effectively in accordance with appropriate practices in Japan. The
"moral education" in tourism companies. I point out how they teach social and

In China, the government has recognized the sustainable mass tourism. The industry also needs to pay attention to sustainability

development of capabilities. It will also discuss about the use of the Capa-
trait in what ways the medicalisation process enhances or hinders the (re)
development of capabilities. It will also discuss about the use of the Capa-
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RC50-815.4

TANAKA, TAKAEXIA* (student,University of Tokyo, tktanaga@yahoo.co.jp)

The Role of Tourism Companies in Forming Ethical Tourists: Case Studies of Tourists from China to Japan

The increase in Chinese tourists overseas and its socio-cultural and economi-
culture are interested in the tourist companies, the conditions of tourism
between China and Japan are unstable, especially under the influence of political

This article focuses on the social and cultural interaction of tourists from China
to Japan, particularly, the role of tourism companies. Previous works criticized
the role of tourism companies in creating media images and promoting unsus-
tainable mass tourism. The industry also needs to pay attention to sustainability and

establish alternative forms of tourism, such as ecotourism, which is a trend in
recent years. This study will examine the daily everyday practices of tourism com-
panies from the perspective of forming ethical tourists, but not limited to their
practices of producing alternative forms of tourism.

Two case studies are examined. First is the case in which tourism companies
meet their clients tourist ethics. In China, the government has recognized the import-
ance of "tourist civilization," and in relation to this, I present a practice of
"moral education" in tourism companies. I point out how they teach social and

This case study involved visits for inspection or training, which is a dimension of so-
cial tourism. In China, mobility for tourism is relatively strictly restricted, and con-
sequently, many people with experiences of touring abroad support the inspec-
tion or training of visits under business visas, which tends to include sightseeing.
I point out a type of development of social tourism that is not an alternative form of

INTE-21.4

TANG, ELIZABETH* (International Domestic Workers Network, elizabeth.tang@idwn.info)

Building a Global Domestic Workers’ Movement: The History, Strategies and Activities of the International Domestic Workers Federation (IDWF)

Formally launched in 2009, the International Domestic Workers Network aims
to develop an effective global network of domestic workers. In the past campaign
for the ILO Convention 189 for domestic workers, the IDWF coordinated and ac-
tively supported campaigns and activities of domestic workers at various levels, to
enable them to speak for themselves and take leadership. Now that the ILO C189 has
been achieved, we need to build a strong organization of domestic workers to ensure
that countries around the world ratify the convention and national policies and
laws are put in place to deliver real gains to domestic workers on the ground. In
October 2013 the IDWF will hold its inaugural congress in Uruguay. In this pa-
per we will discuss the history, strategies and activities aimed at building a strong
democratic organization that can effectively protect domestic workers rights and
change power relations in society to promote gender equality and human rights.

RC15-275.2

TANG, LYNN* (University of Warwick, tanglynn@graduate.hku.hk)

Recovery and Social Inequalities: The Use of Capabilities Approach and Intersectionality Analysis in Exploring the Social Conditions for Recovery

‘Recovery’ has become a dominant discursive feature in the UK men-
tal health policies. Under the neo-liberal context, the mainstreamed re-
covery services tends to promote individualistic recovery strategies. Such
policies and services fail to address the structural inequalities that give rise to
disadvantage and mental ill-health or place sufficient emphasis on the diversity of in-
tersectional inequalities among service users that shape recovery journeys. This pa-
ter critically engages with the concepts of ‘recovery’, based on a case study of Chi-

ese mental health service users in the UK which explores how structural fac-
ors, such as class, gender and ethnicity, contribute to their diverse recovery journeys.

To shed light on the complex interplay of structure and agency in shap-
ing recovery journeys, a synthesis of the Capabilities Approach (Sen, 1999, Nuss-
bau, 2001 and Hopper, 2007) and Intersectionality Analysis (Wal-
by, 2007 and Anthias, 2006) was developed as an alternative framework. Repeat-
ed-in-depth life history interviews were carried out with twenty two Chinese peo-
ple who had received a psychiatric diagnosis, recruited from three cities in the En-

land. Findings showed that participants strove, sometimes cautiously, to re-
tain and exercise agency to move from patienthood to personhood. Their jour-
neys were shaped by social inequalities demonstrating that targeting social in-
equalities is essential for facilitating and nurturing meaningful recovery.

DRAWN on the findings in the case study, this paper will illustrate
in what ways the medicalisation process enhances or hinders the (re)
development of capabilities. It will also discuss about the use of the Capa-
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RC32-544.8

TANG, SHAWNA* (National University of Singapore, shawna.tang@nus.edu.sg)

Non-Normative Female Sexualities in Asia, and Singapore?

In the literature concerned with the globalisation of gay identities, same-sex
desiring women in Asia have come under increasing attention for two reasons. Firstly,
as evidence countering universalising Western assumptions of what it means to be a global gay or lesbian. Secondly, as a response to the tendency to lump lesbians and gay men together under the generalised rubric ‘queer’, which is dominated by research on gay men both in Western and non-Western contexts. Ethnographic monographs on female non-normative sexualities have therefore appeared in many parts of Asia, including Japan, India, Thailand and Indonesia. But the case of Singapore has been significantly missing in the literature. Why has Singapore been left out of an important queer Asian critique? This paper discuss-
es the missing case of Singaporean women who love women. First, I explore the ways in which a queer Asian scholarship runs the risk of being constructed and produced through an Orientalist area studies approach, which inevitably leads to the omission of modern Singapore and Singaporean lesbians. Second, I suggest that taken-for-granted images of local middle-class lesbians can appear, in the
eyes of an Orientalist, as ‘just like’ the hegemonic Western queer, a thoroughly
globalised version alienated from her indigenous region. Are ‘modern’, middle-
class Singaporean homosexuals merely another instantiation of the homogenising global gay identity, and hence ineffective as material for an Asian queer critique? Finally, the paper gestures towards a postcolonial LGQ approach to compre-
hend the complex, contradictory and contingent sexual subjectivities of lesbians
in Singapore. Using empirical material on lesbians in Singapore, I demonstrate
the ways in which Singaporean lesbians reject hegemonic concepts of homo-

sexuality and argue that their sexual lives and practices are crucial moments of
reconfiguration and transformation, and not mere reception, of what it means to be
‘modern’ global lesbians.

TG06-962.1

TANG, WEN-HUI ANNA* (National Sun Yat-sen University, wenhuianna@gmail.com)

Navigating Domestic Violence Protection Law By Immigrant Wives in Taiwan

This paper seeks to explore the question: why do abused Vietnamese immi-
grant wives married to Taiwanese men find it difficult to escape from violence
even though the Domestic Violence Prevention Law has been in place for more than 15 years and the government claims a supportive system has been estab-
lished? By applying the institutional ethnography approach (Smith 2005) we con-
tend that, even though there are laws, institutions (police, hospital, social workers,
courts etc), and professional people that constitute a support system for abused
immigrant wives, the structural forces of class, ethnicity and gender discrimina-
tion intersectionally influence them as they seek to find a way out of the abuse
they face.

TG03-940.1

TANGALYCHEVA, RUMIYA* (St. Petersburg State University, rimma98@yahoo.com)

Recovery and Social Inequalities: The Use of Capabilities Approach and Intersectionality Analysis in Exploring the Social Conditions for Recovery

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Intercultural Training Program as a Mechanism of Raising the Individual Level of Competition

Seventy people representing five regions, and 32 countries were involved in the research. 25 expert interviews and 6 focus-groups were conducted by the researchers. Most contrast patterns of cultural clashes were observed in the interaction between the citizens of St. Petersburg and the representatives of western and eastern cultures. The strategies of acculturation of the people with diverse origin are very different. The representatives of Western Europe and the USA tend to believe that their difficulties in adaptation result from low standards of local people and Russian social environment. Newcomers from far eastern countries make enormous efforts to understand the motives guiding the local people's behavior, and try to adjust to the context of local culture. Africans tend to conceal their problems. The main problem of their adaptation is the lack of local people's tolerance resulting from physical and cultural differences. Weighing pros and cons of living in St. Petersburg they often try to focus on positive aspects and hush up negative sides. As for the citizens of the CIS and former Baltic republics (Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia), the process of their adaptation is the easiest one, because they speak fluent Russian, have been visiting St. Petersburg since childhood and do not feel enormous cultural differences. However, the lack of notable differences led to certain difficulties in constructing the cultural assimilators with their participation. At the same time, the migrants from the CIS, who came to raise their earnings and living standards, are often excluded from the social environment of St. Petersburg because of their limited access to economic and cultural resources.

TANGALYCHEVA, RUMIYA* (St. Petersburg State University, rimma98@yahoo.com)

Sociological Study of the Cultural Differences in Korean-Russian Mixed Marriages

According to Korean statistics in South Korea 90489 marriages between Koreans and foreigners were registered. The share of marriages with Russians was 835, among them 523 marriages between Russian women and Korean men. For the present study of the cultural differences in Korean-Russian mixed marriages the method of semi-structural interview was selected. This method gives a good opportunity to gather the necessary information and to interpret the object of research. The empirical research was conducted in Seoul, South Korea in 2010. Ten Russian women in the age from 19 to 31 years old, married the citizens of the Republic of Korea, participated in the study. Following the opinions of the respondents, the most difficult thing in family life in mixed Korean-Russian marriage is the difference in family culture, their difference in mentality with their husbands, but the communication with husband's relatives, the obligation to visit them during the collective family holidays (Lunar new year, the harvest festival "Chusok") when crowds of relatives gather in parent's home. Russian women often emphasized these differences in celebrating holidays, family rituals and ceremonies of life cycle. Cultural differences in such marriages are quite big due to specific scenarios of children's socialization in two societies. In the same time various actual differences in presented research were not found out because of the length of marriage of the respondents. Young Russian women and their Korean husbands who participated in our research were in their so called "honeymoon" period. It is also worth mentioning that the cultural context of ethnic relations and global trends change nowadays so rapidly that in several years Korean-Russian marriages will turn from somewhat exotic and unusual into ordinary and routine practice.

TANIGUCHI, YOSHIMITSU* (Akita Prefectural University, tani@akita-pu.ac.jp)

Social Cleavages Caused By Radioactive Contamination of Food and the Environment: The Case of Fukushima

The nuclear disaster in Fukushima has inflicted devastating damage to agriculture and food of Japan in many respects. I will give an overview of the social cleavages caused by the disaster. First, the social estimation of organic agriculture was tremendously damaged because of the regional circulation of organic matters, one of the most important characteristics of organic farming, was broadly contaminated by radioactive substances. Many consumers particularly concerned about food safety have stopped buying organic foods not only grown in Fukushima but in surrounding areas. Despite the fact that radioactive substances remaining in soil were not transferred to agricultural products, most of the consumers have not yet come back to the farmers. The fall of the reputation of organic agriculture is the more serious because it is deeply connected with the growing distrust of Japanese food in general. Radioactive contamination of food has become a serious threat to the national food security. Second, a deep cleavage occurred between the farmers who are willing to live and farm in Fukushima at the risk of exposure of radiation and many anti nuclear activists who criticize these farmers insisting that they quickly leave the contaminated hometowns. The recognition gap concerning the risk of being exposed is so wide between them that it is difficult to establish the solidarity movement between farmers and anti nuclear movement.

Third, there appeared a great gap between Fukushima and the rest of Japan, or between Tohoku District, northeast part of Japan consisting 6 prefectures including Fukushima, and the rest of Japan. The nuclear disaster has reproduced the unequal development patterns that were often observed during the modernization history of Japan: taking the goods to the center and bringing the bads to the periphery.

NC13-237.3

TANO, DAISUKE* (Konan University, dtano@center.konan-u.ac.jp)

“Strength through Joy” in Japan

During the second half of the 1930s and into the 1940s, the National Socialist leisure organization “Strength through Joy” (Kraft durch Freude, shortly Kdf) had a great influence on the development of Japanese leisure movement (Kôsei movement), and played a crucial role in the establishment of relationships between the two countries. Since the World Recreation Congress in Hamburg 1936, the activities of the Kdf, which should regenerate the “strength” of workers through “joy” in leisure, attracted public attention in Japan, where the general interest in the subject of leisure had been slight. The Kdf gave the Japanese movement many suggestions and became its model. After the foundation of the Japanese Recreation Association (JRA, Nihon kôsei kyôkai) in 1938, the Japanese leisure movement made a rapid growth into the holding of the Recreation Congress for Asian Development (Kôa kôsei taikai) in Osaka 1940. At this congress, which also representatives from Germany were invited, the slogan “Strength through joy” was adopted and the brother-German cooperation in the field of social policy was proclaimed. However, the actual discussions between the two countries on issues relating to leisure were not deepened by the congress, and also the mutual perceptions of Germany and Japan contained contradictions in many respects. This report therefore examines the image of the Kdf in Japan and that of the Kôsei movement in Germany, and also investigates the relationship between the two countries, in order to clarify the features of the mutual perception and its significance.

TC31-529.6

TANU, DANAU* (University of Western Australia, danau.tanu@gmail.com)

Mapping out the Educational and Future Trajectories of the Children of Internationally Mobile Families

Children’s education and future career trajectories are of paramount concern for many transnational families. Educational concerns impact upon whether and when families decide to move internationally together or stay apart. This paper focuses on teenage and young adult children of Asian and African backgrounds who experience a high degree of international mobility while they are growing up and are popularly referred to as “Third Culture Kids” (Useem & Downie 1976). It explores how they experience and articulate, in varying ways, their internationally mobile upbringing and the transnationality of their family lives in relation to their educational futures. Some respond to multiple international moves with their families due to their parent(s) job placement, while others are sent overseas by their parents to one or more countries on their own for educational purposes. Decisions about their schooling are tempered by their parents’ and their own economic, social and cultural capital in the context of national and international economic and cultural inequalities (Bourdieu 1986). This paper highlights the way pragmatic considerations about education and economic futures intersect with the ambivalence that young people feel about their transnational upbringing and identity, as well as the way they imagine ‘home’. Given that international mobility is the norm for the young cohort I studied, their experiences offer significant insight into the complexity of transnational family lives and its impact on children.

Data is drawn from a yearlong ethnographic research conducted in Jakarta, Indonesia in 2009 at an international school catering to foreign expatriate and local elite families. I conducted participant-observation of high school students (grades 9 to 12), as well as in-depth interviews with over 130 students, school staff, parents and alumni of international schools.

RC15-258.6

TAQUETTE, STELLA* (STATE UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, stella.taquette@gmail.com)

HIV/ Aids Among Adolescents in Brazil and France: Similarities and Differences

In order to analyze the Aids epidemic in France and Brazil, particularly among adolescents, a critical review of literature, official documents and on-site verification of services for sexual and reproductive health for adolescents was held. The concept of vulnerability and its categories were used as theoretical basis. A comparison to France and Brazil allows to compare the number of AIDS cases in proportion to its population. In France there was a continuous decline in the incidence of this disease from 1998 onwards; in Brazil, the decline started in 2002,
To make healthy lifestyle choices from among a set of given possibilities is not always easy. One needs proper background knowledge ensured by education or provided by professionals trained for lifestyle counselling. The *Health Promoter qualification within the Recreation Organisation and Health Promotion Bachelor education* offered by the University of Szeged, Juhász Gyula Faculty of Education, Institute of Physical Education and Health Promotion (Institute) makes professionals competent in creating a “health map” for individuals – in the family, in the workplace - including physical and mental status and lifestyle elements (leisure, nutrition, time management, environment) and build personalized (individual and community level) counselling activity, health promoting actions, campaigns and projects on identified needs. With his/her knowledge in the socio-demographic determinants of unequal opportunities and the means and “language” of addressing and approaching different social groups this professional can bring the best out of life opportunities and life chances to promote healthy choices. This presentation will introduce the audience into the unique skills, knowledge and competencies the above professionals possess and the ways they can be the most effective promoters of lifestyle – with useful leisure highlighted – in an unequal world.

**RC24-421.2**

**TARASOVA, EKATERINA** *(Södertörn University, ekaterina.tarasova@sh.se)*

**Anti-Nuclear Movement Discourse in the Countries of so Called “Nuclear Renaissance”**

Since the first half of 2000s the world society has been observing the expansion of national nuclear energy programs in a number of countries, also called by nuclear power industry as ‘Nuclear Renaissance’. This development has been accompanied by the contemporary trend in public opinion showing positive attitude towards nuclear energy. The striking is, however, that this situation occurs in the countries with the history of significant anti-nuclear movements, e.g. Sweden. The revival of nuclear energy programs, public opinion favouring the expansion of nuclear energy and the experience of anti-nuclear movements in the past are the points of departure for this study. The constellation of these circumstances in several countries encourage the following research questions to be considered in this paper. First of all, the national nuclear power strategies have affected the discourse of anti-nuclear movements, the primary task of this paper is to find out in what way. Then, the second question is to analyze how these policy changes account for a shift in contemporary understanding of nuclear energy by anti-nuclear movements. Thirdly, the connection between discursive opportunities embedded in these discourses and movement mobilization is studied. Finally, the paper aims to discuss whether there is a change in public perception of nuclear energy.

Several explanations and events are responsible for the mentioned changes, among others are the issue of climate change and the accident at Fukushima-Daiichi. This paper explores what extent and how these turning points become part of the anti-nuclear movement discourse.

In terms of methodology this study is based on discourse analysis.

**JS-44.17**

**TAROS, KATALIN** *(Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Taros.Katalin@tk.mta.hu)*

**Multiple Discrimination: Personal and Institutional Perceptions, Impacts, and Actions**

This paper investigates the phenomenon of *Multiple Discrimination* in Hungary, with special attention paid to cases of intersectionality based on ethnic origin. The research unties those mechanisms that lead to multiple discrimination in the field of job seeking, hiring, and employment. The phenomenon of multiple discrimination is studied, on the one hand, from the perspective of decision-makers representing public and private employment agencies; on the other hand, from those who are the victims of discrimination on multiple grounds. The research project identifies the personal and institutional perceptions, impacts of and actions taken with regard to discrimination by the various stakeholders. Through a series of semi-structured interviews and a survey of private and public employment agency clients we demonstrate how a low awareness level of discrimination, in particular of multiple discrimination, among victims, and a high inertia and inaction on behalf of decision-makers lead to the reproduction of social mechanisms responsible for discrimination.

**RC13-232.1**

**TARKÓ, KLÁRA** *(University of Szeged)*

**BENKO, ZSUZSANNA** *(University of Szeged, benko@igypk.u-szeged.hu)*

**Education for Lifestyle (Leisure) Counselling in an Unequal World** *(Szeged, Hungary)*

Max Weber’s lifestyle model emphasizes the role of life opportunities, life chances and choices. Life opportunities provide the conditions for choosing one’s lifestyle. Life chances are the chances of actually realizing the given values. For realisation it is the social environment that ensures the structural prerequisites. Opportunities, chances and choices in everyday life mean that people have a free choice within the wider or tighter boundaries provided by their social environment and related social pressure. At the same time, lifestyle is not only a dependent of one’s social position, but it also plays a considerable role in designating one’s position in the social structure.

* * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Considering Looking: Political Spectatorship Distinct from Action

From museums commemorating genocide to human rights organizations issuing fundamental pleas, photographs of violence are a frequent medium for calls to political action. Representations of suffering as a result of political violence invoke a theoretical trajectory that connects looking at images of suffering to actions undertaken in response to what is seen, culminating in a broader political change. This trajectory is also taken up in the models of spectatorship developed by contemporary visual theory, such as that of Ariella Azoulay. Attending to the assumptions and fantasies embedded in this broader trajectory, this paper reveals difficulties with Azoulay’s argument for the political uses of photography and brings the possibility of such a politics into question. Alternatively, Jacques Rancière’s theory of spectatorship provides a starting point for conceptualizing looking as an activity distinct from direct involvement in the looked upon scene. This paper will argue for a modest approach to looking, as a space for political and ethical imagination, rather than as the first step in enacting a response or mounting a campaign for change. If spectatorship is unmoored from the trajectory to which Azoulay and others confine it, then the political potential of photography requires reconsideration. I ask: If spectatorship does not necessarily lead to action, what is left of looking as a political practice? If given space distinct from action, how might practices of looking open up possibilities for appreciating the political dimensions of suffering?

Tools of Violence, Traces of Memory: Photographic Identity Cards and the Visual Narration of the Rwandan Genocide

Photo identity cards played a crucial role in the politics leading to and the perpetration of the 1994 Rwandan genocide. The identity cards and their portraits now figure prominently in Rwanda’s national memorial sites as both evidence of the racist politics that culminated in genocide and as commemorative images. Attending to the interpretive shift prompted by the material transformation of bureaucratic portraits into memorial images, this paper will examine the complexities of using portraiture to memorialize mass violence. To critically examine the politics of transforming bureaucratic portraits into commemorative images, this paper draws on Ariella Azoulay’s ontology of photography, which presents photography as an ongoing event capable of continually deriving alternative interpretations from unaltered images. By approaching the identity cards and their portraits through this relationally-focused ontology, this paper provides an account of the ambiguity present in the different uses of the photographs, focusing on the portraits’ repressive and horrific capacities and attempts to stabilize their political meaning in the development of Rwanda’s post-genocidal narratives. While the Kigali Genocide Memorial Centre exhibits works to re-appropriate identity cards and their portraits for memorial ends, I contend that the changes to the photograph’s material conditions cannot produce a fixed or stable interpretation.

Ciclo De Imágenes y Alteridad Migrante: Antropología De La Imagen 'brazuca' En La Cinematografía Contemporánea

CICLO DE IMÁGENES Y ALTERIDAD TRANSFORMATIVA: ANTROPOLOGÍA DE LA IMAGEN 'BRAZUCA' EN LA CINEMATOGRAFÍA CONTEMPORÁNEA

El presente trabajo intenta producir una interpretación sobre las estructuras de las focalizaciones discursivas en las imágenes utilizadas en el cine mundial contemporáneo, retratando el universo de las realidades brasileñas singularizadas en los juegos de escena entre Brasil y los brasileños medios expuestos en las películas ibero-americanas. A partir de una serie de imágenes relacionadas con la producción cinematográfica sobre Brasil y los brasileños en el cine ibero-americano, se pretende observar los procesos de transmisión de imagen y la confección de la exofobia ‘brazuca’, articuladas en los contextos operativos de los sistemas de reconocimiento y adopción de las prácticas de interpretación contrastantes de los exodos migratorios a los países europeos. Las imágenes relacionadas con Brasil y los brasileños, son vistas a la luz del debate sobre las construcciones del imaginario de los brasileños en el exterior, con el objetivo de observar las intensificaciones recientes y las dicotomías discursivas sobre los lugares de financiación y las tendencias del cine brasileño en el mundo mediático. En este sentido, el trabajo explora el impacto de la exclusividad de imágenes de referencia que adornan y dan fuga a una serie absoluta de etnocentrismo y representaciones monolífricas donde Brasil y los brasileños conducidos e intensificados de forma urgente dentro de la cinematografía ibero-americana reciente.

Palabras-claves: cine, migración e identidades; estudios visuales y adaptabilidad.
scientists to maintain an objective distance and conduct academic research with possible critical implications for the existing policy. On the basis of a document analysis of historical materials and in-depth interviews with the people involved, we found a remarkable difference between scientific fields regarding research resources available for outsider scientists. In the field of dosimetry, many citizen groups measured doses of radiation using their own dosimeter, which enabled them to urge the government to adjust their policy of decontamination. However, in epidemiology, it is difficult for critical scientists to conduct large-scale surveys; therefore, they have concentrated on assessing and criticizing Fukusakus Prefectures Health Management Survey. We also found a complex relationship between academic research diversity and political mechanisms for constructing a unified view. Occasionally, articles in international journals express different views; for example, one uncovers the possibility of health effects caused by very low-level radiation and another denies it. Even through the academic discussion has not yet been completed, the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) has taken the position of creating a systematic regulation; consequently, the diversity of academic research has diminished. To maintain diversity in the circulation of scientific knowledge, we need alternative ways to organize critical scientists and the results of their research.

RC14-243.8
TATTSIS, NICHOLAS* (University of Athens, nicholas.tatsis@gmail.com)

Television As a Global Kaleidoscope: Multiple Socio-Cultural Realities within a Paramount Political Reality
In recent years, due to a number of factors like the severe global socio-crisis, the citizens of countries like Greece search for information through foreign media. Thus, globally broadcasting corporate or state television channels, (i.e. BBC, CNN, France 24, Al Jazeera, Russia Today, CCTV News), became very popular. This paper attempts to discuss these channels representations as alternate sources, focusing on three levels. First, the formative one: They all (a) use English for oral and written discourse; (b) follow standardized forms of Western broadcasting; (c) utilize the media cosmogony of our epoch. Second, the substantive one: (a) Operating within a global village framework, they function in their ‘public sphere’ within the modern world. (b) They manage to create ‘media events’, authenticating and explaining by participating actors and professional experts; (c) Cultivating a sense of identity, they connect individual life-worlds with projected ‘world views’. Third, the conclusive one: (a) While documenting issues from multiple socio-enatural realities (i.e. economy and business), with a presumable undisputed factuality, they express a ‘paramount (political) reality’. (b) This ‘reality’ is a ‘nomastic construction’ which reflects core values from a channel’s ethnogenetic perspective with a long historical tradition. Any interpretative scheme they provide derive from this perspective. (c) Thus, foreign channels offer planned images, which hide the impact of political ideology in (un)official ‘translations’, becoming improvisations with inauthentic color schemes on the screen canvas. The critical question remains: Are those media nothing but a kaleidoscope for the media viewers? Third, the conclusive one: (a) While documenting issues from multiple socio-enatural realities (i.e. economy and business), with a presumable undisputed factuality, they express a ‘paramount (political) reality’. (b) This ‘reality’ is a ‘nomastic construction’ which reflects core values from a channel’s ethnogenetic perspective with a long historical tradition. Any interpretative scheme they provide derive from this perspective. (c) Thus, foreign channels offer planned images, which hide the impact of political ideology in (un)official ‘translations’, becoming improvisations with inauthentic color schemes on the screen canvas. The critical question remains: Are those media nothing but a kaleidoscope for the media viewers?

RC09-175.5
TATSUMI, KAZUKO* (Fukuoka University, ktatsumi@fukuoka-u.ac.jp)

A Study of Women’s Roles in Rural Livelihood Improvement: A Case Study of Yamaguchi Prefecture in Japan
This study aims to identify links between internal and external factors, where women farmers developed an important role in rural life improvement. In a sparsely populated and aging society in Yamaguchi Prefecture, western Japan. In Japan the rural livelihood improvement program was started in 1949 in response to the enactment of the Agricultural Improvement Promotion Law of 1948, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The program was introduced in order to create self-reliant farmers, particularly women farmers. Livelihood extension workers (all women) were hired as prefectural government officers to encourage rural development. They made up groups of women to encourage extension activities. The groups carried out intensive rural life improvement activities. There were three phases of rural life improvement as follows. The first phase, from 1948 to 1965 aimed to alleviate poverty in rural areas. The second phase, from 1965 to 1988 focused on the betterment of daily life in times of rapid economic growth. The third phase, from 1989 to present day, created employment opportunities through grass root activities. As a result, the women’s self-confidence improved and they became self-reliant farmers. The prefecture employees were the driving force behind this progress. The program was officially ended because of an amendment to the Agricultural Improvement Promotion Law in 2004. However rural life improvement has continued at grass roots level by the women, who still work in the farming communities. Now women in the older generations carry on creating employment opportunities through agriculture business and tourism so that younger generations can live in rural areas in the future. What’s more, they maintain close relations with retired prefectural workers who helped them in the past.

This study focuses on this development model, as a positive strategy which could be implemented in other rural areas.

RC24-422.1
TATSUMI, TOMOYUKI* (Hitotsubashi University, tatsumi@micomo.net)

Media Coverage and Stakeholders on Climate Change in Japan
Climate change has become a serious problem facing from global society in the 1980s and the 1990s. It is wide range subjects domain over science, economy, and politics. Although numerous attempts focused on consequences of climate change or effectiveness of policies. However, there are few reports on social acceptance of climate change. In Japan, What kind of frames is used in climate change? Which political stakeholders are mainly joined and how connected? For this purpose, as a part of international comparative study of Comparing Climate Change Policy Network (COMPON Project), this project media analysis for articles of Japanese newspapers by using common methods among society cases of the project. In this project, we created climate change article database by searching for keywords of “Climate Change” or “Global Warming”. Then we counted articles and extracted issues and stakeholders on climate change from the database.

In conclusion, this data suggest that (1) Coverage amount is linked international agreements (like Kyoto Protocol) and political international events (G8 and COP). (2) Issues have shifted to “domestic - economy” policies in 2000s from international contributions or sciences in the 1990s. (3) The corporate sector and government come up a lot, but civil society actors were found to be less. (4) After the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011, interest in climate change has fallen sharply.

RC24-422.1
TATSUMI, TOMOYUKI* (Hitotsubashi University, tatsumi@micomo.net)

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RC47-769.12
TATSUBO, YOUSUKE* (Sophia University, tatsubo703@gmail.com)

The Relationship Between “Global Meanings” and “Local Meanings”: A Case Study of Protests Against the Construction of the “Kaminoseki Nuclear Plant” in Iwaishima, Yamaguchi Prefecture
How do global social movements relate to local social movements, and in what way does the former influence the latter? This presentation examines the relationship between “Global meanings” and “Local meanings” considering two analytic frameworks on social movements: cultural theories of social movements and the new social movement theories. Cultural theories of social movements pursue the “construction process and the source of meanings” (Nomiyama 2002). On the other hand, the new social movement theory pursues the construction process of “collective identities” (Melucci 1988), in other words, this perspective highlights the fact that movement groups and participants construct ideas through the various interactions between them.
In the present work, we provide a case study of a protest against construction of a “Kaminoseki nuclear plant” at Iwashima located in Yamaguchi Prefecture. Attention is given to two groups. The first one is the “Iwashima no shien wo mamarukai”, a group that specializes in the environmental aspects of biological diversity. The second one is “Kaminoseki genpatsu wo tatesenai Iwashima toshushinno shinkokai”, a group that specializes in the environmental aspects against construction of Kaminoseki nuclear plant. Using the investigation data of the voice of the participant in that two groups, we analyze the motive of participation, the resource of motive, and cultural factors (e.g., collective memories, local histories, and social actors in general) to find out the construction process of “global/local meanings” and “collective identities”.

Lastly, we attempt to clarify that the “global meanings” was related to the significance of the “local meanings”, and highlight the resource of the “global/local meanings” and construction process.

TAVAKOL, MOHAMED* (university of tehran, mtavakol@ut.ac.ir) FAGHIH KHORASANI, ABBAS (university of tehran) Sociological Study of E-Dating and E-Prostitution in Iran Abstract

Iran has provided the possibilities for virtual networks by facilitating internet access to the public. But the open nature and lack of “enough” control over the virtual community contradicted with the laws and regulations put into practice by the Islamic Republic. One of these contradictions is the dynamics of online dating and prostitution.

As a result of strict rules imposed by the government, dating, “illegal” relationships, as well as prostitution, has been looking for new opportunities in virtual environment. In particular, online social networks such as Facebook have provided a new market for sex trade. There has been a surge in Facebook subscriptions in Iran with the purpose of advertising and seeking sexual services. This study attempts to examine this phenomenon from a sociological perspectives focusing on prostitution;

Data collected from Facebook pages of Iranian users concerned have indicated that the following key points have led to the growth and popularization of this phenomenon.

- evasion of law
- freedom from the restrictions of family,
- passing the limits of time and space,
- achieving social identity in digital social stratum of prostitution,
- anonymous identities,
- ease of socializing,
- desirably setting the conditions/price for services,
- avoiding loss of earnings to pimps,
- screening and vetting the persons of interest
- sociological (e.g. economic, cultural, religious) reasons, implications, and lowering the risk of embarrassment,
- possibility of freely expressing hidden sexual fantasies and leisure,
- combating social exclusion and finding the strength to oppose popular culture.

The trend of e-prostitution in Iran is on growth and our study attempts to discuss the consequences of this phenomenon.

Keywords: Iran, cyber-space, Facebook, prostitution, leisure

TAVARES, FRED* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, frederico.tavares@eco.ufrj.br) Women Go Shopping: Discussing the Behaviour of Generation Y and “Green Consumption” in Rio De Janeiro

This paper aims to discuss the buying behavior of the female segment with respect to the consumption of products with ecological appeals (“green products”), in the post-modernity, through the subject area of green consumption. The sample includes 100 surveyed women of Generation Y. For this study, we conducted a qualitative, exploratory research, with field survey using structured questionnaires. The interviews were held in January 2013, at the exit door of malls in Rio de Janeiro. The theoretical basis of this study are the concepts proposed by Bauman, Cancini and Lipovetsky. The data discussion reveals a women of Generation Y with a consumer behavior paradoxical, showing that the influence of fashion, media and academic information makes young people oscillate between following fashion trends and practices resulting of a deeper understanding of environmental issues, according glances of environmental responsibilities and conscious citizen seized through education and through the Internet. The results also reveal the idea of consumption as a process of a hybrid culture (through the influence of global culture produced and widespread by the socio-technical networks) and local culture, with traces of belonging, social recognition, especially from the perspective of the consumer-citizen relationship. This ambivalent condition of this
generation relies both from the perspective discussed by Bauman (dialogic relationship between the spectacle and the vacuum of consumption as a moral/social duty and the critical reflection of the consumption, through spaces as schools and universities), and by the vision of Cancini which emphasizes the logic of cultural hybridity and the idea that to be a citizen is required to carry a consumer identity.

Complemented by Lipovetsky, both thoughts emphasize the consumption behavior of the social actor of female sex in the Generation Y as a reflection of a society that expresses the concept of a individualistic and consumerist ethic.

TAYA FENOLLOSA, LIGIA* (FLACSO, ligia@flacso.edu.mx) JOHNSTON, HANK (San Diego State University) Cultural Artifacts in the Mexican Social Movement Sector: The Artifactualization of Performances and the Performativity of Artifacts in a Digital Age

Where resides of a less democratic past persist, as is the case in Mexico and several other Latin American states, challenges to the state often take more subtle and intuitive forms, which means that cultural inscriptions of mobilization processes can be especially instructive. Drawing on several mobilization sites and moments from contemporary Mexican social movement sector the paper aims at exploring whether the tools of cultural analysis—performances, ideations and especially cultural artifacts—are used in the production of oppositional meanings and whether the unfolding events and actions around them can become central to the identity and to the genesis of social movements. The social construction of these cultural artifacts, their social embeddedness, and the diverse ways that audiences respond to them, mean that artifacts themselves can play key roles in mobilization trajectories, as social actors encounter them, appropriate them, disseminate them, modify them, and mobilize around them. By focusing on the artifactualization of performances through digital technologies and vice versa on how artifacts can take on qualities of performances by being digitized and posted on a facebook page or blog, the paper also explores whether online social media have transformed the cultural analysis of performances and artifacts

TAWA LAMA-REWAL, STEPHANIE* (CNRS, twalama@ehess.fr) Collective Action Between the Street and the Court: Public Hearings in India

Public hearings, in the contemporary Indian context, are public meetings organized around the implementation of a given public policy (for instance the right to education). These meetings take the form of a confrontation between the administration and the people, moderated by a panel of “experts”. This peculiar form of collective action, characterized by a deeply ambiguous relationship to the judiciary, has become increasingly visible in India in the past decade.

This paper will attempt, firstly, to trace the genealogy of public hearings, back to the people’s tribunals of the 1960s; it will show how the public hearing has since been reinvented and reinterpreted, and how it has met with a new populism, it was used by very different types of actors and struggles. Secondly, the paper will describe and analyze the dynamics of public hearings in order to highlight their hybrid nature, in between the community meeting and the lawsuit. Finally it will try to understand the sources and the limitations of the efficiency of public hearings as a mode of mobilization.

TAYLOR, EMMELINE* (Australian National University, emmeline.taylor@anu.edu.au) Punitive Pedagogy and the Political Economy of the Surveillance School

Surveillance Schools are emerging around the globe characterised by new technologies and practices that identity, verify, categorise and track pupils in ways never before thought possible. The school gates have been opened to a variety of surveillance technologies including CCTV, metal detectors, fingerprinting, online monitoring, facial recognition and palm vein scanners, to name just a few. Of course, Surveillance Schools are not just comprised of technological apparatus, many have full time uniformed police officers, armed in some countries, patrolling the corridors and classrooms, they subscribe to random drug testing and use sniffer dogs to search students and their possessions stored in transparent lockers and bags. Taking schools as microcosms of society, they can provide us with a prophetic glimpse into an emerging penal vista characterised by surveillance, containment and control. Set against this backdrop, the paper examines the new penal pedagogies and corporate priorities that have increasingly flowed into schools as successive waves of neoliberalism have come to shape the political landscape. Corporate schemas increasingly pervade schools, reclassifying citizens as consumers and aligning education with the needs of the post-industrial market. As the Surveillance School assesses pupils according to their value
as ‘human capital’ (Apple, 1998) they are sorted into two ideal types; compliant ‘worker-consumers’ and ‘market rejects’; those that are disposed to poverty, or in the most extreme cases face a direct and expedited channel from the school to prison. The paper debunks the meritocratic myth to argue that the school-to-workplace pipeline has bottle-necked as neoliberalism desiccatizes jobs. The school production line is no longer only routed to the industrial workplace, but rather prisons have become the relief valve, filtering off the already marginalised poor into carceral warehouses.

**RC49-802.1**

**TAYLOR-COLE, W.O.* (Mount Royal University, wytaylorcole@mtroyal.ca)**

**TAYLOR-COLE LLB, MOSI (Calgary Legal Guidance)**

**Mental Health and Illness and Workplace Harassment**

Even though every person is protected against harassment and discrimination in areas defined by Alberta’s Human Rights Citizenship and Multiculturalism Act, The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Canadian Human Rights Act, general types of harassment or bullying are not prohibited in Alberta, so this qualitative analysis examines the avenues to resolve harassment issues within the context of Alberta Public Service in Canada. The goal is to achieve a healthy workplace for every person. The ‘harassed worker’ has been explored within a psychiatric framework, so the paper searches for an appropriate framework namely labour code, union grievance, legal remedy or medicalization of deviant behaviours in the workplace.

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**RC31-527.3**

**TAZREITER, CLAUDIA* (University of New South Wales, c.tazreiter@unsw.edu.au)**

**Imagining Futures in Paper Homes. Ambivalence, the Politics of Becoming and the Everyday Life of Temporary Immigrants**

This paper asks whether changes in the patterns of migrant mobility have been accompanied by, or indeed have generated, the affective register of ambivalence as a way of coping with life as temporary, nomadic and often unwanted peoples. Migration is increasingly temporary in nature, with an attendant loss of access to the channels of full incorporation to formal citizenship and belonging. As a result, immigrants experience insecurities in meeting the basic needs of life as well as in the long-term projects of imagining a new life in host societies. This paper proceeds with a focus on the fluid contexts of immigrants’ everyday lives, negotiating the complex pathways of globalised labour markets, national migration regulations and the localized experiences that constitute and homogenize these pathways. Ambivalence can be conceived as a rational response to the uncertainties faced by immigrants: temporary and precarious work; second-class citizenship; marginality and invisibility. At the same time, ambivalence can also be understood as a more widespread emotional response, observable under the conditions of late modernity and economic globalization; a response heightened through the immigrant experience, though perhaps not distinct only to the immigrant experience. Drawing on the concept of a ‘politics of becoming’ as a rejection of the zero sum game approach of mere inclusion or subsumption of rights claims and identity politics (Hong 2009), the paper argues for a more holistic conceptualization of the experience of ‘the space in between’ rather than through migration. That is, the immigrant experience is one among many contemporary modes and experiences of change. The paper draws on original qualitative data from interviews with temporary migrants in the Asia Pacific region, focusing on the fluidity everyday life and securing work, subsistence and on imagining futures. The interview material offers insights from temporary migrants to the possibilities of a ‘politics of becoming’.

**RC05-109.6**

**TAZREITER, CLAUDIA* (University of New South Wales, c.tazreiter@unsw.edu.au)**

‘Rooted Cosmopolitanism’ or ‘Politics of Becoming’; A Thick Convergence?

This paper proceeds from a grounded understanding of cosmopolitan values as ‘rooted’ in particular experiences and ways of life, yet assumes those same values to be generalisable – as human rights. ‘Rooted cosmopolitanism’ speaks to an aspect of human rights, namely its relationship to the nation-state form. Though human rights are conceived as universal ideals, their fulfillment in tangible entitlements and claims occur predominantly at the level of the nation-state. The possibility of human rights – and of our commitment to their primacy (as ‘natural law’) hinges on cultural understanding of rights and questions of what is it to be human. Rather than proceeding from the well understood logic of universal human rights as internationally held norms that ought to be realized and applied through the domestication of those norms in particular states, the paper proceeds with a view to the realm of affect; sympathy and love as disgust, shame and humiliation. Why do we intervene and feel sympathy and compassion for some individuals and groups, and not others? How does a politics of affect emerge in relation to vulnerable migrant groups such as asylum seekers, temporary and unauthorized migrants? Through examining the perspectives of ‘rooted cosmopolitanism’ (or cosmopolitanism from below) and the ‘politics of becoming’, the paper aims to map a theoretical convergence between hospitality and attention to proximity (nationalism).

**RC50-809.4**

**TE KLOEZE, JAN* (Foundation WICE-DSL, jan.tekloeze@wice-dsl.nl)**

**Inequalities and Similarities Between Dutch Families: Holiday Making By the End of the 20th Century**

In many studies on recreation and leisure as a social phenomenon, leisure is regarded as the opposite of work, or as compensation for work. Leisure is also seen as being complementary to an individual’s line of work. However, a number of scholars question whether this is the most fruitful way of gaining insight into recreation and leisure. Philipson (1963), Roberts (1981), Kelly (1983) and Te Kloze (1985a) believe a family or household approach to be more productive, which means that the theory should be directed at the social context of leisure on a micro- and a macro level. The social context of people refers to the primary life domains of leisure and family life – which are embedded in the wider context of society, both institutionally and socio-spatially. The question is how far the above is valid for tourist behaviour being an important part of (family) leisure life. The family tourism market is arguably more important now than it has ever been (Southall 2010).

An empirical study on family and leisure was conducted in the mid-nineteen nineties (Te Kloze 1996).

Part of the data of that study haven’t been analysed before. Those data were focused on tourism behaviour, the holiday(s) chosen, if any; the activities undertaken during the holiday; the organisation of the holiday; task sharing between husband and wife. Traditional and modern-individualistic families were distinguished.

The content of the problem statement is as follows: how do (partners from) families behave in time and space with regard to holiday making, and are there inequalities related to their origin? (urban – rural; low versus high status; caring role; and gender?) We used data from diaries and from extensive interviews with husbands and wives.

In this paper the main findings of that analysis will be presented.

**RC34-600.2**

**TE RIELE, KITTY* (Victoria University, kitty.teriele@vu.edu.au)**

**Conundrums for Policy and Practice Regarding Vulnerable Youth**

Many youth related policies and institutions are aimed at supporting vulnerable young people to prevent problems from arising, to catch problems early, and to assist young people who are experiencing problems. Identifying some young people as vulnerable (or ‘troubled’, or ‘at risk’ – the terminology varies) rather than providing such services for everyone enables limited resources to be targeted at those who need them most.

This poses several conundrums. First, selecting some young people for special attention creates the dual risk of stigmatising some and excluding others. However, not singling them out may lead to further disadvantage. This creates a need for the provision of services for young people. Secondly, determining which young people warrant what kinds of support and when is a fraught issue. The criteria for such ‘triage’ are rarely clear-cut. At the policy level, this challenge focuses especially on which priorities to highlight in public announcements and through funding.

At the practice level, enactment of policies may affect how and why certain young people are identified as vulnerable in relevant policy, though perhaps not distinct only to the immigration experience. Policy, many youth related policies and institutions are aimed at supporting vulnerable young people who need help.

In this paper the main findings of that analysis will be presented.
It is likely to be widely accepted that ethical reflection by professional workers, such as teachers, is of benefit for improving equity and social justice in society. More controversial, however, is whether formalized codes and principles are helpful. In this presentation I begin by analysing critiques of formal frameworks for procedural ethics: both professional codes of ethics and guidelines for research ethics, especially within the social sciences. Specific concerns relate to the restrictiveness of codes, the impact of codes on undermining professional deliberation, and a lack of cultural relevance. I draw on Nancy Fraser's framework of social justice to relate these issues to considerations of inequality. The second part of the presentation reflects on my experience teaching a module on 'professional ethics' in a pre-service teacher education course in Australia. Rather than pre-determining codes or principles for students to adopt, I started with a Smörgåsbord approach, offering various ethical theories and materials. These were resources for students in order to construct their own 'professional ethical toolkit'. I provide examples of these resources and how they were used by students. Finally, I return to the session question of how professional ethics may contribute to diminishing inequality. I examine principles commonly used in research ethics frameworks internationally (respect for persons/autonomy, beneficence/non-maleficence and justice) as well as ethical resources through Fraser's lenses of redistribution, recognition and representation. I conclude that in order to use ethics for equity, we need to carefully weigh up the potential impacts of formal, procedural approaches and more informal pedagogical approaches.

TECHOUERYES, ISABELLE* (ANTHROPOLOGY OF FOOD WEBJOURNAL, i.techoyreu@orange.fr)

When Food Aid Supports Local Farming: Towards a Sustainable Solution? Case Study in France

In Europe an increasing number of people require the assistance of food aid organizations. This paper presents an approach to food aid funding. Access to fresh quality foods gets difficult, impacting people's health. This contribution is an original on-going case study assessing the impact of an innovative food aid supplying mode supporting small local farmers. Besides developing links between urban consumers and local producers, it reveals the current conditions shaping the creation of fair and sustainable markets.

This case study is based on the pluridisciplinary intervention research ECOALES in partnership with the ANDES (national association for food aid) which has set up in 2012 an innovative short supply channel for fruit and vegetable for solidarity grocery networks in the Western regions of France. Objectives are to increase fresh fruit and vegetable consumption among food aid recipients and support local farmers by buying their products at sustainable prices via a pre-order system. The intervention also includes cooking workshops and visits to farms. The network of local farmers is organized by a coordinator in charge of deliveries to food aid outlets.

We will focus on the diverse constraints: creating links between shops and farmers who are spread over a large territory; the articulation between support to farmers in a difficult situation and regular supply in quality fruit and vegetable; meeting consumers' expectations... We will also assess necessary adaptations and the sustainability of the system.

Fieldwork (including participant observation) follows the lines of global approach, including the diverse protagonists involved: farmers, solidarity food outlet staff, recipients as well as financial and political partners, representing institutions involved. The original methodology, combining interdisciplinary perspectives (anthropology, epidemiology and economy), offers finer understanding of what is at stake. The analysis should highlight the favourable conditions for the viability of such a project.

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POTHISIRI, WIRAPORN (College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University)

GIANG, LONG THANH (National Economics University)

Intergenerational Coresidence, Support Transfers, and Psychological Wellbeing Among Older Persons in Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam

We analyze data from 2011-2012 nationally representative aging surveys from Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam to examine the associations between coresidence with adult child, intergenerational transfers, and psychological health among older persons in developing and rapidly aging Southeast Asia. Specifically, we ask: 1) How does coresidence with adult child and proximity of children influence the psychological wellbeing of older persons? 2) To what extent are support transfers from children associated with elderly mental health? 3) Do support transfers from children fully account for the relationships between parent-child coresidence and older persons' psychological health? 4) How do the associations between intergenerational coresidence, support transfers, and elderly mental wellbeing vary across the three societies? The mixture of commonalities and differences in political systems, cultural underpinnings, kinship systems, levels of development and degrees of population aging that characterize Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam render the comparative analysis particularly interesting. While we focus on the body of literature that suggests that living arrangements of older adults are related to their psychological outcomes, most research focuses on the effect of living alone versus living with others, which may or may not include an adult child. Less is known about the effects of coresidence with an adult child and how different factors such as age of parent and child, the timing of port transfers from children fully account for the relationships between parent-child coresidence and psychological wellbeing in the developing Southeast Asian contexts. An absence of a coresidential child may adversely affect mental health of older persons. Clinical depression and depressive symptoms have been linked to greater healthcare utilization, higher spending on care, and higher mortality rates. Given the region's rapid population aging, decline in fertility rates, and unprecedented levels of young people's migration, a decline in parent-child coresidence may have significant implications for public health system, policies, and planning.

TEIXEIRA, ANA LUCIA* (Federal University of Sao Paulo, plu.teixeiro@gmail.com)

The Place of Art in Social Theory: A Possible Approach to Max Weber and Michel Foucault

Max Weber dedicates his work to the delimitation of the historical specificity of the West taken in terms of culture. His study on the rational and social foundations of Western culture is only the formulation of that cultural specificity within the aesthetic sphere. This unique trial presents a precious articulation between the formal analysis of an aesthetic language and the definition of the specificity of Western culture through a method of historical sociology that settles the singularity of its objects by comparing them with similar expressions located in different historical contexts. In turn, Michel Foucault’s work is understood as a specific happening that emerges in the eighteenth century, as a privileged locus for defining the knowledges and practices, double dimension of his conception of experience that takes place outside of a discourse systematically ordered. Therefore, it is up to investigate it in order to define the present as historical unique-context. The purpose of this contribution is to examine the possible similarities between methodological arrangements proposed by both authors to undertake the analysis of aesthetic expressions in order to formulate the historical specificity of the modern world.
Religion, Migration, and Human Trafficking: Experimental Evidence From Grassroots Practitioners

This study investigates whether faith-based organizations are making an impact in preventing and caring for the victims of human trafficking and prostituted women. This study assumes that human trafficking is closely linked with migration which often causes prostituted women to be trapped into sexual slavery. This study critically suspects that because human trafficking is closely linked with organized syndicate and criminal organizations, faith based organizations remain on the side-line of the public debate and are not visible to the public sphere. This study executed an in-depth interview with particular faith-based organizations working among prostituted women to probe whether these organizations are actively engaged in combating human trafficking in their own respective area of ministry. This study utilizes critical questions to test whether there are indications of participatory engagement of these organizations in partnering with government agencies or the civil society. This study finds out that faith based organizations are driven by their passion to see victims and prostituted women transformed by the power of the gospel. This observation is based from the following evidences that faith-based organizations, despite the danger and risk involved, are actively engaged in providing various interventions and aftercare services for the victims fueled by their religious convictions and values. It was evident from the study however that migration, whether it is legal or not, is a mechanism of organized syndicates to deceive and betray victims of human trafficking. Also, it resonates to the study that combating human trafficking in local and international level requires coorative network and engagement of faith-based organizations to non-government organizations and government agencies such as legal and justice experts. This study suggests a theological framework in which faith-based organizations adopt and suggests ways on how to mobilize Christian churches to combat human trafficking in the local and international context.

Democratic Upset and the 15-M Movement: The Social Basis of the Political Crisis in Spain

Recent years have witnessed a great diversity of mobilizations in authoritarian political regimes (Arab Spring, Colours Revolution) and consolidated democratic societies (Europe, North and South America). Driven by the consequences of the economic crisis, the implementation of liberal economic programs in different social and political contexts has led to significant changes in society. The aim of this paper is to analyze the social and political dimensions of the crisis that have characterized the 15-M movement, the social protest movement that emerged in Spain in 2011, as well as the way in which the media has covered it. The paper is based on interviews with 15-M activists and members of other social movements, as well as an analysis of media coverage of the movement. The paper aims to understand the social and political forces that have shaped the 15-M movement, and to analyze the role of the media in shaping public opinion about the movement. The paper will be organized around two main questions: the social and political dimensions of the crisis that have characterized the 15-M movement, and the role of the media in shaping public opinion about the movement.
European and Latin American Higher Education Between Mirrors

Higher Education systems all over the world have gone through deep transformation and extraordinary expansion. In Europe, major transformations in higher education and its place during the first decade of the 21st century resulted mainly from the implementation of the so-called Bologna process. The main goal was to establish a European Higher Education Area which allowed an increase in international competitiveness, attractiveness and comparability between European higher education systems. Evaluation of results and consequences of the Bologna process has largely depended upon the evaluators’ perspective. At the political level, it is easy to conclude that the Bologna process has been successful since it allowed greater integration and harmonization between the various education systems of the 46 participating countries. However, at the institutional and local level, the response is more cautious due to the great variety of contexts involved.

In Latin America, timing was different since this was the first region where neo-liberal policies were put in place, after Pinochet’s military coup in Chile in 1973. Several authors described the end of the 20th century in LA as the “lost decades” The beginning of the 21st century brought with it important changes to the scene. The election of progressive governments in some LA countries gave way to policies which favored redistribution of wealth At the same time, in some countries, with robust indigenous communities, their cultures were granted political and social recognition and intercultural policies were developed. It is not meaningless that it is precisely in LA, where the first neoliberal experiment was carried out, that the search for alternative policies and the construction of other rationalities were undertaken. This paper presents the results of a research project developed by the Network RIAPE, comprehending 31 universities from 21 countries of EU and LA, funded by the ALFA Programme through 2010-2013.

RC04-99.1

TEODORO, ANTONIO* (Universidade NOVE de Julho, teodoro.antonio@gmail.com)
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National Educational Systems and Academic Profession: Portuguese and Spanish Cases

The transformation by which the universities are faced now is a global phenomenon that is affecting all regions on the globe. This has led some states to unite in regional blocs to seek strategic responses to position themselves favourably in the global context increasingly competitive. In Europe there is an ongoing process of construction of the European Higher Education Space. In this regard, national political agendas are heavily influenced by what Dale’s calls globally structured agenda for education. Despite identifying processes of convergence in national policies at the time of legislating there is a hybridization of the educational policies in higher education.

Assuming that the impact of political reform are felt and asked differently by social actors in two countries (Portugal and Spain) with consequences in demands on professional competences of professors, as limits to its determinations of thought, action and judgment. The Subject is subjected to the materiality and ephemeral nature of its body necessitating the self to experience itself first through these skins, before it experiences itself as a Subject.

RC54-868.2

TEADOSIO, MA. CASSANDRA YSOBEL* (University of the Philippines Diliman, cretineoteodosio@gmail.com)

Peeling the Skins of the Embodied Subject

The embodiment of the Subject relies on the discursivities of the prevailing hegemonic power-knowledge relations, the rhetoric of the foreign other and the deconstruction of identity wherein all of which pose as tension towards the co-optation of the individuality of the subject and serve as limits to its determinations of thought, action and judgment. The Subject is subjected to the materiality and ephemeral nature of its body necessitating the self to experience itself first through these skins, before it experiences itself as a Subject.

RC21-366.6

TEOTIA, MANOJ KUMAR* (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, mkteotia@gmail.com)

Housing Poverty in Urbanizing India: Emerging Trends and Concerns

Urbanization and housing shortage in India seem to go together. Housing Poverty, viewed as homelessness and inadequate shelter is acquiring alarming dimension in the wake of rapid urbanization, commodification of land and housing, distortion in land market and weakening of public sector housing provision in post liberalisation period. Housing shortage in urban areas is growing and situation is worsening for the poor (LIGs and EWSs). The segregated settlements emerging due to housing shortage may jeopardize the future economic and social development in urban India. The labour is shifting to urban areas with decline in employment in Primary Sector. Non-affordability of housing by economically weaker sections of society and low income families in urban areas is directly linked with the magnitude of poverty. Housing and urban development seem to be neglected in urban policy planning over successive planning eras and public sector investment in the same has declined drastically. It is also argued that JNNURM alone did not adequately integrate housing and infrastructure delivery to the extent required. In particular, housing policies have failed to resolve the problems of displacement, affordability, cost-recovery and replicability. Housing affordability is a major issue and effective repayment capacity of the slum dwellers for better housing is very poor. The paper suggests that there is an urgent need to speed up social housing programmes to provide affordable housing to the houseless slum dwellers to tackle the growing problem of housing poverty and resultant inequality in urbanizing India. The paper relies on secondary data, Ph D synopsis, recently prepared two term papers on Housing Poverty in a Planned City and Slums in India: Socio-cultural Dynamics and also some recent studies by the author having housing one of the important focus areas.

RC10-195.1

TEOTIA, MANOJ KUMAR* (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, mkteotia@gmail.com)

Institutional and Peoples’ Response to Cope with Growing Urban Challenges: A Case of Women’s Participation and Leadership in Poverty Alleviation in Chandigarh

Chandigarh has distinctly implemented urban poverty alleviation (UPA) scheme called SJSRY unlike other towns in the region. The women as ‘change agents’ are leading various UPA activities in the city. The self help groups have been formed ‘by and for’ women who not only catalyze mem bers but other women in the poor clusters to join the skill formation training programs for setting up self employment ventures to earn the livelihood and also to strengthen urban community development networks etc. Three major women based activities i.e., ‘Learning on Wheels’, ‘Eco-friendly Handbags manufacturing business’ and women SHG ‘Chandigarh Leadership and bringing change in their Community’ have recently won the prestigious ‘HUDCO Best Practice Award to Improve The Living Environment’. The new pattern of community leadership is emerging among the poor women. There is a positive initial response to the UPA activities in the city which seems to empower the poor women. The Municipal Corporation has formed a dedicated Cell with adequate staff to implement SJSRY and other UPA schemes. There seems to be democratic strengthening through enhanced participation and leadership of poor women in local decision making in implementing UPA program. They are able to articulate the voice and choice of disadvantaged women in a better way. The local participatory initiatives have multiplier impact on socio-economic conditions of the poor women. There is negligible poverty and better service provisions. The emerging pattern of women participation and leadership in Chandigarh is a positive step towards UPA, inclusive urban society, women empowerment and also coping with growing urban challenges. There are many success stories of emerging trend of women participation and leadership in UPA in Chandigarh which have been documented by the author for the paper.

RC34-586.5

TERACHI, MIKITO* (Ibaraki University, mikitot@qg8.so-net.ne.jp)

The Transformation of Youth Attitudes to Economic Success in Japan

The purposes of this study are to reveal the transformation of youth attitudes to economic success in 2000s Japan, and to consider the youth under unequalizing in the society which has a legacy of equality. Though the Japanese society is known as an egalitarian society from Western societies, it is being transformed to an unstable society with liquidity and disparity since the end of the 20th century. Particularly the situation of youth employment was becoming worse and has not recover after the bubble economy from mid-and-long term perspective. In this situation, the social challenge is how to recover people’s motivation not just current economic gap.

In this study, we analyze the quantitative data which was collected in Suginami (Tokyo) and Kobe in 2002 and 2012 by the Japan Youth Study Group. Respondents aged from 16 to 29 were randomly sampled. Major findings of our first analysis are summarized as follows: First, the percentage of young people who think of “individual effort” as the most important factor of economic success is little different between 2002 and 2012. Second, in 2012 the percentage of young people who think of “individual talent” as the most important factor of economic success is about 10% less than that in 2002. In contrast, in 2012 the percentage of young people who think of “family environment”
as the most important factor of economic success is about 10% more than that in 2002.

This difference can be contemplated that economic success for the youth are transformed from the individual matter to the social matter. This may mean the penetration both of the sense of inequality and the awareness that this matter should be treated publicly, not personally. In the presentation, we will discuss the impact of this transformation on the Japanese society and youth.

RC16-278.2

TERADA, MASAYA* (Tohoku University, teradamasaya@gmail.com)
The Pragmatic Social Theory of Sign in Shunsuke Tsurumi

While most critics may agree in applauding Shunsuke Tsurumi (1922-) as one of the most influential intellectuals of post-war Japan, no one has recognized him as an eminent sociologist. The aim of this presentation is to show some sociological implications of his thought and methodology. His works should be categorized as sociology of culture and cultural studies. Shunyuke Tsurumi's interest is in the life of ordinary people and in "pragmatism in Japan". He focused on a lot of cultural things, especially writing practices of elementary school children (TsuZURikTa), comics and KARUTA (a Japanese alphabet card game). His notions on the so-called "researches have certain mass" aim not only to find the roots of the resistance to the government and bureaucrats, but also to criticize the conventional, scientific, or professional intellectuals and sociologists. Sociology can't read and find the potential hidden behind the unwritten words and thoughts of ordinary people, who express themselves through work, games, talking, rhymes and poems, and art. He named such practices as "marginal art" (Tsurumi [1960]1991).
The influence of these implications are widespread in contemporary Japan, but sociologists such as Keichi Sakuta (1922-) and Shin Inoue (1938-) are the first to share and acknowledge the methodology and importance of Tsurumi's work.

In my presentation, I'll reconstruct Tsurumi's practices and works into "the Pragmatic Social Theory of Sign" through the reconsideration of his studies regarding the development of pragmatism in the US and Japan and his analysis of Japanese popular culture.

RC24-421.8

TERADA, RYOICHI* (Meiji University, terada@kisc.meiji.ac.jp)

Toward Environmental Sociology of Risk Perception, Risk Literacy, and Risk Democracy in the Aftermath of the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster in 2011

Research on Environmental risk perception has been accumulated focusing, for example, on "irrationally" or "emotionally" biased perception of lay citizens. These researches have assumed that environmental and other risks can be calculated by the formula: Risk = Hazard x Probability (or Degree of Exposure).

Recently, however, risks from environmental hormone disruptors, genetically engineered organisms, and radioactive contaminants are those that the formula is not directly applicable to estimate the gravity of impact. The level of hazard or exact probability cannot be decided by the present level of scientific analyses. In addition, we experienced the catastrophic and irreversible impact from the Fukushima nuclear disaster. Thus, the new criteria to evaluate risks, other than risk/cost/benefit analysis such as environmental justice, risk information disclosure, and participatory decision-making have become more significant.

After the Fukushima disaster, the public have become more skeptical about the scientists/experts-centered risk assessment and more citizens have demanded for "risk democracy" in which wider range of stake holders can participate in environmental decision-making based on the equal "risk literacy".

However, the degree to which respondents claim "risk democracy" or pay the cost for "risk literacy" varies according to their socio-economic status. Those in the upper-middle strata, in general, have more resources to access newer information on risks with scientific uncertainty and risks with catastrophic results such as GMOs and radioactive residues. Those in the lower strata, on the other hand, tend to be concerned about well-known risks such as air pollution and waste incineration. However, they are even more seriously concerned about "environmental justice" issues because they are more vulnerable to disproportionate risk burdens in general.

Thus, the effect of socio-economic variables is ambivalent. However, there is consistent interrelationship among "zero" nuclear option, serious risk perception, environmentalist consciousness, "environmental democracy", participatory and transparent decision-making orientation.

RC08-165.3

TERRIER, JEAN* (University of Münster, jterr_01@uni-muenster.de)
The Nation As Greek Gift? Marcel Mauss on the Ambiguities of the Nation Form

In 2013, Marcel Fournier and Jean Terrier published posthumously a book by Marcel Mauss, entitled The Nation. An article bearing the same name, collected in Mauss’s Œuvres at Editions de Minuit, had long been known to scholars. That article, in fact, is only the first part of a much longer book covering three topics: 1) a historical sociology of the national phenomenon, 2) a presentation of what a so-called “nation” is, and 3) a reflection on the relationship between socialism and nationhood. Mauss started working on this book project during the war. To it, he devoted most of his research time in the subsequent years, until approximately 1924. The book was never brought to completion, but its huge manuscript can still be consulted in Mauss’s archive.

It is this manuscript that Fournier and Terrier, after many years of archival work, have entirely transcribed and made public. This book sheds a new light on Marcel Mauss. It gives us a much better sense of his political thinking. It provides a new background against which to re-read and re-interpret his celebrated Essay on the Gift (1925) and to recognize this book as one of the most articulate exponents of a “civic” concept of nationhood and as the spiritual father of the sociology of international relations.

In this paper, I will present and explain Mauss’s position on the nation and provide an assessment of the historical significance of this work.

JS-21.3

TEWARI, BABITA* (CSJM University, babita.tewari@yahoo.co.in)

Women, More Roles, Less Personal Leisure: A Case of Kanpur City

Women often need to understand leisure in the context of everyday life along with obligations and social structures. One of the most occupied roles is women is the role of “mother”. Women have many expectations that must be addressed for leisure to happen either personally for women or within the family (Hunter & Whitsun, 1991).

The underlying hypotheses of this analysis is that the more roles undertaken by the women, the more likely that the individual is to have less personal leisure. The present study takes the case of fifty household women of Kanpur City, through an interview questionnaire wherein leisure time was examined. The contradiction seems to exist between addressing the relationships and roles that are central to women’s life and needing time for one. Establishing the findings of Wearing (1991), the present finds leisure as a place where many women feel like “second-class citizens” and were traditional feminine identities and roles are often associated with putting men’s wishes and serving men’s leisure before most women claim their own personal leisure. The value of this research is in the theory that is leading to the broader understandings of how gender and roles affect the leisure possibilities of women.

RC27-467.1

TEWARI, SANJAY* (LN Mithila University, sanjay.tewary@yahoo.co.in)

Lessons From Uttar Pradesh and Bihar: Sport Development Initiatives and The Potential For India’s Sociologies Of Sport

Despite the potential of sport development to highlight broader social complexities, sociologists in India remain disinclined in the area (a sport generally) as avenues of legitimate study. Yet, sport development programs provide sociologists opportunities to know and engage with body politics, questions of structure & agency, and social transformation. Accordingly, in this paper I draw on Bourdieu (1992; 1993) & Giddens (1990; 2009) to understand the construction and consequences thereof, sport development projects and the broader processes to which they are a part. I discuss my research with youth in two Indian states, and, through an interview questionnaire wherein leisure time and the roles were examined. The inclination of parents given their socio-economic background towards putting their children in sports shows a declining trend. Involvement and attainment in a ‘field’ are based on a combination of one’s habitus and cultural capital. With rise of income level, inclination towards sports does increase. In many ways sport represents a social ‘field’ (Bourdieu, 1992), a structured space of positions that are central to women’s life and needing time for leisure.
In my research I examine audience perceptions of South Asian/Indian characters in U.S. media, considering the status that South Asians occupy in the American racial hierarchy. While many accounts of the Martin/Zimmerman case have focused on race as a central theme, some have pointed to race as it intersects with gender and/or age. A narration is constructed so that it resonates with an audience, thereby providing a kind of truth. Intersectional analysis complicates a narrative, but it also provides a nuanced view of societal violence/power as well as a vantage point from which to exercise agency and bridge the research/practice gap. A narration is constructed so that it resonates with an audience, thereby providing a kind of truth. Intersectional analysis complicates a narrative, but it also provides a nuanced view of societal violence/power as well as a vantage point from which to exercise agency and bridge the research/practice gap. A narration is constructed so that it resonates with an audience, thereby providing a kind of truth. Intersectional analysis complicates a narrative, but it also provides a nuanced view of societal violence/power as well as a vantage point from which to exercise agency and bridge the research/practice gap.
rupt our humanity and sociality. While, simultaneously, we are being presented with a modality of equipotentiality (Heidegger, 1962; Dreyfus, 1991, 1992; Verbeek, 2005) from within the frenzy of technological activity, which paradoxically invades us in our sociality and sociability. This contention is carried through to its articulation in Castell’s (2000, 2001) theoretical substantiation of the Network Society in the Information and Internet Age with a view to opening up and tracking into specific transformational dynamics of the new modalities of the social, economic, technological and the global. The aim behind which is to consider in which ways the Internet-based transformations offer themselves up as nodal points that gather or diffuse and sociability in the ‘virtual’ world. And by contrast consider the ways in which the latter dimensions of social being as predicated upon individualism are scattered throughout the labyrinthine ‘cyber world’. Taken together the paper seeks to think through how both moments of gathering and scattering are recast in the new global informational-intellectual division of labour as mirrored in the ‘Digital Divide’. We close this line of thinking by reflecting on South Africa as engaged in this Internet-based New Global Network, with its ambivalences and consider the incorporation of Developing Countries into the new global order as a function of new social inequalities and subject positions that are emergent and made manifest in one of its forms as ‘Scattering’ of the ‘Digital Divide’. 

RC23-419.8
THELEN, LIONEL* (European Research Council, lionel.thelen@ec.europa.eu)
The European Research Council... An Open Door For The Sociology Of 21st Century?
The European Research Council is the most recent and most successful Funding Body created by the European Union. Why successful? Because it allows the funding of single research teams in all fields of Science (up to 2.5 million EUR for a 5 years project) and it is the sole EU funding body directed by a Council of top-notch Scientists.
The author is for more now than 5 years the Scientific Coordinator of the so-called SH2 Panel, bringing together 15 panelists – from Sociology but also from Anthropology, STS, Political Science, Religious Studies, Law and Communication Studies – in charge of evaluating between 120 to 200 proposals.
The way the ERC assesses proposals - singularly in Sociology – is quite peculiar and tends to blur boundaries between disciplines. The evaluation procedure is done in 2 steps and, at step 1, each proposal is given to 4 reviewers. The latter are, frequently, not specialists from the main proposal's discipline. It follows, that from, debates among them not only about the excellence of the proposal but also about its relevance in confront with its subject, hypotheses or methods.
This fruitful interdisciplinary debate 1) helps panelists understanding each other point of view while bringing them, in most cases, to a consensual decision about any given proposal; 2) gives interesting hints about the various paradigms in use in disciplines apparently close from each other; 3) raises a lot of questions about the fact that some disciplines seem more “successful” than others and 4) allows to grasp at best that having reviewers from different disciplines can have paradoxical effects for interdisciplinary proposals.
Such a debate is undoubtedly helping outlining the main features of Sociology as a discipline increasingly aware of the needed ‘porosity’ of its own boundaries and, by extension, of the other social sciences’ ones.

RC19-336.6
THEOBALD, HILDEGARD* (University of Vechta, hildegard.theobald@uni-vechta.de)
Marketization in Long-Term Care and Growing Inequality within Care Workforce: A Comparison of Sweden and Germany
Since the 1990s, two distinct processes of marketization in long-term care provision can be found in Sweden and Germany. First, professional long-term care services were restructured inspired by ideas oriented towards New Public Management. Second, tax deduction policies were established to create a new mix of (ir)regular domestic and professional care services. Despite the international character of the development, the existing structure of professional and (ir)regular domestic services at the beginning and the approaches selected, their effects on the infrastructure and on the situation of care (and domestic) workers differ significantly between both countries. In both countries, research findings indicate – however country-specific - patterns of a worsening of working- and employment conditions of care workers embedded in distinct processes of hierarchisation among care workers. The paper aims to compare pre-existing service structures, policy approaches, their effects on service restructurings and the situation of care workers.
Conceptually, the paper combines international comparative research on care policies and marketization and intersectional approaches developed within sociology to relate the effects of marketization to the emerging patterns of inequalities within the care work force based on gender, social class (training levels and positions) and ethnicity. Empirically, it will include documents and laws, literature review and representative statistics to analyze policy changes and existing- and changing infrastructure. Findings of a German-Swedish research project on the situation of professional carers with approx. 600 care workers in each country, will be used to reveal the country-specific restructurings and processes of hierarchisation within formal care provision, which is complemented by research on the developments within domestic service provision.

AUTH-981.1
THERBORN, GÖRAN* (University of Cambridge, gt274@cam.ac.uk)
Göran Therborn: The Killing Fields of Inequality
This is a theoretical as well as an empirical book. Theoretically, it sorts out the differences between difference and inequality, it sets out a moral argumentation for why inequality matters, it presents a multidimensional analysis of inequality, and it lays bare the mechanisms of equalization as well as of unequalization. Empirically, the book is global in scope, historical in depth and multidimensional in range, analyzing life expectancy, health and body measures, and existential recognition, rights, and respect, as well as income.
It also tries to answer three puzzles: Why have the Northern welfare states failed on vital inequality? Why has existential egalitarianism been so (relatively) successful in the past fifty years? What is the connection between the concurrent inter-national convergence of income and rising intra-national inequality?
The book ends with a discussion of the world politics of (in)equality and the possibilities reducing inequalities.
The Killing Fields of Inequality Polity, Cambridge, 2013

PLEN-7.1
THERBORN, GÖRAN* (University of Cambridge, gt274@cam.ac.uk)
Stunting and Deadly – Effects of Inequality
Inequality has to be understood and analyzed as a multidimensional phenomenon, and so have its effects. Drawing upon my new book The Killing Fields of Inequality this presentation will focus on the stunting effects on human bodies and personalities, and on consequences of early and premature death, set in a global perspective of class, gender, and territory.

RC14-255.2
THEVIOT, ANAÏS* (Université de Bordeaux, p.theviot@gmail.com)
Encore marginal au début des années 2000, Internet s'est propulsé sur le devant de la scène politique française lors des campagnes sur le traité établissant une Constitution pour l'Europe de 2005 et lors de l'élection présidentielle de 2007. Cet attrait grandissant pour les technologies est particulièrement visible lors des campagnes électorales où les candidats se livrent une véritable « course politique virtuelle ». Les adhérents sont fortement incités par l'institution partisane à utiliser le web dans leurs pratiques militantes, si bien que certains en arrivent à militer uniquement sur Internet.
Helen Margetts parle de « cyber-parti », au sens où un parti tendrait à se détacher des structures traditionnelles et des modes de communication en face à face et privilégierait la machine sans intermédiaire humain (Margetts, 2006). Le PS serait-il en train de se transformer en « cyber-parti » ; tance déjà amorcée en septembre 1998 avec la création d'une section virtuelle, Temps réels ? Ou reste-t-il fortement ancré dans des modes d'organisation traditionnels, réduisant les pratiques numériques à des effets d'affichage ?

Nous verrons qu'au-delà de personnes âgées ou incompétentes sur la Toile, il existe de jeunes militants revendiquant les vertus de la militance sans l'intermédiaire de l'écrit, préférant « le contact humain, au cœur même du socialisme » ; ou de façon plus modérée, se refusant à utiliser certains types d'outils numériques.

RC24-436.5
THIANN-BO MOREL, MARIE* (Reunion Island University, thiannbomarjie@gmail.com)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
THIERBACH, CORNELIA* (Technical University Berlin, cornelia.thierbach@tu-berlin.de)
LORENZ, ALEXANDRA* (Technical University Berlin, alexandra.lorenz@tu-berlin.de)

Simultaneity of Seeing and Doing in Wayfinding from an Ego-Perspective. Eye-Tracking and Video Analysis As Tools of Visual Sociology

We examine eye-tracking data that stem from an interdisciplinary user study that aims at evaluating different cartographic methods for indoor navigation maps (cartography) and at exploring social practices of orientation (sociology). In order to collect data we have been conducting social field experiments every year since 2009. Participants’ task is to find their way from the ground floor of the university’s main building (starting point) to the rooftop (goal) as fast as possible. To accomplish this challenge, they are asked to use specially designed maps that they should rate afterwards.

Each year, we broaden the range of our methodological instruments and test their usefulness for analyzing spatial practices. Among the instruments we are currently mixing are: different cartographic methods, surveys, ethnography (both participant and non-participant observation), photography and eye-tracking.

To use eye-tracking devices for data collection gives us the opportunities (1) to visually discover an ego-perspective of participants’ experiences during the way finding process and their use of the maps, (2) to capture the focus of their gaze and (3) to record simultaneously what they said and heard during the way-finding task. To combine all of that is not possible with any other data collection technique.

To analyze the data we used the video analysis method (Tuma et al. 2013). It includes the selection of relevant scenes, transcription (visually and in written form), their interpretation and the presentation of results.

In this paper we want to present some of our results, show how we got there and discuss what worked out well and what problems we had in applying this approach.

RC07-132.1

THIJSSSEN, PETER* (University of Antwerp, peter.thijsssen@ua.ac.be)

The Potlatch of the Young, the Paradox of Excessive Intergenerational Solidarity in Aging Welfare States

In this paper a new theoretical model is applied to a research field that is somewhat fragmented, namely that of intergenerational solidarity in aging societies. Inspired by utilitarian considerations many scholars tend to problematize the lack of commonality and reciprocity characterizing intergenerational exchanges. As some generations are longer old and more numerous they may receive excessive support of the younger generations, especially in a democratic setting. However, in reality there is limited empirical evidence of intergenerational conflict and theoretical explanations of this paradox are dim. An integrated and dynamical approach that incorporates Durkheim’s solidarity theory, Honneth’s intersubjective recognition theory, and the current work on reciprocal exchange is necessary in order to understand the survival of intergenerational solidarity in aging welfare states.

Our integrated approach is inspired by a cyclical model of solidarity (Thijs- sen, 2012). According to this integrated model in a prefigurative culture where the status of the young has risen dramatically, the empathization of exchanges is the driving force of intergenerational solidarity. Hence, we come to the paradoxical conclusion that attempts to preserve intergenerational solidarity by denouncing excessive transfers might be counterproductive because they may erode the empathic underpinnings.

References

RC30-516.3

THOEEMMES, JENS* (CERTOP, CNRS, thoeemmes@univ-tlse2.fr)

Intra-EU Mobility: Posting As Permanent Organization Of Poor Labour

An employee is legally considered as “posted” when working temporarily in a member state of the European Union other than its usual workplace. However, the temporary, neutral and legal status of posting tends to conceal the very nature of the process; organizing permanent mobility from south and east-European countries to the richer states, exerting of pressure on local bargaining standards (social dumping), giving legal appearances to illegal practices, underestimating the massive character of the phenomena. These are at least the first results of a transnational French-Portuguese research programme in the construction sector. For the sociological perspective more questions occur about how the legal rule of “posting is challenged. We distinguish here three different ways.

1) The first challenge is the existence of differences between legal and social rules. In fact the legal component is not opposed to the social component of the rule. It would rather be two sides of the same rule. There is not a peaceful legal side of posting and another conflicting social side.

2) The second extension of the legal rule we want to deploy in our research concerns the social regulations of conflict, agreements and collective action. They combine legal initiative, jurisprudence, the actions of the Labour inspection, the tribunal but also the initiatives of the workers themselves, the unions and employer organizations.

3) The third shifting from the legal rule is related to networks. The first element concerns the Portuguese community in France. Posting that is based in large part on channels mounted on the initiative or with the help of employers who are former Portuguese employees. The second element of networks relate here to interpersonal relationships. Indeed, recruitment in Portugal is often effective because a friend or a colleague did already work for the same company.

JC-7.8

THOLEN, GERBRAND* (University of Oxford, gerbrand.tholen@education.ox.ac.uk)

Understanding The UK Graduate Labour Market: An Occupational Approach

The UK graduate labour market has in recent times received a lot of interest within policy, media and academic circles. With relative high levels of under- and unemployment and growing differences in labour market outcomes for graduates, there seems to be a changing relationship between degrees, skills, jobs, careers and rewards.

Our current understanding of the graduate labour market is currently lacking. We need to understand the graduate labour market in a wider framework rather than solely as supply and demand forces. There is a need to investigate as well as integrate how and where skills possessed by graduates are formed, what skills graduates offer employers, what skills employers want from graduates, how graduate skills are used and what impact graduates have on the workplace. Also, the majority of existing studies on the graduate labour market link labour market outcomes with aggregate educational categories and do not explore the role of skills and credentials within occupations or professions.

This paper explores the meaning of graduate skills within three graduate occupations and draws on qualitative in-depth case studies with software engineers, financial analysts and laboratory scientist in biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies. For each occupation it will show how and where graduates obtain their skills; how the competition to enter the occupation is organised; What the role is of degrees and other credentials within the competition; the employability strategies of those who enter the occupation; the skills demanded by employers and access to the occupation; and finally, the skills and abilities in the work process; and how careers are developed and maintained within the occupation.

By focusing on the variation in development, demand, supply and deployment of skills the paper will highlight the heterogeneous nature of the modern graduate labour market as well as outline a renewed sociological understanding of graduate labour.

RC15-259.4

THOMAS, GARETH* (Cardiff University, thomasm23@cf.ac.uk)

Expectant Parents, Expecting Perfection: Constructing Down’s Syndrome in UK Antenatal Care

In the UK, expectant parents are offered screening for Down’s syndrome, an incurable chromosomal condition, as part of routine antenatal care. Drawing on an ethnography of two antenatal clinics, I explore how the prospect of Down’s syndrome is interpreted and negotiated by healthcare professionals and expectant parents during screening consultations. The potential diagnosis of Down’s syndrome, despite the condition being recognised by professionals as “compatible with life”, is confined within universalising discourses such as “risk”, “problem”, or “abnormality” which not only construct Down’s syndrome as a detrimental pregnancy outcome (the common vernacular of risk, in particular, becomes synonymous with danger or threat), but also imposes a collective category which masks the considerable variation of the condition. By drawing attention to the mundane interactions and materiality (e.g. booklets, posters, architecture) of the clinic and by considering diagnosis as both a category and process, I capture how the process of Down’s syndrome is structured, and is further embroiled in cultural ideologies around perfection/imperfection and normality/abnormality. This creates a range of affects including producing self-blame among expectant parents, though particularly expectant mothers, who are enacted - within a neoliberal era

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
el turismo como un puente de intercambio material, cultural y simbólico entre los seres humanos; revolucionar los recursos locales como herramientas para el disfrute de un tiempo libre de calidad; reestructurar la actividad turística a partir una nueva escala de valores basada en la igualdad, la eficiencia y la simplicidad; relocizar la actividad turística abriendo la posibilidad de redistribuir los espacios de proyección y así ayudar a una redistribución de los recursos mediante una actitud de cooperación; reducir los impactos negativos a través de la conciencia de la relación entre sociedad, tiempo libre y naturaleza. Este trabajo explora las coordenadas para pensar un modelo de turismo rural basado en los intercambios sociales como vía para vincular recursos, territorios y personas, que se benefician mutuamente sin incentivar el crecimiento y la acumulación.

**Reification: Reconstruction and Extension Of A Concept**

This paper will seek to reconstruct the concept of reification and extend it along three different social-theoretic lines. I argue that reification needs to be seen not simply as the reduction of human relations to relations between things, but that it also constitutes a deep pathology in the capacity of individuals to conceive of the pathological nature of the social relations themselves. Reification constitutes, on my reading, a cognitive defect within the thinning subject and therefore as a pathology of epistemic, cognitive, and evaluative capacities of subjects. This renders them unable to perceive and understand the true nature of their social being and, as a result, they come to distort the social and material world of nature around them. The depth of reification therefore leads us to an explanatory model of why individuals are susceptible to accepting forms of social power and domination that do not serve common public ends. There is, I suggest, a social ontology that is barred from their world-view due to the defective nature of reified thought. I take this theory to move against contemporary forms of Critical Theory such as Habermas and Honneth to bring us back to the more radical impulse of the Critical Theory tradition through a reworking of reification.

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This paper will seek to reconstruct the concept of reification and extend it along three different social-theoretic lines. I argue that reification needs to be seen not simply as the reduction of human relations to relations between things, but that it also constitutes a deep pathology in the capacity of individuals to conceive of the pathological nature of the social relations themselves. Reification constitutes, on my reading, a cognitive defect within the thinning subject and therefore as a pathology of epistemic, cognitive, and evaluative capacities of subjects. This renders them unable to perceive and understand the true nature of their social being and, as a result, they come to distort the social and material world of nature around them. The depth of reification therefore leads us to an explanatory model of why individuals are susceptible to accepting forms of social power and domination that do not serve common public ends. There is, I suggest, a social ontology that is barred from their world-view due to the defective nature of reified thought. I take this theory to move against contemporary forms of Critical Theory such as Habermas and Honneth to bring us back to the more radical impulse of the Critical Theory tradition through a reworking of reification.
The study of ‘youth transitions’ has consistently highlighted the persistence of class influence on life chances and opportunity. The study of youth cultures has had a more troublesome and fluctuating relationship with class. The foundational subcultural studies and more recent work continuing that tradition has been critiqued for (among other things) over-romanticising working class practice; finding ‘resistance’ everywhere; and having an unhealthy focus on the ‘spectacular’ while disregarding ‘everyday’. Work done on ‘post-subcultural’ studies (including ‘scenes’ and ‘neo-tribes’) has been criticised for giving too much heed to fluid notions of identity; ignoring structural constraints; and over-romanticising ‘choice’ in consumer culture. In general, youth researchers have tended to focus on ‘people like us’ or young people for whom we have empathy. There has not been a lot of work on what I would call the more ‘mundane vulgar’ end of youth cultural practice. By utilising Tyler’s ‘figurative method’, this paper proposes that tracing the use of terms such as ‘bogan’ or ‘hipster’ can enable an understanding of the ways symbolic violence is disseminated at the same time ‘classes’ are enacted from public discourse. Rather than (just) seeing class as something that is static and to be measured, a figurative method can shed light on the ways classes are relational categories produced through constant symbolic and moral struggles. This can help bridge the gap between ‘transitions’ and ‘cultures’ research and work towards ensuring that youth researchers do not unknowingly reproduce unhelpful stereotypes. Further, figurative methods can enhance knowledge of the ways young people are represented and the impact this has on their experiences of social injustice, symbolic and material inequalities and moral economies.

Figurative Methods: Towards ‘Bridging the Gap’ Between ‘Transition’ and ‘Cultures’ Research

This paper looks at terms like ‘hipster’ and ‘bogan’. Using ‘figurative methods’, analysing the ways these terms are operationalised towards those posited as ‘bogans’ or ‘working class’, and popular culture can enlighten comparative world cultural sociology. These floating signifiers enable distinction to be performed while eschewing the very notion of class. Both terms are mostly used as a pejorative towards various youth cultures. The ‘hipster’ is a global figure used in many English speaking countries. It is a term that has been adopted and used to describe urban young people in different societies. The ‘bogan’ is a specifically Australian term but has relations in other countries that denote a similar class position such as ‘chav’, ‘white trash’, ‘red neck’ etc. Through processes of symbolic violence, the ‘bogan’ has rapidly become a prominent cultural and subcultural identity and a collective orientation to contemporary developments in the commercial and popular culture that current social theory cannot explain. The paper proposes that these terms can denote different meanings in different societies and reflect the ways in which these terms are used to construct identities in different contexts. The paper argues that a figurative method can help understand the ways in which these terms are used to construct identities in different contexts.

Global Reflexive Hipsters Vs. Local Abject Bogans: Towards Understanding Affective Inequalities in Youth Cultures

RC34-596.5

THREADGOLD, STEVE* (University of Newcastle, steven.threadgold@newcastle.edu.au)

This paper proposes that tracing the use of terms such as ‘bogan’ or ‘hipster’ can enable an understanding of the ways symbolic violence is disseminated at the same time ‘classes’ are enacted from public discourse. Rather than (just) seeing class as something that is static and to be measured, a figurative method can shed light on the ways classes are relational categories produced through constant symbolic and moral struggles. This can help bridge the gap between ‘transitions’ and ‘cultures’ research and work towards ensuring that youth researchers do not unknowingly reproduce unhelpful stereotypes. Further, figurative methods can enhance knowledge of the ways young people are represented and the impact this has on their experiences of social injustice, symbolic and material inequalities and moral economies.

Segmented Social Capital and Ethnic Diversity in the Work Place

RC31-526.5

THUESEN, FREDERIK* (Danish National Centre Social Research, frt@sfi.dk)

Work places employing many highly skilled and low skilled migrant workers and members of ethnic minorities are interesting focal points for investigations of the potential build-up of social capital along and across ethnic and national lines. Factories, retailer shops, offices etc. represent social spaces with varying degrees of social closure, interaction and formation of social relations between different employees depending on the composition of the work force, the work tasks, working conditions etc. Therefore these social spaces represent sites in which workers may build-up social capital encompassing members of other social and ethnic groups in their networks. However, so far research has paid insufficient attention to the way in which social capital formation among immigrants, ethnic minorities and locals in the work place is influenced by issues such as race and class. Nevertheless, we may expect differences in relation to social capital formation depending on the composition of the work force (highly skilled vs. low skilled workers), working conditions (permanent vs. temporary jobs), ethnic origin (western vs. non-western background) etc. This paper addresses research questions such as: Which are the impact of increasing ethnic diversity among the employees on social capital in the work space? In which ways does social capital formation differ depending on whether the employees at the work place are highly skilled or low skilled as well as on racial and ethnic origin? The analysis will be based on interviews with 49 employees from three highly ethically and nationally diverse Danish work places. One of these sites employees many highly skilled migrant workers while the two others primarily employees low skilled workers, including low skilled immigrants and ethnic minorities.

Men, Masculinity, Travel and Tourism: Emerging Themes and Future Directions

RC50-809.2

THURNELL-READ, THOMAS* (Coventry University, UK, t.thurnell-read@coventry.ac.uk)

Men, Masculinity, Travel and Tourism: Emerging Themes and Future Directions

While the implicit masculine position of the tourist gaze has been identified and problematised, understandings of specific male tourists have often failed to engage with the gendered notions of independence, adventure, embodiment and ‘risk’ which underpin much tourism experience and practice. Drawing on the author’s own ethnographic study of British stag party tourism in a Polish city, the paper will draw out key themes emerging from in recent debates about the positioning of masculinity in the complex social interactions fostered by tourist mobility and the creation of new and developing tourist spaces. Through observing how tourist enactments of masculinity interact and potentially conflict with the gender performances of others, the stag tour weekend offers an insight into the complexity of how tourist enactments of masculinity interact and potentially conflict with the gender performances of others, the stag tour weekend offers an insight into the complexity of masculinity as an emerging and renegotiated concept in tourism.

Perspectives on Environmental Justice in the North; The Case of Denmark, Sweden and Japan

JS-93.1

THÖRN, HÅKAN* (University of Gothenburg, hakan.thorn@socav.gu.se)

CASSEGARD, CARL (University of Gothenburg)

Perspectives on Environmental Justice in the North; The Case of Denmark, Sweden and Japan
What is the recent development of environmental movements (EM) in the North in response to the institutionalization and globalization of environmental issues and the speeding up of climate change? How and to what extent do activists link EM issues with those of global social justice? This article will present preliminary results from a 4-year research project titled Environmental movements in a globalized world: transformation and/or institutionalization? In a pioneering study of the EM in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands from 1990, Jamison et al. showed how the development of the EM linked to national political traditions and to different strategies adopted by each state in dealing with social movements. 20 years later, we analyse and compare the current development of the EM in Sweden, Denmark and Japan. In all three countries, the EM face the challenge of global politics as parts of relatively strong national political consensus cultures. In Scandinavia, the EM is increasingly focusing on climate change, while parts of the traditional movement seem to be in decline. Local mobilization has given way to new networking and interaction on the global level via internet forums, websites and social media, a development that actualizes and articulates the idea of climate justice. The Japanese EM is comparatively weaker, but since Fukushima, the issue of nuclear power is giving rise to new movements and to heated debates regarding its pros and cons in fighting climate change. While the nuclear accident has pushed the climate issue to the background, it has also stimulated interest in energy and public debate regarding democracy and the fair distribution of risks in relation to energy.

RC02-48.6

TIAN, FELICIA FENG* (Fudan University, felicia.tian@outlook.com)
LIN, NAN* (Duke University, gnaolin@gmail.com)

Changes in Social Interactions in Reform-Era Urban China

The pattern of social interactions represents social divides and inequality. The homophily principle suggests that people are likely to interact with others of the similar sociodemographic, behavioral and intrapersonal characteristics (McPherson, Smothers-Lovin and Cook 2001). As resources are differentially embedded within networks, social interactions represent the hierarchical structures of the society (Lin 2001).

Tönnies (1887) argues that the industrialization changes the pattern of social interaction from Gemeinschaft (community), interactions based on kinships, to Gesellschaft (society), interactions based on education and work. It was confirmed by much empirical work documenting a decline of intergenerational interactions (Cherlin 2012) and an increase of marriage patterns based on education and work (Kalmin 1998).

We examine the changes in the general pattern of social interactions in the reform-era urban China – a nation with strong cultural traditions regarding kinship ties and one that has experienced rapid economic and industrial development over the past several decades. Using the position generator from two social net-works surveys collected in 1998 and 2005, we aim to answer two questions: First, is economic reform associated with interactions less based on kinships and more on occupations? Second, does the pattern differ by gender?

RC06-125.3

TIAN, FELICIA FENG* (Fudan University, felicia.tian@outlook.com)

Changing Pathways To Adulthood In China: Urban-Rural Divides, 1982-2005

Pathways to adulthood have been increasingly diversified in the United States and Western Europe in the economic globalization (Buchmann and Kriesi 2011; Shengyan 2000). The standard, tight, sequential pathway to adulthood (Tocqueville 1990) has been fragmented or inverted (Buckner and Mayer 2003). These patterns are divided across the socioeconomic line: while most middle-class youths postpone the transitions, an increasingly proportion of working-class youths no longer follow the sequence of education, full-time employment, marriage and parenthood (Kalmin 1998).

Little is known, however, about how economic change affects the life experience of the youths in the developing world. This analysis aims to fill the gap, using reform-era China as a case study to examine how the pathways to adulthood have changed from 1982 to 2005.

It will be one of the urban-rural difference. In these twenty-three years, China has experienced a noticeable increase in the urban-rural income gap (Sicular et al. 2007). The urban-rural divide arguably contributes substantially to the increasing income inequality in China (Zie and Zhou 2013). Therefore, it is both theoretical and substantial interesting to compare the pathways to adulthood between rural and urban youths, and explore the relative contributions of each institution (i.e., school, labor market, and family) to the difference.

To answer these questions, this analysis uses three censuses (1982, 1990 and 2000) and 2005 inter-censal survey. Instead of examining one transition at a time (Young and Muller 1999), the analysis incorporates education, work/home transitions simultaneously. Methodologically, it will treat each census as a synthetic cohort, and will use the entropy index to measure the level of heterogeneity in these pathways (Russell 2005) and the bootstrap to test the statistical significance. It will also use de-composition method to examine the institutional contribution to these changes. (References available upon request).

RC14-245.8

TIAN, YANG* (Bukkyo University, s13-0034@bukkyo-u.ac.jp)
The Power of Media Communication: How Propaganda Techniques Used in Advertising Influence Japanese Women

Media, as a communication tool, has a great impact on society. From the traditional simplex communication tools such as T.V., radio, newspapers, and magazines, to the most current bidirectional communication tool, the internet, media has a great amount of influence on society. Media is a powerful tool that can influence a country's policies, shape public opinion, and even set the standard for societal norms. Consequently, research has shown that media outlets use propaganda within advertising. Advertising agencies skillfully manipulate female emotions, in order to create and bolster a perpetual culture of consumption. As a result, this directly contributes to gender inequality.

The primary purpose of this paper is to analyze how media propaganda influences females in Japanese society and the impact it has on their lives. Additionally, this paper will detail how media outlets use propaganda techniques, which have previously been applied to female identities. This greatly affects how females view themselves and their roles within society.

Social problems including, excessive consumption, identity, and gender inequality, are viewed as generalized social problems. These social problems are often ignored or downplayed by the mainstream media. This paper will engage in a historical analysis, to include the studies that have been conducted, concerning media propaganda on women in Japan. Although, the news media is supposed to report objectively, studies have shown that notion to be false. The news is often skewed to serve the interest of the power elite. As a result, the news media often reinforces the dominant social ideology. In Japan, the dominant ideology is largely male-oriented. Similarly, this paper argues that the propaganda techniques used by advertising agencies, even as a byproduct, serve that same purpose: to maintain a male-dominated power structure in society.

RC28-487.6

TIEBEN, NICOLE* (MZES/Mannheim University, n.tieben@uni-mannheim.de)
SCHINDLER, STEFFEN (University of Bamberg)

Gender Segregation in the German Vocational Training System

Transitions from education to work are known to be particularly smooth in Germany. This is mostly attributed to the “dual system”, which combines firm-based training and vocational schooling (Müller/Gangl, 2003). In the dual system trainees spend 2-3 years in a company as apprentices and acquire firm specific skills. Both firm and apprentice thus invest in the training which leads to a mutual commitment and a high probability that the apprentice is taken over by the company after training.

However, the German vocational training system does not only consist of the dual system but also of school-based vocational training. In these schools, the contact to potential employers is limited and the curriculum is not firm-specific. We therefore expect that the transition from education to work is less smooth for trainees from school based vocational training. They should face a longer transition period and/or more job mobility.

As gender specific occupations coincide with the type of vocational training, training types are highly gendered in Germany. Women are more likely to enter school based vocational training. We therefore expect that their pathways into employment are less straightforward. The lower firm-specificity of their skills and the lower commitment of employer and employee also should lead to higher job mobility.

We use the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). This dataset consists of detailed retrospective lifecourse information about educational and occupational biographies of approximately 11,000 individuals. We examine transition patterns of German women and men after completion of their vocational training and assess how much of the gender differences in the duration of the job placement process and early career mobility can be attributed to the type of training.

RC55-886.3

TIEFENBACH, TIM* (German Institute for Japanese Studies, tiefenbach@dijtokyo.org)

HOLDGRUN, PHOEBE (German Institute for Japanese Studies)

Political Participation and Procedural Utility from a Gender Perspective: Activities in Neighborhood Associations in Japan

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Political participation and participation in the community is often associated with higher levels of reported subjective happiness, but in the case of Japan a negative correlation between activities in neighborhood associations among female members was found by Tiefenbach and Kohlbacher (2013). The current study uses data gained from an online monitor survey (n=1600) conducted in September 2013 in Japan to get a better understanding of the relationship between happiness and participation in the community. A special emphasis is put on the sources of procedural utility (competence, autonomy and relatedness) as well as on voluntariness and loneliness as moderators and mediators of the effects of participation on happiness. Preliminary results suggest that participation in the community leads to higher or lower levels of happiness depending whether it is conducted voluntarily or not. In either case, participation leads to lower levels of loneliness, which in return has a positive effect on happiness. Finally, the sources of procedural utility can be linked to higher levels of happiness, but significant gender differences can be observed.

TIEN, CHIA-LING* (University of Tokyo, tangeaya@gmail.com)

Historic Preservation of Significant Cultural Sites in Taipei-Comparing 2 Case Studies in the Aspect of Cultural Heritage Management

Cultural heritage management has traditionally been concerned with the identification, interpretation, maintenance, and preservation of significant cultural sites. The public face of CHM, and a significant source of income to support continued management of heritage, is the interpretation and presentation to the public, with an aspect of communicating with government and the public is therefore a key competence. The thesis focuses on 2 sites in the city of Taipei, Taiwan. Both targeted case studies are defined as art spaces of cultural property organized by Taipei City Government. Spot-Taipei Film House, built in 1926 with a southern colonial architectural style in the colonial period, was originally the residency of the U.S. Ambassador. Once closed due to Pacific war and reopened for the residency of the U.S. Ambassador under the rule of Republic of China. It had faced another closed due to U.S. changed its diplomatic recognition to PRC. Tsai Jui-Yueh Dance Research Institute, built in 1920, was a Japanese style house for the residency of the Japanese Governor. The later owner, Ms. Tsai Jui-Yueh, a dancer who was educated in Japan during the Japanese colonial period, had settled her dance studio in the dwelling, held a 24-hour-long creative activism to save it from demolition by the later ruling government of KMT. This paper will look at Taipei city government’s action toward the two historical buildings. How did the two dwellings process their way to become cultural heritage? The difference movements represent the interpretation and preservation of the space. Additionally, the thesis will review how the two culture heritage presents themselves to the public as well as the spatial reinterpretation of Taipei citizen.

TIERNEY, HILARY* (National University of Ireland, hilary.tierney@nuim.ie)

‘standpoints’: Attitudes to Global Justice Among Young People and Youth Workers in Ireland

This paper draws on an empirical study of attitudes among young people and youth workers in Ireland towards development and global justice issues, and of initiatives taken in youth work contexts to raise awareness and promote action in relation to such issues.

Young people’s views ranged from the very knowledgeable, critically aware and insightful to the uninformed and apathetic, with the majority in between these two positions. However, some limited knowledge of global issues or relationships was an appreciation of their relevance and a willingness to explore them further. Youth workers (particularly but not only those with direct development experience) for the most part showed a high level of knowledge and awareness of global issues and relatedness, and of the links between the global and the local. There were however considerable divergences of opinion among them as to the interpretation of certain key concepts, including ‘global justice’ itself.

Some young people gave examples of actions they had taken themselves in response to global issues and concerns (for example decisions about where or what to buy), but respondents on balance felt relatively ineffectual with regard to such issues. While the youth workers were much more likely than the young people to say that they thought they could make a personal difference to how the world works, there were very different views of how this could be done; and the researchers noted that workers commonly spoke in terms of what they could or should do in response to development and global justice issues rather than describing what they had done or were currently doing. Overall the research suggests that there is a high degree of ambivalence regarding the nature of global justice, the operation of key, related concepts such as power and agency and the relevance of these to youth work practice.

TILLI, NICOLAS* (Université Toulouse 1 Capitole, nicolas.tilli@univ-tlse1.fr)

Cuando La Participación Ciudadana Argentina Tomo La Palabra

La adopción en 2009 de la Ley de Servicios de Comunicación Audiovisuales constituye un paso muy importante en el proceso de democratización de los medios audiovisuales argentinos. Frente a un sector audiovisual fracasado (construido sobre el decreto-ley n° 22 285/80 -adoptado por el gobierno de facto de 1976-), esta ley se presenta como el punto de partida de la tentativa de reconstrucción del sistema audiovisual e instaura un nuevo modelo audiovisual democrático.
What is the role of worker identity in these organizing processes?

Our analysis undertakes two case studies grounded in interviews and participant observation: day laborers in the US, and street vendors in Mexico. It is a bit unconventional to carry out such a non-parallel comparison of different sectors in the two countries, but we have chosen to examine these two informal groups because the literature suggests that they are the most advanced instances of informal worker organizing in each country. We will need to take the sectoral differences into account in explaining differences in strategic direction and degree of success, but choosing the two most advanced cases should give us leverage on our central questions.

In our case studies, we will examine national-level organizations, but our main focus will be on day labor organizations in Los Angeles California and street vendors in Mexico City, Mexico. These respective cities not only house the greatest concentration of these groups of workers, but are also the home base of the leading national organizations representing these trades.

**RC15-264.6**

**TIMMONS, STEPHEN** (University of Nottingham, stephen.timmons@nottingham.ac.uk)

**Re-Imagining The UK National Health Service Patient In a Neo-Liberal Policy Context**

Historically, the UK National Health Service (NHS) has been taxpayer funded, and largely free to patients. Though some private sector service has always been part of the NHS, this has increased substantially in the last 15 years. Hospitals are important sites for biomedical research, with many patients participating in studies. While much research is state-funded, there is also privately funded research in NHS hospitals. In policy terms, the NHS is now being seen as a potential driver for economic growth, as a well as a service to citizens.

In this paper, I will analyse an initiative that represents a new configuration between public and private, and a re-imagining of the patient's role in the UK NHS. This is the NHS Biobank. A biobank is a repository of biological specimens combined with data about the donors of those specimens, stored for the purposes of medical research. In this instance, the aim is that samples will be collected routinely from NHS hospital patients (with consent), but, rather than patients consenting for a specific study, they will give an enduring and general consent for these samples to be used. At the same time, their samples will be linked to the data that is collected about them for clinical (rather than research) purposes. Biomedical researchers are excited about the possibilities that such a biobank may offer, and there is a significant private sector involvement in the funding of this initiative, though it remains part of the NHS.

I will argue that this initiative represents a re-ordering of the moral contract between the UK NHS and its patients. Rather than receiving NHS services as a right of citizens and taxpayers, there is now an increased expectation that NHS patients will donate samples and data to be used in (commercial) biomedical research.

**RC11-207.2**

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**CONLON, CATHERINE** (Trinity College Dublin)

**Beyond Mannheim: Conceptualising How People ‘See’ and ‘Do’ Generations in Contemporary Society**

It is sometimes argued that generation has been hollowed out as a sociological concept outside the family context, yet it continues to feature prominently in policy debates, media discussion and everyday talk. The solidarity, conflict and ambivalence frameworks continue to be widely and usefully applied, but are unable to capture the complex ways in which we perceive and enact generation within and across the family and societal spheres. This paper seeks to develop a more grounded conceptual framework for both characterising and explaining the evolving notion of generation. We view generations as dynamic and varied reflections of how people relate to family members, their own cohort, and groups in wider society. The paper draws on qualitative primary data collected in the course of several recent projects pertaining to intergenerational relationships and the life course; it also draws on learning from the application of this data with final-year undergraduate sociology students who were engaged as an interpretive community to examine ways of ‘seeing’ and ‘doing’ generation. Far from outdated, generation emerges as a still-relevant concept that encapsulates the meaning of family relations but also perceptions of how material resources, period effects and the welfare state context shape lives in contemporary societies.

**RC24-430.6**

**TINDALL, DAVID** (University of British Columbia, tindall@mail.ubc.ca)

**Social Networks and Environmentalism: Structural Embeddedness and Ongoing Participation in the Canadian Environmental Movement**
“Common sense” arguments for participation in movements like the environmental movement often refer to grievances, or beliefs, as key factors that give rise to participation. However, structural analysts have demonstrated that neither discontent nor ideology are sufficient conditions to explain social movement participation. Rather, while discontent and beliefs might help to define those who might potentially be mobilized, individuals need to be connected to other movement participants in order to become active. We explore the relationship between social network ties and participation in the Canadian environmental movement. Data are from a self administered questionnaire, collected from nation-wide probability samples of environmental organization members. We find that organizational participation is positively associated with ties to individuals in a range of environmental organizations. This effect is net of positive effects for identification with the movement, and the respondent’s NEP score, on participation. Past participation is the strongest statistical predictor of network embeddedness. Thus we argue that both “social selection” and “social influence” effects are in play. People develop ties through their participation, and are more likely to participate in new activities because of their ties. We further examine the mechanisms underlying these patterns, and discuss practical implications of these insights.

RC48-789.1

TING, TIN-YUET* (Univ Illinois, Urbana Champaign, ttting2@illinois.edu)

Social Media Use for Contentious Politics: Facebook-Activism Against Imposed National Education Curriculum in Hong Kong

This paper examines the use of social media for the protest against the “Moral and National Education” curriculum in Hong Kong. Employing media content analysis and archival research, it explores how social media use facilitated grassroots movement organizations and stimulated cyber-activism among atomized users in practice. On 30 August 2012, a local student organization – Scholarism – went on a hunger strike. Occupying the public area in front of the Headquarters of the Hong Kong Government, members of Scholarism protested against the controversial curriculum imposed by the Education Bureau. In the subsequent days, tens of thousands of people joined the protest. Nine days later, the government succumbed to the pressure and retracted its plans. While new information and communication technologies provide the technical infrastructures for organizing movement campaigns and protests, various uses of new media configurations offer flexible mechanisms for people to take part in contentious activities. During the occupation protest, Scholarism eagerly employed Facebook technologies to coordinate collective actions and mobilize participants. At the same time, numerous users made active use of Facebook to communicate about the movement, forge social networks, produce alternative knowledge, and create innovative protest activities. As diverse actors simultaneously undertook online activism, the patterns of their computer-mediated communication facilitated the emergence of counter-publics and the development of movement practices and culture. Borrowing insights from the growing theory on computer-mediated social movements that challenges the assumption about requirements for formal leadership and organizational hierarchies, this paper argues that new media use modified the relationship between social movement organizations and individual users, and permitted alternative forms of civic engagement for democratic participation.

RC17-302.3

TIRADO, RICARDO* (UNAM, tirado@unam.mx)

Blood Sacrifice, Instant Celebrity, Organization and Mobilization

The paper deals with cases in which almost unknown persons, because of a tragedy, suddenly jump from anonymity to the civil sphere converted in celebrities with great capacity for civil intervention. These celebrities owe their instant fame to the fact that they are closely related to the victim of a bloody tragedy: the kidnap and murder of a child, a wife or a husband.

The paper will concentrate in these aspects:
1) The casual birth of a new (involuntary) celebrity, because of a bloody tragedy.
2) Scandal, annoyance, desperation, and new tragic stars in the media.
3) The re-edition and impact of the old myth of sacrifice, blood spill and redemption.
4) The effectiveness of the myth that tragic death of an innocent victim is a sacrifice and sacrifice should be useful and deserve compensation.
5) The great impact of bloody sacrifice symbol. Bloody sacrifice and “conscience crisis” (Haberemas).
6) The great possibilities of social action and intervention of some of these people.
7) The different strategies, goals and routes of social action.
8) The discovery of the possession of an unknown new great “magic” like power.
9) Amazement and improvisation of the action of the new celebrity
10) Why some of the co-victims can develop social leadership and others don’t?
11) Resources for the mobilization of this mythical power.

12) The process of diminution or transformation of these leaderships. The empirical base of the study relay in the cases of some co-victims who lose in Mexico their relatives by criminal actions, and which after the event, they lived a quick process of transformation into sociopolitical leaders who, after a short time since their loose, create organizations, to call huge mass mobilizations and to question severely the incapacity of the government to display public security to the people.

RC04-90.5

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Secondary Education in South America: Analyzing Expansion Dynamics in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay

This investigation examines the secondary school expansion process in four South American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay) from its origins at the end of the nineteenth century to present day. The objective is to compare the processes of growth that these countries share while contrasting their specific characteristics in order to identify patterns in secondary schooling in national contexts of late modernization. This study begins by conducting a statistical analysis that allows for a subsequent description of how varying factors specifically influence each national context.

Secondary education expansion systems emerged in these countries due to a combination of modern educational models and distinct cultural “figuration” within each national context. These consolidated “national education matrices” derived from the particular blending of four elements: society, state, market, and education. Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay have had highly centralized educational systems, typified by mass primary education, whose aim was to culturally homogenize the population, and an elitist and selective secondary education. On the other hand, educational expansion in Brazil has been much slower, characterized by development of productive forces and industrial advancement.

Secondary education expansion began to intensify in the 60s and has undergone strong transformations in recent decades. Chile and Argentina decentralized their educational systems. The former converted into an unequal market directly correlated with students’ socioeconomic levels, while the latter is clearly a fragmented system in terms of the population’s economic and cultural characteristics. Uruguay maintains a centralized, public, and secular model, which, at the secondary level, has expanded at a slower rate over the last several years. In Brazil, secondary education has experienced a strong democratization process due to a political order pushing them to reach standards consistent with the leadership role that it has acquired at both the regional and international level.

RC02-48.5

TODEVA, EMANUELA* (University of Surrey, e.todeva@surrey.ac.uk)

Business Network Theory and the Role of Country of Origin

Business networks are recognised as the new organisational form of doing business, where cooperation and competition take place simultaneously, where the interdependencies between firms co-evolve through complementarity of skills, assets and capabilities, and inter-firm relationships thrive in the form of long-term repetitive exchanges and alliance membership. The theoretical and empirical literature is very rich in assertions about the benefits from network membership and the positive impact of alliances and cooperation on firm performance, on supply chain integration, on dissemination of innovation and on learning and development of individual firms. Business Network Theory represents an eclectic body of theorising that focuses at three distinctive levels – the level of actors’ attributes, the level of dyadic and multilateral inter-firm relationships, and the level of overall configurations of multinational business networks, or multinational business operations trespassing firms’ boundaries and countries’ borders.

Traditional concepts of International business theory, such as ‘country of origin’ could hardly explain the complexity of resource flows that take place on a global scale. While research on Asian multinational firms demonstrates clear evidence of distinctive patterns of governance and investment strategies, ‘country-of-operations’ has become a more dominant concept that can explain global collaborative strategies.

The paper presents a new argument that global supply chains and commodity chains, or multinational business networks in a number of industries exhibit a common characteristic, where the regulatory environment in countries-of-operation induces similar strategic behaviour.
RC25-440.20

TOE, TETSURU* (Japan Society Promotion of Science, toe@socio.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

Mothers’ Use of Terms Referring to Their Child in Japanese Conversations: A Conversation Analytic Perspective

This study examines ways mothers refer to their child in conversations in Japanese from a conversation analytic perspective. Conversation analysis is a methodology to examine real time interactions from the perspective of the participants themselves (Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson, 1974). Person reference has been among the major topics of conversation analysis since the seminal work by Sacks and Schegloff (1979). Studies have shown that forms of reference can do a special interactional work other than referring to (a) person(s) (Schegloff, 1997; Stivers, 2007). For instance, oh (10) shows that Korean speakers use a quasi-pronoun based on the distal demonstrative ce (‘that over there’) in referring to a co-present third person in order to distance themselves from the referent. In this study, I focus on the kind of interactional work mothers are doing when they use different expressions to refer to their child in conversations. My data were collected at two Kosodate Hiroba in Osaka, Japan. Kosodate Hiroba is a place where mothers of a very young child spend time watching their child and enjoy conversations with other mothers and staff members, often sharing their problems in child-raising and getting advice from them. I found that the unmarked form of a mother’s reference to her child is either the child’s name or kono ko (‘this child’), neither of which does anything more than refer to the child. By contrast, the mother’s use of kono hito (‘this person’) to refer to her child can do a special interactional work. For instance, mothers recurrently make reference to their child with kono hito when they complain about the child. I argue that the expression kono hito makes a complaint more easily recognizable because the word hito (‘person’) conveys that the referent has independent thought and is difficult to control even for her/his mother.

RC33-568.7

TOEPOEL, VERA* (Utrecht University, v.toeapel@uu.nl)

Improving the Quality of Volunteer Web Panels: Evaluating Propensity Score Adjustments Methods for the Leisure Panel

With the rise of the Internet more and more data are collected via volunteer panels. These panels are not based on probability mechanisms and hence inferences are difficult to make. Post-survey adjustments techniques such as propensity score weighting are often used to improve data quality. However, which methods work best and which variables need to be taken into account differ per survey. In an attempt to structure methods of post-survey weighting techniques for the volunteer Leisure Panel, different weighting methods are evaluated as well as different weighting variables, such as behavioral, attitudinal, lifestyle, and socio-demographic variables. Results are compared to outcomes of a probability-based panel (LISS Panel) and findings from Statistics Netherlands.

RC33-569.4

TOEPOEL, VERA* (Utrecht University, v.toeapel@uu.nl)
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Investigating Response Quality in Mobile and Desktop Surveys: A Comparison of Radio Buttons, Visual Analogue Scales and Slider Scales

Mobile devices have smaller displays, touch screens and different methods of navigation compared to desktop computers. This may limit the amount of information that can be placed on a mobile phone screen and it can also affect how a survey is comprehended and completed. The most traditional rating scales in Web surveys are made from radio buttons. Radio buttons require quite a lot of space, which is scarce on mobile devices like smart phones. Moreover, the limited number of response options can be presented simultaneously. Otherwise, respondents have to scroll to see all response options which may bias ratings. Visual Analogue Scales (VAS) are operated by point and click: respondents move the mouse arrow to any position on the line and after clicking the mouse button a marker (e.g., a cross) appears at the very position. In contrast, slider scales have a handle visible directly on load of the Web page. Ratings are done by drag and drop. Both scales can either be implemented as continuous rating scales, or as discrete rating scales where only a limited number of different responses can be given. A continuous implementation is especially valuable if respondents use mobile devices like smart phone where an efficient use of space is required. A comparison is needed of radio buttons, VAS, and slider bars to see how they affect data quality on mobile phones compared to regular desktop completion. Finger navigation on mobile phones is less precise than mouse navigation on desktops. This could result in selecting the wrong (not intended) answer option in radio buttons. Slider bars or VAS might be more efficient in the selecting the intended response option. The usability of question formats is conjectured to be related to the number of scale points.

JS-33.1

TOGNATO, CARLO* (National University of Colombia, ctognato@hotmail.com)

Alien Money: A Cultural Sociology Of The Ecuadorian Dollarization

Over the past two decades scholars have extensively addressed the influence of money on the formation and consolidation of national space. After the launch of the European Monetary Union (EMU), though, their interest has increasingly focused on the struggles over the definition of who should belong in a currency community and what cultural credentials countries should exhibit in order to gain their ticket in. What happens, though, when countries surrender their own currencies, severing the link between national identity and the currencies circulating in its jurisdiction? How do they manage to hold onto such alien currencies? The literature has not fully addressed the social struggles and the cultural mediations that take place under such circumstances. By focusing on the full dollarization Ecuador has experienced since 2000, and therefore by addressing a case that comes close to an ethnmethodological breach of our expectations about what currencies should be about and how they should relate to their own societies, I hope to shed new light on the relationship between money and national space. The study of societies that take up foreign currencies as their own, even when these belong to countries they might not necessarily sympathize with, may shed some light on the factors and processes that sustain the legitimacy of currencies, especially in situations where the money becomes alien to the national identity. This case has implications for how we understand alien monies, national spaces, and legitimacy in such situations as the current Eurozone crisis.

RC16-283.4

TOGNATO, CARLO* (National University of Colombia, ctognato@hotmail.com)

Undrinkable Coke? Corporate Scandals, Civil Society and Cultural Difference

Over the past two decades corporate (mis)behaviour, scandals and accidents have stirred passionate debates around the world over the limits of corporate practices. By shaping public opinion over this issue, civil societies have sustained the action of those agents of civil repair, both outside and inside corporations, who have sought to resist and correct corporate malpractices. So far, social movement scholars have explored the cultural resources that social actors tap into for the purpose of mobilizing public opinion over these issues. Impression management scholars, on their part, have looked into the verbal accounts by which corporations seek to defend their legitimacy in public. Very seldom, though, have analysts accounted for the deep cultural metrics of legitimacy on which actors on both sides draw in public debates to win the support of their fellow-citizens and, when they have, they have mostly focused on the discursive structures that underpin the working of civil societies in well-established liberal democracies. Given the global horizon of transnational corporations, however, corporate crises have been increasingly occurring in Third World contexts within which different discursive structures compete to orient the functioning of civil society. In this paper I will focus on a scandal that had a far-reaching impact on international public opinion a decade ago and that hit Coca-Cola as a result of the accusation against its local bottlers in Colombia for using illegal paramilitary groups to intimidate, threaten and eliminate some vocal trade-unionists. I will show that the participants to the public debate in Colombia over the role and responsibility of Coca-Cola drew from two alternative discursive structures that contributed to orient local public opinion: the liberal discourse of civil society and the corporatist discourse of the hacienda.

RC24-439.2

TOIKKA, ARHO* (University of Helsinki, arho.toikka@helsinki.fi)

Energy Regime Change and Institutionalism: Understanding Developments in Carbon Capture and Storage

Many analyses of energy technology development disregard the importance of institutions and the interdependence of economic, technological, political and societal concerns and events. I propose a dynamic institutional systems framework to integrate the various concerns into a simultaneous analysis and demonstrate the frame with case analyses on the budding developments of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technologies in Europe. The framework integrates cognitive institutionalism, Socio-Ecological Systems (SES) and socio-technical transitions theory. Institutions are the rules of the game and that shape human interactions; both formal rules, such as laws and regulations, but also informal institutions through traditions, practices and beliefs. Individual but shared beliefs about energy regimes shape how the systems develop, leading to issues of technology lock-ins, incremental change, institutional inertia and path dependency.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
This paper focuses on self-referentiality in the mental models of stakeholders as a factor that shapes these issues. The institutions held by the actors are seen to organize in a nested mental model: the three levels of socio-technical landscape, socio-technical regimes and the innovative niche (Geels 2002) are seen nested holons or SESs. This paper is based on case studies in Finland. The case studies are focused along two projects: one cancelled retrofit of a coal power plant and one case of CCS and energy regime change in general.

RC33-567.5
TOIKKA, ARHO* (University of Helsinki, arho.toikka@helsinki.fi)
Measuring Path Dependency in Politics through Text Mining

This paper demonstrates novel methodology to measure path dependency in policy-making. The method takes large text corpuses of policy documents, plans, scenarios, roadmaps, preparatory text and the like, and analyzes the flow of concepts, phrases and blocks of text as later documents inherit bits of earlier documents. The analysis proceeds by looking at relative frequencies of words and phrases in documents through a measure called term frequency-inverse document frequency, and translates this into two networks: the document-document network that describes how conceptual usage is inherited between documents and the concept-concept network describes courses or network areas of concepts that are used together and start to institutionalize in the political language.

The paper demonstrates the method through an analysis of energy policies in Finland, and how various technologies, policy tools, and conceptualizations rose and fell over a fifteen year period from 1997-2012, from right after joining the European Union, through the rise of climate change negotiation and the Kyoto treaty, and into a period when energy policy came to be incorporated with climate policy.

RC05-100.8
TOIVANEN, MARI* (University of Turku (Finland), mariro@utu.fi)
“Belonging” in the Study of Younger Generations of Migrant Background

This study discusses the analytic purchase of the concept of “belonging” to study identity formation among younger generations of migrant background. It is argued that “identity” has more usage as an empirical concept, whereas “belonging” provides more analytic purchase to grasp the underlying mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion that inform young people’s identity formation.

The theoretical discussion will be informed by an empirical study on young Kurds’ negotiations of belonging in Finland. The qualitative study looks at how young Kurds narrate their belonging in terms of various mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion, including institutional arrangements and (racialized) discursive categorizations. The broader theoretical premises of the empirical study lie on transnationalism, intersectionality and narrativity, and the theoretical discussion leads to questions the analytical edge of “belonging” and how it addresses the questions of who gets to belong and who does not. The case study shows that young Kurds construct a sense of belonging in terms of the discursive construction of national belonging and “otherness” in the Finnish context. The racialized boundaries of “Finnishness” echo in their narrations and position them as the “other”, namely the “immigrant”, “refugee” or “foreigner” on the basis of their darker embodied signifiers.

Floya Anthias argues that belonging, in contrast to identity, assumes access and participation, and becomes activated in situations of denied membership and experiences of difference. In this sense, it is suggested that “belonging” better captures the political dimension of feeling at home among the younger generations of migrant background. Such theoretical choices also bear consequences on the methodological questions. This study employs the intersectional frame to analyze the intersecting attributes of gender, age and ethnicity impacting researcher positionality and the interaction situations with the interviewees. Hence, the theoretical and methodological challenges of employing “belonging” in juncture with the intersectional frame will be explored.

RC03-69.4
TOKUMITSU, NAOKO* (Japan Society Promotion of Science, naoko.tokumitsu@gmail.com)
The Impact of Community Size and Characteristics on the Articulation of a Doubled Security and Social Dimension: The Case of Urban Mediators in France

In France, an increasing number of local authorities have developed programs focusing on “urban mediators”, which aim to reduce insecurity within districts referred to as deprived areas. These individuals make the rounds in such districts to ensure a calming presence for inhabitants as well as to speak with them. This street intervention allows mediators to meet with various persons distant from public services, such as drug addicts, juveniles delinquent of domestic violence, or immigrants facing integration problems. This demonstrates that such interventions include security and social dimensions at the same time: The mediators intervene not only with persons who “cause” insecurity but also with those who suffer as a result of it. Therefore, they differ, on one hand, from the police, whose actions consist mainly of repression (Roché, 2004) and, on the other hand, from social workers, who intervene mainly in the long term as a result of requests.

These features led us to question the way the characteristics of different districts can influence the respective importance given to both dimensions (security and social dimension) of mediation. This study, which is based on archival data since the year 2010 show that this action can be classified not only according to the degree of the municipal coordination but also to the community size (larger or smaller), the networks which the municipality has with other actors, and the social status and cultural background of mediators. This communication will reveal the impact of the inter municipal coordination on the articulation of these two dimensions, the process of construction of partner networks around the question of the insecurity, and the interaction between urban mediators and inhabitants.

RC41-688.4
TOLLSMA, JOCHEM* (Radboud University Nijmegen, j.tolsma@maw.ru.nl)
By Whom Do You Want Your Wallet to be Found in Ethnically Diverse Neighbourhoods?

The claim that ethnically diverse living environments drive down social cohesion between and within ethnic groups, remains disputed, despite abundant empirical tests performed all over the globe. The Netherlands is known to be an intriguing test site for this so-called “constrict proposition”, as numerous studies – using different operationalizations of ethnic diversity and social cohesion, different data, performed in different time era and defining macro-level geographical units differently – reached rather similar conclusions: in general, ethnic diversity reduces cohesion. However, the claim that diversity amongst neighbours, trust in neighbours is indeed hampered. Yet, various questions remain. First, does ethnic diversity only drive down trust in neighbours of ethnic outgroups or also trust in coethnic neighbours? Second, is the neighbourhood the crucial geographical unit of which one would expect (negative) diversity effects? And related to the second question how should we define the neighbourhood and consequently operationalize neighbourhood diversity? In this contribution we answer these questions through analyses of the Religion in Dutch Society 2011-2012 dataset, supplemented with unique GIS-data. Our dependent variables are so-called wallet items in which we systematically varied the ethnicity of the target of trust (co-ethnics versus outgroup members) and the location of the target of trust (neighbours versus non-neighbours). We introduced spatial thinking into the diversity-cohesion discussion and investigated to what extent the impact of ethnic diversity depends on the definition of the neighbourhood (administrative units versus tight-knit neighbourhoods) and on the geographical scale of the dataset. We applied spatial regression techniques and multi-level models to test our hypotheses.

JS-8.1
TOMA, KOTA* (Keio University, k_toma222@hotmail.com)
Isolation of Children Who Leave Social Care Facilities

On the basis of the results of a qualitative study in a children’s self-reliance support facility, this presentation will discuss the reason why children, who leave social care facilities, become isolated. In Japan, the social exclusion of children who suffer as a result of it. Therefore, they differ, on one hand, from the police, whose actions consist mainly of repression (Roché, 2004) and, on the other hand, from social workers, who intervene mainly in the long term as a result of requests.

The results reveal the following: First, even children who overcome a particular issue while living in the facility may regress to their previous behaviors depending on the environment in which they live after leaving the facility. Second, children, particularly those who serve their time and leave the facility, are often compelled to choose between returning to their families and living independently. This problem is caused by a severe shortage of institutions that provide aftercare to children who leave such a self-reliance support facility. Third, although all staff members want children to depend on them when they confront difficulties after they leave the facility, in some cases, the children are sometimes reluctant to do so.
This presentation will discuss the process of children's socialization in a group. Although the socialization of children has been one of the most important research topics in sociology, the concrete aspect of it is still uncertain.

The study was conducted in a children's self-reliance support facility (called "Z") in this presentation) from May 2012 to June 2013. Beginning in September 2012, I conducted semi-structured formal interviews with twelve staff members. Each staff member was interviewed once or twice, and each interview lasted for 45-110min.

The results reveal the following: (1) In Z, living with a group is optimally used to treat, care for, and socialize the children. In particular, their rank in their relationship, which is based on age or phase of treatment, plays a very significant role. (2) It is important to note that such a rank is not permanent. As the upper-class children leave the facility, or when a new child enters the facility, the rank shifts. (3) Moreover, the children do not uniformly experience the reconstruction of these ranks. Rather, it is an individual experience.

As indicated above, living in a group and experiencing the construction and reconstruction of ranks in their relationship take very important role in children's socialization. This process can be interpreted as the process of "role-taking" in group dynamics. Moreover, such "role-taking" can be regarded as a type of anticipatory socialization that occurs after children leave the facility. I will conclude by discussing the implications of these findings for the field of sociology.
This study investigates the policing for social movements in Japan. Compared with other countries, a few studies empirically examined the policing in Japan. In 60s/70s movements, over 5,000 activists were captured by police. Though arrested activists had dramatically decreased since 1970s, policing still have an impact on social movement organizations (SMOs) and participants in Japanese political activism. In this study, author conducted the research regarding the effect of policing for political activities from two sides: SMOs and individual participants. Three kinds of data are employed in this analysis: Interview data, event data and network data. We could find some features of policing in Japan from event data. In Japan, policing is relatively not violent, but the period of detention is extremely longer than other countries. On average, protesters have arrested from 10 to 20 days and SMOs have to do activity for helping the arrested person. On the other hand, seized participants face to the crisis collapsing their careers as a student, businessman, housewife, and other roles in their usual life. Participants are arrested sometimes one from police, thus their resource are decreased and it is difficult to continue movements. SMOs have to spend their money and time to release the arrested participants are arrested, some activists avoid taking part in and continuing the social movements. Once the participants are arrested, some activists avoid taking part in and continuing the social movements. Participants received a wound in not their bodies, but their minds.

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RC32-563.1
TONARELLI, ANNALISA* (University of Florence, annalisa.tonarelli@unifi.it)
ALACHEVICH, FRANCA MARIA (University of Florence)

“Looking at Invisible Woman. the experience of Housewifery in Contemporary Italy”

The contribution presents the outcomes of a research promoted by the Department of Political Science and Sociology, University of Florence. The aim of the research was to design an updated picture of nowadays housewives, as well as to investigate why so many Italian women still remain out of the labor market. In fact, Italy is still far away from a so “normalized” (Bianchi, 1990) situation, as the research highlighted multiple methodology, reaching more than 500 women through online questionnaires, in deep interviews, meeting outside the malls and the schools, newspapers, blogs, etc. Outcomes show that the traditional label “housewife” is no more appropriate to describe a population more and more differentiatated, with variable identities, professional histories, motivations, barriers, and tasks.

The research investigate a high number of dimensions, nevertheless some of them (motivations, domestic life’s organization, role identification) allow to identify at least four different types: grateful housewives, aged women, who choose domestic life according to their traditional image of the family and firmly claim the value of their choice as well as a major social appreciation of the role of housewives; tailored housewives, aged women, who share a less traditional picture of the genders’ roles, has been employed and “adapted” to domestic life without represent themselves as only “housewives”; forced housewives, mainly young and highly skilled women, react because they are forced to experience domestic life as a sort of punishment and do not represent themselves as “housewives; temporary housewives, generally younger and highly educated women who, considering the uncertainty of their professional life, invest in their family and consider their role of wives and mothers as moratorium, waiting for more favorable times in the labor market.

RC31-825.2
TONELLATO, MARCO* (Carnegie Mellon University, tonellam@andrew.cmu.edu)
CONALDI, GUIDO (University of Greenwich)

The Coordination Mechanisms of Organizational Routines: A Case Study on a Free/Open Source Software Project

How might distributed, peer-production organizations that rely on the Open Innovation paradigm sustain task specialization and achieve effective coordination in the absence of formal hierarchical control? This question is increasingly relevant because a number of production processes are being shifted from the physical to the virtual domain. Traditionally, scholars identified in organizational routines the building blocks of coordinated action in organizations. In this paper, we draw on the evolutionary perspective of organizational change (Nelson and Winter, 1982) to investigate the emergence and change of organizational routines in the context of distributed, peer-production communities. We argue that change emerges endogenously from the interactions of individuals (or “problem-solvers”) and sequences of actions linking problem-solvers and problems within organizations. More specifically, we investigate how routines emerge dynamically from the dual association connecting individuals or “problem-solvers” and tasks or “problems” in organizations. In particular, we ask: How do organizational routines (structured sequences of actions) emerge, evolve and persist despite the demographic turn-over of participants and the ever changing character of organizational problems? To answer this question we run newly developed class of Relational Event Models on the entire sequence of actions undertaken by software contributors on several open source projects hosted on the SourceForge platform, the open source version of the Apache HTTP server, a very large scale, free/open source software (FOSS) project. By examining directly the micro-evolution, socio-temporal interdependencies generated by individual actions performed by problem-solvers, we find that self-reinforcing processes underpin the endogenous coordination of a decentralized production community, by fostering task specialization learning mechanisms. Different type of activities can co-exist and be coordinated over time in a decentralized decision environment. Our analytical goal is to show how sequences of interdependent problem-solving actions become embedded in temporal sequences of relational events, which then trigger
specific self-reinforcing mechanisms that provide the social infrastructure sustaining the production of FOGSS.

**RC44-730.3**

**TONG, XIN** (Peking University, tongx@pku.edu.cn)

*Case Studies on Working and Organizing of Domestic Workers in China*

The number of laborers involved in informal employment is 163 million, which contributes to 58.85% of non-farm employment in urban areas. In order to analyze the social solidarity of informal workers, the article takes the domestic workers as a case study for the working condition of informal employment, as well as its possibilities of organizing. We found that there are at least four workers’ solidarity types, labor NGO, trade Union, self-organization or grassroots organization and the internet. These social solidarities have different organizational culture, strategy, function and activities and play different roles.

**RC41-690.8**

**TONG, YUYING** (Chinese University of Hong Kong, yuyingtong@gmail.com)

**PIOTROWSKI, MARTIN** (The University of Oklahoma)

**ZHANG, YUEYUN** (Chinese University of Hong Kong)

*Age of Transition to Parenthood Among Married Adults: Social Determinants and Gender Difference*

Using retrospective life history data from the 2008 Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) and event history analysis, this study investigated the timing of transition to parenthood for both adult males and females for marriage cohorts spanning from 1965 to 2008. Within the neoclassical economic and second demographic transition frameworks, we expect that there will be a trend toward delayed childbearing and a lengthening of the duration between marriage and first child bearing across the cohorts. However, we found that a shortening trend of marriage-first child interval across cohorts, and the more recent cohorts are more likely to transit into parenthood net of other effects. We also found that higher educated people are more likely to transit into parenthood earlier than those who have primary or no education. We speculate that the trend in China contradicts the tendency for delayed parenthood in Western countries due to the resistance to change the traditional childbearing norm of “earlier parenthood after marriage.” This is because child rearing is an issue involving extended families, rather than couples’ own independent decision. Under the one-child policy, extended families can pool more human and financial resources that they utilize for childbearing. We also speculate that increasing intimacy between newly married couples in the more recent cohorts contributed to this trend.

**RC03-68.4**

**TOONEN, THEO** (Delft University of Technology, T.J.Toonen@tudelft.nl)

**VAN BUEREN, ELLEN** (Delft University of Technology)

*An Institutional Approach to Autonomous and Connected Cities: Ostrom’s Distributed Metropolitan Governance*

Global cities are the economic and cultural centres in the world. They compete with each other for a number one status on various lists. International accessibility is essential for a city's ranking and for its 'supply' of people, goods and resources, putting a city's position in the international network of airports and harbours and in the international economy high on the political agendas of national and local governments.

Cities are constantly searching to improve their performance. Specialized planning models support city governments to deliver the various public goods and public services that are expected from them. More integrated models, such as the airport region and urban metabolism models, emphasize the tensions between international connectivity and local liveability. The extent to which current institutions are capable of managing these tensions is questioned by stakeholders. They search for institutional structures supporting the delivery of the public goods promised, with a prominent position for questions of scale. Technological developments have made these questions more urgent. The fast developments in the field of renewable energy technology, smart grids and electric vehicles call for redefinitions of rules and roles of consumers, producers, citizens, local, provincial and national authorities and of the public goods delivered to them.

In this paper, we address the search for institutions that match today's challenges by using the theoretical framework of distributed metropolitan governance as developed by Vincent and Elinor Ostrom. With this institutional approach, we explore current urban governance challenges in the Netherlands. To sustain their competitive position in the global network, Dutch cities strive to become resilient, self-organising and self-governing. We will explore how institutional mechanisms as consociationalism and pillarization, as identified by Lijphart, which have proven to be able to bridge conflicting values, are still relevant for a renewed conception of distributed metropolitan governance.

**PLEN-11.3**

**TOPAL, AYLIN** (Middle East Technical University, taylin@metu.edu.tr)

*Possibilities for New Forms of Resistance in the Neoliberal Era: Unification of All Rights Movements During Tekel Workers’ Resistance in Turkey*

The working class has become overwhelmingly disorganized in the neoliberal era partly due to the attacks on legal and institutional grounds of trade unions and partly due to the transformation of working class itself. Dialectically enough, the current phase of capitalism is pregnant with new crises and forms of resistance and the result of increasing precarious jobs, jobless growth, insecurity and extreme commodification. Under these conditions, unions are faced with altering their strategies. A possible formula is to organize unemployed and precarious workers as well as workers around counter-hegemonic united front on a non-negotiable defence of collective rights (right to water, rights to transportation, right to shelter, right to decent work etc.). This study provides an historical account of a working class protest which took place in 2009-2010 in Turkey. It argues that this protest foretells the possibility of unifying all rights movements under an expansive struggle for collective social rights. June 2013 mass protests in Turkey also show that the sense of injustice is becoming stronger and felt increasingly by those who are subordinated to all sorts of unequal power relations.

**RC08-150.4**

**TOPALOV, CHRISTIAN** (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, topalov@ehess.fr)

*A Scientific Controversy Across the Channel: Unemployment Theories, Sociology and the Rise of Mathematical Statistics in the Early 20th Century*

In the early years of the 20th century, on both sides of the Channel, social reformers were struggling to define what “unemployment” could be. Political economy, sociology and social statistics were mobilized in the process of shaping the novel category. Defining unemployment scientifically seemed to imply that the unemployed should be enumerated or otherwise transformed in solid figures. Various statistical devices were imagined in both countries for trying to solve that same puzzle, but quite different scientific languages were mobilized: William Beveridge used the language of political economy (1909), Max Lazard that of Durkheimian sociology (1909), and Arthur Bowley the new tools provided by mathematical statistics (1912). An argument developed in professional journals between Lazard and Bowley, who doubted of the statistical techniques the other one was using: Lazard had calculated an occupational unemployment rate, Bowley an index-number of the variations in the volume of unemployment. In order to describe this controversy, one can use the notion of “national scientific styles” and observe how tools circulated between British statisticians and French ones, through the International Statistical Association and an intense exchange of literature. The limited reception of the correlation coefficient among French statisticians raises an interesting general issue of the conditions of the circulation of knowledge.

Accounting for the difference between Lazard's and Bowley's formalisations implies analyzing sociologically what they were designed for and the relations that were being established between scientists and the users of their knowledge in the respective labour administrations. In both countries, a close relationship between scientists and administrators conditioned the development of abstract statistical forms that could be applied to formalizing a new social issue and contemplated public policies: in France unemployment insurance by industries, in Britain public works providing jobs when an unemployment crisis would be looming.

**RC33-567.1**

**TOPALOV, CHRISTIAN** (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, topalov@ehess.fr)

*Network Analysis and Spatial Analysis Combined: The Case of Reform and Philanthropy in 1900 Paris*

Historical monographs on specific spheres of social reform are many when it comes to the late 19th and early 20th c. in the largest industrialised countries of the time – it was a “progressive era” for all of them. Every monograph points out that a good deal of the characters involved were simultaneously present in many other fields of reformist action – e.g. public health, housing reform, work relief, « protection » of women and children, prison reform, social science, etc. This invites scholars to cross the boundaries of specialisation and study reform and philanthropy as a possible unified field of action, interaction and sociability. This can be done through network analysis: voluntary associations used to publish...
lish reports and lists of leaders, members and supporters – by making the names of their followers public they increased the legitimacy of the cause.

This circumstance made it possible to collect complete lists of members of 106 reform associations, totaling 17663 people in 1900 Paris. Two directories of Paris charities have been added to the data base, i.e. 1346 charities and 2060 people.

Sources provide an initial adress of the charities and most of the individuals. A GIS was set up that allows it to locate every adress on the street plan of Paris (as of 1888). This material is exceptional by its quantity and systematic character.

Using the data base, we can separately and simultaneously consider both social and spatial links: the affiliation of people to the same institution, the residence of people in the same building or neighbourhood, the co-presence of two institutions at the same adress.

The paper presents the most interesting results and discuss the methodological solutions that had been developed for combining social and spatial analysis, and facing the problems related to the bulky character of the data.

RC34-600.1
TORBENFELDT BENGTSSON, TEA* (University of Copenhagen, tb@soc.ku.dk)

Negotiating Normalcy – Self-Narratives of Troubled Young People

Young people’s risk-taking is in most contemporary societies a matter of concern. Research on troubled young people who have been placed in out-of-home care shows that these young people more often than other young people are involved in risk-taking behavior such as excessive drug use. What is rarely investigated, however, is troubled young people’s own ways of understanding their risk-taking behavior in the context of their everyday lives. This paper analyses the role of excessive drug use and its influence on young people’s self-narratives about their everyday lives. The young people’s drug use experiences continuously inform their perceptions of what they consider a ‘normal’ youth life and thus how they negotiate their self-narratives accordingly. This paper is based on 15 in-depth interviews with young people at age 18 who in their childhood have been placed in out-of-home care and have experiences with extensive drug use. Drawing on theories of stigmatization and normalization the paper demonstrates that what the young people conceive as a normal youth life is influenced by their drug use experiences and troubled childhoods. Their risk-taking behavior thus challenges their wish to create meaningful and coherent self-narratives and the result is often the creation of fragile self-narratives based on subtle negotiations of what they perceive as normal.

PLEN-11.4
TORIGOE, HIROYUKI* (Waseda University, torigoe@waseda.jp)

Historic Environment as an Opposing Element to Inequalities

Taketomi Island in Okinawa Prefecture is one of the outer islands near the southwest border of Japan. Its islanders have suffered two-fold inequalities for years. The area of Okinawa Prefecture was a small independent nation until 1879. This nation was defeated by Japan and subsequently annexed by the national government. Afterward, mainland Japanese, especially uneducated ones, began to regard these islanders with contempt as defeated people. Another source of inequality occurred on the island, which was peripheral during its era as a small nation; the people of this small nation considered Taketomi islanders as non-cultured people. This tendency continued even after Taketomi’s incorporation into Japan.

However, the “historic environment” that Taketomi islanders have preserved and created through an active movement in the last 30 years has changed their dismal situation dramatically. Preserving historic sites did not affect the situationally changes per se, but it elicited widespread discussion of common shared values and examination of the daily lives of islanders. As such, Taketomi residents have created peculiar historic environments, which attract many visitors and tourists.

RC16-278.5
TORIGOE, SHINGO* (Graduate School of Keio University, shingo1985@msn.com)

Critics of Time in Modernity By Yusuke Maki

This presentation thematizes the series of works of Yusuke Maki, which is the pen name of Munesuke Mita. He is one of the most prominent sociologists in Japan. In this presentation, I would like to focus on the works of Yusuke Maki, and to define their significance and limitations.

For the aforementioned purpose, first of all, I will try to consider Yusuke Maki’s series of works as a unified process in which his project of criticism about “time in modernity (characterized as irreversibility and linearity; Newton’s abso-
lute time)” has been gradually deepening. Maki’s critique of his initial works were based on Marxism, or strictly speaking, on theory of reification. For example, in Gendai to Sonrentsu-Kouzou (Existential Structures of Contemporary Society) (1977), Maki carefully examined Marx, and in Ningen-Kaikou-to-Riron-no-Tameni (Towards The Theory of Human Liberation) (1971), he criticized the difficulties of an-
ASSUNÇÃO, FÁTIMA (ISCSP-UL - Institute for Social and Political Science of the University of Lisbon)
RAMOS, ELISABETE (ISPUP - Institute of Public Health of the University of Oporto)
MACIEL, DIANA (ISCSP-UL - Institute for Social and Political Science of the University of Lisbon)
RAMOS, ELISABETE (ISPUP - Institute of Public Health of the University of Oporto)
BARROS, HENRIQUE (ISPUP - Institute of Public Health of the University of Oporto)

Gender and Education: Differences and Similarities in the Trajectories of Young Men and Women

The preliminary results of a longitudinal study, which has surveyed the same individuals at 13, 17 and 21 years old, indicate that there are convergences and divergences in the practices and attitudes of young women and men. Young women do better in school but, at the age of 13, they also report more depressive symptoms. On the other hand, at the age of 17 and 21, the trajectories of young women do not show a uniform, positive image, there is significant ambivalence towards technoscience and ICTs in the public and private schools in Oporto, which is the second largest city in Portugal.

The presentation will illustrate the differences and similarities between young men and women's attitudes towards education and ICTs, and how these differences and similarities are related to factors such as social background and class, parenting styles, networks of support, and other sociodemographic and psychological usual variables, the paper will highlight the importance of such social images about the technoscience and ICTs in the generation and development of digital divide. Without denying the relevance of social representations, the presentation will show the precise mechanism that these technocentric and ambivalent social representations intervene in processes of appropriation of Information and Communication Technologies and its implications for the creation of the digital divide. Without denying the relevance of these results, our paper will show how these mechanisms can be used to inform public policies for territorial development that would enable rural peasant families to earn higher incomes and help overcome rural poverty.
The rising of neopopulism in Europe: A comparison between Italy, England and Denmark

European and Western countries are witnessing the rise of social movements, organizations and political parties directly inspired by populist discourses and practices. Based on empirical research on populism in Europe, the paper aims to compare from a sociological perspective the different populist discourses, orientations and practices in three European countries: Italy, England and Denmark.

Trust as indicator of social consciousness in Russia

Social consciousness has always included many indicators: results of activity, needs, motives, values, interests and other indicators. Among them the significant place takes up the trust, which always reflects one of the main forms of comprehending existing social relations, and at the same time, level of knowledge, awareness and evaluation of the ongoing changes in the socioeconomics.

Role and place of trust in this sphere were studied in process of All-Russian comparative research of 1989 and 2012. The main goal was the comparison between the situation in the last period of Soviet time, when the market relations were beginning, and situation in Russia after 25 years of reforms. Data of this study showed, that there are the different tendencies in the development of trust. In connection with the division of levels of social organizations - All-Russian, regional, enterprises and personal - the researchers tried to analyze the specific features of trust on these levels.

This study showed that on the level of Russian society the trust to political, social, economic institutes to a great extent decreased. On the regional level the trust has the contradictory character in depending in situation in region: the reach or poor, agricultural or industrial, political activity and ethnic specifics.

Trust in enterprises depends from the forms of property - state or private, municipal or public company. On the personal level the trust has increased and played the leading role among the kinds of trust existed all over the places.

Party membership in Turkey and members’ participation during local elections in 2014

Party membership in Turkey and members’ participation during local elections in 2014

Scholars agree that since the 1980’s there is a widespread disengagement from parties and party politics especially in many long-established European democracies, both at the electorate and voluntary party members’ level. They also agree that decline both in terms of numbers and members’ activities depends on different socio-economic and political factors explained by supply-side and demand led explanations. This study is intended to present an overview of party membership levels and of participation in party activities during the local elections which will take part in March 2014 in Turkey. In this presentation we will evaluate “Party and membership decline” thesis and observe the current situation in Turkish case since 1980’s. We will compare the number of party membership by using the official data which are registered in the Supreme Court of the Republican Attorney Generalship and observe the fluctuations or decline in each 5 years period between 1983-2013.

According to the scholars, there is a decline not only in numbers of the members, but also in members’ levels of activism in long established democracies. In order to see and understand the current levels of activism of the members, we will conduct a survey with different party members during local elections period in Izmir, which is the third biggest city with its population. We also plan to discuss the results of the survey and see whether there is a decrease in member’s level of activism. Some issues guide our survey: Firstly socio-economic and demographic characteristics members have. Secondly why citizens enroll in parties and the third how they participate in party activities and to what extent they use new information technologies as participation methods during local elections in 2014.
expression of respect, humility and tolerance for decision makers, particularly expressed in the male population. Family relationships are characterized by respectful and caring relationships between family members: husband and wife, children, close relatives, respect for elders, tolerance and civility.

One of the leading trends in the experimental work in social psychology: it is the organization and conduct of scientific research projects, scientific field trips, “Categorical perception of facial expressions of racial characteristics”, “The specifics of communicative and cognitive processes of the Tuva Todzha people”, Congress “Steppe Civilization - 2004, 2009, and in 2012,” Human consciousness: traditional patterns of life evolution: in today’s world the holding of international and regional scientific conferences, research projects, seminars, meetings with prominent researchers and practitioners exchange experiences, and workshops, have now become a tradition in the region and identify the problems of society, groups and personalities. Search, comparison, mediation, scholars, practitioners in the modern period of development of society and groups, with the position of the cultural and historical context, research approaches enrich the process of social cognition personal image of the world in a globalized world, the design and interpretation of environmental social reality of Tuva ethnic.

RC50-806.1

TOYOTA, MIKA* (Rikkyo University, toyotamika@rikkyo.ac.jp)

Medical tourism as national economic development in Asia: comparative case study of Singapore and Thailand, versus Japan and Taiwan

Medical tourism development has been put on the national economic development agenda by a number of Asian countries in the last fifteen years. Beginning with the forerunners of Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia, subsequently other countries, notably India, the Philippines and South Korea, joined the fray. Most recently, Japan and Taiwan also declared that they would promote medical tourism. The governments of these countries seem to share a common policy goal in developing medical tourism, i.e. to increase foreign exchange earnings, expand medical and other ancillary services, and generate employment opportunities. However, each country has developed different strategies in targeting specific niches in the international healthcare markets. In this paper we compare state strategies, market formation of two “early wave” countries, namely Thailand and Singapore, with the two most recent “later wave” countries, Japan and Taiwan. In their marketing strategies, Thailand and Singapore target diverse countries across the globe. In contrast, Japan and Taiwan have focused their strategies to solely on the emerging market in China. We explore the roots of these differences in the character of the states and the nature of domestic health policy. While Thailand and Singapore can be characterised as developmental states or (have come from such a historical background) with strong mandates to pursue aggressive economic development and growth strategies, Japan and Taiwan, being East Asian welfare states, have to be more cautious in balancing citizens’ rights and private interest. By teasing out the differences in the medical tourism development policies of these countries and tracing their linkages to the characteristics of the states, we aim to contribute to deepening our understanding of changing public health policies in the context of globalization.

RC11-207.4

TRABUT, LOIC* (INED, loic.trabut@ined.fr)

Intergenerational Dependencies: Retirement and Old Age in the Prism of Family Geography

If the family is a determining element at every age in life, it is even more at old age. At the same time retirement and old age are more and more dissociated. What form does the family take for retired and ageing persons? How does the social constraint in family apply on its members? The research undertaken until today has focused mainly on the one hand on the structural modifications affecting the households rather than the family and on the other hand on the residential mobility of the persons themselves rather than in the evolution of their environment. The aim of this research is to try to observe the spatial configurations and thus the places, not the individual or his household, but of his non co-resident family. When retiring, do individuals change their place of residence? Do they take advantage to move closer to their family? What about the following years when the individuals are ageing? Based on a transversal approach we will choose three life periods (the active individuals aged over 55, the retired aged under 65 and the retired aged over 75) to observe which spatial family forms are dominating and if it is possible to establish a balance between the life steps after 55 years of age. This work obliges us to take into account social and demographic characteristics of individuals and their families as their mobility and family geography depends on it.

This work builds on the survey « Famille et Logement 2011 », which collected data from all households of both sexes aged 18 and over. The survey gives information on the different places of residence of the children and parents of the individual questioned and thus allows for a mapping of the families of individuals at different age.

RC39-668.4

TRAINER, JOSEPH* (University of Delaware, jtrainer@udel.edu)
NAGELE, DANIELLE (University of Delaware)
SCOTT, BRITTANY (N/A)

Revisiting the Boy Who Cried Wolf: Tornados and the False Alarm Effect

While the origin of the story is not clear, the 1867 publication of Aesops Fables brought “The Boy Who Cried Wolf” into the homes and hearts of many families. The story is simple and the message clear. It tells of a shepherd boy who lies to his community about a dangerous wolf to make people run to his assistance for his entertainment. The moral of the story is “if you don’t tell the truth people won’t believe you when you need them to.” Its appeal is massive and cultures around the globe use it to extol the moral virtues of truth, honesty, and honor. It is somewhat unsurprising then that building on the very same logic, academics and practitioners have long debated the “cry wolf” or more often the false alarm effects of warnings. The question is simple: Are we somehow acting like that little boy and “crying (insert some weather phenomenon)” too often. Using a playful reference to the original fable, this analysis breaks down the key moral elements of the classic story and reinterprets their connection to current tornado prediction and patterns of risk perception as a way to help illustrate the range of complexities in need of targeted scientific research. We go on to provide scientifically-grounded quantitative and qualitative research through the lens of false alarm, and behavioral response to a series of tornados that occurred between 2007 and 2010. Contrary to most existing research, we do find a statistically significant false alarm effect among other important predictors. Conclusions discuss the importance and limits of these results and suggest further research needs.

RC04-78.17

TRANCRAT, DANIELLE* (Centre d’Etudes de l’Emploi, daniele.trancrat@cee-recherche.fr)

The Impact of Social Segregation on Educational Achievement in France

Social and spatial segregation is increasingly present in debates on urban policy and in the analysis of the phenomena of violence among young people. In recent years the extent of social segregation among French secondary schools is mainly due to a greater social polarization in some urban areas. There have been little studies about social segregation mainly because of the difficulties to build a set of relevant methods and measures. The aim of this paper is to provide various measures of social and spatial segregation in order to assess the links between segregation, competitiveness and educational achievement.

RC26-461.2

TRANOW, ULF* (Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf, tranow@phil.uni-duesseldorf.de)

Internet-Mediated Cooperative Norm Setting: In Search of Institutional and Organizational Success Factors

Norms are an essential mean of any social group, organization or society to solve the problems of social life and to accomplish common goals. In a lot of social contexts norms are the results of formal processes, in which representatives, authorities or experts develop and impose norms on their recipients (e.g. parliamentary legislation or acts of authoritative imposing of norms in organizations). Current developments show an increasing demand for direct involvement in the process of collective decision making. The demand for direct participation is mostly justified with reference to democratic ideals, but there are also empirical evidences that the “quality” of norms increase if affected individuals take part in their development (Ostrom 1990, 2009). With the term “internet-mediated cooperative norm setting” we (a research group located at the University of Düsseldorf /Germany) define a process of drafting, discussing and deciding on norms that are designed for a group and in which all members of this group can participate in.

For a successful implementation of an internet-mediated cooperative norm setting two challenges are to be met: First, the individual contributions must be aggregated to an outcome. Second, people need to be motivated to take part in a process that may be time-consuming. There are most empirical evidences and studies about the success factors of these challenges, but these factors are not examined in a comprehensive manner.

For a successful implementation of an internet-mediated cooperative norm setting. Second, I will present a framework for the analysis of the institutional design. Third, I will present results of an empirical evaluation of a project of internet-mediated cooperative norm setting which was realized in the summer of 2013.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
RC24-427.1

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SKRBSIS, ZLATKO (Monash University)

Concern Over Climate Change Among Young Australians

A large survey of young people in Queensland, Australia, indicates the majority believe that climate change is occurring, that the planet is warming because of greenhouse gas emissions and that anthropogenic global warming poses a serious risk to Australia. Parental education has an important influence upon the development of environmental attitudes among young people, with the children of tertiary educated parents much more likely than others to be concerned about planetary warming. A strong gender divide is also apparent, with young women consistently more concerned about the environment than young men are. Political party identification has an important influence upon environmental concerns even among these 16-17 year olds, with young conservative party identifiers far less likely than Greens or Labor identifiers to believe that global warming will pose a serious risk in their lifetime, after controlling for beliefs in human induced climate change. The party identification findings point to an emerging support base of young Australians for parties that adopt a progressive stance on climate change among.

RC07-144.1

TREHIN-LALANNE, REMI* (CNRS, remi.trehin-lalanne@ens.fr)

The Modernization of Man By Numbers: Measures and Excess of the “Knowledge Society” (1945-2012), a Sociological Critique of Quantification

The starting point of this study is the adoption by the European Union in 2000 of numerical indicators and benchmarks to compare and stimulate the performance of the education systems of Member States. It looks closely at the processing of this statistical information during both fabrication and diffusion. These tools for government have been developed within the international institutions created around the Second World War (UNESCO, OECD) in an attempt to combine the material well being and social harmony by shaping education to meet the challenges of the industrial world. This policy of reliance on numbers has created an increasingly voluminous structure, in permanent expansion as it generates new data. Its growth has been fuelled by new technologies that facilitate the direct collection of data in schools and classrooms. Because they increase the traceability of school careers and allow for more regular evaluation of schools and students, these tools are used by both management and social science researchers to improve education and administration. Presented as teaching aids, they are designed to improve teachers’ performance by allowing them to evaluate, classify and grade both their students and their difficulties. The phenomenon of quantification, by which we mean the activity of giving numerical expression to realities not previously expressed in this way, is considered here from three points of view - administrative, scientific and industrial - in order to provide an understanding of the origins and the effects of the avalanche of numbers on the vitality of our democracies and their inhabitants.

JS-62.1

TREHIN-LALANNE, REMI* (CNRS, remi.trehin-lalanne@ens.fr)

Towards a Standard Measurement of Knowledge : What is at Stake in the Revision of the International Educational Standard Classification?

RC28-495.3

TREIMAN, DONALD J* (University of California at Los Angeles, treimandj@gmail.com)

The Relationship Between Social Status and Health: A Conceptual Review

Although “health disparities” have been a long standing interest of public health researchers, the complex relationship between social status and health has only recently captured the attention of sociological students of social inequality. Indeed, the first appearance of a session on health at an RC 28 meeting was in 2003 in Tokyo. However, interest in this topic is expanding rapidly and it clearly is an important direction for future research by our community. The current paper reviews what is known about the relationships between indicators of inequality (primarily social origins, education, occupational status, and income) and health outcomes and also about the effect of health on subsequent socioeconomic status. The evidence regarding many of these relationships is equivocal. But, more interestingly, even when empirical relationships are well established, the social processes that generate them are often under-theorized. In this paper I attempt to lay out the theoretical basis for expecting particular relationships with the intent of encouraging new research.

Research topics I will focus on include the following:
• The effect of trauma experienced in pregnancy on education, adult socioeconomic outcomes, and adult health.
• The effect of childhood illness and injury on education, adult socioeconomic outcomes, and adult health.
• The role of education in affecting health behaviors and health outcomes.
• The effect of social rank on health behaviors and health outcomes.
The effect of income on health behaviors and health outcomes.

The role of poverty as an added detriment to health.

The effect of health on socioeconomic achievement.

Methodological issues:
- Getting adequate retrospective data to measure childhood illness and injury in surveys of adults.
- Improving subjective health assessments through anchoring and other techniques.
- How useful are biometric measurements, including blood and saliva samples, in a general population survey?

Central role played by the victims.

Its emergence, its repertoire of contention, its communication practices and the.

Methodological issues:
- Getting adequate retrospective data to measure childhood illness and injury in surveys of adults.
- Improving subjective health assessments through anchoring and other techniques.
- How useful are biometric measurements, including blood and saliva samples, in a general population survey?

In the first instance, race was an invention of Western imperialists who sought to justify their conquest of land and people, and racial thinking accompanied the capitalist accumulation that eventually engulfed the globe. Today, the philosophy and science of race has expanded beyond its role as justification and has become a means of accumulation itself. Indeed, the very purpose of race is to determine who gets power and who is deprived of rights and resources. Diana Treitler, in this paper, constructs an anatomy of race, or more precisely, establishes a theory of racial paradigms. This theory is empirically applied to racial thinking in distinctive historical times and geographic spaces, to demonstrate paradigmatic continuities and differences, and to reflect on the end of the era of racial paradigms. The idea is to explain how humans project racial thinking born 500 years ago into today’s modern age, thereby perpetuating global racial inequalities.

TRNDADE, ARTHUR* (Universidade de Brasília, arthur@unb.br)

Governance and Public Security In Brazil: An Analysis Of State Departments Of Public Security -- CANCELLED

As in other areas, the public security policies have faced institutional, organizational, and cultural obstacles. Sometimes are the limitations and conflicts of jurisdiction that hinder the implementation of new policies. On other occasions are the internal structures of the institutions of public security and criminal justice that hinder innovation. Moreover, the organizational culture permeated by mistrust and prejudice has hindered quite the implementation of new public security policies.

In Brazil, the State Departments of Public Security play an important role in the coordination and articulation of the actions of the various institutions that compose the criminal justice system. Its structure varies in each state, as well as the profile of the professionals who work there. Furthermore, there are significant differences with regard to their political status vis-à-vis the police. There are cases that the police are formally subordinate to the secretaries of public security. In other situations, police chiefs have the same powers of the secretaries. These differences ultimately reflect on the capacity of these departments to formulate and implement public security policies.

In this paper, we analyze the governance capacity of the Brazilian State Department of Public Security. That is, the ability of these departments formulating and coordinating policies in the area of security.

TRONCOSO, PATRICIO* (University of Manchester, patricio.troncoso@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk)

Evaluating the Contribution of Schools to Pupils’ Progress in Educational Outcomes through a Bivariate Multilevel Model

In the last few decades, school value-added studies have largely demonstrated the effects of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of schools and pupils on standardized tests performance. Traditionally, contextualized value-added models (CVA) have been employed to assess variation arising from the schools and pupils in standardized tests of Mathematics, Language, Science, etc. in separate univariate models. However, recent studies show analyses of schools’ and pupils’ performance significantly benefit from additional model complexity, including the specification of unexplored levels of variation, either nested or non-hierarchical, such as between classrooms or teachers, between neighbourhoods and local authorities, as well as carry-over effects from primary schools.

Using data from the 2004 and 2006 SIMCE database (Chilean National Pupil Database), an extended 5-level bivariate cross-classified CVA model estimating simultaneously the variation in Mathematics and Spanish Language between primary schools, between classrooms (within secondary schools) and between local authorities was implemented. This is in addition to the variation between pupils and secondary schools. This extended CVA model for progress in Mathematics and Spanish Language proved effective in reducing bias present in the traditional univariate value-added models, while controlling for the correlation between the two subjects. The model also controls for the fixed effects of prior attainment, household income, gender, grade repetition, school type and average school socio-economic status, as well as the random effects of prior attainment and gender.

This research intends to contribute to school value-added modelling by analysing additional relevant structural effects and by considering the relationship between two of the most relevant educational outcomes. The analysis of these data shows that using school averages or even 2-level CVA model is incomplete for the purposes of informing school-level effects, and therefore parental choice and school accountability due to overestimation of school effects and pupils’ heterogeneity.
The Dialectic of Rationality and Irrationality of Urban Growth in Post-Socialist Urban Development and the “Classic” Capitalist One

It was during the 1970s that urban studies scholars began to analytically investigate the dialectic of rationality and irrationality related to urban growth. These pioneering analyses were a response to the early stage of the post-Fordist transition of Western economies and the emergence of consumption-based economic development. Having admitted “the general irrationality of the present urban system” (1978: 329), Molotch described the American urban system of the second half of the twentieth century, in which cities retained relative autonomy from the central government. For his part, David Harvey called cities “the irrational rationalizers” within the capitalist mode of production (1976: 112) and demonstrated why “the capitalist laws of accumulation” remain, for the time being, the only known laws of history. While both scholars emphasize a recurrent reconfiguration of urban alliances in order to cope with difficulties in financing the development of cities, Harvey, in his later work, described how neoliberal urban policies found a strong friend in the central state via neoliberalization of the state itself.

Today it is neoliberalism that figures as the global political rationality. It promotes market logic across all spheres of life. Part of this rationality is the expansion of urban alliances in order to cope with difficulties in financing the development of cities, Harvey, in his later work, described how neoliberal urban policies found a strong friend in the central state via neoliberalization of the state itself. Drawing on these path-breaking scholars, I argue that it is an irrational rationality that unites post-socialist urban development and the “classic” capitalist one.

This paper examines the development of the main education indicators in the past decade among Latin American countries. Data from the countries' household surveys is used to describe the main attainment indicators (coherence and conclusion by education levels and social groups); and data from some international standardized tests (such as PISA and ICCS) is used to discuss learning achievement inequalities. The document identifies the main challenges Latin American countries in terms of education development and the reduction of inequality.
masses (e.g., space tourism offered by Virgin Galactic) are growing quickly despite difficult economic times. These processes together with the increasing technological apparatus at the geostationary orbit are deemed as examples of the ‘humanization of the universe’ (Dickens and Ormrod, 2007). That is, the many ways humans may affect non-human cosmic bodies (e.g. potential environmental impacts of space exploration). Space and its exploration are subjects with contemporary resonances in popular culture, frontier capitalism, and the restructuring of superpower status in the coming century (Parker and Bell, 2009: 4). In this paper we aim at critically reflecting about some of the future consequences of space exploration by unpacking and extending the concept of planetary protection. This concept, located in space policy literature, is mainly confined to risks of biological contamination when transporting objects and people to outer space. We identify its primary limitations such as the damage caused to non-biological features and address some of its shortcomings through a multidisciplinary approach with a more sustainable development process. Space exploration and its policy implications on culture, leisure practices and culture in a social and economic context perceived by participants as uncertain, and in which value has become an increasing concern; being not only suffer from a very biased empirical material but also fails to explain the social, symbolic and economical significance of juvenile delinquent practices. The key separating outsiders from insiders on this particular topic is the way time is - or not - taken into account. Outsiders do not consider delinquent activities within the more historical and biographical process but as an illegal and immoral activity to be eradicated. On the opposite, listening to insiders allows us to understand that illegal activities have to be understood in relation to social trajectories and, hence, have to be considered as significant and inclusive moments rather than only as factors contributing to the higher education system that are said to be eradicating the many ways the French society has structured the relationships between its ethnic and social minorities and the ‘majority’. Focusing on 3 cases allow to contemplate ‘dense’ ethnographical material which appears to be a potent sociological strategy to deconstruct engrained typifications. This paper is issued from my latest book: Des capuches et des hommes. Trajectoires de « jeunes de banlieue », Paris, Buchet-Chastel, 2013.

RC04-80.8

TRUONG, FABIEN* (Université Paris 8, fabien.truong@univ-paris8.fr)

THE DISCIPLINE OF CHOICE. How students ‘choose’ further education in French priority education zones

Through an intensive, participative and longitudinal ethnographic fieldwork conducted during 6 years, this paper raises the issue of further education's choices of French highschool pupils in priority education zones (“Zone d’Education Prioritaire”), in the northern outskirts from Paris. Studied pupils statistically concentrated in the lower income categories (working class group, immigrant background and race, residency in housing projects and stigmatised banlieues, ‘muslim community’ etc.) within a society promoting access to higher education for all by offering a common curriculum in the higher education system they forecast to enter into.

Contrary to the official discurse of “free choice” held by the institution, it shows the constitution amongst pupils of a discipline of choice (Truong, 2013) - a set of social rules for considering options and deciding between alternatives (Reay and Ball, 1997), as well as finding relative information to do so. This discipline of choice acts as a common rationale for subaltern students who remain undecided about their future, showing the importance of territorial stigma (Wacquant, 2007) and the rejection of university (Beaud, 2002) - vs. the praise of a more highly supervised vised type of further studies - in choices. This rationale leads to ambivalent and contradictory attempts to escape or dis-identify (Skeggs, 1997) - from a set of intertwined illegitimate categories (working class group, immigrant background and race, residency in housing projects and stigmatised banlieues, ‘muslim community’ etc.) within a society promoting access to higher education for all by offering a complex, heterogeneous and hierarchical system designed for masses. It illustrates how the possible, the probable, the desirable and the acceptable are articulated in changeable patterns which have been produced by and against the school, underlining its very own internal contradictions.

RC04-82.4

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Globalization and Higher Education in India

The globalization is a process which is now transforming every sphere of our social, cultural and political life both in the developing and developed countries. Transnational flow of the capital, commodities and people is an essential feature of the globalization. This creates homogenization of higher education although...
in a very limited sense to enable the mobility of the potential population of the countries who opened their economy for global trade in last few decades. This requires the standardization of the education system in terms of content and quality of education throughout the world. In India, the system of higher education is highly fragmented and stratified and produces students of different qualities. A large number of students having different social background and different type of schooling up to secondary level also vary in their educational attainments as well as in their career graph. They usually fall short to the national and international standards. Only few institutions of higher learning have the capacity to produce the students who have potential to compete in the global job market. Thus, globalization poses a new challenge to make necessary structural and qualitative changes in the institutions of higher learning in order to cope with the changes taking place in the globalized economy of the country. The present paper analyses various dimensions of the intricate relationship between globalization and higher education in a developing society like India.

RC55-877.3

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YANG, WEN-SHAN (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica)

Exchange and Life Satisfaction: Intergenerational Reciprocations in East Asia

Exchange plays a key role in affecting level of well-being. This study aims to develop a fundamental typology of exchanges across generations. By focusing on exchange of finance and household services between adult children and their parents (and parents-in-law), four types of exchanges can be identified: balanced, credit-based, debt-based, and self-reliance. We then investigate if different types of exchange affect life satisfaction and marital satisfaction. Empirical data are drawn from the East Asian Social Survey, which allows a comparative study of Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and China.

RC40-683.3

TSAI, PEI-HUI* (Shih Hsin University, sunmoonlake@alldaymail.com)

CHUNG, YI-TING (National Cheng Kung University)

CHEN, YU-HUA (National Taiwan University)

Land Grabbing in Taiwan: The Crisis of Food Security and Land Justice

Since the 1980s Taiwan had adopted liberalization economic policy and given up the principle of food self-sufficiency. The importance of agriculture had decreased and the land had been seen as valuable asset rather than the means of production. These changes together contribute an over-dependence on imported food in the local market and the loss of food sovereignty of the consumers and farmers. As a result, the food self-sufficiency rate has been extremely low in Taiwan (33%), far lower than China (95%), France (122%), the U.S. (128%), and even Japan (40%). In recent years, the implementation of neo-liberalism in agricultural policy has further worsened the practices of farming and the ways of land use in the rural areas. Since several local governments aim to promote rapid development in the high-tech industry, many farmers and rural residents have been forced to leave their farmland and assets. Over the past decade, Taiwan has consequently lost 4,000 hectares of farmland per year and totally lost 109,652 hectares in the last 30 years equated around 12% of farmland. In reality, the legalized land exploitation which in the name of scientific and industrial park and various developmental projects could be seen as a new form of land grabbing. In this paper, we present two case studies and explore how the recent land exploitation has changed the agricultural practices and social context in the rural areas and the long-term effect on the food security of the whole society. The two cases cover the events and outcomes which have happened in Đồng Pủ District of Miáln County and Sangdokh liao of Changhua County, the former representing the form of anti-land-grabbing and the latter of as anti-water-grabbing one. Finally, we will attempt to discuss the impact of land grabbing on the food security and the possible citizenship aspires to food sovereignty.

RC23-411.4

TSAI, YU-YUEH* (Academia Sinica, free123@gate.sinico.edu.tw)

Genetic Science in Identity Making: The Rediscovery of Taiwanese Origin and Ancestry

The global development of genetic science and technology has its various manifestations in different local political and cultural contexts. The government of Taiwan began to support the development of biotechnology by funding projects during the 1980s, when this country underwent dramatic transition from authoritarian rule to democracy, emergence of ethnic politics, and conflict of national identity. After the rule by martial law ended, scientific research on the origin and the genetic background of Taiwanese began to emerge in the 1990s. Taking for example the research findings and scientific discourse of the team led by Professor Marie Lin, M.D., widely known as “the mother of the research of Taiwanese blood,” my article aims to explore the particular process of co-production between genetic research and identity politics in Taiwan. Since the 1990s, she has devoted herself to unveiling the mystery of the origins of the ethnic groups in Taiwan by finding scientific evidences of blood attributes and genes. Based on the research findings of her team over the recent two decades, Lin argues that 1) 85 percent of Taiwanese have aboriginal genes; 2) the Han Taiwanese people (Hoklo and Hakka ethnic groups) are mainly the descendants of the Yue people from southern China; 3) a major part of blood attributes of the Han Taiwanese people is derived from plain aboriginal people and 4) aboriginal peoples in Taiwan have multiple origins. These arguments pose a radical challenge to the dominant Chinese nationalist ideology of the period of the authoritarian rule, which is still lingering on now. My article analyzes how the genetic research on Taiwanese origin and ancestry represented by Lin and her team’s has been shaped by social, political, and cultural factors in the context of democratization and ethnic identity. My analysis also shows clearly how science and politics are mutually constitutive.

RC14-243.3

TSAPKO, MIROSLAVA* (Russian State University, ucprresearch@gmail.com)

Efficiency of Information Influence: Features of Measurement

Moscow is overloaded with outdoor advertisement that’s why analysis of advertising campaigns efficiency becomes an extremely actual matter. We use tracking to solve a lot of research tasks, such as determination of the population percentage attracted by any advertisement, correlation between advertising images kept in mind and number of brands or company names recognized, poster attractiveness for target groups of any products or services, etc. In spite of considerable measurements, regular sociological surveys in this sphere were only conducted in England and Australia. Espar Analyst Research Agency has conducted the first monthly tracking surveys in the outdoor advertising market in Russia. The objects of its research are advertising posters within the territory of Moscow and the matters are brands and companies.

The goal of the research is to determine an efficiency rate of an outdoor advertising campaign. Efficiency means here the rate of poster penetration and brand recognition. This goal may be achieved in case if the main task of measuring general parameter for evaluation of each outdoor advertising campaign’s efficiency is resolved.

The following factors shall be considered in the analysis of the data obtained:
- number, type and location of advertising media;
- duration;
- other media used for advertising the brand;
- creative solution;
- advertised product category.

One of the most important results of tracking campaigns is an opportunity to form a limited indicator basis for each group of products and services, which would allow to compare the campaigns and bring their characteristics into correlation with average indicators for different product categories or formats used. Such surveys are aimed at renewal the empirical basis of social sciences, which study the influence of different format advertising images of human consciousness that is extremely important when the so called visual culture is developed.

WG01-887.5

TSAPKO, MIROSLAVA* (Russian State University, ucprresearch@gmail.com)

Quality of Life As Local-Global Reflection

The changing world exacerbates so many contradictions of economic, social and environmental issues what affects the quality of life of the inhabitants of modern cities and villages. This kind of problem is especially perceptible for the most vulnerable socio-economically disadvantaged groups such as young people and the elderly.

Finding this approach, according to which a QoL refers to a comprehensive well-being, that takes into account the various aspects of human life, the Department of Sociology of Russian State University for the Humanities conducted research using questionnaires in October 2012 and September 2013. It represented the adult population and distinguished four main studying groups: youth, senior citizens, urban and rural population of Russia. In the result, we obtained not only an idea of the self-perception of different socio-demographic groups representatives in relation to the assessment of individual aspects of life (personal economic status, social status, personal security, availability of education, social welfare and medical services, maternal and child welfare, employment, leisure etc.), but also identified mechanisms to increase self-perception of QoL.

The first one (objective) defines QoL as a result of combinations of different statistics. The second model is based on affirmation that the real sense of QoL is reflected in subjective feelings of individuals, which are formed on the basis

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
of system developments level of individual, his life experience, emotional status, etc. The objective indicators (measures) include following main groups: natural, economic and social. Subjective ones are represented by life satisfaction, the feeling of happiness and depression, social support, personal competence, anxiety, stress, etc. This non-linear relation between the objective and subjective indicators allows to find a paradoxicality of public consciousness and offers an original mechanisms to overcome the negative trend in QoL.

All these aspects will be considered as Local-Glocal reflection.

INTE-24.3

TSENG, FAN-TZU* (Fu-Jen Catholic University, ffseng@mail.fju.edu.tw)

Silenced Controversies: The Professionalization of Psychiatry and the Biomedicalization of ADHD in Taiwan

ADHD (Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder), the most common mental disorder among children and adolescents in Taiwan, does not seem to be as controversial in terms of its entity, diagnosis and medical safety among local professionals as it is in some Western countries such as the United States. This is controversial in terms of its entity, diagnosis and medical safety among local professionals, teachers, and the main parents organization, I unravel the interrelated processes of the development of the medical subspecialty, the publicization of health services and the medicalization of education, in order to elaborate that the biomedicalization of ADHD in Taiwan is not a necessary achievement of advancement in psychiatric, but a co-production with various social and political conditions. In particular, the "biomedical evidences" and "gearing to the international norms" constitute the driving rationality and emotion of the professionalism of Taiwanese psychiatry in a latecomer context; moreover, as a late-developing medical specialty, Taiwanese psychiatry lacks a sufficiently powerful legacy of the psycho-dynamic approach, which dominated Euro-American psychiatry before the 1980s and has thus far provided competition for the biomedical approach. Furthermore, Taiwanese child and adolescent psychiatrists are too few in number to encourage multi-paradigms. Therefore, although controversies and alternative practices concerning ADHD exist, they do not originate from the psychiatric in-group and thus find it difficult to shake the mainstream practices. Consequently, the biomedical discourses and treatment of ADHD have been stabilized and reproduced in Taiwanese psychiatry.
post-apartheid South African unions, where women continue to be marginalized from leadership positions in spite of constituting almost half (48 per cent) of the union membership (COSATU 2011). The paper seeks to understand the significance of women's composition in COSATU unions in terms of raising their voices and challenging dominant patriarchal practices. What is the significance of the increase in women's membership in terms of their struggles to reconfigure the dominant masculine culture of trade unions?

RC32-556.6

TSIGANOU, JOANNA* (National Centre for Social Research, jtsiganou@ekke.gr)
THANOPoulos, MARIA (National Centre for Social Research - Greece)

Women Academics Under Crisis: A New Field for Reflexivity

Research data show that the present economic crisis has worsened women's position in society. New categories of women become vulnerable to the impact of this crisis. To the traditional categories of vulnerable women (migrants, single-parent families, women victims of domestic violence, unemployed young women etc.) are now added women coming from middle and upper-middle class ladders of society (women entrepreneurs, women of high educational and employment credentials, women owners of big properties etc.). Women belonging to these new categories seem to be threatened by the risk of status degradation and the risk of impoverishment.

This paper focuses on the impact of crisis on women of high credentials. Such is the case of women academics that work in universities and research centers in Greece, a category of women of hitherto recognized social status and established high position in social hierarchy.

Our presentation is based on qualitative data coming out of the living experiences of women academics facing the impact of crisis in their professional and personal life. Initial results indicate the gravity of the present economic crisis as it expands also to include women holding highly privileged academic positions in the social hierarchy. Authority measures have not only diminished the income of academic women but also have enormously affected their living standards and worsened their working conditions. Moreover it is to be noted that the economic crisis seems to have brought into surface latent aspects of social crisis resulting from pre-existing social transformations which in turn also affect academic women's lives.

Thus our attempt is to develop a reflexive account on the living experiences of women academics as well as to discuss the impact of the present economic crisis on processes of women's downward social mobility.

RC26-453.1

TSIGANOU, JOANNA* (National Centre for Social Research - Greece, jtsiganou@ekke.gr)

Young People in Social Disadvantage: Opportunities and Threats in Local Environments

The arguments advanced in the proposed paper are based on the analysis of data concerning the means and ways of combating social exclusion of young people in social disadvantage at local communities by means of suitable educational and training programs.

In fact, in an era of globalization of economic and social relations, the employment structures may not be understandable on the basis neither of the model of "technocratic advancement" nor of the model of "specialization". If such is the case, there is an urgent need for the employment of other forms of "capital" in order to combat marginalization of those young people that suffer multiple social disadvantages. The question is how detached are modern societies from gender equity in Buddhist communities and institutions has not always been smooth, however. Consciously or unconsciously, entrenched interest groups have educated Buddhists in the new global ethic of gender justice. The path to gender equity in Buddhist communities and institutions has not always been ready to compete or be schooled in environments dominated by Asian students. Tiger mothers are represented as standing over their children, ensuring they work hard enough to achieve well. The work ethic associated with the Chinese is a form of racism. In contemporary discourses this is associated with rote learning for exams rather than independent thought.

This paper historical depictions of Chinese men represented as an octopus ready to seduce Australian women, including through the provision of heroin, will be contrasted to depictions of Chinese women as Tiger mothers who stand behind their children ready to wield ‘tough love’ towards success. What does the promulgation of such representations in the media tell us about Australian nationalism and its reliance on gendered forms of racism for meaning?

RC26-458.1

TSOBANOGLOU, GEORGEOS* (University of the Aegean, g.tsobanoglou@soc.aegean.gr)

The Systemic Crisis of Greek Labor

Abstract

The current crisis in Greece has brought to the surface the employment security aspect of the Greek "labour system". The employment relationship seems to be embodied upon a bifurcated system whereby labour is separated institutionally in a) a secured salaried public sector and b) a private sector defined by precarious labour conditions that are characterised by the technical separation of work from its social security (mainly pensions) relationship. The two systems have been coupled with separate health care systems developing separately (recent attempts to unify are in process). The paper explores this hidden reality by defining the organisation of the labour system in Greece, its politico-administrative controls that formulate a binary legal system (public/private) that does not allow for the emergence of the not-for-profit-law institutions.

The "social" reproduction of private labour is based upon the formally established private and "commercialised" interests that practice “trade” in basic needs (health, education). As a result, communities rely on the family, the Church, self-help and ‘... out-migration. By focusing on this anarchistic and discriminatory system of political order for private labour we may be able to unlock the reasons for the weakness of labour social organisations in Greece and the acute unemployment rates (the highest in the Eurozone). This approach will aid our understanding of the Greek crisis as a failure of Euro-Zone’s public policy.

Key words
Greek institutional crisis; labour fragmentation; Euro-Zone, social development

RC05-103.5

TSOLIDIS, GEORGINA* (University of Ballarat, g.tsolidis@federation.edu.au)

Octopus Man and Tiger Woman - Why the Chinese Are Bad for Australian Nationhood

Historically Australia has considered itself a white, Christian and British bastion in the South Pacific region. The main threat to this status was conceived of as coming from the east, particularly from the ‘hordes’ of Chinese who would sweep down and over run the nation. These discourses were prominent during the Gold Rush when Chinese men were constructed as a threat and represented as an octopus of evil. Immigration policies were instigated to stop the ‘yellow peril’. While the so-called White Australia Policy was formally rescinded in the 1970s those from Asia are still constructed as a threat.

Most recently it is Chinese students who are ‘taking over’ the most desirable government scholarships. Because of their hard work and diligence they are excelling at entry exams and providing little incentive for mainstream Australian students to compete or be schooled in environments dominated by Asian students. Tiger mothers are represented as standing over their children, ensuring they work hard enough to achieve well. The work ethic associated with the Chinese is a form of racism. In contemporary discourses this is associated with rote learning for exams rather than independent thought.

In this paper historical depictions of Chinese men represented as an octopus ready to seduce Australian women, including through the provision of heroin, will be contrasted to depictions of Chinese women as Tiger mothers who stand behind their children ready to wield ‘tough love’ towards success. What does the promulgation of such representations in the media tell us about Australian nationalism and its reliance on gendered forms of racism for meaning?
JS-12.4

TSUBOTA, KUNIO* (Meiji University, Japan, kuniorome@yahoo.co.jp)
A Study on the Costs and Demand for Foreign Nurses/Care Workers in Japan – from the Angle of Hospitals and Care Facilities –

Many consider that the international migration of nurses and care workers is driven by economic factors. Wage and cost differentials should work as a ‘push factor’ in sending countries and a ‘pull factor’ in receiving countries, though rules and regulations may partly hinder it. Japan opened the gate for foreign nurses and care givers under the Economic Partnership Agreements for the first time in 2009. It was anticipated that application and entry would rise sharply because wage gaps with other Asian countries remained high, and the rapid aging of Japan’s society badly needed more nurses and care workers. However, the actual entry of such personnel has been on a declining trend in recent years, despite government efforts for reducing entry barriers. This study has attempted to analyze the pull factor, i.e. the economic costs that accrued in the hospitals and care facilities based on a survey conducted. The analysis revealed no statistically significant correlation between the economic considerations and the willingness to hire nurse candidates, implying the existence of non-economic reasons for the reduced entry of such workers. For the care givers, economic considerations seemed to have had some impact on the willingness of care facilities to receive additional foreign workers. It would be imperative for the government to address institutional impediments for the nurses and pay more attention to the economic incentives for the care facilities in order to increase the number of foreign nurses and care givers in Japan.

RC05-111.3

TSUCHIDA, KUMIKO* (Tohoku University, kumitsuchi@msi.biglobe.ne.jp)
Organizing Immigrants in Rural Areas in Japan: Case Studies of the Tsunami-Devastated Areas

This study examines the process of organizing immigrant groups in rural areas in Tohoku, Japan, especially the 3.11 tsunami-devastated areas. In recent decades, Japan has witnessed the entrance of many more immigrants. Along with this influx of newcomers, their relationships with Japanese society and their social mobility have drawn attentions. Although previous studies tend to focus on the cases of labor immigration in urban areas or highly urbanized core areas, few studies have been conducted with a focus on the immigrants in rural areas that lack a concentration of immigrant populations, such as the Tohoku region.

Many of immigrants in the Tohoku region are female immigrants as spouses of Japanese nationals, who are mostly dispersed throughout small towns and villages. They tend to be marginalized from their local society and given the limited understandings and supports from the local government.

The Great East Japan earthquake that devastated many areas of the Tohoku region seriously affected these immigrants as well as Japanese nationals. The disaster and its aftermath consequently led them to form groups to help support each other and to change their social surroundings. How did they attempt to grapple with the difficulties after the disaster? To what extent did their organizational efforts contribute to changing their relationships with their local society? With a focus on these questions, this study analyzes the process of organizing immigrants in the Tohoku region. The findings from my interviews with the actors and participatory observations suggest how they obtain resources inside and outside their community on the recovering process after the disaster, and the social issues they face to continue living in rural society. This study contributes to considering the possibilities and issues of “bottom-up” approach for immigrants to change their social surroundings in rural society in Japan.

RC11-211.6

TSUCHA, YOKO* (Waseda University, yoko-tsu@com.home.ne.jp)
MACHIDA, KAZUHIKO (Faculty of Human Science, Meiji University, Japan)
Healthy Aging and Concerns Among Japanese Elderly People

Healthy Aging and Concerns Among Japanese Elderly People

Background: Japan is facing an unprecedented aging society. In 2011, 23.3% of total population in Japan was elderly people 65 years old and older. One third of the population in Japan will be at least 65 years old in 2035. Healthy aging is a crucial key for public health and society in Japan. However, under budget limitation of social security, policies and frequent policy changes have posed a great uncertainty and concerns on that elderly population. Given these circumstances, we conducted questionnaire surveys in 2010 to examine concerns in this age group. Method: In 2010, we sent questionnaires to university graduates 65 years old and older randomly selected from lists of graduates from 11 universities. The questionnaires were open-ended and asked them to write any concerns that they had about health care, health policy, health systems and their future. Results: We received 331 (Age 73.18±4.43) responses. Among those who responded, 84.9% (281 respondents) said that they had concerns. We conducted text analysis (PASW Text Analytics for Surveys 3.0.1) and extracted keywords from their Reponses. The keywords that were extracted frequently were; Doctor, Hospitals, Health care, Japanese Government Policies, Expensive, Health care cost, Medical expenditure, shortage of medical care, Doctor scarcity, Prevention, Health insurance system for those 65 years and older, Quality of care, Long term care and others. Discussion; In this study, many elderly people in Japan have concerned about health care expenditure, health care systems and health policies. This may be caused by frequent policy changes and uncertainties due to frequent administration changes such as uncernece of a raise of out of pocket payment rate from 10% to 20% for elderly people under budget constraint in Japan. Correct policy-making and determination are necessary for healthy aging by removing concerns from this vulnerable population in Japan.

RC15-261.8

TSUGE, AZUMI* (Meiji Gakuin University, tsuge@soc.meijigakuin.ac.jp)
Discussion of Factors That Drive Regenerative Science and Assisted Reproductive Technology

One of hottest ethical arguments in regenerative science is whether creating human eggs and sperm from IPS cells or ES cells should be permitted. Then whether to permit these eggs and sperm to be fertilized and to develop into babies. In 2012, Japanese scientists created primordial germ cells, which can develop into germ cells, both sperm and eggs from skin cells of mice. Another team in Japan has also created mouse sperm and egg cells from IPS cells and used them to get young mice within the last year.

A guideline of Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in Japan requires prior notification of all efforts to generate sperm and egg cells from human IPS cells, but fertilization is prohibited. Two teams have already started the research. We would like to consider the issue by logical steps through analyzing narratives of scientists and patients in assisted reproductive technologies. First, we would like to focus on how scientists explain the necessity for the research. What is purpose of the research? What do scientists recognize as advantages and disadvantages? Second, we would like to consider how patients in assisted reproductive technologies react to the news? What do they think about the technology and ethics? Third, we would like to show what a council which regulates the technique discusses. Through interviewing scientists in regenerative medicine and patients in fertility treatment, and analyzing conference minutes of the council, we will point out the driving force and the justifiable reasons of regenerative science and assisted reproductive technologies.

RC34-597.4

TSUJI, IZUMI* (CHUO University, Faculty of Letters, tsuji@tamacc.chuo-u.ac.jp)
Changes in Friendship Relations of Japanese Youth

This study aims at revealing the changes in friendship relations of Japanese youth. In their everyday life, friendship relations are becoming more and more important.

According to a recent report “In response to questioning about when they feel their life is fulfilling, the largest percentage of Japanese youth answered “When I am with friends or companions” (74.6%)”. This is also the largest percentage among the other five countries (South Korea: 58.1%, U.S.A.: 64.7%, U.K.: 45.1%, France: 68.2%), and that have basically increased from past years (1977-78: 50.1%, 1983: 59.2%, 1988: 62.0%, 1993: 70.8%, 1998: 74.0%, 2003: 72.5%, 2007: 74.6%). But in recent years, there are some interesting changes. The percentages giving “When I am by myself without being annoyed by anyone” (13.8% in 2003 to 19.8% in 2007) increased over the previous survey. (Naikaku-fu, 2009, “THE JAPANESE YOUTH :In Comparison with the Youth of the World, A Summary Report of the Eighth World Youth Survey, http://www8.ca.go.jp/youth/english/ worldyouth-e/html/mokuji-e.html). This is so complex situation that is difficult to be understood, and our recent research also shows the same situation.

In this study, there are two ways of approach. Firstly, I would like to review the hypotheses about the changes in friendship relations (e.g. the dilution hypothesis, the selective hypothesis and the homogenization hypothesis). Secondly, I would like to analyze the quantitative data, and reveal the present situation and the changes. The data was collected in Tokyo and Kobe in 2002 and 2012. Respondents were randomly sampled. Their age ranges from 16 to 29.

In conclusion, it is revealed that the number of friends are increased but the diversity of that is reduced. It suggests that the friendship relations of Japanese youth have been homogenized.

RC54-870.1

TSUJI, RYUHEI* (Shinshu University, rtsui@shinshu-u.ac.jp)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Examining the Chain Relationship from Initial Contact to Classical Music to Socio-Economic Status Via Music Preference

This paper examines the effect of the initial contact to classical music on the music preference, and the effect of the music preference on the socio-economic status, in Japan. Especially, as in Bourdieu’s reproduction theory, whether people’s “orthodox” music preference from family affects their income is examined.

A questionnaire was handed to 2,000 audiences of Saito Kinen Festival in 2012. 594 audiences answered. The questionnaire included the questions of initial contact to classical music, preferences to 20 composers, and household income.

By latent class analysis of the initial contact four types were found: (1) vague, or no particular initiation, the effect of (2) family, (3) eye-opening experiences, and (4) various sources and experiences.

By latent class analysis of the composer preferences, five types were found: (a) shallow listeners, who do not know many composers, (b) orthodox maestro devotees, (c) hardheaded devotees, who love orthodox maestros but dislike contemporary composers, (d) overarching lovers, and (e) contemporary music lovers.

Crossing the types of initial contact and the types of music preference, the following was found.

1. Those with vague initial music experience tend to be shallow listeners.
2. Those who are affected by family do not have a particular preference.
3. Those who had eye-opening experience are not shallow listeners.
4. Those who received various effects are not shallow listeners, not hardheaded, but overarching lovers.

OLS on the equivalent household income reveals the following. Those whose preferences were affected by family tend to have higher income than those with eye-opening experience. The orthodox maestro devotees have higher income than those with vague preference or hardheaded. However, as seen above, there is not an effect of family on orthodox preference. Therefore, we should conclude that there is no clear evidence for the chain relationship in Japan.

RC37-633.3

TSUKAYAMA CISNEROS, LUIS* (New School for Social Research, tsuk4313@newschool.edu)

Food Aesthetics and the Unintended Construction of Civility in Peru

Peruvian food had always had important elements that connected it to national identity. However, in the last 10 years, food has acquired new –meanings that pertained to a strong sense of national pride, and new understandings of what it means to be Peruvian, which are reflected particularly in media and politics. In Peru’s biggest city, Lima (where 35% of its population live), culture and cuisine reflect the diversity of its population through years of internal and external immigration processes since the times of the Spanish colony. In this paper I argue that, in great part, the “aestheticization” of food in Peru –a focus on aesthetics rather than just on flavor—was pivotal to the transformation of its social meanings during the mid 2000s. In the early 2000s, chefs and tourism operators considered this process of “aestheticization” essential for the promotion of Peruvian food and, consequently, for the promotion of tourism and the increase of economic revenue to Peru. An unintended consequence of the success of this process was that the newly named “novo Andean” cuisine became a central element of an invigorated Peru’s biggest city, Lima (where 35% of its population live), culture and cuisine reflect the diversity of its population through years of internal and external immigration processes since the times of the Spanish colony. In this paper I argue that, in great part, the “aestheticization” of food in Peru –a focus on aesthetics rather than just on flavor—was pivotal to the transformation of its social meanings during the mid 2000s. In the early 2000s, chefs and tourism operators considered this process of “aestheticization” essential for the promotion of Peruvian food and, consequently, for the promotion of tourism and the increase of economic revenue to Peru. An unintended consequence of the success of this process was that the newly named “novo Andean” cuisine became a central element of an invigorated Peruvian pride. Additionally, this pride in Peruvian cuisine, in great part, allowed for emergence of new spaces of social “civility” based on weak links in a society that historically has been strongly been divided by differences of class, socioeconomic status, race, etc. This “aestheticization” of food took place almost exclusively in the biggest urban centers of Peru, mostly because of the intrinsic characteristics of Peruvian media, the economic configurations of the country, and the importance of spaces of social communication in cities. These publics allow different people to discuss and experience food in big cities directly or indirectly (through conversations or food television shows, for instance), as opposed to the “immediacy” of food outside of these urban spaces.

RC11-207.14

TSUNEMATSU, JUN* (University of Tokyo, yb03233@nifty.com)

Indirect Reciprocity in Intergenerational Support in Japan

Intergenerational familial support is a fundamental aspect of family relationships. It has critical effects on the welfare of family members and reflects the distribution of social capital in the family. This study focuses on the elderly offspring providers of non-monetary support to their adult children, and assesses how their own parents’ support has affected their propensity to provide caregiving to their grown children. While directly reciprocal relationships in intergenerational support between parents and their children have been reported in the U.S. and Japan, we tested for the presence of indirect reciprocity from parents to children or grandchildren in Japan. The main research question is: Do the elderly who received more support from their parents tend to give more non-financial support to their adult children?

Models are examined with data from the National Survey of Middle- and Old-aged People’s Life conducted in August 2010. The sample consists of 5,648 elderly people who were 50-84 years old with at least one child over 18 years old. To detect the indirect reciprocal association between from-parent-to-respondent support and from-respondent-to-children caregiving, some regression models are applied. The outcome variable is the number of types of non-monetary support that respondents gave to their first child within the year prior to the interview. The controls are socioeconomic status of the respondents and their first children, and the support exchanged between them.

We found that receiving greater non-financial support from parents raised the propensity to offer caregiving to children, after controlling for other relevant factors. This result offers some rationale for the indirect reciprocity model of intergenerational support.

RC27-470.2

TSUNEYUKI, YASUKO* (Kochi University, tsuneyuki@kochi-u.ac.jp)

The Current Situation and Future Tasks of Community Service Actions Conducted By Local Sport Clubs | a Case Study of Local Football Clubs in Shikoku, JAPAN

In recent years there’s been impressive growth in sport team volunteering to local community service. The purpose of this study was to examine the current situation and future tasks of community service actions conducted by local football clubs in Shikoku, JAPAN. A survey was conducted using interviews, questionnaire and fieldwork from July in 2011 to July in 2013. Data of the questionnaire were collected from a sample of 104 clubs, while the return rate was 49.8%. The main findings were as follows: 1) About twenty five percent of local football club conducted local community service actions, 2) human communication related to unity of sport competition and promoting mutual friendship was important to local football clubs. It was far from all clubs to have human network closely related to local community. 3) thirty percent of local football clubs intended to continue or start the local community service actions. There were discouraged factors of the local community service actions, while members of local football clubs didn’t know what to do. Moreover they didn’t have enough motivation to conduct the local community service actions. This indicated that the share information and financial aid could seed potential local community service actions and 4) local community service actions deeply related to proper leader and frequency of practice. It was quite important to have good connections with outside the club like sponsor or football school. It is necessary to examine the assessment of people living in local community and differences of income between local football clubs.

RC55-878.2

TSUTSUI, JUNYA* (Ritsumeikan University, junya_tsts@nifty.com)

Constructing Social Cleavage Indicators Using the Mixed-Effects Model

This study demonstrates how we can construct national indicators by analyzing comparative surveys using mixed-effects (ME) model. ME model, also known as multilevel analysis, is usually understood as a method to analyze nested data. Few studies pay attention to its unique ability to estimate individual (or random) effects.

Estimating individual effects, country-specific effects in the case of national comparison, using ME model has two distinct advantages that existing methods do not have.

One is that we can “estimate” indicators with statistical confidence, not just “composite” them by adding up or averaging relevant figures. This merit addresses the problem of composing indicators using unbalanced comparative data. A comparison of attitudes between a country with sample size of 1,000 and one with sample size of 10 would be questionable if we just calculate means of several attitudes for both countries, because the value of a country with small sample size lack reliability. Estimating individual effects using ME method can avoid this problem by introducing “shrinkage estimator”.

Another merit of ME estimation is that we can eliminate the effects derived from differential composition among countries. An indicator value of attitudes or happiness could be different because of different distributions of social groups such as gender, age, and classes. Also, simple averaging of different level of attitude among social groups can suffer from bias, because one social attribute (such as educational background) correlates with others (such as age or gender). ME method can deal with this problem because it uses linear regression technique.

This study applies ME model to compose “Attitudinal Divide Indicator” (ADI). ADI can be interpreted as indicating how an attitude toward government roles from differential composition among countries. An indicator value of attitudes or happiness could be different because of different distributions of social groups such as gender, age, and classes. Also, simple averaging of different level of attitude among social groups can suffer from bias, because one social attribute (such as educational background) correlates with others (such as age or gender). ME method can deal with this problem because it uses linear regression technique.

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Rebuild a Trust Relationship Between Doctors and Patients--Informal Exchange in Chinese Health Sector

Trust lies at the heart of effective patient-doctor relationship. Chinese health sector is facing a trust crisis between patients and doctors as shown in the rising numbers of conflicts and denunciations. In seeking an accountable health care, patients widely employ informal exchange by giving gifts and red-packets to doctors, seeking connections and acquaintance relationship (guanxi) to get health care. The gift exchange and guanxi network involve the cultivation of emotion (renewing, gaining, the emotional feelings of indebtedness and obligation), through which a trustworthy relationship is emergent and negotiated. However, in the changing moral context of China today, trust is very fragile amidst the inherent uncertainties of medical care. The individual efforts of gift-exchange and guanxi networking sometimes could not secure a trustworthy relationship, and patients frequently become the targets of defrauding, extortion and abuse of power. The paper, setting the context in the post-socialist China, shows how people are experiencing rising uncertainty in daily life and to secure a trustworthy doctor-patient relationship. It is about how trust is practiced, dismantled, and rebuilt in daily medical encounter. The paper recognizes the limits of individual informal exchange in building trust, and suggests more works to be done in building a trustworthy health system and improving the trust in society as a whole amid the wide mistrust.

RC50-809.1 TUCKER, HAZEL* (University of Otago, hazel.tucker@otago.ac.nz) Gendered 'living Like The Other' In Turkey

Some tourists, those who decide to stay a longer while than other tourists in a place they like, might ‘fetishise the idea of ‘living like the locals’ (Davidson 2005: 46). One of the ways Davidson suggests they might do this is through ‘integrating themselves within and among local, indigenous communities, learning from them forms of experience and knowledge rejected and repressed by the West’ (2005:51). Some might even enunciate their sense of belonging by becoming tourism entrepreneurs and playing the role of host to tourist guests.

Related to this, Soares (1998) talks about globalization as increasing the opportunities for copying which may be related to a desire to perform one’s own fantasies about the ‘other’. Soares adds that, therefore, ‘mimicry can be a weapon against the political reification of identities’ because ‘the experience of being someone else challenges reified identities and brings the possibility of circulating, shifting, and changing to the forefront of social and cultural life’ (1998: 295). Such mimicry is riddled with paradox and contradiction, however, because it is never possible to fully become the other.

This paper considers the gendered dimensions of such tourist attempts at ‘living like the other’, at belonging and at becoming ‘other’. Drawing on my long-term ethnographic study of tourism relationships in Göreme, Turkey, the paper discusses the different ways in which foreign (ya bancı) women and men experience and negotiate their attempts at being like the locals.

TUDBALL, JACQUELINE* (La Trobe University, jacqueline.tudball@sydney.edu.au) Ryan, KATH (La Trobe University) Smith, LorraINE (University of Sydney) Williamson, Margaret (NPS MedicineWise) Taking Medicines: Expanding Routines, Disruption and Management in Daily Life

RC47-769.11 TUDOROIU, THEODOR* (University of the West Indies, tudoroiu@hotmail.com) The Triple Role of Social Media: A Case Study

The Arab Spring’s ‘Facebook dimension’ has already received unprecedented attention. New technology was presented as an instrument used by protesters to build extensive networks, create social capital, organize political action locally and nationally, and put in place transnational links. A debate ensued between the views of ‘cyber-enthusiasts’ and those of ‘cyber-skeptics’ (or ‘digital evangelists’ and ‘techno-realists’). A common element, however, is that very little of this research integrates all the variables into its analysis. Moreover, try to counter the video a rather fragmented picture of this complex phenomenon, with many scholars focusing on relatively narrow social media-related sub-fields. The present paper tries to overcome this division. Its goal is twofold. First, it argues that the full understanding of the impact of social media on Arab Spring regime change processes is possible only through the analysis of the key role played by this media at three interrelated levels that, until now, seldom have been studied together: as a tactical tool of mobilization, communication, and coordination; as an instrument of domestic and international revolutionary contagion; and, critically, as a means of enhancing pan-Arab consciousness which, in turn, was fertile soil for that contagion. The paper’s second goal is to strongly anchor the analysis of social media in the political - and, more specifically, revolutionary - dimension of the Arab Spring. Social media may have been highly influential from many points of view, still one should not forget that the Middle Eastern process it influenced was fundamentally a revolutionary wave. As such, the role of social media needs to be addressed within the analytical framework of revolutionary contagion, which until now rarely has been done explicitly.

JS-50.2 TUMA, RENÉ* (Technichal University Berlin, rene.tuma@tu-berlin.de) Comparing Different Styles of (Vernacular) Video Analysis

The paper presents the outcomes of a project that focuses on activities of interpretation of video recordings. The interpretation/analysis of visual data is not only performed within sociology but in a growing number of professional fields and everyday situations (‘Vernacular video analysis’ [1]). My presentation draws on a focused ethnographic study of interpretation practices. I have done ethnographic fieldwork in three fields and recorded practitioners at their interpretation work. The three fields each highlight different aspects of interpretation work.

In 1) Police Work the identification of actors and their (‘criminal’) actions is the police officials’ main concern, in 2) Football Training the aspect of instruction is most important and in 3) Market Research the interpretation of eye tracking video is distributed and organized via means of information technology.

By itself reflexively applying Videography [2] onto the practices of video analysis I am able not only to study those three fields and the spread of visual analysis as a communicative form of generation of knowledge, but am also presenting a reflexive form of videography that allows for the reflection of our situated practices and knowledge that has been criticized as missing in the use of video in interaction research. (1) Tuma, René. 2012. “The (Re)Construction of Human Conduct: «Vernacular Video Analysis».” Qualitative Sociology Review 8(2):152-163. Retrieved Month, Year (http://www.qualitative-sociologyreview.org/ENG/archive_eng.php).


JS-77.8 TUNAL SANTIAGO, GERARDO* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, gtunsa@yahoo.com.mx) CAMARENA ADAME, MARIA ELENA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, gertunsa@yahoo.com.mx) Gender and Socialization of Knowledge

The purpose of this paper is geared towards analyzing how gender is an indicator that impacts scientific production in the administrative sciences perpetuating the differences between genders which affect the science. Particularly, significant differences that exist in the scientific visibility of men and women in Latin America are observed, as mentioned in the Latin American Quotes in Social Sciences and Humanities website (close based on its Spanish initials) and the Network of Scientific Magazines of Latina America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal (redalys based on its Spanish initials) for year 2012. The analysis is made as evidence that in scientific research, as in any other human activity, there is a gender related division in work, which should be considered in the science and technology agenda at all levels of government.

JS-77.4 TURHAN, OZDEN* (Université Bordeaux Segalen, turhan.ozden@gmail.com) Sociological Approach on the ART of Using Drugs By Patients Suffering of Oncological and Psychiatric Diseases

This study aims to analyze the strategies and tactics used by patients suffering of oncological and psychiatric diseases on the scale of social classes. This study would help to analyze and discuss the most comprehensive questions about the subject at hand.

- Which are the factors that determine the choice of the patient when he takes a medicine?

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Which are the motivations that characterize the behavior of the patients when they take a medicine?

How are the norms established by the public health instances influence the perception of the patients when they take a medicine?

Basing my assumptions on how the patients take the medicine, I will investigate how the way of taking medicine is influenced by their belonging to a specific social class and which are the cultural factors that determine the way they take their medicine?

Pretti-Wettel and Moatti[1] uphold that the patient is not only the subject of his illness, but the assumed social role with his illness is also scrutinizing and by taking part in his healing process. In that context I will investigate the factors which determine the way the patients take the medicines, taking into consideration the influence of the media on them, their belonging to a social class, their dwelling environment, their gender, their profession, their educational background, and the relations between them and their physician. With this study I hope to be able to assert that there is a similarity in the tactics of taking medicine by patients belonging to different socio-economic and cultural classes and that the practices of public health in Turkey play a unifying role between the various social classes in question.


RC28-486.2

TURNER, KRISTIN* (University of California, Irvine, kristin.turney@uci.edu)

Incarceration and Household Wealth

A large literature documents the deleterious economic consequences of incarceration. But little is known about the consequences of incarceration for household assets. This paper presents an indicator of economic wellbeing that may be especially important to the survival of low-income families for whom incarceration is common. In this article, we use individual-level data (from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study) and state-level panel data (from 1985 to 2005) to examine how incarceration is associated with asset accumulation and asset loss among formerly incarcerated men, their romantic partners, and their communities. Results from the individual-level data, which pay careful attention to the social forces that select individuals into incarceration, document that incarceration is negatively associated with vehicle and bank account ownership among men and that these associations are concentrated among men who were previously employed. In addition, the economic consequences of spill over to the romantic partners of these men, especially those living with men prior to their incarceration, who report a lower likelihood of home and vehicle ownership. Results from the state-level data document that incarceration rates diminish homeownership rates among Blacks and, in doing so, widen Black-white inequalities in homeownership. Taken together, the results show that the considerable collateral consequences of incarceration may increase inequality in household wealth.

RC53-853.5

TUUKKANEN, TERHI* (University of Jyväskylä, terhi.tuukkanen@jyu.fi)

Online Environments in Children’s Everyday Life: Children’s, Parents’ and Teachers’ Points of View

Online environments, which cover broadly all websites, are a pervasive part of many children’s lives today. More than 90 percent of children and young people in America and Europe use the online environment (Madden et al. 2013; Livingstone et al. 2011). This has led to a public debate about the role of online environments in children’s everyday life and about the ways childhood is being transformed by virtual worlds (Plowman et al. 2010). On the one hand, children are seen as experts of the online environments. On the other hand, the online environments are often regarded as a threat for children, because the opportunity to act anonymously causes misbehavior (Livingstone et al. 2011).

The paper explores the role of online environments in children’s everyday life. By analyzing 27 interviews with Finnish children aged 11-13, parents and teachers, the paper aims to compare the viewpoints of both children and adults. We analyse the self-perceived effect of online environments on children’s everyday life and particularly focus on the opportunities and risks of the online environments. As a result of our study, we found five types of perceived effects that represent opportunities and risks: learning and socialization, sense of community and empowerment, antisocial behavior, overuse and threat to security.

To our informants, the online environments represent a new form of community and friendship, which helps children to maintain their social relationships. There are positive effects of the online environments, such as enhancing the users’ sense of community, social capital and learning (e.g. Wellman et al. 2001). On the other hand, the online environments may lead children’s everyday life and particular focus on the opportunities and risks of the online environments.

University and Its Societal Environment: Reflections on the Triple Helix Model and Ways Forward

Universities are central institutions in the current knowledge society. Their role is to contribute to the furthering of scientific and technological knowledge and to educate people to serve the society and to alleviate societal problems of various kinds. To these ends universities have been streamlined to perform more efficiently. Simultaneously, the separate institutional spheres of science, university, government,
industry and the civil society have intermingled giving rise to many theoretical interpretations that underline the profound radical change of universities and sciences. Of these theories, the current article focuses on the triple-helix of university-industry-government relations. The model claims that intensified interaction between university, industry and government has given rise to a new kind of research, which not only seeks to advance knowledge but also tries to attain commercially viable products. As a normative policy model, triple helix might be transporting into analysis certain understanding of the developmental role of scientific research. The present paper summarizes the major viewpoints of this theory and reflects on the commentary given to it. To better understand the various virtues of the model, it also analyses the model's distinct theoretical status and claims that it is ambiguous, as it combines three types of sociological theory, i.e., diagnosis of an era, general sociological theory and research theory. After assessing the status of triple helix, the paper contributes to the discussion about the model by probing different theoretical avenues that research associated with the concept might proceed. Of central importance here is systems theory by Niklas Luhmann, as major protagonists of triple helix have frequently used his ideas in discussing the model. The current paper draws concepts from Luhmann's theory to specify ways in which empirical research associated with triple helix could be made more responsive to the multi-functional and internally contradictory character of the contemporary research university.

**RC11-215.3**

**TWIGG, JULIA** (University of Kent, j.m.twigg@kent.ac.uk)

**Dress and the Embodiment of Age in Everyday Life**

Clothes lie on the interface between the body and its social presentation. Getting dressed is an everyday body practice, one of the ways in which bodies are made social, given identity and meaning. When we get dressed, however, we do so within the bounds of a culture and its norms; and these include ones in relation to age – as they do gender also. The presentation which draws on an ESRC project published as Fashion and Age: Dress, the Body and Later Life, Bloomsbury, explores the role of dress in the day to day performance of aged - and gendered - identities.

**RC11-201.1**

**TWIGG, JULIA** (University of Kent, j.m.twigg@kent.ac.uk)

**The Challenge of Cultural Gerontology: New Directions, Critical Perspectives**

This introductory paper will explore the principal intellectual and social developments that underlie the emergence of cultural gerontology. Opening with a critical review of the sources and scope of the approach, it will trace from where these new impulses came, the theoretical traditions that inform them, and the challenges they present. The paper will draw together the key themes informing the forthcoming Routledge Handbook of Cultural Gerontology.

**RC53-852.1**

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**New Approaches to Inequality Patterns in Education Science and Childhood Sociology**

**New approaches to inequality patterns in education science and childhood sociology**

From a perspective that considers children as social agents we analyze how socialization- and learning environments are designed, processed and have an influence on children's self-orientation and autonomous learning. By using an interdisciplinary approach that combines sociological and pedagogical theories, different dimensions of the 'self' are put into the center of attention. Thereby we aspire to gain new insights into causes of inequalities.

This article uses data provided by the (longitudinal) study "SEBI – Self-orientation and Self-directed Learning: An Analysis of Socialization and Learning Environments of Primary School Children". First quantitative results of the ongoing study assessed the importance of parenting for children's self-confidence in primary school. A perceived parental interest in the own personality – associated with parental interest in the child's specific hobbies, activities and interests - can be seen as central for the academic self-concept. However, a perceived parental emphasis on efforts for the child's academic success does not have such a significant effect. Further, these findings could not be related to social class or ethnicity, which makes a difference to common findings of the majority of socialization studies. Thus, the study contributes to an extended view on inequalities in education by focusing on different socialization practices in families and institutions and how these interrelate to the child's academic self-concept and performance. The perspective gained by these findings can be supplemented by qualitative interviews concerning aspirations, parental practices and children's perspectives on school and family life with parents and children across various social backgrounds.

Based on this multi-method way of proceeding we aim to identify different patterns of inequality in socialization related to the self as a central variable. In how far this is a track worth following will be shown by presenting relevant data.

**RC26-460.3**

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**Consolidation of Russia and Characteristics of Russians' Identities**

Under conditions of globalization the national identity takes on special significance. Globalization creates unprecedented opportunities for the cultural convergence, expansion of the communicative space, lifestyle enrichment. However it causes many challenges and destructive tendencies, including a trend which is characterized as national identity crisis. A problem of transformation of Russian identity becomes ever greater importance. They mediate the future of the country, its ability to face the challenges of modern world as well as to carry out cultural, economic, social and political modernization. The images which dominate in mass consciousness will affect the prospects for civil society in Russia, the functioning of political institutions, the social climate of the society. At the same time the Russians' perception of themselves, of their own place in the world and of the others affects the formation of political, social and cultural orientation, which mediates the mass sense of place and role of Russia in the modern world, people's attitude to the Western countries, institutions and values.

**RC08-151.4**

**TZENG, ALBERT** (International Inst Asian Studies, p.w.tzeng@gmail.com)

**Geopolitics, Identity Politics and Sociology in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore**

The paper compares the traditions of sociology in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore based on a systemic bibliographic review, and relates the findings with the identity politics of the three places which reflect their respective roles within the context of post-War geopolitical statues and identity politics of the three places: the 'imposed Chinese nationalism' in Cold-War Taiwan and its challenge from the rising indigenous identity after the 1980s; the 'colonial denationalisation' policies in Hong Kong and the ambivalence toward the reunion with China in 1997; the 'multi-racial nation making' project in Singapore following its unexpected independence in 1965.

**RC07-148.3**

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**ZHUANG, JING-WEN** (National Tsing-Hua University)

**Internet-Facilitated Social Activism in Taiwan: Modes and Constraints**

On 3th Aug 2013, a group of 39 anonymous ‘netizens’ mobilised, largely via the internet, to a crowd of estimated 250,000 people in front of Taiwan’s President Office to mourn for the man-made death of a military corporal, Mr Hung Chung-Chiu, and to protest against how the government responded to the case. The pressure forced the government to concede, agreeing to abolish the distrusted military judicial system during peace time.

On 8th August, a new way of the internet-facilitated social activism in Taiwan. Its sudden surge and the much-acclaimed ‘success’ drove many veter-
an social activists and oppositional politicians into self-questioning why they had failed to stage a rally at a comparable scale in recent years—even with the help of internet. The question calls for a comparative analysis of this incident and other internet-facilitated social movements.

Drawing from literature review, interviews and some participant observations, this paper surveyed the existing practices of internet-facilitated social movement in Taiwan— a young democracy known for its strength in computing and communication technologies. Four ideal-typical categories are identified and discussed: (1) online activism of conventional advocacy/concern groups, (2) communication platforms and public debate about social issues, (3) issue-specific protest initiated in a decentralized, less consolidated fashion among concerned ‘netizens’ and (4) various ‘open access’ projects initiated within an IT-savvy community (e.g. the ‘go’ zero time government project).

A model will be theorized from the comparative analysis to account for the varying social innovation strategies among these: emotional epidemic factor, cognitive entry barrier and technological entry barrier. At last, a normative ethic on managing the scale of activism will be developed with the ‘public attention’ considered as a scarce public resource. The various modes of internet-facilitated activism will be critically evaluated with the ethics in mind.

RC52-835.3

TZENG, CHIEN-CHUN* (University of Oxford, joshhtzeng513@gmail.com)
HSIEH, WEN-HUA (Central Election Commission, Taiwan Government)
A Comparative Study on the Inter-Professional Collaboration Among Actors Involved in Active Ageing Programmes: Lessons from Denmark and Taiwan

This research aims to investigate the inter-professional collaboration among actors involved in the collective actions of Active Ageing campaigns, from NPOs to the state, the media, political parties, and commercial companies. It asks how do actors interact with each other and to what extent can inequality be eliminated? Denmark and Taiwan, with their differences in welfare regime, population ageing process, development of democracy and union movement, can be good cases to be compared. With the theoretical framework developed by Nahapiet and Ghoshal (1998), this study examines the relational dimension of inter-organizational social capital. Strikingly, three patterns of perceived relational social capital can be concluded in both the Danish and Taiwanese organizations, and each has its implication of obstacles to collaboration.

In Pattern 1 where actors continuously measure who needs whom and for what, an unequal power relation can be noticed. Actors at a more disadvantageous position are more vulnerable to collaboration availability and they identify with their partners in exchange of their trust. Moreover, when a collaboration project is accepted, actors’ identification of being in the same community is formed. However, with numerous back-and-forth circumambulations, actors keep asking if they should trust their partners. This is the Pattern 2 in this study and its kinetics can be categorized as follows: a) toward mutual trust because of goals and outcomes shared, b) toward distrust with problems of obligations and expectations as the crucial reason; c) toward distrust with imperfection in norms as a basic problem. Last but not least, Pattern 3, which features in harmony and stabilization, differentiates itself from other two patterns by harmonized conflict of interests among actors and a shared enemy— the state. Overall, embedded trust, which is weighted with identification functions as the key mechanism in shaping such inter-professional collaboration.

RC41-696.4

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HSIEH, WEN-HUA (Central Election Commission, Taiwan Government)
It’s Time to Change: How Does Kid-Focused Business Survive and Benefit from Population Ageing?

Ageing is a dynamic process involving responses at both individual and societal levels. Theoretically, the existence of an organization is a consequence of temporal societal demands. This study asks why and how kid-focused business can survive and benefit from ours ageing society. Particular emphasis is on the strategies in terms of legitimacy and organizational social capital. Japan and Taiwan, with their similarities in filial piety and inter-generational solidarity, can be good cases to study this issue. Various methods, such as in-depth interviews and content analysis of publications and government statistics, are applied to identify the underlying causes of institutional failures.

Social innovation across institutional boundaries can be recognized. Charties for the elderly and cram schools both recruit senior volunteers to teach children after school hours. Institutional re-design can also facilitate social innovation. Examples include kindergarten and nursing homes to be set in the same building, and public school campus turning into tourism resort. Vague vision is another strategy for actors to find legitimacy and incorporate as many projects as possible. Moreover, institutional reframing based on institutional reproduction but with actors’ minor modification due to institutional leaks and personal interests, can create alternatives for those whose jurisdiction is territorially defined. A good example is public schools in the cities with students changing their household registration from the countryside but in reality commute everyday.

To sum up, actors’ agency and conditioning of institutions can both pave the way for kid-focused business. The concept of New Institutionalism can explain actions within a given institutional environment while the notions of organizational fluidity and institutional reframing can help to understand why Active Ageing campaigns are widely utilized. This study ends with suggestions for re-thinking the meaning of Active Ageing campaigns and if the elderly are hence empowered or exploited.
der norms. Rather, it seems that traditional gender norms continue to be reproduced in alcohol-related advertising.

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UANG, SHIAW-TSYR* (Minghsin Univ Science & Technology, uang@must.edu.tw)

**Changing Consuming Behaviors By Designing Eco-Efficient Green Products**

People continue to create and consume more innovative technology products in order to make life more convenience and comfortable than the past. However, huge industrial processes bring significant changes in the Earth. Natural resources are getting to dry up; ozonosphere has been destroyed; environment has been contaminated and so on. These environmental changes cause serious threats to the survival of the Earth's species.

Therefore, in recent years, environmental awareness began to be respected, and researchers explore green issues hoping to make living things can be survival sustainable. Many countries have implemented environmental protection laws to reduce the environmental impacts of industrialized society. For instance, WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive), RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive) and EuP (Energy Using Product) organizations under the auspices of the European Union try to limit the environmental pollution caused by products. Laws and regulations seem to be a “pushing” force on changing consuming behaviors.

On the contrary, this research examines the possibility of a “pulling” force on changing consuming behaviors by designing eco-efficient green products. The present study attempts to integrate 39 engineering parameters of TRIZ (Theory of Inventive Problem Solving, developed by Genrich Altshuller) with 7 eco-efficient elements (Reduce material intensity; Energy intensity minimized; Dispersion of toxic substances is reduced; Undertake recycling; Capitalize on use of renewable resources; Extend product durability; Service intensity is increased. REDUCES, in short) proposed by WBCSD (World Business Council for Sustainable Development). The present study attempts to construct a green product design matrix, and use patents to verify the validity of this innovative green product design process. The green product design process of this research may allow designers to generate green products by improving eco-efficient elements as well as resolving conflict design issues. Hopefully, eco-efficient products may attract consumers' attention and thus unconsciously change consuming behavior, and approach sustainable goals.

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**Industrial Food Pollution: A New Perspective on Food Safety Risks Beyond the Current Legal Definition**

This study proposes a new perspective on food safety risks, with reference to the 1968 Kanemi rice bran oil poisoning in Japan. This poisoning was brought on by Polychlorinated Biphenyls and dioxins, which are hormone-disrupting chemicals. As a result, the victims had chronic illnesses and passed on the poisoning to their children. Despite the victims' ongoing need for compensation and relief, no adequate policies as yet exist.

Similar to the Kanemi case, East Asian society has experienced many other food contamination, e.g., the 1955 Morinaga arsenic milk poisoning in Japan, the 1979 Taiwan rice bran oil disease, and the contamination of food with melamine in China and Korea in the 2000s. These cases show that salient issues regarding food in East Asia have changed from security to safety. Furthermore, they indicate that this study can be applied to other contamination cases.

In contrast to neglected those cases, environmental pollution incidents such as Minamata disease - caused by the methylmercury contamination of Minamata Bay in the 1950s - were officially recognized as 'public nuisance'. The victims of them therefore received public compensation in accordance with the law. However, the government denies that serious food poisonings are ‘public nuisance’, leaving victims without compensation.

From the sociological perspective, the social damage structure of the Kanemi was not similar to typical cases of food poisoning. Rather, with regard to the victims' possibility of recovery, the negative effects on daily life and community, and the cause of the contamination, it was similar to 'public nuisance'.

In conclusion, I propose a new perspective of ‘Industrial Food Pollution’, beyond the Japanese legal definition of ‘Food poisoning’ and ‘Environmental pollution as public nuisance’. Based on this perspective, I recommend the establishment of ‘Relief Fund for Industrial Food Pollution’, which institutionalize compensation systems for victims.

UDAGAWA, YOSHIE* (Claremont Graduate University, yoshieudagawa@yahoo.co.jp)
Rights and Responsibility - Investigation of the Emergence of Entitled Children and the Amendment of Juvenile Law in Japan from the 1990s into the Next Century

In Japan during the 1990s, concepts of childhood changed, both within the domestic and international contexts. The emerging notions of self-determination, freedom, and responsibility, being debated on several fronts, were applied to children. The examination of these new trends extended into the functionality of juvenile law. The questions to be raised are: Is the child considered as an object in need of protection and guidance? Should the child be viewed, similar to the adult, as an independent being who has an innate ability for self-determination? How has Japanese society perceived the child? These questions form the core for investigating social, political, and legal transitions within Japanese culture in regards to its entitled children who newly emerged in the 1990s and started emphasizing their rights as they thought were rightfully theirs. This research, entitled children are defined as those who consider themselves as an independent adult holding the rights concerning the choice of their actions. This research aims at reconsidering and reconstructing Japanese society during this time concerning the topic of entitled children and their degree of self-determination as conceptually developed by their observers, such as educators, psychologists, sociologists, legal professionals, and others. This research also enables the production of interdisciplinary discussions between areas of law, sociology, cultural studies, media studies, and qualitative fieldwork. Investigating the developed observations of multiple disciplines is beneficial for formulating a broader context in order to analyze and comprehend the topic (235 words).

RC44-728.2

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Facebook Activism By Foreign Domestic Workers in Singapore

Studies of foreign domestic workers are now numerous in the social science literature, with much attention paid to left behind families. Since new research is required to contemplate the latest change, this paper uses authentic accounts related to the current explosive growth of social networking by live-in domestic workers in Southeast Asia. Evidence was gathered through 54,000 posts on a Facebook group, most from Filipina domestic workers in Singapore. Interviews were held with Facebook group members, including a founder of the NGO responsible for starting the social network group. Findings confirm that internet technologies are an integral in the lives of foreign domestic workers, enhancing their social interactions and mobilizing their self-expression. There is evidence that Facebook reduces psychological and physical costs for live-in workers, making it relatively easy for them to participate in activist social networking. Evidence suggests that, in addition to providing entertainment for foreign workers, Facebook motivates an increasing number of distantly scattered individual workers to engage in social activism.

RC29-498.3

UENO, KJUPI* (Florida State University, kueno@fsu.edu)

Moral Identity in Friendships Between GLB and Straight College Students

People make moral claims about sympathizing with and providing support for stigmatized individuals, but past studies tended to focus on this type of moral identity construction within formal organizations. The present study seeks to extend the literature by identifying the process of moral identity construction in a personal setting—friendships between gay, lesbian, and bisexual (GLB) people and straight people. Analyzing data from in-depth interviews with college stu-
Facing An Unequal World: The 1967-70 Civil War In Nigeria, Its Causes, Consequences and Implications On The Biafran Side Of The War In Contemporary Nigeria

SHORT ABSTRACT: The paper examines the causes and effects of the 1967-70 Civil War on the Biafran side of the country, even decades after the actual war.

LONG ABSTRACT: Violent conflicts of inter and intra state wars of myriad conce- quences and effects have become a global phenomenon. The Nigerian-Biafra war of 1967-70 took a genocidal dimension in which the killing of people on the Biafran side of the war became a state industry. These decima-tions took the features of a pogrom against the “Biafrans” which resulted in millions of people of that side of the country examined in the war.

This paper, therefore, analyses the causative factors of the war, the conse- quences of the war in terms of the massive human deaths, the refugees’ prob-lems and the excruciating economic and social aftermath of the war on the then citizens of Biafra and Nigerians in general. The paper argues that even in the con-text of globalisation world wars of these kinds have driven the social, economic, political and cultural experiences that constitute victims of the secessionist war still suffer from unequal treatment in the present Nigerian socio-political context, being a hangover of the Nigerian-Biafra civil war of post-independence Nigeria.

RC29-504.4

UGNOO, SARA* (University of Gothenburg, sara.ugnoo@gu.se)

The Social Meaning of Racial Humour Among the Police

This paper explores a controversial side of police culture: the use of ethnicized humour among the police. The empirical material consists of twenty-two inter-views made in context of an assessment on the work environment for ethnic mi-nority officers and civilians within a major Swedish police force. The qualitative analysis illustrates how officers and civilians with an ethnic minority background talk about the widespread use of racial humour within the police. On the one hand, they utilise their colleagues’ jokes as mechanisms towards ethnic stereotypes and tends to position minority officers as ‘outsiders’, but, on the other hand, they contribute to the reproduction of racial jokes and consider it to be an unavoidable, quite unproblematic, part of daily police jargon. Finally, the difficulties of walking the thin line between police jargon and ethnic bullying and the problems that racial humour implies for diversity work within the police are discussed.

RC02-46.5

ULBRICH, NINA* (University of Kassel, nina.ulbrich@uni-kassel.de)

China’s Involvement in Africa: New Approaches of Solidarity in Economic and Development Policies or Just South-South Rhetoric?

The increasing Chinese activities in African countries are often stated as differ-ent or competing against Western approaches of development aid and economic relations. Not only regarding quantity but also quality, the Chinese involvement seems to develop specific patterns of a development model, for example the prin-ciple of non-interference. This paper analyses Chinese conceptions of economic and development policies towards African states. By putting these policies and their implications in the context of historical structures and social relations of forces, the asymmetrical power relations, the counter-hegemonic potentials as well as the interests and strategies of the stakeholders involved within this “third way” between (Post)Washington Consensus and South-South-Cooperation can be identified.

However, there has not been much research on African perspectives on char-acteristics and patterns of Chinese involvement. Therefore, in its second part, the paper focuses on the perception of Chinese activities in Ghana and the impact on local developing role models. Being the “darling” of Western donors and simulta-neously experiencing a rapidly increasing Chinese involvement on different levels of its society, Ghana presents a crucial case study with conflicting constellations of forces. According to (neo)liberal concepts of hegemony, a sustainable impact on the local development model, manifested in reciprocally combined el-ements of institutions, ideas and material capabilities, must include aspects of consent (considering the specific background of the Ghanaian society by including theoretical perspectives of peripheral statehood and postcolonial approaches). The Ghanaian social structures allow for the accommodation and therefore establish patterns of a “different” development model in Ghana? Does the Ghanaian civil society perceive them as an alternative to the dominant (Post)Washington Consensus? Following a qualitative mixed-methods design, combining expert interviews, media analysis, and secondary analysis, the findings of three core areas of the Chinese economic and social activities will be presented and compared: construction, mining and trade.
Gender Representations in Occupational Descriptions

The Swedish labour market is to a vast degree segregated by gender, likewise as in many other nations. Women and men work in different occupations, branches and even sectors and a majority (73 percent) of women work in occupations where 60 percent or more of the employees are of the same sex. Women are engaged in occupations such as nurse, social worker, teacher, assistant nurse and child minder, while men primarily work in manufacturing or with diverse technical occupations. The separation of men and women in the labour market can be explained by the structural division in which the sex-segregated labor market was introduced in the earlier part of the 20th century. In occupations traditionally associated with men, sex-typing is an ongoing process, part of the overall gender system in society, and is related to hegemonic cultural beliefs about gender.

This paper draws on empirical data consisting of occupational descriptions produced by the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen). It presents the results from the on-going research project that studies whether descriptions of occupations are a mechanism for social reproduction of gender, class and ethnicity. The paper focuses on gender representation in the 30 most common occupations for women and men respectively. The aim is to find out whether these occupational descriptions reproduce stereotyped images of gender, and how. The study was conducted through a qualitative content analysis. Preliminary results reveal that they both reproduce and break stereotypes by emphasizing that nurses need to be technical and that a janitor must have social skills.

RC06-117.3

UMEDA, NAOMI* (Osaka Prefecture University, cnu21419@osakafu-u.ac.jp)

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and “Isolated Chil-Rearing” in Japan

This paper explores how ICT affects social movements for dealing with “isolated child-rearing” through analysis of political documents and qualitative interview data, especially focusing on the relation between ICT and neighborhood relationships or regional networks for families. In Japan today, these social movements for dealing with “isolated child-rearing” have been active. They problematizes “isolated child-rearing” from the urbanization, the increasing number of nuclear families and the dilution of neighborhood and family relationships, mainly on the assumption that the isolation relates to “child abuse” and “child-rearing anxiety.” For this reason, they try to strengthen supports for parents by neighborhood or special local agencies. On the other hand, recently some governmental ICT projects for preventing “isolated child-rearing” have been promoted, such as building a social networking service site for parents and developing e-learning environments to foster advisors on child-rearing. These projects enable parents to seek advice or to talk with other parents on their smartphone or personal computer without leaving home regardless of their regional contacts. So, how does the promotion of these ICT projects affect the need for developing a sense of community and building regional networks for preventing “isolated child-rearing”? In conclusion, the governmental ICT projects in Japan are rigidly focusing on “local community and building regional networks for families.”

The study was conducted through in-depth interviews of local leaders of the hard hit areas we talked with national and local leaders, revealing various types of precariousness in the social structure of the communities and the vulnerability individual resident groups have. In terms of mitigation, temporary living, reconstruction and reconstruction processes, the role of local political leadership that could listen to requests and meet the demand of the residents on the one hand and that could negotiate with the central and prefectural governments in order to get necessary assistance to help people in the disaster areas on the other hand, is getting more and more important. Based on the in-depth interviews to local leaders of the hard hit areas we explore the role and function of local leadership and its effectiveness, as well as the condition on which they are doing well with these jobs.

Among the democratic countries Japan has a rather centralized political structure with a strong central government in terms of budget-control, regulation of prefectoral and local government system etc. Furthermore after the earthquake we experienced the change of governing party from the Democratic Party of Japan to Liberal Democratic Party, which seemed to mean that it is necessary to consider deeply the way of the political leader, not only at national level but also at local level.

RC49-798.2

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An Ethnomethodological Explication of the Usage of Diagnostic Categories: On the Relation Between Diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder and Self-Identity (2)

Through the lens of medicalization in sociology, the relations that people have with medical categories are considered subordinate to medical professions. Therefore, how individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) come to terms with the category of “ASD” is considered a manifestation of that subordination (Conrad, 2007). However, this perspective prevents us from understanding actual situations in which those individuals come to terms with the diagnosis of ASD. Many studies have investigated the various relations people actually have with their diagnostic categories (Hacking, 2000; Jutel, 2011). Based on these precedent studies, this presentation examines the sessions of tohjisha-kenkyu (which roughly translates as “sufferers’ first-person study”) and explains the interactions of the settings in which participants refer to their own diagnostic categories. The Japanese word tohjisha-kenkyu refers to a collaborative activity in which the indi-
viduals suffering from social isolation due to their impairments talk about their troubled experiences and study the structures of these experiences in their own words. Tohji-sha-kenkyu began in a mental patients’ group in the town of Hokkaido, Japan and has since been utilized in many other groups of individuals with various impairments (Ayaya and Kumagaya, 2008; Ishihara, 2013). The sessions of tohji-sha-kenkyu this presentation examined were for individuals with ASD and conducted by these individuals. Using ethnography and analyzing audio recordings of the sessions, we focused on the following questions: (1) What is the significance and what are the roles of the participants’ self-reference to diagnostic categories? (2) What relationships do these usages of diagnostic categories reveal possible between participants? (3) What consequences do these usages give to the meanings of these diagnostic categories?

Previous studies have revealed that there is a mutual relationship between the self-description and social cognition/interaction (Spreng and Mar, 2012; Nelson and Fivush, 2004). These studies have found that to infer the intentions, feelings and beliefs of others from their behaviors requires the structured self-description which serves as a reference frame. On the other hand, self-description is structured through the social interaction.

The persons with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD), the medical definition of which is qualitatively different from social cognition/interaction, are suggested to have difficulties in semantically organizing their own autobiographical memories through social interaction, which gives atypical structure of self-description (Crane et al., 2010; 2011; Bon et al., 2013; Lind et al., 2010; Williams et al., 2010; Uddin et al., 2011). However, performance of social cognition/interaction and self-description depends on ‘how’ to interact ‘with whom’, and may not be reduced to individual characteristics (Crane and Goddard, 2008; Bruck et al. 2007; Crane et al., 2012). As a practice in which alternative self-description and social recognition/interaction are generated simultaneously, we focus on Tohji-sha-kenkyu. ‘Tojisha’ means first-person in Japanese, and ‘Kenkyu’ means research. In a nutshell, Tohji-sha-kenkyu is a novel method of self-help and intellectual exploration born in Japan, which neither accepts without question nor rejects completely from what the persons with ASD believe of others from their behaviors requires the structured self-description which serves as a reference frame. On the other hand, self-description is structured through the social interaction.

In this presentation, the speaker, who is diagnosed with ASD and is a facilitator of Tohji-sha-kenkyu meetings for ASD, will introduce 7-year experiences of Tohji-sha-kenkyu. She also talks about how she has utilized technical terms to change her own self-description, which ranges from implicit body schema to explicit self-narratives, and the relationship with others (Ayaya, 2013).

China’s role as an emerging donor and its conceptualization of social policy in Africa has generated polarized reactions in the West. Many argue its ‘productivist’ approach is driven less by notions of citizenship and social rights, and more in terms of accumulation functions. Social investment is justified for broader economic development goals in contrast to current safety-net or ‘welfarist’ models of western donors. While some international organisations perceive the Chinese approach as anti-egalitarian to Western goals and practice, others welcome it as an opportunity to develop new ideas about social development.

This qualitative research explores to what extent and in which direction Chinese aid to Africa is influencing Western ideas about welfare policy in developing countries. The study comprises a systematic review of Sino-African and Western policy documents and semi-structured interviews with senior Chinese, Western and African stakeholders. It investigates how social policy is conceptualized by those involved in Chinese aid to Africa, to what extent this differs from traditional Western perspectives and what it means for Sino-African social development policy. The implications for understanding the drivers of global policy development and links between the economic and social dimensions of welfare will be explored.
For the first time in modern history and with the region’s turn to multiculturalism, most Latin American censuses now ask respondents to identify by race or ethnicity. These new data allow researchers to systematically examine ethnорacial inequalities, which have long been ignored or denied. However, reliance on census ethnорacial categories could be problematic because of classification ambiguity in the region and because the categories themselves may hide racial heterogeneity. To overcome this, we modeled the relation between skin color as well as census ethnорacial categories and educational inequality, using innovative data from the 2010 America’s Barometer from the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) and 2010 surveys from the Project on Ethnicity and Race in Latin America (PERLA). We found that skin color was strongly related to educational inequality in all examined nations (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru), even after controlling for parental occupation and other factors. On the other hand, ethnорacial identification was a weaker and less consistent predictor.

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Japanese Teenagers’ Perception of Their Mothers’ Employment and What They Do in After School

Japanese junior high school students and high school students (age 13 to 18) are rarely reported internationally regarding their behaviors after school and attitudes towards their mothers’ employment. I interviewed approximately 40 these teenagers, 20 each from relatively wealthy area, Setagaya and the down town, Taito in Tokyo. The result showed that most of their mothers were working part-time together with their family. Probably due to Confucianism, many of Japanese teenagers seem to thank their parents’ paid work, although some of them were not provided supper. And this tendency is more obvious in down town. Neglect of these age groups is difficult to be recognized in the society, due to their own pretense as normal and their affection or sympathy towards their parents. They are not marked on their bodies and no yelling is heard from neighborhood. Therefore, these teenagers’ vulnerability remains invisible. I believe this study has significant meaning in youth studies, family studies and Japanese studies.

**RC46-756.1**

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**Whistleblowing and Intervention: A Role For The Clinical Sociologist**

Worldwide there is a tendency to view the act of whistleblowing as making an important contribution in the fight against corporate misdeeds. However, a more ambivalent attitude is often displayed towards the whistleblowers. There are global debates about whether whistleblowers should be considered as heroes or traitors and what kind of protection they should have.

Whistleblowing takes place when a present or past member of an organization discloses suspicions about organizational wrongdoing to those they believe to be in a position to take action. Whistleblowing could occur internally when the whistleblower communicates the message inside the organization (using prescribed or non-prescribed channels) or externally when the whistleblower resorts to an external agency, which could include the media. Regardless of how the disclosure is done, organizations generally regard whistleblowing as illegitimate. The disclosure of information about organizational wrongdoing, especially if it is placed in the public domain, is regarded as a form of betrayal and often leads to retaliation by the organization. Acting as ‘loyal and caring’ employees, whistleblowers generally do not expect the severe negative responses they receive as a result of disclosing irregularities in their places of work.

This paper discusses whistleblowing in the USA and South Africa and considers the role clinical sociologists could play in designing and/or implementing interventions that would ensure better outcomes for the whistleblower as well as the organization and clinical sociologists. Clinical sociologies attempt to improve people’s quality of life by designing and/or implementing interventions based on an analysis of problem situations. In the case of whistleblowing their role could include advising the organization with regard to the implementation of confidential reporting systems that would pre-empt whistleblowing; developing support systems for whistleblowers before disclosure and after the disclosure; and interventions in the organization and the whistleblower and advocacy to improve legal protection for whistleblowers.

**RC22-394.5**

**UZAR ÖZDEMIR, FIGEN** (Middle East Technical University, figen.uzar@gmail.com)

Public Religious Activities of Muslim Women in Turkey

This paper aims to analyze the effects of Sunni Muslim women’s increasing public religious activities on their everyday lives and social status within their close relationship circles such as family and neighborhood. The analysis is an account of a two-year-long ethnographic field study in two state Quran courses and one informal Quran course in Ankara and twenty six interviews with the participant pious women. Muslim women’s public visibility has been increasing in the world as well as in Turkey. This is firstly due to the increasing rates of public participation of women in Turkey (there is positive development in women’s employment and education rates). Since working women spend most of their time outside their homes, pious women choose to fulfill their religious obligation of daily prayer (salat) in the mosques and mesjids which are public spaces. Second, more and more pious women claim their right to the public religious places such as mosques which have traditionally been male places and public religious activities such as Friday prayer which have been dominated by men as male religious activities. As a result, more women attend public religious activities at public religious places. This paper argues that pious women reorganize their everyday lives according to their public religious activities and that pious women’s public visibility elevates their social status within their families and among their neighbors and friends. They are seen as the “people in charge” of the religious affairs by their families and by their friends.
Useful in forming new ties and whether those are strong or weak. This study aims at explaining the impact of ICTs use in the migrant associations’ social capital. Are migrant associations using ICTs to expand bridging social capital or to reinforce homogenous networks? In depth interviews to the representatives of 25 immigrant associations in Spain, from five different origins, namely Romania, Morocco, Equator, Colombia and Bolivia, have shown that the use of ICTs is increasingly essential for their organizations. Furthermore, ICTs are used to access to information on both the origin and the host country. However, the organizations’ communications, both online and offline are mainly addressing their local communities. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the associations that use more diverse ICT tools are those who are more oriented to social cohesion. The study shows that, indeed, bonding social capital is essential for migrant associations and that the use of ICTs helps maintaining strong ties, while fostering the creation of new weak ties and political participation of their communities in the host society. In sum, ICTs come up as an opportunity for migrant associations to improve their public image, collaborate with other public, private and non-profit organizations and thus to enhance social cohesion, in general. Therefore, an effort should be done from public and private initiatives to facilitate this digitalization. This paper is part of a larger research financed by the Spanish Ministry of Economy.

**RC24-435.7**

**UZZELL, DAVID*** (University of Surrey, d.uzzell@surrey.ac.uk)

*Workplaces In Tncs: Can Green Practices Be Transported Across The Home-Workplace Border?*

Just under 50% of the world’s GHG emissions in 2004 were attributable to energy supplies and industrial production (IPCC, 2007). The demand for manufactured goods is expected to rise by at least 100% by 2050 (from 2006 levels), with a consequence that industrial emissions, if unaddressed, will lead to a 90% increase in CO2 emissions by 2050 compared to 2007. Following new EU regulations, national governments have created policy instruments designed to reduce or compensate the level of emissions of specific organizations. However, these regulations have not proved to be effective, neither in terms of production nor consumption. The research project: *Low Carbon at Work*, attempts to understand the drivers for and barriers to environmentally sustainable practices at work and at home, and recognizes not only the crucial contribution of industrial production to GHG emissions, but also that consumption is an inseparable driver of production. Investigating two TNCs (vehicle production and oil industry) in Sweden and the UK, we have asked under what conditions workers and managers are encouraged to transfer “green practices” from work to home and/or vice versa. We have also investigated how relationships between managers, employees and trade unions might encourage or prevent the adoption of ‘greener’ production processes. Both case studies include informational and life-history interviews to understand changes at different times of their life course. Our findings explain why workers are often unable and unwilling to carry practices between home and work, why they draw borders between those areas and under which conditions they become permeable and “green practices” are carried from home to work and vice versa. We have found how limited communication between hierarchical levels within companies as well as inflexible management practices discourage workers to suggest and implement environmentally valuable changes.

**JS-47.2**

**VAALAVUO, MARIA*** (National Institute Health & Welfare, Maria.Vaalavuo@thl.fi)

*Population Ageing and Distributional Concerns*

This presentation will look at the transformation of the welfare state from the perspective of increasing spending on various elderly and health care services. One of the main arguments of the presentation is that a new distributional paradigm put forward through demographic and structural changes is emerging. The presentation has two objectives: 1) it examines the distribution of elderly and health care spending across the Finnish population with register data on the use of services in 2011. 2) With macro-level data from the EU countries, it analyses policies and social spending targeted to different age groups in the society and discusses how their balance has changed in the past two decades.

The increasing spending on elderly care services raises distributional concerns as the welfare state paradigm shifts to new forms of spending and new types of beneficiaries. Countries already display considerable imbalances in the distribution of public spending for today’s young and old generations. If we spend more money on old age in-kind benefits, who benefits the most? Do all ageing citizens benefit equally and to what extent this development in spending patterns digs a gap between generations? Are there signs of proportionally more pro-elderly spending as the median voter’s age increases? The topic is politically even more relevant in the midst of the current economic crisis when social budgets are being cut, welfare state policies recalibrated and intergenerational justice is emerging as a significant policy issue.

The preliminary analyses with the Finnish register data indicate that the distribution of old age in-kind benefits has a remarkably pro-poor pattern. The final article will investigate further if this is explained by the greater morbidity of the elderly in lower income classes or if the result is connected to other socioeconomic factors, such as living alone or older age.

**RC19-332.6**

**VAALAVUO, MARIA*** (National Institute Health & Welfare, Maria.Vaalavuo@thl.fi)

*Welfare Dependency, Accumulation of Social Problems and Marginalization*

9.2 per cent of the population in Helsinki claimed social assistance in 2011. Media often portrays these people as a homogeneous group while the evidence tells otherwise. This presentation contributes to the development of a typology of social assistance recipients and focuses on those worst-off. Is there a new group with multiple needs that should be targeted with specific policy measures? But also, are there new claimants recruited from middle classes? 40 per cent of recipients claim social assistance for less than 3 months. These short-term recipients can hardly be called the core of destitution – especially if we consider long-term deprivation as a characteristic of destitution.

An entirely different type of subgroup includes those who receive the benefit long-time or recurrently. Indeed, long-term social assistance receipt has increased and a growing share of claimants faces many problems simultaneously. Health problems, substance abuse, long-term unemployment and housing problems often accumulate and make these people more vulnerable to marginalization.

In order to develop better policies and actions by social workers, information on the heterogeneity of clients and the depth of the various problems they face is of profound importance. Should we improve the accessibility and content of health services, to whom should the rehabilitative work be targeted and who still have the potential to re-enter the labour markets?

The presentation analyses social assistance clients in Helsinki with register data from 2006-2011. The data is complemented with information on the use of health and social services and pharmaceuticals. Using factor, latent class and descriptive analyses, the objective is to locate the core of destitution and classify clients on the basis of their background, benefit dependency and welfare problems. This categorization can facilitate the design of actions, setting of realistic objectives of policies for different subgroups, and analysing social assistance data in general.

**ADH-991.2**

**VAID, DIVYA*** (Jawaharlal Nehru University, divya.vaid.09@gmail.com)

*Educational Inequality and Social Mobility: A Two-City Study in India*

Patterns of intergenerational mobility provide an indication of the equality of opportunity and “openness” of a society. This paper studies the impact of educational attainment on social mobility chances in India for both women and
men. India presents a novel case to test theories of inequality and to examine social change given its diversity and the pace of recent growth that has excluded a significant proportion of the population, and due to persisting educational and gender inequalities. Specifically, large cities in India that have expanded both in terms of population and economic growth are ideal contexts for such a study of social mobility. This paper analyzes primary data collected through a survey of over 1800 respondents in two cities, Delhi and Patna. In-depth interviews with some of the surveyed respondents provide the much needed context to this study of persisting inequalities.

RC37-631.2

VAIL, JOHN* (Newcastle University, john.vail@ncl.ac.uk)

Bearing Witness to Social Suffering: The Emotional and Social Complexity of Social Documentary Photography

There is a highly contested debate in the social sciences and the humanities about the artistic bearing of witness to social suffering. If we take the paradigmatic case of social documentary photography, does prolonged exposure of individuals to images of social suffering have de-politicizing effects, dulling empathy and leading to compassion fatigue or does it spark an empathetic imagination and ethical reflection, and thereby stimulate an active solidarity and sense of shared responsibility that constitutes a cultural pathway to an active citizenship. Although we sympathize with the latter judgment, we admit this is based more on wilful optimism than persuasive evidence because, in actual fact, there has been very little rigorous social science research investigating this debate.

Here we critically readdress this oversight through an ongoing research project with the Side Gallery in Newcastle, UK. For over 35 years, the Side has hosted exhibitions of social documentary photography, many of which have been dedicated to exploring large scale social and political transformations with a special focus on social suffering and hidden injuries. For each exhibition, the gallery has kept a comments book and we have coded and analysed a sample of 25 exhibitions across three decades featuring diverse forms of social suffering and distinct subjects.

We use these contemporaneous comments to trace how the images impacted on individual emotional states (what kind of emotions were triggered, whether particular images generated specific responses). We also explore whether these exhibitions acted as a force for social learning: increasing people's understanding of social complexity and power; recovering people in the photos as proper subjects, worthy of dignity in their own right; and enhancing knowledge of possible alternatives. Finally, we are interested in whether we can observe how individuals employ distinct ethical, emotional and critical judgments when encountering these kinds of images.

RC06-127.3

VALARINO, ISABEL* (University of Lausanne, isabel.valarino@unil.ch)

Fatherhood and Doing Gender. How Challenging Can Institutional Changes be?

Transition to parenthood in Switzerland takes place in a particularly gendered welfare state. It is the only European country where men do not have access to any kind of statutory paternal or parent leave. Following a conceptualization of gender as social structure, we consider that parenthood is shaped by social mechanisms producing difference and inequality between fathers and mothers at the institutional, interactional and individual levels. This paper investigates empirically the extent to which institutional change - such as the introduction of a parental leave - can challenge the construction of gendered fatherhoods. It is based on a case study conducted in a public sector organization which implemented in 2010 a one-month paid parental leave. Sequence and cluster analyses are performed on register data about the patterns of employees' leave uptake (N=95). Interpretive analysis of interviews with fathers who took parental leave (n=22) and with married couples who took leave in their team (n=8) is conducted. Results indicate a limited challenge of the gender structure. At the interactional level, although paternal leave enables fathers to spend more family time, a gendered division of childcare tasks is observed: fathers still have a secondary role with the newborn child. The majority of interviewees adopt a modified care model, similar to the dominant norm in Switzerland. As regards interactions in the workplace, paternal leave contributes to make fatherhood more visible, but informal norms about the legitimate leave pattern are observed. On the individual level, paternal leave uptake contributes to men's appropriation of their fatherhood identity and to increase their sense of competence and duty as fathers. However, their conception of fatherhood is structured according to contradictory discourses which highlight change in gender relations and persisting differences between motherhood and fatherhood.

RC31-535.9

VALAVIC, IENE, NATALIJA* (Lithuanian Social Research Centre, natalija.valavičiene@gmail.com)

Highly Skilled Migration As a Structuration: What Is New?

This paper examines the role of interaction between social structure and human agency in the process of international migration of the highly skilled professionals. The discussion draws from Giddens's structuration theory and Bourdieu's forms of capital. It revisits Giddens's analysis of duality of structure and relocates this in a migration field. This presentation is devoted to explore two questions: Why do highly skilled professionals migrate even they are financially satisfied? Why others do not consider migration? What kinds of forces in migration decision process do participate? This paper is based on results from twenty in-depth open ended interviews with highly skilled professionals of Lithuania in the fields of natural and technological sciences. Migration and social status is seen as endless process constructed from set of events passed on micro, mezzo, and macro level.

In the view of structuration theory migration is seen as recursive process formed and transformed by active agents and itself shaping and restructuring subsequent social behaviour of agents. Both structural determinants in the countries of emigration and immigration and acknowledgment of migration as efficient strategy for life betterment creates new cultural element in the social structure that influences migration-decision making of other peoples. International migration is a continuous interaction between migrants and economical, political, social, and cultural contexts on macro level in the sending and receiving countries.

New insights shed light on deeper than just economic considerations layers involved in forming attitudes towards international migration. The structural anti-socio-cultural context where individual is acting, migration experience in parent family, seek for higher social status, personal freedom, and need for professional recognition are just several pieces of the puzzle, the outcome of which is decision to (not) migrate.

RC18-325.17

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VALDIVIEZO-ISSA, ANGELICA (Universidad Autónoma de Puebla )

Mexico: Democracy and Inequality in the States

In Mexico only electoral democracy has been developed. There is no growth, neither social nor political important presence from social and civic organizations that show developments on social democracy and that allow an effective control of the government by the society. The elections alternation in every aspect has been a proof of the presence of electoral democracy.

Mexico's ranked place 61st on the Human Development Index. Nevertheless, inequalities on the 32 national entities are quite evident.

This paper analyzes the evolution of the electoral democracy on the 32 Mexico's states and relates it with inequality according to the HDI.

The unit of analysis is the alternation on municipal governments during 10 years, identifying those entities with a greater percentage of municipalities with alternation in their governments and searching the relation with the evolution of the HDI and the evolution of income poverty.

RC18-314.1

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VALDIVIEZO-ISSA, RENE (Universidad Autónoma de Puebla )

Mexico: Electoral Geography from the States View

Ever since year 2000, Mexico has had very competitive presidential elections. Two of these electoral processes, have been pinpointed as fraudulent, because of several irregularities that have happened.

The electoral geography has introduced the states behavior in the three elections to be studied (2000, 2006 and 2012), showing more or less territorial agglomeration. This paper introduces the elections geography based on the electoral results from the capitals of the 31 states in the country, taking into account, that generally, the states capitals concentrate the higher amount of voters, and have the major political diversity from each state.

This paper also presents the political-governmental evolution from each entity, as a political and geographic context that supports the explanation.
bled public housing projects in the United States. Although the term is used to describe a growing number of developments, “mixed-income” has never been officially or consistently defined. Drawing upon a newly-constructed database of income-mixing in projects completed under the HOPE VI program since 1993, as well as on other initiatives, this paper investigates selected public housing sites that have moved into so-called mixed-income housing in order to understand what qualifies as mixed-income and to develop a more analytically precise way of describing these projects. We reveal that the mixed-income label is applied to a wide range of income mixes, from projects that try to minimize the presence of low-income housing (less than 1/3 of total units) to those that attempt to preserve a substantial majority of units for low-income households.

In addition, we develop a new way of identifying and categorizing mixed-income developments in terms of how income mixing is implemented: 1) mixing in a few low-income residents into a mostly high-income project or vice versa, 2) mixing together high-income and low-income residents into a single project, 3) mixing in high-income residents around low-income residents living in an existing project, and 4) mixing in low-income residents by spreading them out into a larger neighborhood, rather than a project. The categories reflect divergent ideological positions about both the physical and social place that low-income people should have in mixed-income communities, and by extension, the role of public housing in American society. Although mixed-income developments can be a useful tool to insert affordable housing into tight housing markets, we argue that these developments are too often used to displace formerly all low-income communities.

RC51-819.3

VALENZUELA, FERNANDO A.* (Universidad Andres Bello, fervart@gmail.com)

Domestic Violence As Eigenvalue in Contemporary Society: A Sociocybernetic Approach to the Construction of a Form of Gender Based Violence in Chile

Domestic violence, including several forms of gender based violence, does not exist independently from an observer, neither is this observer limited to a domestic realm. In contemporary society, domestic violence is constructed as such in a network of operations that encompasses both private and public realms. This network involves a diversity of human and non-human agents – questionnaires, photographs, medical instruments, etc. – and coordinates public policy, legal, scientific and political criteria. As a result of these operations, experiences of violence are transformed into cases of domestic violence, which overflow into courtrooms, state agencies and other sites. In this sense, domestic violence is an Eigenvalue (Reinhard von Foerster), a referential correlate of this complex network of operations.

This paper, which is based on field observations made in Santiago, Chile, describes a section of this network: the section that goes from the moment a report is made to the moment it enters a courtroom transformed into a case of domestic violence. It is stated that three problems of reference (Niklas Luhmann) give meaning to the diverse operations that are involved in this network: a) the attribution of cases of violence to the environment of the system; b) their observation as forms against a medium; c) and the construction of chains of transformations (Bruno Latour) through which references to the lived experiences of violence are mobilized. Specific mechanisms that contribute to solve these problems are presented and analyzed.

Finally, two main consequences are explored. At the same time that the constructed reality of domestic violence becomes inscribed in the lives of victims and their relatives, shaping their experiences and descriptions of the world, it is shaped as a stream of facts that feed state mechanisms of population control and methodological tools, as well as facilitated and disseminated research and provided funding. Moreover, international organizations have incorporated in these constructions a decisive normative framing that is associated with developments in Human Rights.

Some repercussions of these processes are analyzed regarding the globalization or universalization of these realities or cognitive objects to the respective effect of perceptual and normative shaping. The empirical study is based on interviews to relevant agents (state functionaries, policemen, educators, psychologists, physicians, etc.), ethnographic work regarding measurement and classification practices, and revision of documents related to processes of constitution of these constructs.

TG04-952.1

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The Atmospheres of Chilean Copper Moralties

From ancient times copper mining has been a key element for the materialisation of the civilisation processes. From the weapons and ornaments of the Western Asian settlements 1.000 BC to the chips and wirings of contemporary hybrid cars, copper has had a privileged position advancing human capacities with its versatility. However, intensive pollution derived from copper mining has also been a prevalent issue that can be traced twenty five centuries back to the smelters of Roman Empire times, as some recent sediments analysis in Greenland have recently shown (Hong et al, 1996). Additionally, copper has been relevant in international disputes over natural resources, as can be seen in Chile in the middle of the Cold War, with a process that sought to recover national sovereignty over copper and ended up with the imposition of a dictatorship. Following an actor-network perspective, this presentation is focused on the role of copper shaping the institutional settings of Chile. The analysis is mainly based on the negotiation of air quality standards and emissions caps that lasted for more than twelve years (between the late 1990’s until 2012), and explores the different copper ontologies related to health, pollution, energy, and globalisation among others, mobilised during that process. Reviewing the proceedings of the expert panels and public statements made by the bodies involved in these negotiations, the agencies of copper shaped visible spaces where air pollution was rendered invisible state and subordinated to the needs of the currently in place copper production schemes. This refers not just to the local schemes, but to its intimate connections with the global copper dynamics, which are currently dominated to a great extent by China. It is argued that a way out of this entanglement should be designed, cutting across the cause-effect relations that compose current Chilean copper moralties.

JS-19.5

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BAIMURZINA, GUZEL (Russian Society of Sociologists)

Contemporary Family and Human Development

Human development is the expansion of people’s opportunities live long, healthy and creative lives; to advance other goals that are valuable for themselves and the entire society. Human development implies that people engage actively in expanding equity and respect for human rights.

Family is not only an institutional cell but also a micro-social basis of human development and its reproduction. It is a family where the key elements of human development (health, education, well-being etc.) originate from. The potential of these elements predetermine perspectives of socio-economic, scientific and cultural development of the country and ultimately of the person himself.

It is a family where a person should be brought up to respect fundamental principles of equity, recognize human rights, interests and needs of other family members and people around. Family is the only social institution providing for retranslation of values and norms to the following generations; ensuring success of stability and sustainability of human development.

At present in many countries the family institution experience crisis, which is intensified by discrepant and often negative demographic processes. These tendencies affected Russia as well. Along with decrease in birth rates, there have been negative changes in marriage and family structure; in the number of incorporated families and illegitimacy. The most common experience of the Russian families is poverty, which is deepen with every subsequent child.

Responding to contemporary challenges in marriage and family processes the governments of developed countries realize explicit family policies. In Russia family-oriented measures were always regarded as a part of social and demographic policies. But nowadays National family policy, its statements, principles and priorities are being conceptualized. This is reflected in the work of experts’ and scientists’ communities; in broad public discussions of the draft project of the National Family Policy Concept.
The liberalization of economy and global economy formation have fundamentally changed the mode of interaction between government, employers, and employees; have greatly affected the employment structure, labor markets and socio-labor relations. Uncontrolled world capital markets, and as a consequence, risen instability, uncertainty and inequality in society have led to a weakened sense of common purpose of social partners in labor sphere. At the same time, understanding that stability and considerable culture in socio-labor relations guarantee social and economic well-being, determined the need in a new base for consensus between tripartite partners in global scale. This role is performed by Decent Work (DW) concept, presented by Director General of The International labor organization (ILO) in 1999. In accordance with definition, DW involves contradictions in constituent context and how they disavow perspectives that suggest their identities have been devalued. Forty-eight semi-structured interviews were conducted with adult immigrants of visible of African-descent (27 female, 22 male), from 4continents and 15countries, between April and May 2013. They lasted between 10 and 25 minutes and were conducted in either Spanish or English. All but 11 were audio-recorded.

The comparison of the mainstream and ethnic media narratives shows how the Mapuche hunger strike has been constructed in contradictory terms. A critical discourse analysis problematizes notions of power, legitimacy, ethnic and national identity, involved in those media narratives.
E-Justice in the Lowlands

It seems rather odd that in today's network society, with its increasing penetration of information technology, online administration of justice and online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanisms appear to be fairly absent in Belgium and the Netherlands. Drawing on empirical exploration, the pervasiveness and forms of existence of so-called e-justice initiatives are mapped. Next, an attempt is made to explain the current situation. The contribution will be rounded off with an in-depth investigation into the opportunities and limits of e-justice in the context of contemporary Internet law regimes. More specifically, we ask ourselves to which degree such online initiatives could improve various aspects of access to justice, while at the same time safeguarding deeply rooted procedural and democratic principles such as due process and equality of parties. From this exploration of opportunities and limits flows a set of principles that might inform policy making in the cutting-edge field of the online administration of justice and ODR.

RC22-397.7

VAN DER BRACHT, KOEN* (Ghent University, koen.vanderbracht@ugent.be)

The Social Transmission of Religiosity to Second Generation Migrants: An Interactive Model

In this paper, we examine the social transmission of religiosity to second generation migrants in cross-national perspective. We apply theories on cultural transmission and assess the influence of vertical interactions (i.e. through parents), horizontal interactions (i.e. through peers) and oblique interactions (i.e. through social institutions) and the religious context on the transmission of first generation religiosity to second generation co-ethnics. We use data from four waves (2-5; 2004-2010) of the European Social Survey (ESS) comprising 8,123 second generation migrants coming from 102 origin countries and living in 26 European destination countries. We apply cross-classified multilevel analyses to examine subjective religiosity and the frequency of praying. Results indicate that the social transmission of religiosity is more successful when second generation migrants tend to be more religious than the religiosity among first generation co-ethnics. The transmission is more successful when interactions are favorable for this transmission process, however: when second generation migrants grew up in traditional families, are less socially integrated, have spent less time in educational institutions and in countries where religiosity is lower. Our research also shows important divergences between the transmission of subjective religiosity, which is more universal, and the frequency of praying, which is more susceptible to the influence of interactions. This could indicate a trend towards the privatization of religiosity among migrants in Europe in the long term.

JS-24.2

VAN DER MERWE, SINTECHE* (University of Johannesburg, sintech@gmail.com)

Engendering Corporate Social Histories: Reflections of White, Afrikaans-Speaking Businesswomen in Gauteng, South Africa

Using a qualitative, gender-sensitive approach, this particular case study explores the narratives of a group of white, Afrikaans-speaking, women employed in the financial sector of Gauteng in South Africa. Based on semi-structured interviews this study has aimed to explore corporate women’s political and personal experiences and how this affects their career choices and ideals on how to ‘balance’ work and home life. The study shows how women navigate the complex context of the workplace and how they experience both definitions of religious commitment as well as the social transmission of religiosity in this context.

RC14-244.4

VAN DE WINKEL, AUREO* (Catholic University of Louvain, avandewinkel@yahoo.com)

Ces Rumeurs Qui Racontent Les Crises Politiques

SourceURL://file://localhost/Users/aurore/Documents/PropositionISA2014.doc

L’avènement des nouvelles technologies de l’information et de la communication a contribué à la diffusion internationale et à l’accessibilité de discours inédits, à l’éclatement et à la déhierarchisation des pôles d’önction et de productions de textes et au journalisme influencé par l’utopie de l’information en direct. Dans ce cadre, de nombreuses informations non vérifiées (rumeurs, hoaxes, ragouts et légendes urbaines) circulent, font courir et interprètent l’actualité et, plus particulièrement, les crises.

Depuis quelques années, le mot « crise » revient quotidiennement dans les médias pour désigner une situation économique, politique, sanitaire, socioculturelle ou organisationnelle. La crise intervient dans des situations d’insécurité et d’incertitude et d’ambiguïté. Face à elle, les individus vont alors développer des techniques, des procédés pour la prévoir, l’aborder, la comprendre, lui donner un sens ou les aider à la traverser.

Les rumeurs et autres énoncés rumorimaux font partie de ces procédés qui permettent de faire face à des crises et/ou de les éviter collectivement. En tant que discours officieux, ce sont des informations non confirmées qui révèlent soit des informations véridiques mais non encore officiellement, soit des informations fausses, postulant une réalité non avérée ou une explication du monde alternative. Ils permettent aux individus d’évaluer leurs causes, leurs conséquences potentielles et les changements qu’elles amorceront.

In principle ISAF is part and parcel of these efforts, but in practice it is not always self-evident how soldiers should act. Should fighting corruption be a priority in peacekeeping and training missions as well? Or should soldiers, in order to achieve their primary mission targets, sometimes tolerate it? How do Dutch soldiers solve culturally and morally critical situations in this particular area? What's more: what about their Afghan counterparts? How do they view the cultural and moral dilemmas of the foreigners? Based on recent fieldwork in Kunduz, this presentation depicts and analyzes answers and opinions from both sides.

**RC15-258.4**

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**VAN INGEN, ERIK** (Tilburg University)

**VAN OORSCHT, WIM** (Leuven University)

**On Inequality and Physical Health: A Bio-Markers Based Test Of The Neo-Materialistic Argument In Low and Middle Income Countries**

This paper re-examines the relationship between wealth inequality and two measures of physical health: anemia status of women and of the countries' resources relevant to health (i.e., the level of wealth of the country, the private financing of health and the efficiency of health services) for explaining the empirical association between inequality and physical health. We use data collected between 2000 and 2011 by the Demographic and Health Survey in as much as 52 low and middle income countries. Our binary logistic multilevel models reveal that higher wealth inequality is significantly associated with worse physical health, but this relationship is weaker and ultimately statistically not significant when individual and countries' resources relevant for health are taken into account. We conclude that at least in the low and middle income countries the relationship between inequality and health is mainly explained by compositional effects while the health institutions have a limited role for improving physical health. Based on our results we cannot endorse the idea of a true contextual effect of inequality on health, at least not in the low and middle income countries or in relation to physical health measures.

**RC11-211.3**

**VAN DULLEMEN, CAROLINE** (Free University Amsterdam/WorldGranny, cvdullemen@worldgranny.nl)

**Are the Chinese Saving for Old Age? the Precautionary Motives of High Household Savings**

The one-child policy in China, put in force in 1979, converged with the macro-economic developments over the last two decades. The Chinese GDP increased at an annual rate of 9% between 1995 and 2010. Poverty had declined from 65 percent of the population in 1981 to about 13 percent in 2010, lifting hundreds of millions out of poverty at an unprecedented rate. The share of household savings more than doubled to about 25% of disposable income, the highest saving rate in the world after India.

As the parents of one-child generations grow older, the steep demographic changes pose increasing insecurity. The old-age dependency ratio - number of people over 65 for every person of working age - is expected to double over the next two decades. What kind of policies the Chinese central government initiated to prevent old-age poverty and the overburdening of the middle generation? And, is the high household saving quota an indicator that the Chinese are aware of the financial risks of longevity? Though the Chinese government launched various pension programs, these payments are not yet adequate for older Chinese to make a decent living. Therefore, we assume the high household saving quota has been an indicator of the awareness of the risk of longevity, though many other theories are proposed. We analyse the correlation between pensions and savings whereby those entitled to pensions are expected to save significantly less and hypothesize that these two are more or less communicating vessels.

First we analyze China's transforming economy and household income from the perspective of the growing dependency rate. Because we are interested in the question if the Chinese are preparing for old age, we analyze the data from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS).

**RC11-205.10**

**VAN DYK, SILKE** (University of Jena, silke.vandyk@uni-jena.de)

**Active Aging in East and West Germany. Life-Course Influences in a Formerly Divided Country**

When it comes to life courses of older people in Germany it has to be taken into account that they had been living in different countries and political systems for decades. Next to highly different experiences of life in youth and midlife, people aged 60 plus nowadays have been socialized within very different cultures of old age. Material living conditions of retirees, employment rates in later life, social images as well as social expectations towards older people were quite different in the former GDR and FRG. Whereas older people in the Western part were pictures as retirees, enjoying leisure and earned repose, elderly in the GDR were seen as veterans, who had fought against fascism and capitalism. They were continuously addressed as productive parts of the socialist society, while the living conditions were rather precarious at the same time. However, it is not just the different settings before 1989 that make a difference in people's life stories, but also the experiences following the re-unification, namely the wide-spread unemploy- 

ment in the new federal states. At the same time, the Western model of early retirement and deserved disengagement has been challenging since the early 1990s, too, giving way to a re-negotiation of old age as an productive phase of life. The presentation asks, in how far the different experiences of life before and after re-unification influence how older people think of and cope with this de- 
volution and how they are witnessing East-West-differences on even profoundly different age cultures? The presentation is based on empirical findings from the research project "From retirement to active aging? Images and practices of old age in the transformation of the German welfare state after reunification" – drawing on biographical interviews with elderly from the Eastern and Western part.

**JS-38.1**

**VAN GENT, WOUTER** (University of Amsterdam, w.p.vangent@uva.nl)

**JAFFE, RIVKE** (University of Amsterdam)

**Normalizing Displacement: Cinematic Representations of Gentrifying Amsterdam**

Focusing on recent cinematic depictions of Amsterdam, this paper discusses the relation between the social processes of gentrification and their popular culture representations. Formerly taken as an exemplar of inclusive, democratic urbanism, in recent years Amsterdam has been characterized by increased socio-spatial polarization. Gentrification is evident in the rapidly growing middle-class residential properties in the historical city center and in the associated assertion of consumptive and cultural middle-class practices. Drawing on popular Dutch films in which Amsterdam's city life is a central feature, we argue that these representations not only document or reflect the recent social transformations. In addition, they serve to normalize and even glorify urban gentrification. This normalization of a classed and ethnized urban order is produced through narrative structure and – even more forcefully – through visual techniques. In the recent productions on which this paper focuses, the city of Amsterdam plays an important role, not so much in terms of plot and decor, but as a spatial imaginary in which urban inequalities are mapped onto symbolic sites and landscapes. While the spaces and agents of gentrification are glamourized, peripheral, non-gentrifying neighborhoods and their inhabitants are visualized and stigmatized as underworld spaces of vice and squalor. The films portray middle-class, White protagonists, while Urban Others in terms of class and ethnicity serve mainly as a foil to the new Amsterdamers. Parallel to the forms of physical and social displacement that gentrification causes in Amsterdam, these cinematic representations can be understood as effecting the cultural displacement of racialized...
and ethnicized non-White and lower-class White residents. Studying gentrification processes in Amsterdam in light of their cinematic representation, we argue that in their celebration of urban middle-class and elite consumptive practices and life-styles, these representations serve to legitimize a newly unequal urban order.

RC10-188.4

VAN GYES, GUY* (KULeuven, guy.vangyes@kuleuven.be) LIAGRE, PIETER (KULeuven)

DE SPIEGELAERE, STAN (KULeuven)

Employee Representation Regimes in Europe: Do They Exist in Practice and Have They Changed in the Crisis?

Forms of employee representation have been legally institutionalised in most of the EU countries. These ER regimes have also been recently framed in European directives. However, there exists a great variety of institutional ER structures among the Member States: union-based or works council type; single or dual channel, complementary or exclusive. Institutional differences exist also in the powers assigned to the ER, in particular whether the ER has not only consultation, but also co-determination rights (see for example DE). A next dimension of diversity is the role these bodies play in collective bargaining. In many systems they play only an additional role in relation to supra-company bargaining, in other countries they have a key role.

Recently theoretical classifications have been constructed to cluster these different institutional regimes. We can refer to the general typologies of Visser (2009) and Bryson et al. (2012) of IR-regimes. More specific has been the typology of Altmeyer (2005), which is also applied by Van den Berg et al. (2013). Management style, type of body, assigned powers, bargaining role are used to develop a 5-type model. However, this clustering has never been empirically tested. The paper will 1) do a first step this empirical test by conducting a cluster analyses on the relevant European Company Survey data of 2010. In a second step and for a country selection, the paper would compare these results with the ECS data from 2005 and investigate the effect of the crisis on the typology.

Concretely the paper would tackle the following questions:
1. A confirmatory analysis of the Altmeyer model of ER in Europe: are the country clusters statistically to distinguish?
2. Which type of companies show a different pattern in the country typology?
3. Has there been an evolution in the regime types since the start of the crisis?

RC44-727.20

VAN GYES, GUY* (KULeuven, guy.vangyes@kuleuven.be) LIAGRE, PIETER (KULeuven)

Social Dialogue on Green Mobility in Belgian Enterprises: Interpreting the Results from a Social Movement Perspective

Belgian trade unions are known for their ‘social movement unionism’. Within this framework they have been picking up issues like environmental challenges and sustainable development. They obtained also legal information and consultation rights on (sustainable) mobility issues. The paper present empirical results of 50 in-depth cases on ‘how and when’ these issues of green mobility are dealt with in Belgian workplace social dialogue. The paper tackles the ‘how-question’ by clustering first the cases in 5 types on form and content of social dialogue on green mobility. In a second part the paper investigates where and when these configurations can be distinguished. A conceptual model of workplace industrial relations is used for this purpose that takes into account context, actor and process characteristics. A QCA mixed-method is adopted for this interpretation of the case data.

The results show that a specific mix of joint cultural framing and specific knowledge resources determine if a social dialogue between trade unions and management develops on green mobility and not only the creation of a political opportunity structure by assigned legal powers on the matter to the information-consultation body.

RC30-513.2

VAN HOOTEJEM, GEERT* (University of Leuven, Geert.vanhootejem@scc.kuleuven.be) VERMEERBERGEN, LANDER (University of Leuven)


Abstract

Workplace innovation increases the quality of working life and the organizational performance (Oeij e.a., 2012; Kramer e.a., 2008). Moreover, the European Economic and Social Committee (2011) underlines that workplace innovation is essential for the future of Europe. The sociotechnical theory stresses that workplace innovation need to take place by an intervention in the technical system and in the social system (De Sitter e.a., 1997). In the social system, workplace characteristics (e.g. job complexity and job autonomy) influence the quality of working life and the organizational performance (Kramer e.a., 2008). Consequently, workplace innovation needs to stimulate an optimal balance between workplace characteristics. Smith e.a. (2008) show that European countries differ in workplace characteristics.

This research examines, inductively, the conditions which cause different workplace characteristics in European countries. In addition, country-level conditions such as welfare regime, union density, participation rate and varieties of capitalism will be used in the analyses. The European Working and Condition Survey will outline the aggregated workplace characteristics in the different European countries.

References


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European Economic and Social Committee (2011). Innovative workplaces as a source of productivity and quality jobs. Brussels: EESC.


RC05-113.1

VAN HOUDT, FRISO* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, vanhoudt@fsw.eur.nl)

Governing the Migration Control Predicament: Reconfiguring Sovereignty-Discipline-Government

This paper explores the contemporary government of migration and integration and is based on an analysis of the ‘strategic case’ of the Netherlands. By analogy to what David Garland has called the ‘crime control predicament’, it describes the “migration following predication”: a problematisation of the rates of migration combined with a realist position on the problems of integration and an acknowledgement of the limitation of the national state and its previous policies to deal with these issues. This predication of control poses a challenge to three forms of power discerned by Foucault: sovereignty, discipline and government. At a resp. the three forms of power are mobilized in the government of migration and integration in new ways. To restore sovereignty the tactics of detection, detention, deportation and deterrence are deployed. The disciplinary techniques under the migration control predicament involve the production of the good citizen (e.g. citizenship tests) and the effective state. Finally, in terms of government, there is the introduction of a market order government, a numbers game of per- formance and the collection of skilled- exclusion of risk migration. The Netherlands serves as a strategic case because an extension of the argument is possible for a variety of Western-European countries (e.g. the UK, France and Germany) as well as for developments in Australia and the US. In addition to arguments that claim divergence of state responses, it can be argued that there is a convergence in the problematization and government of migration and integration as a control predicament.

RC29-506.7

VAN HOUDT, FRISO* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, vanhoudt@fsw.eur.nl)

The New (Biological) Culture of Control: Neoliberal Communitarianism and the Singularity of the Contemporary Homo Criminalis

At stake in this article is an understanding of the new biological culture of control (cf. Garland 2001). It discusses the emergence of the New Homo Criminalis: the new biological subject in the government of crime (Rose 2000; cf. Rose & Abi-Rached 2013). This paper investigates the power/knowledge relations between contemporary penal government and criminological theory. Three leading questions are: 1) what conditions facilitated the re-emergence of bio-criminality, 2) how to understand bio-criminality, and, 3) what are the possible effects on the government of self, others and the state? Answering these questions the paper argues, firstly, that the last thirty years witnessed the emergence of a regime of government that can be called neoliberal communitarianism. It explicates how criminological theories can be placed in the discursive space of neoliberal communitarianism. This also implied a fundamental rupture in the assumptions of government. One of the effects of this paradigm-shift is that it made possible the re-emergence of bio-criminal approaches. The latter will be under-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
stood, secondly, in its 'singularity' (Foucault 2000). It will be argued that it is not simply the re-emergence of Lombroso and Homo Criminalis because the question that should be asked is precisely how the new biocriminological approaches problematize crime, criminality and contemporary crime control in radical new ways. This singularity of the bio-criminalological program will be analyzed, thirdly, by a study of the strategic case of 'neurocriminology' (Raine 2013). This paper explores its claims, assumptions and how this involves a change in the government of self, others and the state.

RC24-425.4

VAN KOPPEN, KRIS* ( Wageningen University, kris.vankoppen@wur.nl)

Humans, Animals, and Morality in a Nature-Inclusive Sociology

Disruption of natural systems and depletion of natural resources have become major concerns in society, both in their global reach and in their local impacts. Natural science insights into human behaviour - particularly from the fields of neuroscience and evolutionary biology - have increasing impact on our understanding of the social world. Sociology has to embrace these insights in its analysis, not by abandoning its hermeneutic method. Starting from these tenets, this paper sketches principles of a nature-inclusive sociology, building on studies of Moscovici and Foucault, and on earlier work of the author. In applying and elaborating these principles it explores the social implications of the commonalities of human and animal bodies. While similarities found in evolutionary, neurological and ethological research have profound impacts on the understanding of animal and human behaviour and the ethics of animal-human relationships, they fall short in supporting the environmental morality tied to these findings by Edward O. Wilson and other conservation biologists. The paper then sets out to describe a social practices approach to human-nature relationships that gives due attention to natural science findings and natural system dynamics while leaving intact the role of human agency and responsibility in protecting our natural world.

RC17-308.3

VAN KRIEKEN, ROBERT* (University of Sydney, Robert.vanKrieken@sydney.edu.au)

The Celebrity Logic of the Global Financial Elite

This paper examines a particular aspect of the development of a global financial elite, its organizing around the production of particular kinds of celebrity CEOs and financial 'stars' which then intersect and form alliances with those at the peak of other elite fields such as sport, entertainment, journalism, and science. The analysis looks at the workings of what Robert Merton called the 'Matthew effect', which concerns the ongoing accumulation and leveraging of advantage, and how it works across a variety of fields including finance, to produce a global system of 'overlooking elites'. In a sense the paper is an attempt to re-work C. Wright Mills' The Power Elite for the present day, looking at the performative aspects of the global financial elite and the competitive demands placed on the presentation of self and representation of elite status. The overall aim is to show how the process of 're-actualization' outlined by Sigfried Neckel has its core the production of global celebrity across a range of field, as the contemporary version of a global aristocracy.

RC19-328.4

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VANDELANNOOTE, DIETER (Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy - University of Antwerp)

Child Benefit Reforms and Principles of Redistribution

Child benefit systems embody objectives of horizontal redistribution (i.e. from families without to families with children) as well as vertical redistribution (from high to low incomes). These objectives are not always reflected in the characteristics of the child benefit system: is it universal or selective, or a combination of both? In this paper, we use these principles to position the current system of child benefits in Belgium in terms of horizontal and vertical redistributive outcomes. As an indicator of vertical redistribution, we use the impact on income inequality and poverty, as well as how these benefits are distributed across income groups. We also present a measure for horizontal redistribution, trying to capture the fiscal flows from families without children to families with children, as well as between families of different sizes. Using the microsimulation tax-benefit model MEFISTO/ EUROMOD, we calculate vertical redistributive effects of the current system (baseline scenario) in terms of inequality and child poverty reduction. Our approach is innovative in that we take into account actual costs of childrearing based on a normative budget standard, and not only rely on the modified-OECD scale. Next, we calculate the effects of a set of alternative scenarios of three extreme positions: a fully universal system, a strongly income selective system and a strongly categorically selective system. What balance between horizontal and vertical redistribution is struck by these different scenarios, compared to the benchmark of the baseline? We conclude with the outcomes of a mixed system, and some generalizable recommendations for policy makers to combat child poverty.

RC46-759.4

VAN NIEKERK, PIerre* ( North West University, pierre.vanniekerk@nwu.ac.za)

WATERMEYER, MARLIZE (North West University)

The Doctor-Patient Relationship: Inequality in Pain Construct

The doctor-patient relationship refers to the quality of interaction process; also to the influence and control that role players have within the relationship. This signifies the notion of inequality of experience as well as the perceived and actual outcomes thereof. The objective of the research was to explore the assumption that there is a correlation between patient consultation and anticipated and actual levels of pain reported by males and females who were operated for knee and hip replacement in Libya. The research questioned the impact the doctor-patient relationship has on the ‘pain construct’ that allowed exploration of the ‘divide’ between the role players, amongst other variables the influence of gender and culture. Face-to-face in-depth interviews were conducted with medical doctors who undertook the surgery and with patients, while observations were carried out during doctor-patient consultation sessions. With reference to gender, more male than female patients experienced a higher level of organic pain than anticipated prior to surgery, and both male and female patients experienced higher organic pain levels who had not received ‘informing consultation’ prior to surgery. These findings indicate that ‘inequality’ of doctor-patient is still prevalent in some societies highlighting cultural factors at play, while it also poses the question to what extent congruence of ‘pain construct’ can be attained through a doctor-patient relationship that is characterised by actual and perceived narrowing of the divide ‘traditionally defined’ by control and influence.
acceptability of asylum applications, those of social scientists measuring immigration and integration, and those of criminal law judges deciding on verdicts. Based on ethnographic research into these sites, we explore these practices in the following ways. First, we will focus on the precise ways differences are made and remade, focusing in particular on the taken-for-granted classifications that are not ‘looked at’ but ‘seen through’, i.e. the figure of the immigrant, that of the asylum-seeker, and that of the deviant subject (Bowker and Star 1999; Mitchell 2012). Second, we will pay attention to the techniques, instruments, and inscriptions that allow for such difference-making. In particular, we focus on the visual materials (graphs, charts, etc.) social scientists produce in their work practices, and on the visualizing technologies (case files) and truth-finding procedures (interrogations, court hearings) both judges and immigration officials deploy in their practices. Seeing and visualization, we argue here, are capacities concentrated in specific centers of expertise and are enabled by and produced in a knowledgeable engagement with the instruments and optical devices of the ‘trade’ (Cf. Goodwin 1994; Haraway 1988). As such, they exhibit logics of visualization.

**The Multidimensional Spatiality of Citizenship: Understanding Tensions in a Mobile World**

While theoretical discussions generally assume citizenship to be anchored in a particular geographic community, little attention has been devoted to how the geography of citizenship should be conceptualized. This paper argues that scholarly disagreement about the basic traits of citizenship is ongoing, and that the escape of the citizen over the years displaced the question of how to think citizenship spatially. The result of this is that political sociology still silently draws on the outdated idea of citizenship as anchored in a national and homogeneous territory with clearly delineated borders. In an age of increasing cross-border mobility however, territory is no longer the only, nor necessarily the most important, spatial form citizenship can take.

In this paper I will therefore first propose a typology for understanding the multidimensional spatiality of citizenship. The typology stems from an engagement with social geography, and distinguishes four spatial forms of citizenship: territory, scale, place and network. Secondly, I argue that the different dimensions of citizenship are not in conflict but rather linked up with the spatial typology ‘zone’ received in statist terms as a legal status and rights entitlements, citizenship is structured in a territorial or scalar fashion. Understood as a practice of participation and belonging, citizenship is anchored in a place or a network. Thirdly, the paper ends by discussing the possible tensions derived from this multiple spatiality of citizenship. It does so by elaborating on the example of cross-border workers in the enlarged European Union. As a single space for free movement and labor, each European citizen can work wherever s/he wants on the territory. From the perspective of rights entitlements however, connections to the national level remain strong, leading to tensions between territorial mobility and scalar fixity. Simultaneously however, belonging and identification often remain grounded in a local place of origin, or become dispersed across space in networks of (ethnic) affiliation.

**Varieties of Visual ‘Europe’ in Images of Illegalized Mobility**

The governmental management of mobility is a crucial way in which contemporary Europe is being made. Images are part and parcel of the increasingly elaborated network of organizations, expertise, legal codes and material infrastructures set up to manage the ‘desirable’ and ‘undesirable’ mobility across EU-borders. Visualizations of registered data, routes, maps, risks, opportunities and uncertainties are implicated in governmental attempts to gain overview, anticipate the future and authorize control. However, these images of governmental surveillance and security exist and become visible in a wider field of image production and dissemination. State institutions are far from alone in their attempts to see and disclose ‘what’s going on at the border’. This paper will analyze the relations between images implicated in border management and alternative visualizations of cross-border mobility. The latter concern the work being done by NGOs, advocacy groups, political actors and activists. More specifically, illegalized migrants themselves work to make themselves visible in circumscribed ways, often to claim rights and gain political agency in highly precarious circumstances. How are images and the craft of making them copied, translated, disguised and redeployed within this field of images? How can we conceptualize affinities and contradictions between different visualizations in order to assess multiple ways in which ‘Europe’ and ‘not-Europe’ can become visually enacted? Images and their interrelations may both confirm, contest and confuse existing imaginaries of ‘Europe’ and its ‘outside’. 

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**Obstacles to Housing Recovery for Socially Vulnerable Populations**

Notions of resilience indicate that more resilient communities will experience less severe shocks to systems and will return to stasis more rapidly than less resilient communities. Concepts of social vulnerability suggest that different populations within communities have varying capacities to anticipate, resist, absorb, and recover from shocks. Consequently, different populations may be expected to manifest different recovery trajectories, both in terms of the magnitude of the shock and the rate of recovery. This understanding of recovery trajectories may lead to long-term redevelopment, displacement, and demographic change in the affected communities.

We analyze these variations using longitudinal household survey data, coupled with damage assessment and tax appraisal data from Galveston, Texas collected since Hurricane Ike, which struck in September 2008, causing one of the costliest disasters and most widespread power outage in U.S. history. Previous analyses indicate substantial differences in the severity of damage incurred by socially vulnerable populations immediately after the hurricane, as well as differences in the rate of recovery of housing values.

Here, we assess the relationship between the recovery of housing values and actions taken by occupants and owners. Panel models of housing recovery are enhanced with household survey data regarding occupant characteristics, financial resources, and repair behavior. These analyses build on our previous findings to better understand the obstacles to recovery for socially vulnerable populations. Understanding the vulnerability of a community to social and physical impacts from disasters helps local governments and planners, as well as the agencies that aid them, support the development of resilient communities that are able to respond effectively to hazard events and recover quickly after impact.

**Inequality in Tertiary Education: The Case of Hungry Students in South Africa**

Education is seen by many people, especially in the global south, as the route out of poverty, towards development and social mobility in society. However it has become apparent that many students at South African universities do not have enough food to eat on a daily basis. Much research, mostly in North America and Europe, has focused on the role of nutrition in learning capability and learning behaviour, and it is generally acknowledged that a healthy diet contributes to successful learning and performance. On the other hand, little seems to be known about food consumption patterns and the extent of hunger among students in developing countries. Research has been conducted, within a quantitative and qualitative framework, on the phenomenon of “hungry students” at the University of Johannesburg over the past few years. Since becoming aware of the problem in 2010, the University management has launched interventions of various kinds to assist students in need, in having at least one balanced meal per day. This paper will trace certain demographic and other characteristics of “hungry” students at the University of Johannesburg campus, as well as outline the institutional interventions undertaken to alleviate the problem. At a national level, the government, while cognisant of the problems experienced by tertiary students, particularly given South Africa’s apartheid history, has appointed a committee in 2010 to review the provision and conditions of student housing at South African universities. Their report included a section on a budget meal plan for students.

**Global Vocabularies, National Outcomes: Latin American Youth Activist Strategies For Bringing Transnational Social Justice Rhetorics Home**

This paper explores how youth in Latin America draw from global vocabularies of social justice to imagine and advocate for social change at home. The globalized circulation of media, interpersonal communication, and commodities has, we argue, shifted the cultural repertoires youth use to imagine citizenship. This is a heterogeneous phenomenon, but many examples point to a cosmopolitan sense of justice and ethics among youth. Youth draw on social media to engage with transnational publics to demand rights and new definitions of citizenship. They
hybridize non-Latin and Latin musical genres to argue for pro-indigenous equality and student rights. Finally, they obtain information from global sources to argue for policy changes on issues pertaining to the environment, same-sex rights, and Latin American sovereignty.

Amidst this turn to what can be seen as globalized ethics, we draw from Latin American youth studies literature to argue that the outcome of this transformation requires scholars to pose young people’s relationship to politics as a question in need of investigation rather than assuming a pre-defined relationship. As youth from Latin American imagine the future from global vocabularies, they seek to transform the nation and promote a new age. Rather than localities serving as a barrier to cosmopolitan outlooks, Latin American literatures on youth political activism indicate that an awareness of an unequal world is embedded in transforming the immediate spaces in which they live.

**RC11-200.1 VANHOUTTE, BRAM** (University of Manchester, bram.vanhoutte@manchester.ac.uk)

**Life Course Pathways to Later Life Wellbeing: A Comparative Study of the Role of Socio-Economic Position in England and the U.S.**

A main paradox in comparative social epidemiology is that subjective well-being in the U.S. tends to be higher than in England in later life, although physical health is better in England. We study the role of socio-economic position, such as accumulation, social mobility or latent period, explain baseline differences and rates of change in wellbeing in later life. This analysis will be conducted using multiple waves (2002-2012) of two sister studies of ageing, the U.S. Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). Both panel studies have a large, representative sample (N~20000 for HRS and N~10000 for ELSA) of the community residing population aged 50 or more, and contain comparable information on a wide array of life circumstances, among which gender, marital status, health, and both current and childhood socio-economic circumstances will be the most important for this analysis.

**TG07-969.2 VANNINI, PHILLIP** (Royal Roads University, philip.vannini@royalroads.ca)

**In Love with Place: Off-Grid Living and Place-Making**

Why do residents of Western world live off the grid? This presentation provides answers to this question. The expression “off-the-grid,” refers to the living condition of a household or a community lying outside the electricity and natural gas infrastructure, but often also denotes disconnection from other infrastructures such as municipal water conduits, natural gas pipelines, road networks, garbage and waste collection, food supply chains, and telecommunications. Drawing from and contributing to the literatures on sense of place, rural studies, and voluntary simplicity we argue that while off-gridders embrace values typical of the voluntary simplicity philosophy, their biographical and geographical trajectories reveal that off-gridding is not a clear and free choice. The performance of the mundane complexities typical of the lifestyle renders off-grid living a uniquely radical, but also contradictory and even paradoxical, constellation of practices through which new marginal spatialities are constituted. Drawing from ethnographic fragments culled from a multi-sited ethnographic project unfolding across Canada we present a thickly descriptive look into the motives and lifestyles of off-gridders.

**RC04-88.3 VARJO, JANNE** (University of Helsinki, janne.varjo@helsinki.fi)

**KALALAHTI, MIRA** (University of Helsinki)

**Controlling the Social Cost of Local School Markets?**

Education policy is evidently in a state of change across all industrialised countries. The fragmentisation of modernity has manifested in a local government reforms, privatisation and agencification, whilst the core executive's capacity to steer has eroded. In toto, a wide variety of endeavours to move away from the firm idea of state-funded, state-controlled and state-provided compulsory education have emerged. Along that trajectory the Finnish compulsory education system shifted during the 1990s from one of the most centralised to one of the most decentralised. Consequently, segregation between municipalities, residential ar-

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ent countries including: Austria, BiH, Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia, The Netherlands, Romania, Spain and Turkey. The collected data was analyzed by the content analysis method and it was found that there are training gaps in some areas, there is no “one-size-fits-all” model for training in PSOs and the operational experience itself helps to fill these gaps.

RC21-375.3

VARRIALE, ANDREA* (Bauhaus-University of Weimar, andrea.varrialle@hotmail.it)
The Management of Public Spaces in Naples: An Essay in Urban Legal Geography

The main red thread crossing the debate about the disparity between Italy’s northern regions and their southern counterparts is the polarity between the categories of “modern” and “pre-modern”. This polarity has been used to portray the two regions as intrinsically different in their economies, politics and cultures. Although the use of this dichotomy has proved useful for emphasizing the gap between the two, this has been achieved, I argue, at the cost of exaggerating their differences: the South has been described with the categories of pre-modernity, community, informality. Symmetrically, the north has been associated to modernity, society and formality. The attributes of “developed” and “under-developed” have been assigned accordingly. I argue that a study of formality and informality can be helpful to understand how these territorial imbalances are reproduced, provided that the former are understood as simultaneous, not mutually exclusive systems of rules. To do so, I analyse how three significant public spaces in Naples, southern Italy’s biggest city today and its capital in the past, are regulated via formal and informal rules. With personal observation and interviews with local authorities, planners, local activists and users, I seek to understand how the interaction of formality and informality produces these spaces. Both formal and informal regulation, it is postted, exist in the city, and neither is intrinsically desirable or conducive to development. Rather, well-functioning public spaces are posited to result from a distinct mix formality and informality, whereby the two are both present and complementing each other. An explorative case study will be carried out in January 2014. There, the two sets of indicators (measuring the relative and the absolute strength of formal and informal rules) will be tested. At the RC21 conference I wish to present that case study and an assessment of the methodology adopted.

RC04-85.5

VASCONCELOS ELIAS, IVI* (Instituto Universitario o Rio de Janeiro - IUPERJ, ivi.v.elias@gmail.com)
ESTEVES NEVES, FABIANA (Lasalle University)
Knowledge Production, Learning and Cognition in International Relations Theory: A Case Study in Brazil

This paper investigates the learning and the sociological production of theoretical thinking in International Relations (IR) undergraduate courses in Brazil. One of the greatest problems faced by professors in Brazil is students’ inability to read and write academic texts, especially in understanding the relations between arguments and their importance to the development of scientific theories. This situation is further aggravated by the character of IR theoretical disciplines whose traditional theories – realism and liberalism – still permeate most of the curriculum. However, it is assumed that these theories do not provide knowledge that is related to the context of developing country in which Brazilian students are inserted. As a result, they fail to stimulate a critical cognition among students, who tend to simply repeat concepts when producing academic texts about international politics. Thus, it is important to combine critical theories and pedagogies in the expansion of thinking spaces. The theoretical basis comprehends principles from critical pedagogy, sociology and cognitive sciences, mainly linguistics and psychology.

RC37-634.2

VASCONCELOS OLIVEIRA, MARIA CAROLINA* (Universidade de São Paulo, mcorololiveira@gmail.com)
Consecration and Reputation Among the Independents: Reflections on the Case of Contemporary Independent Cinema in Brazil

The communication brings some findings of the author’s ongoing PhD research to discuss consecration and legitimation among those who play “independent” roles in the field of symbolic production. The research focuses on the social organization of contemporary independent cinema in Brazil. Mobilizing mainly elements of Bourdieusian theory but also contributions of authors such as Raymond Williams, David James and Sarah Thornton, the study analyses the main independent filmmakers’ groups in Brazil, their main instances of legitimation and the principal social arrangements that make independent production possible.

RC41-692.8

VASEY, HUW* (University of Manchester, huw.vasey@manchester.ac.uk)
Diversity and Inter-Ethnic Marriage – An Agent-Based Approach

Inter-ethnic marriage, both a cause and a consequence of immigrant integration, is generally used to imply that the social distance between groups is low and, by extension, that community cohesion is high. The decision to marry outside (or even within) one’s group is often regarded as stemming from individual preferences and opportunities for contact. However, many anthropologists and sociologists have noted that culture-specific norms of kinship and reciprocity have a profound effect on who may be seen as eligible partners (Ballard 2008; Gardner 2006), echoing segmented assimilation theory’s focus on the importance of community and family influences in shaping assimilation processes. Using a descriptive agent-based modelling approach, we seek to investigate the processes of partner selection in diverse communities, focussing on individual preferences, opportunities for contact, and group norms to uncover how these may lead to differential rates of inter-ethnic marriage. Agent-based approaches provide an ability to study ‘global’ phenomena simultaneously with their causal ‘local’ processes (and vice-versa) in a dynamic setting. They allow us to investigate the development of population-level phenomena from a simulated ‘local’ social space of norms and norms populated by acculturated agents familiar to sociologists, potentially providing insights into community cohesion and inter-ethnic marriage which would not be available from other sources. Whilst agent-based models of inter-ethnic marriage have been developed previously, they have overestimated rates of inter-ethnic marriage and largely ignored the group-level processes necessary for a global understanding of inter-ethnic marriage. Utilising research and evidence from quantitative and qualitative sources from across the social sciences, we thus seek to develop a complex model of emergent processes of differentiation and change in the marriage patterns and social cohesion of migrant communities.

WG02-900.4

VASILIEVA, LESSYA* (docent, lessya-vasilieva@ya.ru)
The Quality of Political Elite and the World Crisis

The quality of political institutes of society depends from qualities of political leader as a representative of elite or ersatz-elite. The representatives of elite have such mental qualities as sophisticated cognitive intellect, diverse range of behavior and social attitudes and aims allowing them to bring maximum benefit to the society. The ersatz-elite have some common qualities with elite. But its representatives haven’t diverse range of behavior and their ideas of values are mainly targeted at satisfaction of personal interests not regarding public interests. The representatives of elite and ersatz-elite are present on all levels of social hierachical pyramid. The quality of political institutes of society depends from qualities of political leader as a representative of elite or ersatz-elite. Ersatz-elite introduce or develop social mechanisms depriving people of any control over political machinery. It turns out that in political and economic spheres of society deficient motivation and deficient satisfaction of basic needs are the indirect results of political difference, social and economic frustration. The present crisis does not have only economical but mainly social roots and cultural effects. It needs to specify the term Social Rent with new scientific definition. An equivalent formulation may be given in terms of the social paradizing when given such a status by government. Social rent is a form of uneconomical compulsion. It is necessary that such status must be admitted by productive, market and state forces. The power and economical monopolies are the social factors which are converted into settled rent factors. Institutionalization of social rental relationships destroys economic and social competition.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The main subject of social rentiers is the ersatz-elite. As they develop and become the ruling class, the economic and political systems either arise with seizure of new resources or destroy themselves.

RC37-639.7

VASILKOVA, VALERIYA* (Saint-Petersburg State University, v-vasilikova@list.ru)
CHERNOVSKAIA, MARGARITA (Saint-Petersburg State University)

Constructing Social Myths in the Modern Mass Literature (the Narrative Analysis of the Female American Novel)

Constructing Social Myths in the Modern Mass Literature (the Narrative Analysis of the Female American Novel)
The paper problematizes the literary text that becomes a subject of the sociological analysis when representing social processes and phenomena as well as social practices of certain groups. The narrative analysis reveals a deep structure of the text reflecting values, norms and social attitudes used for describing social groups and social processes. The analysis correlates with structural hermeneutics of G. Alexander implying sociocultural research of semantic structures of the modern mass literature where social myths and archetypes are updated, serving as interpretive models to explain and organize (construct) the social world.
The paper aims to show the results of the empirical research while proposing an original method of the narrative analysis of 18 American female novels, top rated in the largest specialized websites. The method synthesizes various courses in narrative analysis (event-structure analysis by D. Heise and L. Griffin), structural approach (R. Barthes, V. Propp, T. van Dijk) and K.Yung's theory. It consists in constructing a causal sequence of narrative events interpreting it in the context of the social myth. The method's steps include: - studying the life course of the heroine; - selecting significant events (based on structural indicators); - narrativization of the chosen events using the grammatical approach (verbs as action highlighters); - forming causal sequence of the events; - detecting the general narrative structure interpreted in the context of the social myth. The resulting narrative schemes form 3 basic archetypical female role-models within the cosmogonist myth and can be considered as interpretive patterns for describing gender role-transformation in modern American society. The results of this empirical research can be verified in the context of feminist and post-feminist theories.

RC20-353.6

VASSERMAN, YURIY* (Perm State Technical University, imv@pstu.ru)

Modernization of Values and Its Implications

This work is based on the understanding of culture following the lines laid out in the works of L. White, P. Bohannan, A. Montague et al., and defined, loosely, as a system of non-biological regulators of human behavior (such as values, norms, attitudes, etc.). Just a few generations ago the majority of Russian population was rural, lived in the countryside environment and was engaged in natural-subsistence economy. Their culture corresponded to the low-level technological environment. The process of modernization has changed the environment in just a few dozen years, leaving the some cultural adaptors far behind. Some people experience conflict with impacts and challenges of modernization such as new women status, political democracy, market economy etc. We can see cultural differentiation on culture modernization continuation. Two poles of the continuation axes can be found. One of them is pole of modern culture acception, another one is pole of modern culture rejection. Both poles are Weberian ideal types. The Likert scale was used for culture modernization measurement in our survey. The scale was validated by R.Indelhart's index and S. Schwartz's scale.

Socio-cultural types often differ according to the condition of socialization also corresponding to the generational differences. More modernized type of culture is adapted to more modernized type of social environment. New generation has an opportunity to enjoy a more modernized culture than the old one. In this work, we attempted to evaluate the cultural changes between generations and polar socio-cultural types quantitatively. This longitudinal study was mostly based on a survey response data among university students in the city of Perm (Russian Urals) since 1991 till 2013. All samples covered more than 500 students. We can compare values of modernization between last Soviet generation and first Post-Soviet generation. The study also discovers the implications of these value changes.

RC05-106.11

VASSILOPOULOU, JOANA* (University of Sussex, jvassilopoulos@gmail.com)

MODERNIZATION OF VALUES AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

The process of modernization has changed the environment in just a few dozen years, leaving the some cultural adaptors far behind. Some people experience conflict with impacts and challenges of modernization such as new women status, political democracy, market economy etc. We can see cultural differentiation on culture modernization continuation. Two poles of the continuation axes can be found. One of them is pole of modern culture acception, another one is pole of modern culture rejection. Both poles are Weberian ideal types. The Likert scale was used for culture modernization measurement in our survey. The scale was validated by R.Indelhart's index and S. Schwartz's scale.

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position or category within society, everyday world into the object of study, and generalize forms of consciousness into generalizations about people. We discuss the ways we have responded to reviewers and how this process has taught us more about the distinctive features of institutional ethnography as an alternative sociology.

RC14-241.6

VAZQUEZ GONZALEZ, EDGAR* (Universidad de Guanajuato, edvazquez10@gmail.com)
GUTIÉRREZ PADILLA, CLAUDIA (Universidad de Guanajuato)
La Adopción De Un Modelo Organizacional Como Estrategia De Comunicación Para La Transferencia Del Conocimiento y Tecnología En Centros Públicos De Investigación

El presente trabajo se plantea la necesidad de contar con un modelo organizacional como estrategia de comunicación institucional para la transferencia del conocimiento y de la tecnología en centros públicos de investigación de la región del Bajo, a fin de identificar la forma de comunicación más efectiva en materia de difusión de los procesos de transferencia de conocimiento y tecnología de cada Centro. Se parte de la premisa de que el conocimiento se presenta como el activo principal para la transformación y el progreso de toda sociedad, particularmente en organizaciones que se han creado con la intención de contribuir al progreso de la sociedad a la que se debe, fortaleciendo la economía del conocimiento, a través de la transferencia del conocimiento, y de la tecnología. Se concibe a los Centros Públicos de Investigación como sistemas vivos, en permanente movimiento, cambio, adaptación y evolución. La estrategia metodológica con la que se ha realizado la investigación, es desde un enfoque cualitativo, siendo el estudio de caso como uno de los instrumentos metodológicos. En este artículo se pretende mostrar formas para una adecuada comunicación institucional de los procesos de transferencia y tecnología en Centros Públicos de Investigación.

RC36-622.2

VDOVICHENKO, LARISSA* (Russian State University for Humanities, vdlarissa45@yandex.ru)
Alienation of Scientists in Post-Communist Europe

This paper focuses on the alienations’ problems of scientists: researchers in scientific institutes, centres and universities in Post-Communist Europe. This topic hasn't yet received enough attention, especially in sociological researches of these countries. After the clash of the USSR it was seen decreasing of scientific study especially in furnaces of science but also in humanitarian knowledge. This process was accompanied by cuts of wages of researchers, their social exclusion from decision-making process and growing alienation. From the other side many researchers went abroad from the countries of their residence and some of them began to participate in different projects and programs of foreign countries. They didn't identify results of their researches with former Homeland but linked their achievements with the place of present residence. This situation provoked appearance of the new forms of alienation. The paper analyzes manifestations and consequences of such alienation in scientific practices. I’ll try to give certain contribution to the discussion about alienation in Post-Communist Europe. Haw did dramatic social changes that had taken place in these countries stimulate growing alienation of scientific researchers in different Post-Communist countries? From the other side scientific cooperation contains reserved possibilities to help scientific researchers’ overcoming self-estrangement. Haw the changes of political life in their Homeland could influence their isolation? Thus the paper focuses attention on this background of people’s alienation. My analysis builds on ties to help scientific researchers’ overcoming self-estrangement. How the changes provoked appearance of the new forms of alienation. The paper analyzes manifestations and consequences of such alienation in scientific practices. I’ll try to give certain contribution to the discussion about alienation in Post-Communist Europe. Haw did dramatic social changes that had taken place in these countries stimulate growing alienation of scientific researchers in different Post-Communist countries? From the other side scientific cooperation contains reserved possibilities to help scientific researchers’ overcoming self-estrangement. Haw the changes of political life in their Homeland could influence their isolation? Thus the paper focuses attention on this background of people’s alienation. My analysis builds on ties to help scientific researchers’ overcoming self-estrangement. This study especially in fundamental branches of science but also in humanitarian knowledge.

WG01-891.3

VDOVICHENKO, LARISSA* (Russian State University for Humanities, vdlarissa45@yandex.ru)
Identities through Big Sportive Events

This paper focuses on the identities’ problems of participants of big sportive events: Olympic Games, international championships and competitions. This topic hasn't yet received enough attention, especially in sociological researches. In real practice of last years it was seen increasing of athletes who participate in different competitions as representatives of foreign countries. From the other side many fans go to the games identifying their self with sportive clubs and fan-movements and with their states. Thus the new forms of identities appeared. The paper analyzes the sources and manifestations of such new forms of identities in real sportive practices. I’ll try to give certain contribution that looks into the role of national factors and local cross-national relations in the region of the residence of big sportive events in formation of different identities. Many local places of international championships are characterized by multinational population with very long and complex history (London, Sochi, Rio de Janeiro, Tokyo and so on). Haw big sportive events impact on local, regional and national identities in different countries? From the other side sport contains reserved possibilities of cooperation and solidarity not only on the local and regional but also on the global levels. Haw the Olympic spirit and changes of political life in the Region of the residence of big sportive events could influence the choice of identities? Thus the paper focuses attention on this background of people’s identification. My analysis builds on media accounts, interviews with officials from the Organizing Committees of big sportive events and data’s of sociological monitoring of different materials. The paper provides useful information for an outlook necessary for understanding national and regional identities.

RC55-877.1

VEENHOVEN, RUUT* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, veenhoven@ese.eur.nl)
Why Sociological Theory of Happiness Falls Short

Happiness in the sense of life satisfaction is a psychological phenomenon in the first place. Consequently most sociological explanations draw on psychological theory, often implicitly and with little view on its limitations. A dominant perspective in sociology is that happiness results from comparison between perceptions of life-as-it-is and standard of how-life-should-be, which view fits with the notion that happiness is a social construct and as such culturally variable. Explanations in terms of universal affective appraisals and needs are marginal in sociology, as is wider biological sociology.

Though not suited for explaining happiness in such, sociological theory is apt for explaining conditions for happiness, societal conditions in particular. Empirical research shows that conditions for happiness are quite good in modern society, where its inhabitants live now longer and happier than ever in human history. Yet most sociological theorizing is about the miseries of modern society. Some sociological explanations for this sociological short-sightedness are discussed.
VEIKHER, ANDREI* (National Research University, aveykher@hse.ru)

Social Norms of Morbidity As Specific Factors in the Demand for Health Services

Seeking professional medical help is caused not only by medical criteria health pathology. There is a complex system of social factors of the transition from the physical sensations of discomfort or psychological distress to get help from a professional medicine, i.e. make it socially relevant fact. This is the most important cause why the accounting treatment for medical help and he true morbidity can not match. The different access to health care for different social groups is the most active area for discussing the socio-economic and cultural, that is the basic source from which the social factors and in countries and cities where the network of medical institutions sufficiently developed they are more important. This result was obtained in representative survey in St. Petersburg (2007-2011). The most part of them are the social attitudes norms which give rise to refuse treatment in medical institutions and relates to the culture of health behaviors. This culture is very contradictory. Improving education increases the tendency of self-medication. Massive short duration diseases (e.g ARDS) are treated within the family without recourse to occupational in 75% of cases. Social attitudes of non-professional care are supported by the widespread corporate informal norms to continue work in diseases with partial loss of ability to work. Such practice is supported by other informal social contract employees with employers: rejection of the fixing of cases of the disease in the social insurance company. This and other identified dependencies suggest that the indices of morbidity are subject to change without unambiguous connection with the actual number of patients and the duration of their illness. Methodological conclusion: for the considered social and medical conditions the survey are necessary for the correction usual morbidity data. Conclusions on the basis of registration of patients who seek health care may reflect the actual changes of many factors

VEIKHER, ANDREI* (National Research University, aveykher@hse.ru)

The Indicator of External Validity As Aggregate Criterion Quality of Survey

The external validity criteria in sociological survey methodology and practice are used rarely. The exceptions are electoral polls. The well known Gallup and others polls obtained the trust of public and professionals due to external (predictive) validity, although the term had not yet been coined. The predictive validity is the simple and most convincing proof of the high quality of all elements and stages of the method. This is why we need to use the concept of the external validity criteria. Methods for assessing the external validity developed in psychology, medicine and experimental economics where in many research single target parameter and one external parameter analogue of an unbiased independent source are used. Therefore, in the most sociological survey various criteria of external validity criteria are used for evaluation of survey quality. These methods allow to evaluate the common error for all variables of a survey under the condition that the sample is random. However the last few decades a number of difficulties with probability sampling have been cropping up in the expanding range of survey topics. The basis of application of the internal validity methodology has been shrinking too. The paper offers a few steps expand the application of criteria of external validity: - install for surveys on specific topics limit application of the criteria of internal validity - "unanswerable nonresponse rate" (nonresponse is the main factor that makes a non-random sample), - develop and apply external validity indicators for assessing the quality of a survey on selected topics - "item external validity" - include ancillary questions in the questionnaire, which will compare the survey data with data from independent external sources. In our surveys of social settings in Saint-Petersburg (2007-11) we used as a measure of external validity and simple distribution, and complex calculated indicator of latent social phenomena.

VELAYATI, MASOUMEH* (College of Higher Education,HV, m.velayati@almcollege.org.uk)

The Disadvantaged Position of Muslim Women in the UK Labour Market and the Formation of Religious Identity

The Disadvantaged Position of Muslim Women in the UK Labour market and the Formation of Religious Identity

Among ethnic minority groups in the UK, Muslims are generally in a disadvantaged position, experiencing many social and economic inequalities. Muslim women suffer from high unemployment rates and income levels compared to their male counterparts and other ethnic minority women. This is despite policies to reduce the disparity gap in the UK labour market based on gender and religious affiliations. The disadvantaged position of Muslim women can be seen as Muslim penalty and failure of integration and social cohesion. Many of my young educated informants, belonging to second and third generations of immigrants, resonated “ontological insecurity” leading to the formation of Islamic identity. This can often be manifested by embracing visible Islamic dress, which is a conscious decision, despite the disproportionate discrimination and negative attitude towards veiled women as a result of displaying their faith in public.

Applying feminist theory and questioning Muslim women’s place as a marginalized group at the centre of social inquiry, this paper explores Muslim women’s experiences in the women’s workforce and how their professional careers have been hindered by gender discrimination and other socio-cultural norms regarding female participation in the workforce.

The Occupational Challenges of Female Architects in Iran

The Occupational Challenges of Female Architects in Iran

In the recent decades, Iranian women’s access to educational opportunities in the field of architecture has been restricted. Despite these challenges, women have been able to develop their skills and participate in the workforce, although their progress has been hindered by gender stereotypes and societal expectations.

The study conducted by the researchers involved a sample of female architects in Iran, and their findings highlight the unique challenges faced by these professionals in the field. The study found that the role of women in architecture has been limited due to societal norms and expectations, which have led to a lack of opportunities and recognition in the profession.

The paper argues that the role of women in architecture is crucial for promoting diversity and inclusion in the field. The researchers call for a more inclusive approach to education and employment opportunities for women in architecture, emphasizing the need for policy changes and cultural shifts to support women’s participation in the profession.

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WISE, AMANDA (Macquarie University)

Hierarchies of Middling Transnationals: Indian IT Workers in Singapore

This paper builds on emerging literature around ‘middling transnationals’ (cf Ho 2011). Drawing on empirical research among Indian IT workers in Singapore, the paper advances two propositions. It argues that there has been insufficient consideration of skilled migration in terms of national and racial hierarchies of opportunity, rights and conditions; and that so far, literature on skilled transnationals has too often been focussed on the case of India. It is an interesting example of a highly transnational skilled occupation that has become associated with White professional. Using the example of Singapore, we argue that conditioning occurs via four intersecting factors. First, Singapore has a long-standing tradition of visa hierarchies which situate White, European transnational elites at the apex of the occupational hierarchy, and dark skinned workers from the Indian sub-continent at the bottom. Although ‘offshore workers’ and other low-skilled occupations have been receiving growing attention in terms of the recent flow of middling transnational skilled Indians builds upon this history of racial sorting. Second, we suggest consideration needs to be given to deeper social, cultural and historical analysis of how labour has been conditioned historically and in the present era in sending countries like India and how this in turn translates into conditions in receiving countries with respect to workers acceptance as ‘their due’ and what they consider to be normal. Third, we suggest a more global circulation of colonial era ideas of racial hierarchy continue to cast a long shadow even to the most modern of occupations like IT. Finally, IT as an industry has emerged as a quintessential post-industrial service industry characterised by highly precarious sub-contracting forms of transnational labour supply.
VELAZQUEZ LEYER, RICARDO* (University of Bath, rvl20@bath.ac.uk)

FERRERO, JUAN PABLO* (University of Bath, J.P.Ferrero@bath.ac.uk)

The Politics of Social Policy Expansion in Latin America

Welfare systems in Latin American countries have been significantly expanded during the twenty-first century. After decades of a social policy based on social insurance programmes which tended to cover formal sector workers and their families, new social programmes have been introduced and coverage of existing ones has been extended to reach population groups previously excluded throughout the region. This expansion processes have been explained as an outcome of the consolidation of multi-party electoral systems, since parties in government now compete for the sympathy of the electorate by introducing policies that favour the majority, notably social policies. However, even if this perspective clearly demonstrates the effects of democracy on welfare policy, it falls short of explaining the variations in the expansion models adopted in different countries. This paper aims to contribute to the existing literature on Latin American social policy by attempting to explain such differences, combining institutionalist and interpretivist approaches. The chosen case studies are Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, the three largest countries in the region, where different expansion models have been adopted. The paper examines and compares the socio-political arrangements that enabled and triggered the changes in each country. Findings show that the variations can be explained in terms of the effects of democratic transitions and the party systems that emerged from them, the degree of social mobilisation around social policy issues and the capacity of social movements to break with the neoliberal hegemony established in the region during the last two decades of the last century. Social welfare expansion, as a consequence, contributed to temper gross inequalities as well as to displace and redefine the fault lines governing social conflict. The article concludes with an outline of the main features dominating post-liberal/corporatist social policy hegemony in the region today.

RC14-241.7

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ZÁRATE NEGRETE, LAURA ELENA (Universidad de Guanajuato)

Construcción De Una Secuencia Didáctica Universitaria En Modalidad Presencial Integrando Aplicaciones Para Ipad y Smartphones

La necesidad de innovar la práctica docente en el aula se hace cada vez más evidente ante la falta de interés de los jóvenes universitarios por el modelo tradicional de clase en donde predomina la presentación unidireccional de información. Con base a la reflexión de Díaz-Barriga (2013) sobre la importancia de construir secuencias didácticas diferentes que despierten en los alumnos el interés y la motivación de su aprendizaje, se presenta el resultado de analizar y construir secuencias didácticas innovadoras mediante el uso de aplicaciones y software para Ipad, Tabletas digitales y Smartphones de los alumnos. Esta investigación se inserta en el paradigma de la investigación-acción, para lo cual se ha conformado un grupo de profesores no especialistas en tecnologías de información y provenientes de diversas disciplinas que se enfocan en analizar y probar diversas alternativas tecnológicas para adaptarlas a las necesidades de educación y formación en el contexto de la Educación Superior en México. El resultado ha sido la selección y elaboración de una guía de uso de 3 herramientas de software diseñadas para el tipo de dispositivos señalados, que han permitido construir secuencias didácticas innovadoras presenciales enfatizando la interacción profesor-alumno y del alumno-alumno, permitiendo instrumentar una primera fase del Modelo Educativo de la Universidad de Guanajuato enfocado en el aprendizaje significativo y el desarrollo de las competencias deseadas del alumno.

RC52-843.5

VELEMA, THIJS* (National Taiwan University, thjsvelema@gmail.com)

Professional Interests, Organizational Goals and the Mobility of Football Players in Europe

The mobility of professionals has important repercussions for organizational performance and subjective career success of the professionals involved. Within professional football, team quality is directly affected by the movements of players to and from the club. Transfers have a big impact on player careers as well, as footballers changing clubs increase their income or revitalize their career with a renewed chance on first team football. Whereas previous research examines these movements from the perspective of individual players, this study analyzes to what extent player transfers are shaped by the interaction between institutionally embedded organizational goals and the interests of footballers. Using event history analysis to estimate the probability that a player moves to a different team, I argue that player transfers are a function of the location of an organization in the field and the position of a footballer in his team. In general, fringe players are more likely to move. This is especially so for high status teams, where such players move to pursue their interest of first team football. Moreover, players of underachieving high status teams are bound to be transferred, as the clubs let go of the players it blames for its relatively low performance. This contrasts with the transfer probabilities of players in low status teams. The key players of these teams have a higher probability to move, as they are looking to increase their career rewards by moving to a higher placed team. Moreover, key players in overheating low status teams are particularly likely to be transferred, as such teams sell their best players to cash in on their hard earned status.

In sum, this study highlights how professional labor mobility is shaped by the interaction between the institutionally defined interests of professionals and the goals of the organizations they work for.

WG01-892.1

VELIKAYA, NATALIYA* (Russian State University, natalivelikaya@gmail.com)
BELOVA, NATALIA (Russian State University)

Gender Asymmetry As the Barrier of Political Modernization in Russia

Considering activity of the women organization in the context of Russian political life we establish the fact of Gender Asymmetry in Russian politics. Representatives of women in Parliament (State Duma) vary from 10% to 14%. The main features of social context determining gender asymmetry are the following: feminization of poverty, latent labor discrimination; Social and cultural inertia accompanied with gender stereotypes. Ignoring gender interests in political sphere. As the result one can see marginalization of women in the political and economic spheres.

We consider Globalization as the factor inspiring political activity of women in Russia and analyze role of more than 1500 thousands women organization and pay attention to the positive dynamic of their activity. Most of them act in social sphere (Maternity and childhood protection (39%), The help to socially deprived groups (29%), Providing of public services and amenities to city environment (29%), Healthcare (21%) and Education (22%), Protection of social interests (13%), Human rights (10%)).

Main reasons of low representative of women in Politics can be described in different terms: Peculiarities of political socialization; structural factors (unequal distribution of resources owned by men and women; situational and biographical factors. For many years even the very consideration of the Law “On guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women” was blocking. The Law about quotas for women in the party lists also was not adopted, despite the extensive discussion in the information and the public sphere. The trend of gradual increase in the proportion of women MPs in the federal and regional legislatures is very slow still.

Hidden discrimination in the political sphere restricting activity of women leads to the different problems of social sphere.

RC22-394.3

VELLENGA, SIPCO* (University of Amsterdam, sj.vellenga@uva.nl)

Parliamentary Debates on Ritual Slaughter. a Contextual Discourse Analysis

Parliamentary Debates on Ritual Slaughter: A Contextual Discourse Analysis

During the last three decades the visibility of religion has increased in the public sphere of many European societies. This has not only to do with the arrival and settlement of large numbers of Muslims and other non-western immigrants in these countries, government policies for managing religious and ethnic diversity, but also with political agenda setting of powerful secular forces. Illustrative for this is the political debate on ritual slaughter in the Second Chamber and the Senate of Dutch parliament in 2011, initiated by the Party for the Animals. In this presentation the argumentation used in this debate will be analysed from the perspective of contextual discourse analysis. The arguments will be related to features of the main participants in this debate as well as to the wider context of Dutch politics in the wake of ‘9/11’ and ‘the Fortuyn revolt’ in 2001. These events have contributed to a reframing of Dutch identity in cultural and secular terms. Within the newly created frame religious rites such as Jewish and Islamic ritual slaughter are defined in opposition to secular Dutch identity.
The psychological approach used by teachers allow them to suggest reasons for the difficulties faced by children and to put in place solutions. Indeed from a psychological perspective, the parents are seen as ‘actors’ of the success or failure of their children. The challenge for schools is then to accompany parents to transform their habits and their way of parenting.

**RC31-531.3**

**VERDUZCO, GUSTAVO*** (El Colegio de Mexico, gverduz@colmex.mx)

**Changing Trends In Migration Flows From Mexico To The United States**

Although some observers tend to view Mexican migrations to the United States as a common socio-demographic phenomenon due to the vicinity of the two countries in the context of unequal economies, late drastic reduction in migration flows from Mexico to the United States pose several questions. In the views of some analysts this is mostly associated to the security measures practiced by the U.S. government on its southern border after September 11, however there are other indications that point out in a different direction suggesting that these changes might be associated with a set of several factors in which demographic variables along with economic, labor market and political ones are closely interconnected, or if not is the case they coexist and interact in the same political arena.

Other variations of Mexican migration flows have to do with the repatriation to Mexico of huge numbers of irregular or undocumented migrants most of whom were previously residing with their families in the U.S. On another dimension there has been a change in the characteristics of the flows of Central American migrants crossing Mexican territory on their way to the United States. This new trend has been offering a challenge to Mexican authorities with new implications to the legal Mexican political framework.

One objective of this presentation is to offer data and information related to the kind of changes that have taken place lately not only in terms of Mexican migrations to the U.S., but with respect to the different political actions in the U.S. as well as in Mexico with reference to Central American migrants crossing the country and staying in the country.

A second objective is to interpret these new modifications at the light of other general changes especially those concerning the “management” of migration flows by other governments.
Learning from Informality? A Case Study to Rethink the Misfit Between Formal Policy Strategies and Informal Tactics of Citizenship

Dutch disadvantaged city neighbourhoods face a wide variety of policy strategies to regenerate housing and public spaces, integrate migrants, support families, and make these urban areas safer and more attractive to the middle class. Residents of these places, however, report that most recent attempts to improve the environment are more equipment for their lives. They perform tacit and informal practices to deal with experiences of threat and develop community activities from the bottom-up. Informal practices – like everyday routines, tacit use of public spaces, and interactions at a square – tell much about the urban experience. Socio-economic disadvantages and a lack of linguistic skills make it hard for residents to engage in formal participation schemes. They experience the state through street-level interactions, but their stories do not find acknowledgement in the public sphere as governments hold on to formal repertoires. Recent needs for welfare and care for violent escalation make local governments eager to rethink citizen’s involvement. How could sociologist but also policy practitioners learn from informal performances of citizenship in relation to the dominant actors and institutions? This paper analyses the misfit between informal tactics of residents and top-down strategies of government in a neighbourhood in Utrecht. An ethnographic case study of performed interactions between citizens, welfare practitioners, and policy makers unravels how strategies to involve residents paradoxically disrupt informal mechanisms and thereby disengage residents from taking part in the political process. Latent tensions deepen in the unhandy mismatch between well-intended strategies and everyday tactics. Could local governments use tacit knowledge without ‘taking over’ or ‘disrupting’ the tacit fabric of the neighbourhood?

RC42-708.3

VERMA, DEEPAK KUMAR* (National Institute Social Sciences, dkmvhnw@rediffmail.com)

Relative Deprivation, Affirmative Status Generalization and Social Identities

The paper is based on caste-based graded inequalities and social identities emerging from the perceived relative deprivation by the socio-economically and educationally backward castes and affirmative actions based on identification of backwardness by the State agencies in India. The emerging social identities are discussed under a new concept ‘Affirmed Status’, besides, Achieved and Ascribed, as explained by Ralph Lynton. The affirmed status characteristics generalization are empirically verified to reconstruct the social structure, in modern Indian context. The process of such generalization and thereby emerging identities are explained with the help of a theoretical assumption, ‘Social Devolution’. Affirmed status is explained as the social identity of an individual or group (s) of individuals who has acquired a status higher than their ascribed status albeit, positively discriminated by the state in their favour but mainly because of their perceived relative deprivation by the state agencies. The advantage level, could not have been possible without such support from the state. Thus, the social identities of the affirmed status group(s) are resultant of aspirations and achievements of individuals belonging to a group(s) but due to support of the state. The status and mobility among affirmed status group(s) required to be higher could only increase with the actualisation of the policy of positive discrimination, as more and more opportunities and benefits would become available and could be redirected to them. “Social Devolution” is construed as a process of elevating social power, prestige and dignity to relatively deprived, socio-economically and educationally low status groups by way of positively discriminating them to provide opportunities by a central agency (state in the case of India) without redistributing suprenacy and forwadness of so-perceieved-higher-status groups which also now, aspire to achieve the affirmed status for perceived fairness given by that agency.

RC52-840.6

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VALLASCAS, FRANCESCO (University of Leeds)

KIRKPATRICK, IAN (University of Leeds)

Hospital Management and the Contribution of Non-Sector Expertise

A belief in the value and superiority of private sector management expertise has been central to NPM reforms (Pollitt & Bouckaert, 2000), leading to concerted efforts to re-structure public organisations and recruit senior managers from the commercial sector, including accountants (Clatworthy et al., 2000; Ferlie et al., 1995). It is assumed that such expertise will have a transformative impact on public organisations, moving them away from models of professionally dominated ‘custodial’ or ‘consensus administration’. Commercial managers will emphasise the importance of resources, the need to meet performance targets, and have the ability to implement changes.

However, while these assumptions and expectations have been at the heart of policy making worldwide, there is little research that has tested them directly. Some work has been done on the impact of senior leaders in local government (Boyne, 2005; Boyne et al., 2011) and school districts (Meier & O’Toole Jr, 2002; Moynihan & Pandey, 2005). As yet however, there continues to be a dearth of evidence supporting the assumption that diversifying the skill mix of senior managers in public organisations will lead to enhanced performance.

To address this deficency, we focus on the impact of this non-sector specific commercial expertise on the boards of acute hospital trusts in the English NHS. Drawing on the governance literature focusing on the human (and social) capital of board members (Haynes & Hillman, 2010; Kor & Sundaramurthy, 2009) we first investigate whether a more diverse board is a determinant of outcomes different from a difference and if so, under what conditions. Given the dominance of clinical logics in the fields of health care (Kay & Hingins, 2005), we, then, look at the nature of performance outcomes and whether other factors, such as tenure and autonomy, mediate the impact of commercial and accounting expertise.

RC14-244.5

VERPRAET, GILLES* (sophiapoli, verp@eheiss.fr)

Discours De Crise, Périodisation économique Et Quotidien

L’objet de l’intervention est de croiser la périodisation des discours économiques, (- hauts salaires, crise bancaire, crise de la dette publique, compression salariale) avec les discours de quotidienneté en France, recueilli dans le discours sociologiques ( selon les groupes sociaux et les générations )

Deux thèmes importants de la mythologie politique apparaissent dans ce corpus de crise (2007/2012): Le sentiment d’inégalité économique face aux...
contraintes économiques globales (finances, capitalistes, restructuration économique).
Nous nous interrogerons sur le rôle des interactions médiatiques pour véhiculer ou masquer ces deux mythologies de base. Il s’agit de conjuger les effets de trois types de médias (local, national, global).

RC52-841.6

VERPRAET, GILLES* (CNRS, verp@ehess.fr)

Multilevel Approach of Professional Fields: Differentiation of Professional Status inside Governance

Multilevel approach of professional groups set up a large differentiation of issues, practices and status inside the same professional groups. This approach will be developed for planners and secondary teachers in France. Local surveys frame the observation on a rich diversity of practices and capabilities. National surveys focus on the normative requirements of professional integration (certification, regulation). European survey focus on the governance models inside the convergence of professional standards (Swensson). The notion of profession can be framed inside three repertoires of issues. We recognize a differentiation of perceptions and of professional claims within the relations between qualification and autonomy for teacher, between status and recognition for knowledge workers (Larson, Abott)

The sociological question comes to specify the place of professional groups inside the networks of globalization. The convergence of expert knowledge standards at the global level do not mask the intense differentiation inside each professional group. We can see, between the level of practices and the definition of professional responsibility, between meritocracy and salaried. The professional fields frame a tense reorganization between these different levels and different status.

TG03-931.5

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Human Rights As A Social Institution

Human rights as a social institution

Contrary to legal-positivistic approaches to human rights, sociologists often argue that human rights need not be restricted to legal norms. Rights have to be seen as more than legal norms discerned by judges trained in legal reasoning. For human rights to have social meaning, they must become institutionalised socially and become embedded in people’s mindsets as well as in the day-to-day workings of societal institutions such as the judiciary, the schooling system, healthcare and the family. The aim of this paper is to develop such a sociological-institutional approach to human rights, which provides an important contrast to standard legal-positivistic approach of human rights. Based on the work of a.o. Meyer and Luhmann I will argue that fundamental rights can be seen as a social institution playing a crucial role in the protection of individual agency in a modern, horizontal and heterogeneous society.

RC14-245.7

VIANA, SILVIA* (EAESP - FGV, silvianarodrigues@gmail.com)

Real Fantasy

Real fantasy

As new format of the cultural industry, reality shows are usually approached from two opposite and irreconcilable views. Sometimes they are taken as a sham, i.e., programs that falsify reality by pretending to reproduce it. Otherwise, they are considered the immediate exhibition of Real (in the Lacanian sense of the term) – in this case, these programs would be a kind of window that opens to the display of objects beyond the symbolic field, such as violence and intimacy. Either thinking of them as a fake, or approaching them as attractive or generator of perverse pulse – therefore, as an exceptional phenomenon –, both perspectives tend to isolate the show from the society that forged it. The purpose of this paper is to present a third perspective that takes into account the world that such format is fed and which returns as mirroring: the flexible accumulation capitalism. From this perspective, it is possible to think of reality shows as a reproduction, not of the Real, but the reality itself, understood as the fantasy that ties our daily life.

RC52-839.7

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Adherence to Preventive Illness Control Among Filipino Women through an Autonomy Perspective

The focus of this study is the capacity of women to assert themselves within the household and how it may affect the sufficiency of their utilisation of antenatal care and which practitioner to visit. This behaviour regarding choice may very well be shaped, albeit affected, with relations with their partners and be the demonstration of their household autonomy. Autonomy here is inclusive of educational and employment status, and we consider the factors as attitude toward intimate partner violence and mobility and economic dependency within the household.

Using regression models, it is found that the usual education and employment for cash indeed affect health-related behaviour but as in Philippine context, number of children ever born affect it as well, but at differing degrees. All these mentioned have particular thresholds that may be positive or negative in effects. What is central is socioeconomic status of the household which is positive in effect.

* denotes a presenting author.

Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
Results support the oft considered health gradient that access is based on the perception of finances. This becomes the main barrier for women to seek sufficient antenatal care and medically-trained personnel as well. Also, seemingly counter-intuitive findings had lead to having initial interviews with mothers in selected provinces in the country. What is supported by this approach is that traditional views on healthcare shape their views but perceptions of gradients that some types of care are only suitable for those who can afford them.

Food Security, Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Change: Evidence from a Case Study of Potato Contract Farming in Maharashtra, India

Despite decades of sustained economic growth, food insecurity remains a seemingly intractable problem for many households in rural India. In recent years, food security has been elevated to pre-eminence in the political discourse of India with the passage of the much-debated National Food Security Bill (2013). At the same time, there has been a growing recognition among researchers that achieving food security in rural areas is not simply about solving food production or distribution problems, but rather addressing broader questions about household livelihood security (Pritchard et al., 2013). Concurrently, the majority of rural Indian households continue to rely on smallholder agriculture as their primary livelihood activity. The nature of agriculture, however, is changing in India, as liberalisation policies open up the sector to domestic and foreign capital. One such change has been the spread of contract-farming schemes. Where they operate, contract-farming schemes are changing the dynamics of smallholder agricultural production, as land owning households are increasingly exposed to modern inputs, technology and markets. These schemes present new opportunities for some households, yet it is unclear how these changes will influence patterns of social differentiation at various scales.

This paper discusses the nexus between household livelihoods, food security and modernising agriculture in rural India, using evidence from a case study of a potato contract-farming scheme in Maharashtra. The paper argues that by understanding agricultural change through a rural livelihoods lens, we can reveal the nuances of how rural households negotiate change specific to time and place, and who is in a position to benefit from such change. If we understand food security as primarily a livelihoods issue, then understanding how modernising agriculture is influencing patterns of social differentiation will be critical to the long-term food and livelihood security of India’s most vulnerable rural households.

Desafíos Pendientes

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RC24-438.39
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Sustainable Consumption Practices in Brazil’s “New Middle Class”

In recent years, Brazil and other emerging economies are showing a significant change in their socio-economic composition, which highlights the increasing income of the poorest sectors of the population. Some Brazilian authors claim that such economic improvement fosters the emergence of a “new middle class”, prompting a debate on such socioeconomic changes, and on the very concept of social class, as this concept is not consensual within the Brazilian social scientists. Regardless of the classification which assigns to this stratum of the population, this represents a profound change in Brazilian society, with implications for their consumption patterns. This phenomenon occurs in a scenario where environmental issues gain public notoriety and the discourses that advocate the responsibility of the State, enterprises and non-governmental organizations to address them now include the role of the individual in their daily practices, including that related to consumption. So, it sets up a paradox between the possibility of increased levels of consumption and access to material goods by this economically emerging stratum (labeled as the “new middle class”), and the diffusion of the discourse and the proposals that advocate sustainable consumption and the need to reduce the consumption patterns as a way of coping with environmental problems.

Given this paradox, the paper will present results of an ethnographic study that aims to map the debate about the economic rise of the phenomenon of the less affluent in Brazil and the trajectory of environmental thinking until the moment this takes place and discusses consumption patterns. This paper also aims to determine, from empirical cases, how these subjects are positioned in relation to the new morality established by discourses and proposals for sustainable consumption advocated by environmental groups, government agencies and businesses, and whether or not alter their daily consumption practices.
En las últimas dos décadas América Latina presentó importantes resultados en la reducción de la pobreza, aumento de la esperanza de vida y reducción de la mortalidad infantil. Sin embargo, el incremento de la incidencia de muertes violentas, sobretodo, entre los jóvenes en este mismo período sigue siendo un desafío pendiente. Así como ocurre con la mortalidad infantil o el embarazo adolecen, las tasas de homicidio inciden diferentemente sobre los individuos de acuerdo con su posición en la estructura social. Los estudios sociodemográficos evidencian que hay una alta selectividad en la mortalidad juvenil por sexo, color/ etnia y clase social. Irónicamente, las vidas ahorradas en los primeros años de vida en los países más pobres por medios de protección y el sistema de atención y cuidado en la niñez continúan siendo interrumpidas prematuramente en la adolescencia o juventud por causa de la violencia. En los países latinoamericanos, la sobremortalidad masculina alcanza considerable magnitud. En muchos de nuestros países los chicos mueren de 4 hasta 6 veces más que las chicas de misma edad. Estos datos pueden ser comprendidos dentro del marco de una cultura que aún sostiene fuertes rasgos machistas y una visión muy arraigada de valorización de la virilidad. Este trabajo discute las relaciones existentes entre las elevadas tasas de mortalidad violenta entre los jóvenes, especialmente los hombidios, e indicadores de condición de vida. Nuestra línea investigativa enfatiza el rol de la educación. Los avances cuantitativos alcanzados en la educación no son acompañados por elevación de los niveles de calidad. La baja calidad de la educación en América Latina que se observa por medio de los bajos rendimientos en las evaluaciones internacionales, a ejemplo del PISA, está muy correlacionada con una estructura de oportunidades restrictas que en su versión más perversa se refleja en altas tasas de mortalidad juvenil.

TG04-948.4

VIEIRA, MARIA MANUEL* (University of Lisbon, mmviera@ics.ulis.pt)

Trajectories of Risk and Uncertainty? Medical School Students and Their Vocational Choices

In Portugal, the imposition of a numerus clausus system at the HE entrance has contributed to the strengthening of a hierarchy of excellence in the school system. At the same time, it has introduced an increased uncertainty regarding the possibility to accomplish future projects and ambitions.

The case of medical courses has been paradigmatic in this regard. Its high demand has fixed permanently, academic excellence as an entry requirement. The access to a medical school implies some effort and sacrifices that not every young student is willing to take. Namely, because it implies a tension between the need to invest in studying on a highly competitive basis (thus focusing on future projects) and the desire to invest in youth sociability practices; under a high peer pressure (which are rooted on the present).

Obtaining and maintaining high grades along the secondary education is a long-term process (built during the three years of secondary education), but highly uncertain and risky: a single moment (an exam, an assessment) can ruin everything.

This presentation aims to analyze the processes involving Medical School entrance in Portugal. In particular, we intend to confront students’ investment on a highly competitive vocational pathway (Medicine) with their awareness of risks that may emerge along with their option.

The analysis is drawn upon data collected within the project “Failure and drop-out at the University of Lisbon: scenarios and trajectories”, a recently completed research project sponsored by the Portuguese Science and Technology Foundation (Project no. PTDC/ESC/64875/2006). In particular, it will explore data from in-depth interviews conducted in the academic year 2009/2010 to the students that in the previous academic year had entered the 1st year of medical school at the University of Lisbon.

RC05-109.3

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Did Someone Say Cosmopolitanism? A Critical Feminist View on Cosmopolitan Citizenship, Post-Nationalism and Trans-Nationalism in Europe

By Dr Ulrike M. Vieten (University of Sheffield, UK)

Since the early 1990s cosmopolitan visions evolved as an endeavour to transgress 20th century’s understanding of cosmopolitanism. The post2001 intellectual climate of some kind of hegemonic ‘security and surveillance totalitarianism’ demands a serious ‘reality check’.

Speaking from Europe, and witnessing a rise in nationalistic socio-economic interests and neo-fascist political orientations in various EU Member States it is difficult to uphold any ideal of post-national political communities, not even talking of cosmopolitanism.

Nonetheless, I will argue from a feminist perspective that transnational belonging and cultural hybridity are equally on the rise providing some futuristic space to envision social justice and equality encompassing a subaltern cosmopolitanism. In the plural, it seems we also live in a very rebellious civic world society; also very much connected to structural changes of the social fabric as far as ethnicities, race and religion is concerned in metropolitan cities all over the world.

While critically analysing Habermas’ and Soysal’s take of the ‘post-national’ and turning to Young’s concept of the ‘social connection model’, the first part of the paper proposes an alternative reading of transnational and diasporic urban political spaces. It is argued that complex diversity and social contradictions nurture intensification and widening of trans-cultural cosmopolitan habits alongside a backlash of parochial opinions.

In a second part of the paper these emerging trans-national identity containers of multi-layered belonging will be tested while introducing some research results of a comparative study on new European citizenship and vernacular cosmopolitanism with respect to different ethno-national minorities in Britain, Germany and the Netherlands.

RC52-842.7

VIGOUR, CÉCILE* (CNRS, c.vigour@sciencespobordeaux.fr)

Autonomy and Heterogeneity of Managerial Changes in European Judicial Systems

For a long time reluctant towards managerialism, Dutch, Belgian, French and to a lesser extent Italian judicial systems have undergone deep changes, since the Ministry of Justice implemented new management policies and tools. In terms of professionalism, accountability procedures, new norms (a more customer- and efficiency-driven approach), the valuation of other competences than legal ones, budget restrictions modified professional practices and identities of clerks and the magistracy. New models of what constitutes “a good magistrate / clerk” emerged.

The paper will focus on the part of autonomy and heterogeneity of professional groups and political actors who either decided, implemented or had to cope with those managerial changes. Ambivalence prevails regarding their promoters and impacts.

Managerialism was partly promoted by other national or international institutions (the Ministry of Finance, the Parliament...). But even when they felt reticent about this trend, hierarchy at local levels (regional court chiefs and managers, judges and clerks at the head of diverse services) also took initiatives to gain efficiency, even though it might create conflicts with the law or their colleagues. Thus they contributed to the profession’s definition of relevant managerial criteria and procedures.

But this autonomy varies according to the professions and hierarchical positions they were reached. Higher levels increased professional’s abilities (in priorities definition, budget allocation...). Yet, professional identities of ordinary magistrates and clerks got somehow weakened by the priority given to productivity and by contradicting orders (both making quick court rulings and listening to citizens, reinforcing crime repression and reducing short prison sentences...).

Finally, we observe a hybridism between legal and managerial values reinforced by the recent involvement of consultants and professionals other than law professions in the judiciary.

Combining sociology of professions with public policy analysis, this research relied on an empirical study based on observations and 130 interviews with bureaucrats, lawyers and clerks.

RC30-519.4

VIGOUR, CÉCILE* (CNRS, c.vigour@sciencespobordeaux.fr)

Lean Production in Public Services: Selective Transfer and Jurisdictional Conflicts

Lean production has spread to public services, even in countries and institutions for a long time reluctant towards a managerial approach. The French State agency in charge of the “modernization of the State” (DGME) perceived it as an efficient tool to implement State reforms. How understanding this focus at the French state level on lean system? How was it re-appropriated by the Ministry of Justice, where other tools (such as ISO standards) had just been experimented, so much so that lean management is about to be generalized in the civil judiciary system?

My hypothesis is that lean system was a means for transversal ministries such as the Ministry of Finance (to which the DGME reported) to reaffirm their power on specialized ministries and impulse reforms otherwise than by budget cuts.

Moreover lean production was implemented in the judiciary by emphasizing its “soft side” (considering a court ruling as a collective work) and by presenting the efficiency goal in a positive way (reducing the wastes of time to focus on the core business of clerks and lawyers). This selective transfer was facilitated by the fact that the DGME supported its cost and that there were no staff cutbacks in the Ministry of Justice.

The paper will show how the success of lean production relies on its adaptability (the selection of some characteristics), its capacity to be compatible with values of diverse professions (even though it may generate jurisdictional conflicts with consultants or between professions when the division of labor is modified), and on strategic uses made by professional groups and political actors.

Studying lean system in public services requires therefore to associate sociology of work and a political sociology perspective. This empirical study at national
and local levels is based on observations and interviews with bureaucrats, lawyers and clerks.

RC44-739.2
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CHACKO, SHUBHA (Aneka)
PANCHANADESWARAN, SUBADRA (Adelphi University)

Intimate Unions: Sex Workers’ Labor Activism in Karnataka, India

Recent scholarship has de-normalized sex work and positioned it within the theoretical framework of intimate labor (Boris and Parreñas 2010). However, academic studies of sex workers’ activism as laborers remain scarce (Jeness 1990; Kempadou and Doezeza 1998; Hardy 2010). What tensions emerge when a labor framework for sex work serves not only as an analytic, but also as a basis for collective action?

This presentation, a scholar-activist collaboration, examines the trajectory of the Karnataka Sex Workers’ Union (KSWU) in India, drawing on 8 focus group discussions, 50 in-depth interviews, and our experiences. KSWU organizes sex workers using a trade union model. Rejecting state practices that either criminalize or pathologize sex workers, especially after large-scale HIV prevention programs directed at sex workers in India, KSWU has attempted to articulate an alternative claim on the state, positioning sex workers as citizens and workers.

We argue that KSWU has provided a meaningful alternative to existing relations between sex workers and the state. It has built alliances with other informal laborers and feminist and Dalit rights groups, and developed an independent trade-union-like funding approach. However, traditional trade union models have not always been adequate in the face of stigma, dispersed spatial patterns of work, no fixed “employers,” fluid identities of those who move between sex work and other informal work; systematic violence; and differences among women, men and transgender sex workers in their relationships to sex work. Many sex workers in Karnataka prefer the safety of invisibility, but KSWU’s politics pull toward greater public visibility. KSWU’s experiences highlight the inseparability of claims for recognition and redistribution, and suggest the need for strategies of organizing that respond specifically to intimate labor spheres—strategies that draw on the insights of Southern labor and feminist movements and develop creative, safe spaces for solidarity.

RC17-306.10
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On the Work Itself: Task and Organizational Reality

In classic organization theory, ‘purpose’ and ‘task’ were key concepts. In order to understand the situation of a particular organization and to assess the form and necessity of managerial action it was considered crucial to address the organization’s basic purpose or core task. Without this, an organization could not understand the situation of a particular organization and to assess the form and necessity of managerial action it was considered crucial to address the organization’s basic purpose or core task. Without this, an organization could not understand the situation of a particular organization and to assess the form and necessity of managerial action it was considered crucial to address the organization’s basic purpose or core task.

The Discussion about the Body Between University Teachers: A Case Study

ALVARENGA, JOSÉ PEDRO (Federal University of Goiás)

The debate about the concepts of the body is justified by the fact that the novice is a key element for the formation of the body conception of undergraduate students, this is the first step to consolidate how to think and act in different fields. We aim to discuss the conception of body from teachers of a philanthropic University of Goiás. The research is a cross-sectional study of the conception of body. Made sure a case study with a questionnaire developed and validated specifically for this study. Was distributed approximately 20 questionnaires and one teacher refused to answer. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the PUC Goiás under No. 1256/09. Identifies the fact that 26.7% of teachers working with the theme of body, most activities, 40% with the humanities, and 33.3% with the area of biology. About the body conceptions that prevail among teachers, nine replied the question, 66.67% consider the body as a machine, or as a organism, comprising separately from other components. Was also questioned whether teachers read authors that address the issue, 88.89% said yes. Was also asked if teachers talk about the body in their classes and again 88.89% said yes. The completion marks the fact that teachers’ conceptions of body can be considered traditional, since there was no overcoming the dualism of body and soul, or the condition of a body “thing” (machine or organism). This conception among university teachers can affect the thinking about the subject among academics, fact that is shown by other researches.

RC42-700.4
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MORIN, ESTELLE M. (HEC Montréal)

Mental Health in Public Universities: A Comparison Between Brazilian and Canadian Professors

Mental health, an important object of research in Psychology as well as Social Psychology, can be determined by the relationship between psychological well-being and psychological distress. In this context, we search to understand: How do compare mental health of professors working in public universities in an emerging country like Brazil with the one of professors working in a developed country like Canada? What are the main differences in the indicators of mental health in work domain? How Mental Health affects Work-Life Balance? To answer these questions, this paper assesses Mental Health and Work-Life Balance for professors working in these two countries and test for their differences. The sample consists of 354 Brazilian professors and 317 Canadian professors. Data were collected through an on-line questionnaire assessing the following Mental Health indicators: anxiety, depression, loss of control, general positive effectiveness and emotion ties. We compared the components of Psychological Distress and Psychological Well-Being with the indicator of Work-Life Balance to analyze their relations. Reliability analyses demonstrated that all tested components are consistent to evaluate Mental Health and Work-Life Balance. Correlation analyses showed the components of Psychological Distress are negatively related to Work-Life Balance, whereas the components of Psychological Well-Being are positively related to Work-Life Balance. There are some small mean differences between Brazilians and Canadians professors in all five components of Mental Health, but these differences are not statistically significant. Mean differences for Work-Life Balance, gender, age, and Bias of Conformity are statistically different, although the size effects are small. Near regression analysis, step by step, controlled for Life Events, showed that General Positive Effectiveness, Anxiety and Emotion Ties predict 31.5% of the scores of Work-Life Balance. Additionally, we observed that Brazilian professors find more balance between professional and private life than do their Canadian colleagues.

RC07-145.6
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Higher Education: Inequalities and Globalization in Some Emergent Countries Using the Mexican Examples

Higher education: inequalities and globalization in some emergent countries using the Mexican examples.

This paper refers to the last question suggested in the proposal of the symposium: Since data and methods to investigate inequalities mostly refer to national unities, how to produce quantitative evidences of global inequalities?

I will try to explain the implications of the process of globalization of the national higher education system in Mexico, having as a background the Bologna process as one of the best examples of the intense globalization of national education systems.

The paper has three parts.

1. First we focus in a comparison of the imbalance regarding economic and material resources among students, in order to gain access

denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
to higher education in some selected countries, based on international statistics.

2. The second one is based on an empirical research undertaken in six universities in Mexico City, that are classified by academic characteristics, and by the implications that these have in the process of globalization of knowledge, and will examine the material and symbolic inequalities of the students that obtain their professional degrees.

3. The third one, will consist on a reflection that, based on empirical national data versus international data, allows the design of some elements of comparison regarding the inequities experienced by the young students that succeed in finishing their degrees, in some selected emergent countries.

RC25-446.2

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Argentina’s Dirty War: Counter-Hegemonic Collective Memories & Frame Analysis

In this paper, I analyze the contentious and long-lasting collective process to document, understand and reach justice for victims of Argentina’s Dirty War, based on fundamental texts produced after the end of the last military dictatorship. By looking in concrete, through a series of conversations in which subsequent interpretations of the Dirty War emerged, I apply Goffman’s (1986) frame analysis theory to understand the complexities and nuances of processes of collective memory-making, and identify how hegemonic and counter-hegemonic frames were used to create meanings and organize experiences of the Dirty War. Then, I propose alternative frames (an “intersectional frame” and an “emotions-conscious frame”) with the aim of contributing to ongoing and long-lasting collective efforts to comprehend this phase of history. While this use of frame analysis may be considered unorthodox given that scholars do not generally impose a frame on a document, I intend to demonstrate the power of framing and reframing as tools to animate what existing frames may be masking and thus reach deeper levels of understanding through furthering the production of counter-hegemonic knowledge.

RC32-556.3

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Economic Crisis, Politics and The Menace To Battered Immigrants’ Rights

The anti-immigration measures and xenophobic sentiments that have spread since the eruption of the financial crisis in 2008 have been significantly detrimental for immigrant survivors of intimate partner violence in the United States. In common times, this group is particularly vulnerable to abuse because of the intersection of their members’ gender, sexuality, nationality, race, ethnicity, language, religion, immigration status, isolation, cross-national frames of cultural and legal reference, and socioeconomic standing. All of these factors influence the way in which aggression is inflicted and endured, and affect the availability of resources for immigrants to escape and overcome abusive relationships. The economic recession, anti-immigration policies and a rising xenophobic environment have created additional hurdles for battered immigrants given that employment opportunities have declined, exploitative work conditions have worsened, and immigration controls have increased. In this pressing context, immigrant survivors of intimate partner violence have been faced with empowered abusers whose threats of deportation became real; ambivalent law enforcement officers who instead of protecting battered immigrants may be forced to collaborate with immigration officers; and a widespread sense of fear and its paralyzing and isolating effects. At the same time, most nonprofit organizations providing services for battered immigrants have met serious budget cuts that curtailed their ability to serve the increasing number of survivors approaching them. Based on interviews with service providers across the nation, participant observation of networks of battered immigrants’ advocates, and a close reading of debates around the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), I analyze how these dire circumstances have been critical for not only immigrant survivors of gender violence, but also the battered immigrants and battered women’s movements.

RC32-555.4

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Excision and Migration: Between “Legality” and “Loyalty” in the Transmission of a Traditional Practice in Migratory Context

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is forbidden in many countries of the North (Europe, Nord-America) and of the South (Africa). However, this traditional practice is still transmitted from generation to generation by women. If medical and pathological consequences of FGM are well-known, the social and symbolic implications in the intergenerational process of transmission of the practice are poorly understood in the migratory context and the intergenerational process of transmission of the practice. The social and symbolic universe of the countries where sexual mutilations persist, implies that women who are not excised are considered “dirty” or “obscene”. Non-excised women are stigmatized in their sexual identity and within African community. On the other hand, young women living in a migratory context are confronted with other sexual models and may start to feel a sexual disability. Communication around the practice of excision is almost absent in the families where women and girls are nevertheless excised. The perpetuation of the practice is intrinsically connected to the gender system stakes and in particular to the unequal status between women and men in some of these societies (Zimmerman and Minkoff 2011). Introduction to sexuality can become one moment of distance between the parental and family standards and the social standards of the local society (Andro, Lesclingad, Pourtre, on 2010).

This qualitative survey involves both social sciences and biomedicine. To seize the representations and the emotions and practices connected to sexuality and to health, a series of semi-directive detailed interviews have been conducted with ten African women living in Switzerland and have undergone FGM. On one hand, transmission of FGM on the second generation of immigrants in the migratory context, is the way for keeping memories and traditions alive. On the other hand, teenager’s sexual socialization becomes a ground of resistance against the western colonization, which takes place in the field of the sexuality.

RC15-276.8

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«J’ai Peur Du ’Kongossa’ (commergé) »: Stigmatisation Et Contrôle De L’information Sur Le VIH/Sida Auprès De Migrants D’origine Subsaharienne Et Séropositifs En Suisse

Trente ans après l’identification du virus du sida et l’apparition d’une nouvelle épidémie, la séropositivité reste stigmatisée et difficile à dire. Quel que soit leur statut, origine et contexte socioéconomique, les personnes concernées tendent à taire leur infection, craignant d’être discriminées. C’est expliqué par le fait que les pouvoirs publics de la ville de Genève ont demandé la collaboration de tous les acteurs pour assurer la lutte contre le VIH/SIDA en collaboration avec les directions générales de la santé et les associations des personnes vivant avec le VIH/SIDA et de la santé publique. Ce projet visait à établir un plan d’action au niveau de la ville de Genève pour une lutte efficace contre le VIH/SIDA.

Le projet a été mis en place à la suite de la réunion du conseil municipal de Genève sur la lutte contre le VIH/SIDA en 2007. Il a été soutenu par les différents services de santé publique de la ville de Genève, les associations des personnes vivant avec le VIH/SIDA et les services des associations de lutte contre le VIH/SIDA. Les services de santé publique de la ville de Genève ont réalisé des campagnes de sensibilisation et des ateliers de sensibilisation pour informer les populations concernées. Ce projet a également permis de sensibiliser les habitants de la ville de Genève à l’importance de la lutte contre le VIH/SIDA et de promouvoir un environnement de confiance pour lutter contre cette épidémie.

RC23-415.2

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La Cooperación Científica Entre Universidades De México y Francia: Qué Prácticas, Estrategias y Alcances Podemos Identificar

No cabe duda que vivimos una era en que el uso de las TIC permite mayor flujo de conocimiento, donde se multiplican los acuerdos de cooperación económica y tecnológica entre universidades y centros de investigación de los países involucrados. Los Programas Marco de la Unión Europea y particularmente el 7º abrieron nuevos horizontes para la cooperación científica y el flujo de conocimiento entre investigadores de Europa con los otros continentes. En este contexto, cabe preguntarse en qué medida las universidades y centros de investigación han lo-
and positioned in discursive struggles on land between financialization, climate concerns and urban growth.

RC33-568.4

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Multiple Imputation Of Squared Terms

We propose a new multiple imputation technique for imputing squares. Current methods yield either unbiased regression estimates, or preserve data re- lations. No method, however, seems to deliver both, which limits researchers in the implementation of regression analysis in the presence of missing data. Besides, current methods only work under a MCAR mechanism: our method for imputing squares uses a polynomial combination. The proposed method yields both unbiased regression estimates, whilst at the same time preserving the quadratic relations in the data for both MAR and MCAR mechanisms.

JS-25.2

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Russian Housing Care for Orphans: Equal Rights in Unequal Opportunities

A great number of decrees, regulating various aspects of social security for orphans (including housing), have been adopted by the Russian government in 2013, which put Russian Orphan Care among the paramount issues of social policy.

This paper analyzes the housing care laws in relation to orphans in Russia, including federal laws, regional statutory documents and case law protecting the housing rights of orphans.

At present, the Russian government has a duty to provide orphans with housing regardless of their age, which is made at the expense of both the federal budget and the resources of local authorities. At the same time, orphans are unequally allocated in regions with various levels of economy, which collides with the variety of housing needs of orphans. Orphans have a right to have a permanent registration, i.e. a living space of their own, in order to have a job and for other purposes.

In general, the paper combines the case study methodology with legal analysis of effective housing rights for orphans and young care leavers who are in need of housing. The study leads to the following key point: equally guaranteed rights to housing regardless of their age, which is made at the expense of both the federal budget and the resources of local authorities.

RC47-765.5

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From Right-Wing Violence to Racist Terror – Exploring Factors of Radicalisation

In November 2011 a racist terror group in Germany that claimed responsibility for the murder of nine migrants and one police-woman was discovered by chance. For more than thirteen years security forces had no real idea of the activities of the group, assuming that the killings were caused by criminal motives. After the existence and activities of the racist group has become known several high-ranking security and secret service officers resigned and the security apparatus is still under reconstruction.

The paper addresses the attempts by researchers to locate the factors why a terrorist group developed from a much broader racist violence-prone movement and tries to weigh up the role and actions (as well as non-actions) taken by state actors towards the extreme right in Germany in general and against the regional right-wing movement in Thuringia from which the terror cell emerged in particular. In doing so, the investigation tries to find out if in the first phase restraint by the state might have encouraged right-wing violence while in a later phase adamant decisions by public prosecutors may have contributed to a radicalisation processes resulting in racist homicide.

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The Identitarian’ Movement

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
In autumn 2012, the Génération Identitaire, a French group, launched a video message on Youtube declaring war on multi-culturalism. In order to gain a maximum of public attention and as an example of how the movement’s performance would look like the group occupied a mosque in Poitiers, chosen for the final victory of Karl Martell against the invading Moors in 732 AD.

While, in France, the group’s roots date back into the early 2000s, the occupation of the mosque quickly inspired imitators in neighboring countries like Austria and Germany. Although presenting themselves as being non-racist its ethno-pluralist approach and public statements on several issues clearly indicate that the movement belong to the spectrum of right-wing racist populism.

The paper will outline the emergence and the development of the ‘Identitarian’ Movement taking the variations in several countries into account. A focus will be given on the analysis of the movement’s claim of not being racist on the one hand and the de facto involvement of known right-wing protagonists on the other hand. Firstly, the public performance of the movement that is web-based to a large extent is investigated. In sum, the paper offers an analysis of a new political phenomenon and situates this into a broader understanding of more recent developments of right-wing populist as a whole.

TG06-966.5

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Gendering Responsibility: Work Practices and Institutional Responses to Intimate Partner Violence in Finland and in Russia

This paper examines how the highly gendered phenomenon of intimate partner violence (IPV) is encountered in various institutional settings of social and health care services in Finland and in Russia. The empirical data comprise (1) 16 focus group interviews with staff members (n=73) in various social and health care units in Finland and (2) 74 interviews with staff members (n=56) and service users (n=14) in three public crisis departments and one NGO crisis center in Russia. Based on the analysis of this data corpus, it seems that one of the dominant institutional discourses is that of making the female victims responsible for dealing with the problem of IPV. According to the interviewed professionals, it is difficult or even impossible to address the topic of the responsibility of male perpetrators due to various reasons, e.g. inadequacy of existing work practices or insufficient legislation. This paper takes a closer look at the ways in which the above-mentioned discourse operates to organize work practices that result in “gendering responsibility” at the level of local activities. Following the ideas of institutional ethnography (Smith 2005), the basic assumption of this paper is that institutional discourses organize the ways of “seeing” and “knowing” the solution to the problem of IPV in institutionally actionable ways. Of special interest here are the interconnections between the institutional processes carried out locally and those organized at state, national and even international level. In addition, this paper addresses some cultural differences between Russia and Finland in the ways in which the female victims are made responsible for dealing with the problem of IPV in the everyday work of the institutional settings under investigation.

RC52-839.8

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Testing the Effectiveness of HRM Practices Among Expatriate Humanitarian Aid Workers

Abstract: Staff turnover has become a major concern for humanitarian organizations. On the one hand this can be seen as something humanitarian organizations have to live with, but on the other hand it has also been blamed for reducing effectiveness and efficiency due to discontinuity in staffing and loss of institutional memory. To cope with this public pressure for greater efficiency and accountability, Professionalization, and especially adopting for-profit management practices, for example regarding human resource management (HRM) was deemed to be key to achieve enhanced efficiency and accountability. In short, no sector is dependent on the employees and their loyalty and at the same time is experiencing a very high level of turnover. Therefore, this is the perfect setting to study the effectiveness of HRM practices. Yet, while much discussed, in-depth research on the consequences of human resources practices on attitudinal outcomes of employees, like trust in management, job satisfaction and leaving intentions in this sector has so far not been conducted. So far, most studies have been conducted in the for-profit sector and to a lesser extent in the public sector. While it is assumed that HRM practices should also be effective in humanitarian organizations empirical data was lacking in order to actually test this. To the knowledge of these authors, this is the first empirical attempt to study these issues among a sample of humanitarian (MSF) workers, one of the largest agencies in the field. MSF. Preliminary results show that HRM practices are positively influencing individual attitudinal outcomes (job satisfaction and turnover intentions) and that trust in management is an important factor mediating this relation. HRM practices are conducive to building trust in management, which in turn is positively related to job satisfaction and intention to remain with the organization.

RC04-85.2

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Les Droits Pédagogiques Chez Bernstein : La Normativité Sociologique En Questions

Cette communication vise à questionner ce qui apparaît comme le modèle normatif explicité dans la théorie de Basil Bernstein : le modèle des « droits pédagogiques » par lequel il introduit son dernier ouvrage et qui semble fonctionner comme un cadre théorique pour analyser le phénomène. Au sens il affirme que ce sont les droits pédagogiques notamment au regard des institutions et des individus, et normatif au sens où il détermine ce qui devrait être le dispositif pédagogique, et singulièrement le dispositif scolaire en rapport à son ambition démocratique. Ces deux dimensions associées permettent de poser l’idée d’une normativité objective. En relation avec ces dernières hypothèses simples permettant de penser la condition de possibilité d’une démocratie minimale, l’auteur en vient ainsi à poser la nécessité pour les dispositifs pédagogiques d’instituer trois droits relatifs entre eux : le Droit à l’Amélioration (DA), le Droit à l’Intégration (DI) et le Droit à la Participation (DP). Il est cependant possible que ce modèle ne joue pas encore totalement le rôle qu’il est appelé à jouer, et que Bernstein entend lui faire jouer dès l’introduction de son ouvrage : « un modèle auquel je pourrai comparer tout ce qui se passe dans les divers systèmes éducatifs ». Y compris dans les analyses de Bernstein lui-même, en témoigne d’ailleurs que les trois droits ne sont pas toujours mis en place. En somme, jamais par la suite mentionnés tout au long de l’ouvrage. Ils semblent peu repris explicitement aussi par la communauté actuelle des bernsteiniens.

RC12-223.1

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How Courts Must Act To Provide Democratic Access To Justice On Civil Disputes? The Experience Of Brazilian Federal Court In Slams Of Rio De Janeiro

The aim of this communication is to discuss how could brazilian federal court act in marginal urban communities with peacekeeping police forces units (UPPs) to promote democratic access to justice in civil disputes. A federal court in Brazil has the competence to judge the conflicts involving the Brazilian federal state, as well as their federal organs, as the mail office, the social security institute, federal banks, the national regulatory agencies and others. The field of research is the implementation of programs and projects of the federal justice in underserved communities, implemented by the federal court of Rio de Janeiro. These programs began in 2010 and last until 2013. The implementation of such policies was extremely heterogeneous and plural. Initiative began with a realization of hearings, production of expert evidence and offering agreements by the social security institute approved at the same time by the Federal Judges (judgment), and then began the negotiation with the local communities to provide legal advice and assistance, and legal education for citizenship, without rendering jurisdiction in strict sense. Presented through the analysis of the experience in Cidade de Deus, Rio de Janeiro. I conclude that pedagogical access to justice, which means, legal education for citizenship can offer a third way to rethink the relation between courts and communities for dispute resolution in civil conflicts.

RC37-632.2

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Art Works and the Production of Knowledge on Cities

Artists work on the built environment mainly through the production of art works in the public realm. This implication has recently taken a new orientation where artists work in some cities, on issues related to urban projects along with the project team. They contribute to the early stages of urban projects and take part in field studies. Besides the use of urban planners’ and architects’ know-how, they collect data in various forms -sound, images, objects, words, impressions- and then transform this data into art works which are qualified as territorial. They produce through this work and their actions, knowledge on the city, the project site and the local community.
This paper presents the results of a research project based on five case studies where artists are invited by urban professionals to work and produce knowledge on cities and project sites in France. They are digital artists, sound artists, choreographers, visual artists, actors. They work mainly through intensive field work. Site immersion and (informal) interviews are singled out as the key elements that are used. We will first discuss in which way and to what extent artists produce knowledge that is different from that produced and used by city professionals.

What kind of knowledge do artists produce? In which aspects is this knowledge different? Are these differences due to artists’ specific skills? To their methods? To their unique gaze? To their capacity to represent the reality? Then we will discuss how can urban professionals use and work with this new kind of knowledge. How do they analyse it? What are the epistemological, methodological and analytical problems encountered in their understanding and their transposition in urban studies?

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Young Graduates Self Entrepreneur: Searching for Job or Creating a Company?

Precariouslyness is a rising condition of high skilled and knowledge work. The implementation of new kind of work contracts is supporting this movement. In France, a new fiscal regime for self-entrepreneur had been created in 2009. This consists of lower tax rate and simplified administrative procedure for small companies (turnover under 33 000 euros).

This contributes the results of a research on graduates (master or PhD in social sciences) who enter the labour market by creating this kind of self-entrepreneur. It appears that they didn’t choose this scheme of work: it had been required by employers to lower their labor cost, flexibly the working relationship and externalise administrative procedures. While graduates are administratively independent, their conditions of work are mainly those of salaried: in the firm, with fixed schedule, prescription from the superior, etc.

In these situation that fuzzed and hybridised working regime and working conditions of independents and salaried, how are these graduates (as specific population of knowledge workers) adapted? Their working conditions, activities, projects and discourses reveal different feelings about that situation. This paper will explore these three idea-types of young self-entrepreneur: subordinated, independent, or in inclusion. To what extend does this situation trained them to become entrepreneurial worker?

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Masculinity, Violence and Multiculturalism in Latin America

Male violence has occupied a foundational place in Latin American history. Latin America’s past has been marked by men’s violent acts, such as the Spanish Conquest and Colonization in which not only colonized “women” were powerless within their communities, but also colonized “men” were subordinately placed within a hierarchy of masculinities. This societal structure was based on mechanisms of racial inferiority and gender subordination, which established relationships of exploitation and of complicity between the people and their colonizers. The postcolonial period manifested the consequences of such brutality and its difficult to speak about Latin-American social history where violence hasn’t been present, not as a Latin-American cultural trait but as a social fact.

While I’ll reference the Latin-American context generally, I’ll particularly focus on the situation in Colombia, an area on which I have extensively worked. Due to the old and painful reality of the Colombian armed conflict, exceeded only by the Israeli-Palestinian and Indian-Pakistani conflicts, the need has become apparent to promote initiatives, which introduce discussion and action into the public and academic forum. In the two following issues: first, the conflict continues to differentially affect the lives of Colombian women and men because of their social place in the gender order; and second, the difficulty of dissociating the violence of masculinity, as it has been designed and constructed socially in the Colombian context.

This paper will first reflect on the relevance of social intervention programs developed with men oriented towards violence prevention. It will then address male resistance to change and the attempt to trivialize violence against women and reaffirm masculinity based on domination, in which some geopolitical and internal social hierarchical considerations are present. Finally, this paper will discuss the forceful effects that multiculturalism in the region may or may not have on gender violence and its eradication.

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La Invisibilidad o La Falsa Visibilización Del Maiz Nativo En La Cruzada Nacional Contra El Hambre

As base sociocultural de la alimentación de la población mexicana, es de esperarse que el maíz tenga un importante papel político en el diseño de programas contra el hambre, pues se sabe que es el cereal que ha mantenido una importancia central en las economías de subsistencias rurales. Además, por la favorable relación entre precio y valor nutricional, el maíz cobró mayor relevancia entre la población de menores ingresos. Ciertamente, en México la contribución del grano a la dieta ha disminuido en las últimas décadas por una diversificación del consumo alimentario promovido por un proceso global y voraz de la occidentalización agroalimentaria, y aunque el maíz (nativo) sigue siendo un recurso etéreo, se hace necesario reconstruir la cadena de alimento y de las seguridades alimentarias, también para combatir la pobreza y las desigualdades sociales existentes.

VLACHOPOULOU, EIRINI IOANNA* (University of the Aegean, socd12054@soc.aegean.gr)

Fisheries Cooperatives: The Solution to Fisheries Mismanagement?

As fisheries have a vital role in maintaining the social and economic cohesion in insular areas, where the majority of the population is employed within the fishing sector, regulation and control of the activity affect directly the fishing communities. Self-regulation has a significant impact on managing effectively Fisheries Protective Areas by gaining access to local expertise, resources and developing working relationships between the fisheries professionals and the local control and regulation authorities. In Greece, 18.8% of the territory consists of insular areas, enhancing thus the significance of fisheries communities for social cohesion. However, the notion of participation in regulation and control is still not well accepted in the fishing communities as it is only practiced sporadically. Insufficient statutory control of illegal fishing heightens the need for promotion of self-regulation as a means to protect the marine resources, as well as promote local development, local employment and economic growth. Thus, creating incentives for fisheries professionals’ participation in regulation and control of the fishery is crucial for the maximisation of self-regulation. However, providing the fishermen with incentives has its drawbacks, as they do not always guarantee the expected outcome, namely productivity coupled with sustainability. One of the most common issues with incentives is the enforcement of the legislation and the decisions. This research focuses on the potential of fisheries cooperatives as solution to the problem of legislation and decision enforcement and, thus, as promoters of self-regulation in the fish stock management sector. Through the examination of international case studies, the study gives suggestions for the promotion of fisheries cooperatives in the Greek national waters that greatly lack self-organisation and the after effects that the adoption of such a policy would have in the area under examination.

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Living with the Sea: The Satoumi Concept

The importance of sustainable marine resource management through the Eco-system and the Participatory approaches is widely accepted and supported by contemporary science. Fisheries management based on the internal knowledge of the local artisanal communities, which operate with traditional techniques and tools, is considered the key to the realisation of self-regulation. In the case of the marine and coastal ecosystems. In Japan, the participation of fishermen in the decision-making process as well as the enforcement and realisation of conservation plans is being researched and promoted widely. The most promising conservation framework, the satoumi, is based upon the interaction between traditional human activity in fishing communities and ecosystem management. These ecosystems...
still maintain high productivity and biodiversity, coupled with human activity. The satoumi is based upon traditional resource management techniques which aim at the protection of the targeted ecosystem. As the depletion of fish stocks and the degradation of marine habitats expand around the globe, the provisioning, regulating and cultural services that the marine ecosystems provide for the fishing communities are disappearing. Through extensive literature review, this paper explores the capacity of the satoumi concept for the sustainable use of the marine resources. The most important aspect of the research is the exploration of the significance of the implementation of the satoumi for the survival of the communities that have adopted it. The majority of these communities depend on the local marine resources for their livelihoods and maintain a strong bond with the sea, as their ancestors have passed down to them their maritime tradition. The satoumi practitioners have shown evidence of adaptability and resilience whilst maintaining high levels of productivity and sustainability.

RC18-319.4

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Perceptions of Rising Powers: Are Russia and China Still Brothers Forever?

Russia and China are brothers forever' was a popular slogan in the Soviet Union time, that perfectly shows how important it is for political science to understand differences in perceptions. While in Russian culture a brotherhood can be relationships of the equal, in mind of Chinese people an hierarchy is always formed and one of the brothers has to be elder, has to be a leader. Even though China had prepared for a new political and social system and a new type of superpower, that relays more on soft power than on hard, it is struggling with the Chinese Threat theory and problems of misinterpretations of the Harmony World concept. In order to predict the role of China in the future many specialists turn to its imperial past, the tribute system and roots of the strategic culture, so processes of a politicization of history can be clearly observed. The result of our multi-level-analyses clearly support these inequalities in societies. However, the current research focuses on the effect of religious heterogeneity on civic participation, taking into account the interaction between the religious heterogeneity and individual belonging to a particular religious denomination. Our results indicate that people are more likely to be influenced by the accident while gender does not matter. Moreover we find different patterns between countries that need further research.

RC20-352.1

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Religious Heterogeneity and Civic Participation In Comparative Perspective

The effect of diversity on civic participation is a hot issue in social sciences during the last decade. While some authors point out that diversity erodes social capital and addresses political participation, other researches prove that different type of diversity (namely ethnic or linguistic diversity) have different effects on political and civic participation. The current research focuses on the effect of religious heterogeneity on civic participation, taking into account the effect interaction between the religious heterogeneity and individual belonging to a particular religious denomination. The result of multilevel hierarchical models run on EVS 2008 data shows that religious heterogeneity has a negative effect on civic participation, but the moderate effect depends on the individual religious denomination.

RC05-100.3

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Researching Youth Ethnicities in East London and in Paris Banlieues: Methodological Challenges and Explorations

This contribution explores the methodological challenges I faced while carrying a qualitative study on ethnicity among young people (aged 15 to 25 and chosen to address issues of religious diversity across gender, age, ethnicity, social class, education and type of housing) in the London Borough of Newham in East London and in the city of Bondy in Paris northeast Banlieues. The research aimed at investigating the impact of French republicanism and British multiculturalism on everyday life and identities of these young inhabitants. But how to study ethnicity, a deeply relational phenomenon, socially and symbolically violent, and often – especially in France – considered taboo?

The paper starts with positional and how I dealt methodologically, ethically and personally with the power relationships involved in the research. As a mid-stage when French female researchers was perceived in opposite ways during fieldwork: a white rich middle class Parisian in Bondy; a strange, lost, and possibly East European young woman in Newham.

It then shows how both the will to reduce symbolic violence and the choice for a constructionist approach defined my research design and the structure of my interviews. Two methods especially helped me investigate intersectionality while decreasing symbolic violence: self-portrait and mental maps. This fed a reflexion over the use of categories.

At last, I discuss how each method involved specific power relationships and reproduced different forms of ethnicity. Individual, different aspects of ethnicity, individual and collective interviews fostered the presentation of particular yet universal selves who rejected categorization and stressed a distinctiveness based on intimate experiences; focus groups (carried out every other week in secondary schools with the same participants for one or two semesters) politicized discourses and built collective actors defending group identities. Finally, based on UrThem dichotomies. At last, observations disclosed autonomous, playful, situational and instrumental aspects of ethnicity and discrepancies between attitudes and practices.

The Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster revealed the dangers of nuclear power and might have changed people's attitudes towards this energy source. Therefore this paper examines whether a nuclear accident like the Fukushima accident has a long-term effect on attitudes towards nuclear energy. After we describe the overall impact and trend before and after the accident for different countries we test hypotheses about the structure of the effect. On the one hand, whether the effect is temporary or persistent; on the other, whether the average treatment effect depends on individual characteristics, like age, gender, education or nationality. According to availability heuristics (Tversky and Kahneman, 1974) we would assume a temporary effect (declining media coverage, memories fading away), classical rational choice theory (Coleman, 1990) might expect a long-term effect which is caused by an updated risk evaluation due to new information we got from the Fukushima accident (e.g. how tedious it is to stop nuclear chain-reaction or a lack of trust in authorities because of bad disaster management). Using data from the latest ISSP 2010/2011 environmental module II, we design our study as a natural experiment as we have both people surveyed before and after the accident. Within the causal framework of a Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD) and a Difference-in-Difference Estimator (DiD) we assume heterogenous treatment effects so that some individuals change their attitudes more drastically than others. Our results indicate that young people are more likely to be influenced by the accident while gender does not matter. Moreover we find different patterns between countries that need further research.

RC28-491.4

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Unequal Social Participation in Later Life

The concept of active ageing comprises the maintenance of societal participation throughout the life span into old age. ‘Good’ ageing in line with this activity paradigm develops into a starting point of social inequality rather than being its result. Based on the German Ageing Survey (DEAS) and on the German Survey on Volunteering (FWS) we investigate the access to volunteering and to educational activities depending on social and spatial aspects of inequality. The DEAS is a nationwide representative cross-sectional and longitudinal survey of the German population aged 14 and older, so far data was collected in four waves in the years 1996, 2002, 2008 and 2011. The FWS is a representative cross-sectional survey on voluntary work, honorary office and civic engagement of the population living in Germany aged 14 and older. Data is currently available for the years 1999, 2004 and 2009.

Societal participation is socially and spatially structured: Individuals from a lower social class are less often involved in educational activities or in volunteering. The results of our multi-level-analyses clearly support these inequalities in societal participation known from the literature among individuals in both, middle and later life. However, findings indicate that individuals living in economically disadvantaged regions are less likely to participate than in economically strong regions. Disadvantages cumulate in case that low individual resources overlap with poor economic conditions in the living area. Therefore, measures to facilitate participation should be taken on the local level to enhance opportunities for volunteering and educational activities throughout the life course and especially in later life. This should help to increase the participation of individuals from lower social classes sustainably.

RC24-434.1

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Environmental Attitudes before and after Fukushima

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Creativity & Creative Class in the Transformation of Russian Society

Russia is a country of creative minds, rich in talents. Creativity - is a fundamentally new state of Russian society, associated with the formation of the creative class, the integrated group, which unites representatives of various professions on the basis of a demand of self-realization and service to the public good. Investigation of the conditions, the vector of development and activity of the creative class shows that, despite the spontaneity of social initiatives steady trend of actualization of potential creative class occurs, which gives us hope for a successful modernization of Russia, the qualitative renewal of all aspects of public life.

Today Russian society gets its second wind, gets rid of “post-reform fatigue syndromes and skepticism”. It requires the formation of the creative person, creative education, creative management of all aspects of Russian society. It is with the growth of creative trends and shaping the creative society, a society of social creativity the future of Russia is linked. What responsibility has society and what a social dialogue should be to implement a real historical breakthrough depends on the creative class.

Discourse of the Integration of Society in Latvian Sociology

If sociological theory considers social integration as a universal process which involves the whole society and all types of its diversity, the public consciousness in Latvia, as well as the scientific discourse, persistently relate this term to just one dimension – ethnic. The findings presented in the article demonstrate that the scientific research on the integration processes in Latvia has become more critical towards the methodological assumptions which appeared in the 1990s, but in their totality there is a reconsideration of the values of those ideological approaches to the understanding of society integration which first were formulated in T. Parsons’ conception. At the same time, the ideas of J. Habermas who considered it necessary to recognize a collective identity of ethnic minorities in the multicultural society are not yet become a significant ideological resource for the research on society integration in Latvia. The article presents some data from the sociological research carried out in the largest city of Eastern Latvia – Daugavpils, the city with an ethnically diverse population. The data obtained in the run of the research demonstrate the possibility to reconcile the liberal conception of society integration in Latvia with the recognition of the value of a collective identity of ethnic minorities.

The Formation Of Political Subjects

The Formation of Political Subjects. Tenant Protest in Berlin and New York

A crucial point in the development of urban social movements is their ability to form coalitions to overcome the deep entrenched structural and discursive fragmentations and particularization of neoliberal societies. The urban seems to be the context in which this can be achieved. In current tenant protest in Berlin and New York, though highly specific in their issues and demands, we can see such an abstraction from personal interests making affiliations of broader political positions possible. In the process of legitimizing their right to stay put some of the protest groups go as far as to make universal claims to (represent) the common good. But in the theory there is a reconsideration of the values of those ideological approaches to the understanding of society integration which first were formulated in T. Parsons’ conception. At the same time, the ideas of J. Habermas who considered it necessary to recognize a collective identity of ethnic minorities in the multicultural society are not yet become a significant ideological resource for the research on society integration in Latvia. The article presents some data from the sociological research carried out in the largest city of Eastern Latvia – Daugavpils, the city with an ethnically diverse population. The data obtained in the run of the research demonstrate the possibility to reconcile the liberal conception of society integration in Latvia with the recognition of the value of a collective identity of ethnic minorities.

The Poor As Drivers of Development – How Global Discourses Legitimised Social Cash Transfers

Since 2005, social cash transfers (SCT) have become a legitimate and widely used instrument of global development policy. This is surprising, because development organisations have long rejected direct cash transfers, citing concerns of dependency and lacking capacity for implementation in the Global South. In this paper I attempt to explain how and why development organisations changed their position on social cash transfers. Previous research indicates that a shift in global discourses may have caused development organisations to reconsider SCT as a policy option. Therefore, using an approach of sociological discourse analysis, I check in how far changes in global discourses prior to 2005 have had an impact on the legitimisation of SCT as development policy. Indeed, I find that three global discourses have played a role in the rise of social cash transfers: One on poverty, one on development and one on human rights. Since the late 1980s, each of these discourses has shifted in specific ways which have facilitated the legitimisation of SCT in development policy. Even though the shifts in the three discourses do not seem to be causally connected, they had a joint effect: I argue that the shifts in global discourses fundamentally changed the perception of the poor in development policy. While the poor were long regarded as passive beneficiaries of development, discursive shifts during the 1990s led to their perception as potential drivers of development due to untapped economic potential. This shift in the perceptions of global actors legitimised social cash transfers, because they were successfully portrayed as a direct investment into the poor which can help to fulfil their untapped potential.
such as age, income, employment, educational background and country of origin. However, even less is known about their individual motivations, decision-making experiences. In order to contribute to an understanding of who is moving on and why, results of a qualitative, biographical oriented study on serial migrants from different national and social backgrounds are presented. Therein the underlying structures of new governance patterns of origin; given their multiple migration movements are reconstructed and analyzed as constitutive elements of their transnational trajectories and social contexts.

RC12-221.6

VORHEYER, CLAUDIA* (Institute of Sociology, University of Zurich, vorheyer@soziologie.uzh.ch) Prostitition and The “Law-In-Action” – A Study Of Public Administration In Germany, Poland and Czech Republic

The paper presents the results of a qualitative-empirical research project on public administration of prostitution in Germany, Poland and Czech Republic. Therein administrative practices of both governmental institutions and civil society organizations (e.g. police force; public order, public health and tax authorities as well as social work) will be described and analysed. Using semi-structured expert interviews with organisational frontline-actors governance of prostitution is approached and investigated from a bottom-up perspective. Germany with the Regulation model on the one hand and Poland and Czech Republic with the Abolitionism type on the other hand follow different laws and policies regarding prostitution. However, concerning their “law-in-action” the role of social actors’ professional habitus formations revealed to be highly significant. Moreover, it can be shown that executives’ patterns of perception, thoughts and actions have a crucial impact on legal changes and its implementation. Given the circumstances the study took place after an explicit legal and political paradigm shift of governing prostitution in Germany. Based on case reconstructions and contrastive comparisons a theoretical model on prostitution governance has been developed. It enforces the conceptualization of administrative actors’ professional habitus consisting of three general dimensions: their definition of subject, definition of self and definition of environment. Furthermore, empirically emerged challenges and ambivalences of governing prostitution in terms of an everyday practice attempt to explain the relevance of professional habitus formations affecting “law-in-action”.

RC10-196.2

VRATUSA, VERA* (Belgrade University, vratusa@seznam.ro) How Does Class Affiliation of Sociologists Impact Their Choice of Theoretical-Methodological Research Paradigm for Study of Social Strucutration and Inequality and of Corresponding Practical-Political Strategies?

The paper proposes self-reflexive examination of the impact of the class affiliation of sociologists on their choice of theoretical-methodological and practical-political research paradigm starting from which sociologists attempt to explain and understand discontinuities in social structuration and propose corresponding strategies for conservation, mitigation or elimination of socially structured inequality.

The main hypothesis of the paper is that sociologists like other highly educated elites are affiliates of the new small bourgeoisie, incarnating contradictory class affiliation. Sociologists like other professionals, possess formal certificate of acquired specialist knowledge. Diploma makes accessible to them salarié employment and work place privileges of performing planning and commands’ mediating work functions, but does not relieve from permanent worries not to lose them and fall into the ranks of the manual wage laborers in times of high unemployment. This contradictory place in the class division of labor of direct producers of legitimizing ideologies, leaves sociologists greater margin for the choice of the world view and social standpoint than to the affiliates of the main antagonistic classes.

The core finding of the paper is that from the time of institutionalization of the sociology as the academic discipline, the majority of sociologists tend to retain/improve the standpoint/interest of exploiting class of commanding managers to conserve or only to reform the existing relations of reproduction of civil society’s social life and inequality, articulating simultaneously the corresponding mainstream consensus or conflict version of the positivist “old-materialistic” and/or phenomenological-hermeneutical “idealist” research paradigm of eternal hierarchical social structure/stratification. The minority chooses to attempt to come over to the standpoint/interest of the class of exploited executives, to overcome class division of labor which reproduces social inequality and to establish the relations of self-managed “socialized humanity”, articulating simultaneously the corresponding critical “new-materialistically inverted dialectic” research paradigm of liberating potential of self-organized class struggle.

RC47-766.4

VRIKKI, PHOTINI* (KINGS COLLEGE LONDON, photini.vriikki@kcl.ac.uk) Social Media Collaborative Storytelling: The Occupy Movement and the Narratives Constructing It

Social Media developed in the 21st century have become tools for people to transmit and express their opinions for the global political scene. At the same time worldwide recession and financial crisis has lead the people to make use of these technologies in means that were never intended to when they were launched. Looking specifically at the Occupy movement and the role of social media, this paper will argue that Twitter cultivated the ideal conditions for this social movement bringing together online and offline activist communities that shared common values. Considering the use of Twitter during a number of protests that adapted the ‘Occupy’ name, slogans or rationales, incubated in New York, London, Madrid and Athens, this paper will be premised upon the following advances. First, that this platform is increasingly evolving into means for collaborative story­telling by the social movement, the social movement developing them with a collective identity and a sense of belonging. Twitter’s discursive identity appoints an interactive role to the activists who use the medium as a tool to synergetically construct the movement’s story. Second, that this Occupy collective identity is now traceable in an one-time system where the realization of the Occupy movement is portrayed simultaneously in the world and inside its networks of production, online and offline. Presenting the story of Occupy, Twitter becomes the score and the machine by the same token: the digital container of the story. A story that begins with solid social conventions, evolves through stages of dispute and crisis, and ends with a rather permanent openness or lack of resolution.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The Effects of School-to-Work Transition Pathways on Economic Outcomes through the Great Recession

Whereas the term “school-to-work transition” (STW) implies a clear, discrete event, this increasingly prolonged transitional period is not always unidirectional and typically includes involvements in both school and work. Destandardization in the STW transition makes it difficult to assess the extent to which young people today “flounder” during this period. Using longitudinal data from the US Youth Development Study and hierarchical latent class analysis, this paper examines the interplay of educational and career attainment and its longer-term economic consequences. Four STW pathways were observed from age 18 to age 30: two groups that attain careers through postsecondary education (via Bachelor’s or Associates/Vocational degrees) and two floundering groups that do not (those with some college and those with no postsecondary experience).

Regression models demonstrate the negative effects of floundering pathways on economic outcomes and the heightened difficulties of those pursuing these pathways during a recession. While the High School Flounders were consistently the worst off, the Some College Flounders (SCF) also experienced relatively poor economic outcomes. Both pre-recession (2005) and in 2009, respondents in the SCF pathway were less likely to have a savings account and own a home, and had more financial problems and lower job satisfaction than those who moved into the labor force with Bachelors’ degrees. Even starker were their circumstances in turbulent economic times, with the SCF pathway now more likely to be unemployed, receive financial help from parents, and to have recently lost a job. Furthermore, the most differentiating factor between these two career groups and the Bachelors into Career group was non-significant, despite their unequal educational attainments, suggests that the pathway from an Associates or Vocational degree to a career is a viable alternative. We discuss implications of these findings both for the U.S. context, as well as for transition dynamics in other countries.

RC34-599.1

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Contrasting Young People's Personal and Political Uses of Social Media

Recent debates have highlighted the increasingly blurred boundaries between everyday social media use and its use for broader engagement with politics. Young people use social media extensively and many see that active use of social media by political actors will enhance young people's reconnection with formal politics. In this paper we analyse how young people themselves conceptualise the relationship between their everyday social media use, the use of it for political expression, and when both politicians and celebrities try to engage with them in politics. Most existing studies tend to treat young people's political engagement as homogenous; instead we analyse young people's attitudes towards political use of social media by comparing both active participants with non-participants, as well as those from an advantaged social-economic status with less advantaged young people. This data analysis is based on 12 asynchronous online group discussions participated in by 108 young people in Australia, UK and the USA. In each country the groups were divided into four segments: high/low participation by high/low SES to ensure that the discussion groups themselves had high homophily.

SOCI-978.1

VRYLONIDES, MARIOS* (European University of Cyprus, m.vryonides@euc.ac.cy)

Social Reproduction Strategies and Participation in Higher Education during the Economic Recession

The current economic crisis in many Southern European countries has inevitably affected the number of students (male and female) progressing to higher education. The way young individuals and their families make their choices for the future is connected to the new social realities that this crisis has created. New inequalities are expected to take shape; such inequalities for example seem to arise from the unequal horizons for choice making. Middle class students and their families engage in choice-making in higher education with broader options while lower classes have restricted horizons often stemming from mechanisms of self-selection and self-exclusion. These eventually produce stratification in the educational system due to factors that are not always educationally related or connected to individual characteristics. The decision making process needs to be located in macro sociological factors that relate to the structure of available opportunities on offer.

RC04-96.3

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Experiencing Interethnic Relations in Cypriot Schools

The aim of this paper is to examine the way teenagers experience and report interethnic relations with emphasis on interethnic violence in the school environment in Cyprus. It will report findings from a qualitative investigation from an EU funded research project titled: ‘Children’s Voices: Exploring Interethic Violence and Children’s Rights in the School Environment’. The qualitative investigation included semi-structured interviews with school teaching staff and counselors and with students whose work was related with interethnic relations in schools. Additionally, eight focus groups with children (4 in primary and 4 in secondary schools) were conducted to explore teenagers’ perspectives. Findings indicate that in Cyprus there is an environment of growing concern about the presence of migrants. People coming mostly from Asia and Eastern Europe and people of Islamic faith appear to be more vulnerable to prejudice. Overall there are mixed perceptions about interethnic tolerance in schools ranging from negative to (politically) correct positive ones. While the prevalent discourse of multiculturalism in Cyprus uses the rhetoric of integration, what appears to be happening in the Cypriot educational system is assimilation practices focusing on language acquisition. Howe...
While civil violence is almost always countered by state violence, the opposite is not true. It is unclear, according to Christian Davenport, whether state violence triggers or contains civil violence. In fact, one of the most difficult issues in the study of contentious politics is to predict civil society actors’ reactions to state violence. Will those who have witnessed state repression pick up a weapon in anger or quiet down in fear and despair?

This paper tackles this repression-dissent problem. The literature on collective violence emphasizes the importance of institutional and structural contexts—e.g., political regime characteristics, state capacity, ethnic, religious, and class cleavages, levels of socioeconomic development, etc.—to understand the repression-dissent dynamics. A major stumbling block in the effort to carry out such a research agenda is methodological. On one hand, small-N case studies, while good at revealing exact processes of state and civil society interactions, cannot measure adequately the effect of multiple contextual factors. On the other, typical quantitative analyses of annual event counts, while good at estimating the contextual effects, fail to detect interactive dynamics.

By conducting a cross-national comparison of contentious event sequences, this study attempts to examine both the contextual effects and the interactive dynamics at the same time. We use a data set of 10 million events world-wide, reported by Reuters, between 1990 and 2004. This unique data set records event information at a daily—instead of yearly—basis and, thus, helps us detect interactive dynamics. Moreover, we distinguish the actors who are more likely to resort to violence after state repression from the actors who are more likely to give up any further attempts to make claims by using multilevel analysis of actor-target interactions. This paper presents an original analysis of national contexts, actor characteristics, and actor-target interactive dynamics.

#StopG8 - Activist Perceptions Of Social Media Use In Contemporary Global Justice Protest

In June 2013, a group of global justice activists occupied an abandoned police training centre in central London. The building became a “convergence space” from which a series of events were organised in protest against the G8 summit that was simultaneously taking place in London. The group were known as “Stop G8” and had an online presence with a blog, facebook group and a unique hashtag (#StopG8) on Twitter, which pointed to awareness by organising members of the group regarding the value of a presence on the Web.

This paper presents an ethnographic account of a week spent with these activists in the convergence space which was carried out in order to explore the position of the Web and of social media in the real-time process of protest participation. Through participant observation and interviews with activists, a picture emerged that runs in some ways counter to the mainstream understanding of the benefits of social media towards political activism.

It became clear during this study that these situated activists had a broadly apathetic, in some cases hostile view of using the Web. Two clear concerns noted during the ethnography were: the shift in recent years from public forums and well-connected networks of committed activists to a more fragmented network of individual social media profiles, a filter bubble effect which appears to have reduced the ability of activists to create coordinated alternative media for protest events and the clear adoption of social media by not only the public at large, but corporations and governments existing within clear power structures that presents little opportunity for decisive political change. It may be that the opinions of these activists are a signal of a shift within activist networks away from corporate-controlled, mainstream social media towards more ideologically suitable Web services and virtual communities.

The Interplay of Youth Culture, Social Media and Political Participation: New Reflections after the Arab Spring

The recent Arab youth's rebellion offers a valuable insight into new forms of online participation, alongside the role of youth culture, for political participation. For communicating their unease, for organising protest and for mobilising themselves young people utilise social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. Furthermore, youth culture, also communicated through social media, played in influencing the e-typography were: the shift in recent years from public forums and well-connected networks of committed activists to a more fragmented network of individual social media profiles, a filter bubble effect which appears to have reduced the ability of activists to create coordinated alternative media for protest events and the clear adoption of social media by not only the public at large, but corporations and governments existing within clear power structures that presents little opportunity for decisive political change. It may be that the opinions of these activists are a signal of a shift within activist networks away from corporate-controlled, mainstream social media towards more ideologically suitable Web services and virtual communities.

Supplements for the Notion of Society?

Communities, Networks, Swarms. Internet-Collectivities As Social Media 
Sociological observations of social formations emerging with the internet have rarely pictured their object as a society; instead, there are many references to communities, network, or swarm. These different notions are in many ways loose and diverse. They change all the time and combine different forms of networks. Thus, concepts switched to theoretical tools found in network analysis. Contem-
porary sociological writings go back to the concept of swarms to describe internet collectivities. The notion of society does hardly appear within the sociology of the internet. Instead of simply taking that as a sociological blind spot, this paper argues for an empirical perspective. Discussing different supplements (Derrida) of the notion of society within internet culture it thus addresses internet practices as societal practices. Internet practices are social practices – and within modern society there has always been a typical figuration of proximity and distance, fluidity and diversity. But at the same time the different supplements for the notion of society could indicate that societal forms are changing (through the influence of new media practices), e.g. the figuration of proximity and distance or the figuration of privacy and publicity. For the special case of the internet, this might be an instance of “writing (society) into being” (boyd). The paper discusses the sociological discourse on internet collectivities from an empirical point of view. It emphasizes that internet practices take place within society. And it works out how the new supplements to/of the notion of society could be indicators for social transformations.

RC25-445.2

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Internet Communities As Intimate Publics

The culture of the internet has long been described as community culture (Rheingold, Wellman, Thiedeke). But what does community here actually mean? On the one hand there is a sort of community feeling and support in online social groups (Boyd, Seaver). On the other hand internet communities are often communities between strangers who have never met or will never meet. Even in Social Network Sites like Facebook the Friending-Practices don’t often mean true friendship but simply contacts between different addresses. Therefore Danah Boyd (2006) has suggested to describe community-building on the Internet as “writing community into being”: communities don’t exist per se, they have to be fabricated by writing practices. This paper wants to illustrate these community writing practices. It shows on the basis of screen-shots from Facebook and interviews with Facebook users how the special feeling of community does emerge here: On the one hand community means here an intimate sphere where contents between close friends are published. On the other hand contents remain indeterminate by writing practices. That is why indeterminate writing practices emerge.

RC05-102.5

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True Finns and Non-True Finns: The Minority Rights Discourse of Populist Politics in Finland

This paper analyses the minority rights discourse found in political statements of the populist party called the True Finns. The party won a historic electoral result in the Finnish Parliamentary Election in 2011, increasing its share of the votes from 4 to 19 per cent. A theoretical framework for this paper is provided by research about populist approaches to multiculturalism in western democracies. Will Kymlicka (1995) distinguishes between the minority rights of two different types of minorities in modern nation states: on the one hand, old national minorities, and on the other hand, new minorities that have emerged as societal practices. On the other hand contents remain indeterminate enough to include different friends from the contact list. Thus, community appears in Social Network Sites like Facebook as intimate publics. They are intimate because they assemble a list of close persons, but they are publics because there are different circles (Simmel) of close persons who have to be integrated in the writing practices. That is why indeterminate writing practices emerge.

RC24-430.1

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In connection with the Fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-15) in Copenhagen 2009, many activists had (at least reasonably) high hopes about successfully pushing for a new international climate agreement. After the complete stalemate between different country positions in Copenhagen, many climate activists lost their faith in the possibilities of achieving substantially changed international climate policies through the COP meetings. Four years later, facing the COP-19 meeting in Warsaw 2013, the climate movement mobilizes protest in a political situation with ostensibly more limited political opportunities. How do participants’ motives for protest and sense of efficacy vary between two equivalent climate protests when political opportunities change over time? The paper also explores shifts between the two points in time regarding what political strategies the participants in transnational demonstrations claim to prioritize. This is analysed based on two surveys of protest participants, one collected at the largest demonstration during the COP-15 meeting in Copenhagen 2009, and the other one at the main climate demonstration during the COP-19 meeting in Warsaw 2013. The data collection is based on a strict standardized methodology established in the international research programme CCC (Caught in the act of protest, Contextualizing Contestation) which ensures reliability as well as comparability across protest events. Inevitably, the research design not only involves comparison of cross-sections of climate protest participants over time, it is simultaneously a comparison of two national mobilizing contexts. However, these two aspects can be sufficiently disentangled by controlling for demonstrators’ country of origin in the highly transnational demonstrations. The study aims to contribute to current scientific discussions about protest mobilization, as well as to tap into the contemporary developments of the (European) climate movement, from the perspective of individual climate protestors.

RC11-200.3

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Variations of Stressful Work and Effects on Health after Labour Market Exit. Results from Share and Elsa

Recent research has highlighted the importance of former life stages in explaining social inequalities in health at older age. In this paper, we describe working conditions during adulthood and analyse their influence on health after labour market exit. Analyses are based on two longitudinal studies with comparable information across 14 European countries: the English Longitudinal Study on Ageing (ELSA) and the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). We measure working conditions in terms of psychosocial stress at work (as defined by the demand-control and the effort-reward imbalance models), as well as working careers are regrouped using sequences analyses. Moreover - given cross-national dataset - we explore the relationship between specific indicators of social and labour market policies (e.g. expenditure on active labour market policy) and working conditions. Results show important variations of working conditions according to gender, socioeconomic position and countries. In addition, results illustrate the importance of work and employment for health among older adults, where effects of stressful work and unstable careers on later health were more consistent for men.

RC02-52.1

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Origins and Dynamic of the Solidarity Economy

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Disaster Preparedness Among Older People with Long-Term Care Needs and Family Caregivers: Who Is Vulnerable and What Do They Need for Preparedness in Communities?
Background: Hurricane Katrina in the U.S. highlighted the potentially fatal effects of a natural disaster on older individuals. This experience was reinforced by the Great East Japan Earthquake, where community-dwelling elderly were again at the greatest risk of mortality. Understanding the needs for and concerns of older persons with long-term care needs and their caregivers is vital to the development of public health programs for community level disaster planning.

Purpose: The preparedness of community-dwelling older people with long-term care needs were examined to identify characteristics of care-recipients and caregivers that are associated with worse preparedness and greater concern.

Methods: A self-administered survey among family caregivers of older Japanese with long-term care needs (n=952) were conducted in 2011. Logistic regression analysis was used to identify the predictors of disaster preparedness, including evacuation plans and caregiver's concern about preparation. Data were analyzed in 2013.

Results: Most older people had no concrete evacuation plans, and those with dementia were 40% less likely to be prepared. Caregivers who were responsible for older persons with worse mobility, as well as those in worse health or poor financial situations, reported higher levels of anxiety about their disaster preparation. However, more experienced, wealthier, and better socially integrated caregivers in the community were more prepared.

Conclusions: Older people with long-term care needs are at heightened risk in disasters, and rely upon caregivers who may be ill-prepared to respond in emergencies. Education of caregivers and development of community support programs could provide important sources of assistance to this vulnerable group.

Class was determined using Florida's (2012) scheme; specifically: “super-creative” (n=99), creative professional (n=110), working (n=83), and service and sales (n=281). An ANOVA indicated that working class participants were employed significantly more hours (M=52.1) than super-creative (M=46.7), creative professional (M=47.5), or service and sales (M=45.7), employees. Dependent t-tests examined differences between the three needs during leisure, and during work, by class. Results indicated that autonomy was significantly greater during leisure regardless of class; competence was significantly greater during work regardless of class; and belongingness did not differ by class. A second series of dependent t-tests examined differences between the three needs during leisure, and during work, by class. Results indicated that: (a) during leisure, autonomy was significantly greater than belonging except for working class Chinese, and belonging was greater than competence for creative professionals and service workers; and (b) during work, belonging and competence were both greater than autonomy, regardless of class.

These results are noteworthy because they: (a) do not support Florida's (2012) contention that the super-creative class’s leisure and work overlap; (b) suggest that while autonomy is the primary need satisfied during leisure, it is tatty to competence and belongingness satisfaction during work, regardless of class; and (c) are not always congruent with findings from a comparable study conducted in Canada (Walker, & Glover, 2013).
Forgotten Estates: The Precarity of Neighbourhood Restructuring in Salford, UK

Since the 1980s, the Northern English city of Salford has undergone intense deindustrialisation and been subject to systematic waves of urban regeneration. A key aspect of these regeneration efforts has been to rebrand and reconstitute the city and its districts from ‘grimy’ and ‘old Salford’, to dynamic and cosmopolitan. Under the aegis of the ‘New Deal for Communities’ policy, one specific district in the mid 2000s was earmarked for a distinct process of redevelopment entailing the demolition of public housing stock and the construction of private housing developments within newly enclosed estates and along the profitable local riverside. Ten years on and amid a challenging fiscal climate, this redevelopment vision has largely stalled resulting in an amalgam of complex neighbourhood impacts and processes encompassing partially demolished public housing estates, threats of further eviction for housing tenants, the arrival of new private owners and a severely disinvested community infrastructure. Drawing on a programme of recent qualitative research, this paper examines the impact on new and established residents of this stagnated and disrupted restructuring process to unpack the damaging, but under-researched effects of a neoliberalised regeneration logic gone awry in an already severely unequal city. The findings of the research invite us to consider how spatial injustice is compounded not only by rational, unstoppable forces of eviction, erasure and gentrification, but by the limbs, uncertainties and abandonments wrought by entwined market-led dismantling and renewal agendas.


This paper studies representations of women and women’s bodies in multi-dimensional intersections. An intersectional approach emphasizes the multitude of factors that distinguish people from one another, such as gender, ethnicity, age, religious conviction, or social class. These differences are manifested in the human body, and by studying the representations of bodies, the embodiment – as well as the social construction – of these categories can be examined. In visual media the shaping and materialisation of these differences becomes visible through poses and gestures, costumes, make-up, staging and storytelling. Looking at the body allows one also to analyze control, the use of power, and possibilities of action and subjectivity. We approach these questions through empirical study of two Finnish television series. ‘On the skin’ (Iholla) is a documentary reality-TV in which number of ordinary Finnish women film their everyday life and thoughts for six months. Season two of the series portrays Sanni, a young woman with a background in conservative Christian.revivalist movement, as she struggles with her identity and the different expectations and norms of religious community and secular society. ‘Wet leggings’ (Marät säpikkäät) is a comedy show created by two young Sámi women. The show can be characterized as a self-reflexive parody wherein the stereotypes of both indigenous Sámi ethnicity and Finnish mainstream culture are tackled with brisk humor. In these TV-shows, the cultural conceptions and conventions related to gender, the female body, ethnicity, and religiosity are made visible – as are the projects of exclusion and inclusion leading to multi-dimensional inequalities. Reality-TV and parody allow both emphasizing and re-interpreting and deconstructing existing understandings of these categories. Hence emancipation from the norms becomes possible and these shows can also be seen as producing models for new types of agency for women.

Explain Individual Training Decisions Based on Instrumentality Theory

Participation of individuals in continuing vocational training (CVT) stagnated or even declined since the late 1990s in numerous countries. In light of the long-standing predictions of an increasing need for CVT, this development is puzzling.

Several theories exist to explain CVT participation. Nevertheless, most empirical studies use merely personal and occupational characteristics as the main predictors of CVT participation. Also, many studies scrutinize the decisions of either participants or non-participants relying on ex-post survey data. Respondents, however, may rationalize their past behavior and give distorted assessments of their ex-ante training motives. Hence, these works do not provide an integrated explanation of individual training decisions and give no answer as to why participation does not live up to scientific and political expectations.

We apply instrumentality theory to explicate individual training decisions. Based on novel individual data, we estimate the effect of subjective expected utility (SEU) from CVT, the effect of restrictions, and the effect of personal characteristics on the willingness-to-participate in CVT. In light of the long-standing predictions of an increasing need for CVT, this development is puzzling.

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We apply instrumentality theory to explicate individual training decisions. Based on novel individual data, we estimate the effect of subjective expected utility (SEU) from CVT, the effect of restrictions, and the effect of personal characteristics on the willingness-to-participate in CVT. To construct individual SEU-scores, we confronted interviewees with a specific training scenario and gathered information on:

- Importance-ratings of nine potential CVT-outcomes:
- the perceived probabilities that successful training would actually help achieve each outcome
- the perceived probabilities of training success.

Results show:
- SEU is a main driver of training decisions.
- Financial restrictions are most decisive for persons with higher training tendencies.
- Lack of time helps explain why some individuals are entirely unwilling to participate.

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The regional infrastructure is a crucial training determinant. Age and vocational degree do not directly affect training decisions. Yet, persons in specific occupational settings do exhibit a lower training tendency. Also, training behavior of these persons appears to be more rigid and less likely to react to changes in their cognitive training attitudes.

RC05-106.15

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Encountering the ‘Other’: Interpreting Student Experiences of a Multi-Sensory Museum Exhibition

The Immigration Museum in Melbourne, Australia launched the Identity: Yours, Mine, Ours (IYMO) exhibition in 2011. Aimed primarily at young adults and secondary school students, this major long-term installation seeks to foster reflection on identity and belonging as well as dialogue about racism through a reflexive, empathetic and interactive museum experience. Drawing on findings from three secondary schools, this paper reflects on a multi-method approach that included narrative interviews, video diaries and focus groups with Year 11-12 students as well as key informant interviews with principals and teachers.

While focus groups were a catalist for dialogue about everyday experiences with cultural diversity and racism, the ‘identity’ lens privileged in these groups could not account for the complexity of embodied experiences of belonging that were, to at least some extent, captured in narrative interviews and video diaries. For example, the narrative interviews allowed students to talk about themselves in relation to aspects of the exhibition rather than directing and framing their experience a priori, thus capturing a complex understanding of the students’ IYMO experience through an entanglement of their life worlds, at home and school.

Overall, the combination of qualitative methods revealed the ways in which an interactive and immersive museum space can support students to encounter and engage with individual stories and faces, move beyond theoretical constructs of cultural diversity, unsettle the Self and destabilise stereotyped and prejudiced interpretations of the ‘Other’. We conclude by discussing the potential of multi-method qualitative approaches to draw upon students’ meaning-making, including the narrative barriers experienced in multilingual contexts, in order to provide a rich emic perspective on multi-sensory exhibitions.

JS-46.7

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Internet Public Sphere Under Construction: A Grounded Theory Analysis to Sina Netizens’ Comments on “Toilets Standard”

The dilemma for China to construct its internet public sphere does not result from the lacking of the same physical foundation as the western world has. On the contrary, the structural constrains such as no clear boundaries between public and private, the inner-circle communication oriented caused by “Chaju Geju”, as well as the non-stand against as the “weapons of the weak” do matter, that similar effects of residential school policy are replicated through the social organization of child care. The case of the aboriginal community-based child care program in 2008 will be analyzed to illustrate how indigenous peoples are excluded from caring their own children and how indigenous ways of care disqualified in the bureauocratic discourses of ‘safety’ and ‘quality’ in child welfare. Choosing the experiences of community workers for indigenous communities as the standpoint of my study, the analysis shows how the definitions of safety and quality reflect the worlds of urban Taiwanese people and indigenous perspectives are exclusion of “unsafe” and “inferior” is adopted to give voices to front-line child care workers and validate indigenous perspectives in the coalition-building process among indigenous communities. Alternative discourses on safety and quality will be presented as a way to interrupt the circle of colonial relations in the context of the child welfare system.

RC31-533.2

WANG, HONGZEN* (National Sun Yat-sen University, hongzen@gmail.com)

Labor Migration Regime and Factory Dormitory in Taiwan

Taiwan adopts guestworker scheme to hire migrant workers from Southeast Asia as a result of its nationalistic policies in labor and manufacturing sector. To efficiently govern migrant workers, the government issues many regulations to constrain their labor rights, which is effectively implemented through the labor brokerage system. In this paper, I will explore the factory dormitory regime which assists migrants to become a docile worker machine.

Based on the fieldwork of a big semi-conductor manufacturing company in Kaohsiung in 2006 to 2007, I find that, in addition to government regulations, company, broker and dormitory owner work together to control migrant worker’s life round the clock. It is almost impossible to escape from such multiple surveillance forces, and through such a dormitory regime the capital can obtain not only cheap but also tampering labor force.

RC16-282.6

WANG, HORN-GUEN* (Academia Sinica, hlwang@sinica.edu.tw)

The (Im)Possibility of the “East Asian Community”: Reflections on Nationalist Sentiments and the “Structures of Feeling” in East Asia

The recent development in East Asia has witnessed two contradicting trends: on the one hand, there have been revived interests in Asianism (especially inspired by Takeuchi Yoshimi) and/or the so-called “East Asian Community” in both official and intellectual discourses; on the other hand, there has been an escalation of nationalistic policies in the region, manifested in such incidents as territorial disputes (between Japan and China over the Senkaku/Diayou islands, as well as between Korea and Japan over the Dokdo/Takeshima islands) and the debates over the so-called “historical consciousness” and history textbooks. How can we make sense of such a seemingly paradoxical situation, and what are possible outcomes of this contradictory development? This paper is a modest attempt to explore the answers to the above questions from a sociological perspective. Drawing on the theoretical insights from British cultural critic Raymond Williams and German social thinker Max Scheler, this paper provides a preliminary examination of what can be called “structures of feeling” in East Asia. Three dimensions of these structures are outlined for analysis: (1) grief/victimhood and the politics of memory; (2) resentment (or ressentiment in Scheler’s terms) and value systems; and (3) power relations and the multi-layered structures of ressentiment in East Asia. It is argued that the true reconciliation among different people in this region has to be reached before any ideal of Asianism or East Asian Community can be carried out. Towards the end of the paper, the implications for the reconciliation in the region will be further explored.

RC16-279.6

WANG, HORN-GUEN* (Academia Sinica, hlwang@sinica.edu.tw)

The Quest to “Overcome Modernity”: War, State-Building and Nationalism in Japan and China

Drawing on Japan and China as two illustrative cases, this paper intends to shed new light on our theoretical understanding of modernity by articulating the relations between war, state-building and nationalist discourse in the non-Western context. From its very burgeoning, the historical formation of modernity in East Asia has been intertwined with the experience of the defeat of war (or war threat) that, in turn, gives rise to nationalism. Moreover, understood as originating from the West, modernity to the East has been regarded as something to be achieved and overthrown at once. On the one hand, it is considered that the East has to catch up with the West in terms of material achievements (particularly economic performance and military power); on the other hand, it is also contended

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that Western modernity has intrinsic contradictions that will eventually lead to self-destruction, of which the only redemption is through the alternative path provided by the East. Such a dichotomous view of modernity has been dominating nationalist discourses in many instances in East Asia. Thus, nationalist projects in East Asia often have a double task: to pursue modernization through state-building, on the one hand, and to ‘overcome (Western) modernity’, on the other. However, due to the legacies of war, which leads to a lack of reflection on state ideology and violence, such nationalist projects often fall into the trap of modernity itself without being able to become the genuine critique of the latter. This paper will use the attempt to ‘overcome modernity’ in wartime Japan and the search for “anti-modern modernity” in contemporary China as two examples to examine such a paradoxical situation. It is concluded that, to better theorize (and critique) modernity, the intertwined relationships between war, state-building, nationalism and global inequality have to be taken into account.

RC28-485.2

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Feeling Good about the Iron Rice Bowl: Economic Sectors and Happiness in Post-Reform Urban China

Situated in China’s market transition, this study examines the relationship between economic sectors and individuals’ happiness in post-reform urban China. Based on pooled data analysis of restricted urban samples from the China General Social Survey (CGSS) 2003, 2006 and 2008, the subjective premium enjoyed by workers in the state sector is noteworthy: individuals working in the state sector have significantly higher levels of happiness than their counterparts in the private sector, other things being equal. After controlling for selectivity in mobility into the private sector, differences between those remaining in the state sector and those moving from the state to the private sector are highlighted: those remaining in the state sector are significantly happier than former state sector workers who moved into the private sector, whether the move was voluntary or involuntary. Possible underlying causes of these psychological costs are further explored: institutional segmentation in the allocation of social welfare benefits rather than psychological factors serves as the primary nexus linking state-to-private mobility and happiness. On the one hand, those who moved voluntarily experienced a trade-off of enjoying higher paid-offs while losing a sense of security. On the other hand, involuntary, downward mobility leaves long-term psychological scars to those who experienced layoff or unemployment after controlling for social welfare benefits. People who experienced sectoral mobility, whether voluntary or involuntary, suffer from loss of the iron rice bowl. Results from robustness checks indicate that neither observed nor unobserved confounding factors, if any, would bias our conclusions. This study emphasizes the role of social security as an important dimension in determining individuals’ happiness that should be explored in future research.

RC21-376.4

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Re-Territorialization and Social Resistance in the Remaking of Dafen Village, Shenzhen, China

After exhibited in Shanghai EXPO2010, Dafen Oil Painting Village has been advocated as an innovative “best practice” of governing that has transformed urban villages with low-skilled labors and chaotic landscape into a cultural cluster. Many scholars have noted that, in China, couples of famous cultural clusters have emerged and prospered in places with a near vacuum of governance, such as villages or remote suburbs, only to drastically change upon the extension of state governance. Nevertheless, there seems to be a marginalization of scholarly attention to the trade-painting community of Dafen Village, perhaps due to the common critiques on authenticity of trade-painting industry and thus, negligence of everyday life of trade-painting workers and their struggles.

What concerns us is the changing landscape of social relations when a particular area is demarcated as a special cluster subject to the state’s regulation in name of objectifying the imagined economy. Instead of debating the nature of trade-painting industry, we argue that the remaking of Dafen Village into a cultural cluster is a project of re-territorialization, driven by the state with a market mindset.

The fabrication of the cultural cluster thesis into the settlement of the trade-painting community entitles the state to try new logic and new forms of inclusion and exclusion. More specifically, we are concerned about the differentiat-ed treatment given to different social groups through calculated policies and the corresponding social struggles of various social groups for their rights. Particular attention is given to two major calculation rules: spatial planning for land use regulation and differentiated welfare access rights. Through the study, we attempt to offer a critical yet nuanced perspective toward the heterogeneous society and changeable alignments or blurred boundaries between the state and society in the dialectic process of re-territorialization and counter-territorialization.

RC55-885.2

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Gender Differences in Social Quality in Taiwan

This paper will try to explore the social quality through gender lens. Taiwan is a transition country, in transition to democracy and social progress. However, unstable and anxious social atmosphere tend to occupy the society quite often. This paper is going to see whether there is gender difference in perception of social quality.

The data is derived from 2nd wave SQSQ survey done by National Taiwan University. This questionnaire is originally designed by the Steve National University and modified by ACSQ network and Taiwanese SQ team member. Here are about 1200 sample are collected and CATI system has been utilized during data collection. Stratified random sampling has been used for sample representation purpose.

The data will address that here is gender difference in subjective feeling about social inclusion and social empowerment. Women compared their counterpart tend to be more satisfied in those area. More detail will be discussed in this paper.

RC34-603.7

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Effects of Social Capital on the Psychosocial Development of Children in Middle Childhood in China

In this analysis, the effects of social capital (including family, school, peer and community social capital) on the psychosocial development of children from two major families in China have been investigated. And five dimensions of psychosocial development are analyzed, including social competence, emotional competence, self-esteem, resilience and pro-social behavior. In total, 140 children studying in grades 4 to 6 from two primary schools in Tianjin have involved. And all of the participants are selected randomly. The outcomes suggest different effects of social capital on the five dimensions of psychosocial development. The interaction effect between family and community social capital significantly affects children's social competence, emotional competence and resilience at the same time. School social capital and peer social capital are interacted, and influence emotional competence. Moreover, the school social capital and community social capital has significant effect on resilience. However, except for the direct effect of family social capital on social competence, no other direct significant effects of social capital have been found surprisingly. It is also surprising to find no significant effects of social capital on self-esteem or pro-social behavior, which is conflict with the current literature from Western culture. The outcomes from empirical analysis suggest that, simple social capital can not promote the psychosocial development of children in middle childhood in Chinese context. To strengthen the interaction between family and school, school and community, and family and community, will be very important to improve children's psychosocial development level. Furthermore, more potential predictors are supposed to function to promote self-esteem and pro-social behavior in Chinese context, such as cultural capital.

RC02-48.9

WANG, SHUXIONG* (Renmin University of China, xiongshui@ruc.edu.cn)

The Guanxi Hierarchy - Family Ties and Finance in China’s SMEs

In his seminal work, From the Soil, Xiao-tong Fei found that solidarity in social ties fades with distance from primary group relations. Thus the power of guanxi (i.e., connections or relationships) would differ according to it’s source. Most powerful would be guanxi based on kinship, with the power of such connections fading as one moved down the scale from kinship, to regional link, thirdly to school ties, and finally to business ties.

Fei’s early work has returned to prominence in analyses of group ties in private enterprise, following market reforms over the past four decades. For instance, Yu-sheng Peng (2004) highlighted the economic benefit of kinship networks in China’s rural industrialization programs. He found that kin solidarity played an important role in state politics, urban social relations and family and community, will be very important to improve children’s psychosocial development level. Furthermore, more potential predictors are supposed to function to promote self-esteem and pro-social behavior in Chinese context, such as cultural capital.

Note: * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
the financial support provided for private rural enterprise. At least regards investment, the original hierarchy dominated by kinship-based guanxi appears to remain at the center of most enterprise.

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RC55-876.2
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The Influence of Early Trauma on the Quality of Life in Taiwan: The Moderating Impacts of Religiosity?

A growing body of life course research based on the Western societies has displayed the long-term negative effects of childhood and teenage trauma on life conditions in later life stages and has pointed out that religion plays an essential role in moderating or buffering the critical impact of early trauma. However, whether similar patterns appear in Asian societies remains largely unexamined. It is especially ambiguous whether the effectiveness of religion's coping impacts applies to Asian societies where religious compositions are more diversified with non-Christian religions. As a result, this research regards Taiwan as an ideal setting to elaborate the associations among early trauma, religiosity and two indicators of adulthood life quality: happiness and self-reported health.

With the utilization of the data drawn from two nationwide representative samples: the 2009 Religion Module of the Taiwan Social Change Survey (TSCS) and the Survey of Religious Experience in Taiwan (REST), three sets of questions are investigated. The first sets of analyses enable this research to ascertain the impacts of diverse dimensions of early trauma on the life quality, including quantity views (as indicated by the number of early traumatic events), category views (as classified as parental-related, sibling-related, self-related, and economic early trauma), and juncture views (as sorted into childhood traumas and teenage traumas).

Furthermore, this research discusses whether the Taiwanese with higher level of childhood and teenage traumas tend to display higher level of various types of religiosity during adulthood, including belonging aspect (as grouped into no-religion, diffused-religion, and institutional-religion), belief aspect (as measured by attitudes toward supreme god and spirituality), and behaviors aspect (as determined by public religious attendance, private observance, and religious techniques). Last but not least, this research gauges whether the negative influence of early trauma on adulthood life quality is moderated and buffered by religiosity during adulthood.

RC32-564.22
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Immigrant Wives As Volunteers in Taiwan: Their Characteristics and Experiences

The prevalence of transnational marriage can be witnessed in Taiwan in the late twentieth century where Chinese and Southeast Asian women, mainly from Vietnam, dominate numerically. Most of the women got married to Taiwanese men through the operation of profit-pursuing marriage agents. Contrary to the commodified transnational marriage, the Taiwanese have named the marriage as “foreign brides”, a derogatory term that implies exclusion and discrimination. It has been recognized that immigrants can improve their economic, social and emotional well-being, civic participation and integration in the host society by undertaking volunteering activities. Nevertheless a variety of factors can prevent them from voluntary work. In other words, it is significant to disclose immigrant wives' experiences of being volunteers in Taiwan. However, the studies to date on the issue of these women have largely concentrated on adaption; little attention is paid to their participation in volunteering. Thus this paper aims to learn about the characteristics and experiences of immigrant wives participating in volunteering in Taiwan by conducting qualitative research. The major questions raised for this paper are: 1) What are their factors for volunteering? 2) What are reasons keeping them from volunteering? 3) What types of volunteering work they do and why? 4) What does volunteering work mean for them? The research results can put forward recommendation to policy-makers and mainstream organizations with a hope of promoting volunteering participation of immigrant wives in order to improve their well-being in Taiwan.

RC32-544.3
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Cooperative Marriage: Queer Politics of Chinese Lolas and Gay Men

Being a new and under-researched phenomenon since 2005, cooperative marriage attracts attention and generates debate in and out of the mainland Chinese LGBT community. Cooperative marriage is a heterosexual marriage performed and negotiated by two non-heterosexual parties, a lola (lesbian, bisexual and transgender woman) and a gay man.

Being a popular coping strategy of lolas and gay men in contemporary China, in facing the institution of family, marriage and heteronormativity, cooperative marriage offers great insights into Chinese families, tongzhi kinship and alternative forms of intimacy and queer alliances. Filial piety, compulsory heterosexual marriage and potential housing, legal and financial benefits in heterosexual marriages are major momentum for this type of highly ritualized marriage. In cooperative marriage, both parties are fully aware of the obligations and nature of the marriage, however many of them struggle to make a balance between the conjugal family, natal family and their same-sex desire.

Various strategies are developed in finding and sustaining the (superficial) harmony of such families: different family practices, new family arrangement, the performance of masculinity and femininity in their conjugal houses and relevant public spaces. Friendship and even family bonds are thus developed and strengthened, forming new sexual alliances in the society.

Like all heterosexual marriages, cooperative marriage is also a gendered experience; therefore the study is especially interested in lolas' experiences and narratives, their definition of love, family and intimacy. This research studies cooperative marriage from multiple aspects of family practices including domestic, consumption, kinship, marriage, emotion and parental practices, in order to understand their lived experiences and how they do gender and families. Feminist, interpretivist qualitative approach is adopted in the research. Semi-structured interviews were conducted and participant observation as well to gain insights of such marriages, 13 lolas and 7 gay men were interviewed, as well as activists from the LGBT community.

RC02-48.4
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The Embeddedness of Corruption in Contemporary China: The Bo Xilai and Lai Changxing Cases

Economic corruption cases are a window into networks linking state office holding with wealth accumulation. This paper draws on the concept of embeddedness (Granovetter 1985) to examine two prominent cases in contemporary China. The cases are, I claim, ideal typical of agents and their networks coming together. One is “corruption from below”. Its agent is an entrepreneur from a humble background, Lai Changxing, who forged networks with hundreds of officials in an immensely profitable smuggling operation that was exposed in Fujian Province in 1999. The other is “corruption from above”. Its agent was a high-level official born into the political elite, Bo Xilai, who accumulated great wealth through networks in his social circles that were revealed in 2013. This paper's analysis centers on how the agents select, monitor, and sanction others in their networks. There are two key findings. One is that the networks are organized through third-parties (proxies). The other is that the networks' institutional basis is constituted not only by trust, but also by coercion. The paper's subsequence considers some mirrored differences reflected in the humble and elite positions of the agents, and how their two kinds of networks can interact. In the conclusion, I use the paper's argument to stress the need to develop an economic sociology of corruption.

JS-89.3
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Cool Towns for the Elderly - Protecting the Health of Elderly Urban Residents Against Heat Stress

Background: The 2003 heat wave in Europe resulted in 70,000 deaths. Particularly at risk were socially disadvantaged persons over the age of 65 years. The STOPHOT project explores how the elderly Viennese population perceives and adjusts their behavior during a heat wave. Of specific interest are the behavior patterns of older persons with lower SES living in socially deprived urban areas.

Methods: Using a standardised questionnaire, a telephone survey was conducted in summer 2011. 400 subjects (>65y) living in four different residential areas in Vienna were interviewed. In addition, face-to-face interviews with residents of retirement homes (n=200) and 15 in-depth interviews with stakeholders were carried out.

Results: Heat primarily affects the elderly's energy balance. Most frequently mentioned conditions are fatigue (58%) and sleeping problems (48%). Older people adjust their behavior during a heat wave mainly by wearing lighter clothes, increasing liquid intake and staying indoors during daytime. High-risk groups are persons with a lower socio-economic status and activity level as well as poor housing condition. This group is also more likely to withdraw from the public for the duration of the hot periods. Those who do not withdraw suffer from fewer heat-induced ailments. Factors that increase the likelihood to stay at home are a disadvantaged neighborhood, dissatisfaction with and lack of neighborhood networks

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Older People in Public Space(s) – Engagement or Disengagement?

Background: Public spaces are in transition, and it doesn’t head towards age-friendly cities. Instead, spaces are turned into functions of mobility – lacking opportunities for social interactions and integration. This tendency intensifies in times of economic crisis with the withdrawal of public maintenance and the fortification of socio-environmental injustice. Older people are particularly affected as they are highly dependent upon their immediate residential environment for maintaining their quality of life.

Methods: The main research question is how older people cope with the deprivation of public places and what role the specific localities play in their strategies. A comparative case study of contrasting residential areas in Vienna, Austria, will be presented. A mixed-methods design combining both quantitative and qualitative methods is deployed.

Preliminary Results: The quality of the residential area significantly correlates to older people’s outdoor behavior. Factors that reduce the likeliness of spatial engagement are a disadvantaged neighborhood and age discrimination in the residential area. Who owns little resources is even more affected. However, older people also own specific resources that can contribute to the revitalization of public spaces, increasing not only their own quality of life but the quality of city life in general.

Conclusion: The intersectionality of old and new dimensions of inequality - like age intersecting with education and gender - poses new challenges for environmental justice discourse. Hence, environmental justice can be discussed under the keywords of age-friendliness. Without counteraction, environmental deprivation and the corresponding withdrawal of older people from public space will increase in the long run – both in regards to health and significance. Who withdraws from public space becomes invisible in society. However, older people are also a highly competent group that is yet hardly targeted by urban revitalization initiatives. Here lies potential for inclusive ‘gentrification’ of urban areas.

Gender Equality Policy Revisited. the Case of Poland and Norway

Gender equality is one of the most complex and contested concepts in recent decades in Europe and worldwide which has been developed by academics, practitioners, as well as politicians. It is seen as a tool for economic growth and sustainable development. While some European countries have made significant progress as far as the gender equality is concerned, there are still evident examples of inequalities in the economic, social and political sphere. The aim of this presentation is to discuss the possibility to use the new framework of gender equality created by the MAGEEQ project to analyse the equality policy in Poland and Norway. Comparing both models will allow to identify specific social contexts for development of GE policy in Europe and allow to answer the question if it is possible to integrate various approaches and measures to GE policy on the European level. In other words, the policy analysis in both countries will help to suggest the areas of potential improvement for gender equality policy and a new methodological framework for gender equality.

This paper will present the result of research project: Gender equality and quality of life - how gender equality can contribute to development in Europe. A study of Poland and Norway funded by Polish-Norwegian Research Programme.
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New Approaches to Sociospatial Network Analysis: Understanding and Responding to Neighbourhood-Level Poverty and Disadvantage

While socio-economic-spatial divisions within cities and towns have long been evident, it is postulated they are generally considered to be growing sharper and differentiating at the scale of suburbs and neighbourhoods. This produces effects in which the poor and non-poor increasingly live apart from each other and is referred to as ‘sociospatial polarisation’. These socio-economic-spatial processes have significant implications for the ways in which poverty and socio-economic disadvantage is being reproduced through converging socio-economic and spatialised processes. Drawing on a series of studies conducted in Victoria, Australia, and exploring social network structures and experiences of community in disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged neighbourhoods, this paper explores the implications of converging socio-economic and spatialised processes with particular focus on settings of place-based neighbourhood disadvantage. Issues addressed are: 1) discussion of findings from network analyses that show contrasting patterning of social networks between residents of poor and non-poor neighbourhoods; 2) consideration of the implications of divergent network patterning for experiences and potential of community in place-based settings for poverty reduction strategies. Network analyses use a range of methods to collect network data on residents’ networks including contact diaries, CATI surveys and ethnography and, more recently, mobile phone and Global Positioning System (GPS) technology. Evidence from these and other studies suggests that residents of socio-economically disadvantaged neighbourhoods are likely to have more local networks and fewer extra-local networks, than residents living in other kinds of neighbourhoods. These findings have significant implications for poverty reduction strategies that assume neighbourhood ‘community’ to be potentially transformative mechanisms for driving socioeconomic change at local levels. Rather, efforts should focus on understanding macro processes that are contributing to socio-spatial disconnections among vulnerable populations and developing poverty alleviation strategies that include efforts to connect residents into extra-local and socioeconomically diverse networks.

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Unpaid Domestic Work and the Economic Crisis: Reinforcing or Diluting Gender Inequalities in Britain?

The recession of 2008-9 and the prolonged economic downturn have brought to the forefront fundamental questions about the ramifications of the crisis for the working lives of diverse social groups. In Britain, a marked absence in the plethora of research projects exploring the work and employment outcomes of the crisis is explicit attention to ‘housework’. Whilst campaigning women's organizations have made multiple predictions about the impact of crisis on the gendering of work inside and not just outside the home, there has been little empirical attention paid to domestic work and the crisis. The evidence that does exist is patchy, often anecdotal, and hints at diverse ramifications of the crisis. This is a key gap in the links between education and society. Unlike the SAT and the National Center Test, the entrance examinations function as a form of system maintenance, even when alien to everyday experiences. Entrance examinations inevitably reproduce indigenous education, its system, modes of knowledge and pedagogy, although the influence of globalisation on education is apparent and educational reforms are continually introduced. Thus, entrance examinations function as a form of system maintenance, even when alien to everyday experience. Since the modes of these examinations are often consistent in both schools and the wider society (e.g., in employment and civil service exams), examinations contribute to the maintenance of much bigger systems, outside schools.

This paper examines the various functions of examinations by comparing three countries, France, the United States, and Japan. Special attention is paid to the socialization patterns in each country. The Japanese National Center Test for University Admissions was modeled after the American SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test), but what each test examines is quite different in terms of modes of knowledge and students' faculties. Unlike the SAT and the National Center Test, the entrance examinations for higher education have a great impact on education, its system, modes of knowledge and pedagogy, although the influence of globalisation on education is apparent and educational reforms are continually introduced. Thus, entrance examinations function as a form of system maintenance, even when alien to everyday experience. Since the modes of these examinations are often consistent in both schools and the wider society (e.g., in employment and civil service exams), examinations contribute to the maintenance of much bigger systems, outside schools.

WATANABE, MASAKO, EMA* (Nagoya University, masakowat@cc.nagoya-u.ac.jp)

Entrance Examinations As a Tool for Socialization and System Maintenance: Comparisons Between the United States, Japan, and France

Examinations have visible and invisible functions in education and society. In particular, entrance examinations for higher education have a great impact on shaping compulsory education, and they reveal the types of abilities and attitudes that each society is attempting to nurture. Moreover, the immutability of entrance examinations inevitably reproduce indigenous education, its system, modes of knowledge and pedagogy, although the influence of globalisation on education is apparent and educational reforms are continually introduced. Thus, entrance examinations function as a form of system maintenance, even when alien to everyday experience. Since the modes of these examinations are often consistent in both schools and the wider society (e.g., in employment and civil service exams), examinations contribute to the maintenance of much bigger systems, outside schools.

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WATANABE, MEGUMI* (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, soc-mwatana@unl.edu)

Gender Difference in Network Homophily By Parental Status Among Faculty at a Research Intensive University

Increasing attention is paid to work-family conflict among faculty members. Generally, however, women faculty tend to have a heavier share of family responsibilities and experience greater work-family conflict than men faculty. Previous research suggests that faculty, especially women faculty, are often hesitant to bring up their personal life or discuss work-family conflict in the workplace because they are afraid that their colleagues might doubt their commitment to work. The purpose of this study is to better understand the academic work culture by exploring informal (non-work related) social networks of faculty focusing on parental status and gender. Social identity theory predicts that we tend to form homophilous social networks. Following our literature review and theoretical framework on homophily, we discuss how homophily is related to various characteristics, such as race, gender, and social class. This is because when we meet someone with the same status characteristic, we expect the person to have similar viewpoints and interests and thus find it easier to talk with them. This study considers parental status as a status characteristic and examines if there is a gender difference in
the tendency to have informal social interactions (e.g., discuss personal matters, share free time) with departmental colleagues who share parental status (parents or non-parents). We use social network data on about 380 faculty within the natural and social sciences at a large research-intensive Midwestern university. For the preliminary analyses, we ran OLS with permutation tests and did not find a significant gender difference in parent homophily, which was measured using the point bi-serial correlation (PBS). The next step is to run Exponential Random Graph Models (ERGMs) and test the gender difference controlling for dyadic dependency.

**RC02-48.8**

**WATANABE, YASUO** (Chukyo University, yasuowat@gmail.com)

Why Do Organizations Form Groups?: Complex Structure and Behavior of Japanese Groups from 1977 to 1998

Although it has been a well-known fact that Japanese business groups have consisted of two types of network, the structural difference between them has not been paid enough attention to by researchers. Applying the techniques of network analysis and regression analysis to data on a total of 2,972 large Japanese firms over a 22-year period, this paper demonstrates the correspondence between network structures and the three different goal-pursuing behaviors of firms.

Corporate Complexes (i.e., the largest six cross-industrial corporate networks with a circle pattern of bilateral equity ties) had a significantly positive effect on member firms’ status-oriented behavior as well as on firms’ technology-orientated behavior. However, the effect on firms’ efficiency-orientated behavior was not confirmed with the same dataset. Meanwhile, Corporate Groups (i.e., the seven corporate networks in the automobile industry with a tree or star pattern of unilateral equity ties) had a positive effect on member firms’ economic behavior as well as a negative effect on member firm’s technological behavior. In the case of the economic effect, however, only superordinate firms benefited from corporate groups. The effect of corporate groups on member firms’ social behavior was not confirmed. The patterns of group structures and member firms’ behaviors did not change throughout the observation period despite the fluctuation of the macroeconomic environment.

From the analyses, these findings suggest that Corporate Complexes were a system of resource-acquiring by means of firms’ high social status, while Corporate Groups were a system of making profits to sustain the costly system for superordinate firms. (For subordinate firms, corporate groups were the system for bare survival.) Both structures were thus complementary to each other. Shielding the member firms against environmental fluctuation and technological uncertainty, Japanese business groups, by virtue of their complex structure, simultaneously pursued multiple goals as a united body.

**RC30-518.4**

**WATANABE, YUKO** (Japanese Nursing Association, t_harayama@s4.dion.ne.jp)

**HARAYAMA, TETSU** (Toyo University, t_harayama@toyonet.toyo.ac.jp)

Worlds of Nurses in the Care at Home, a Comparison France-Japan

Most of the Japanese nurses in the care at home in the regions Fukushima and Nagano are married, having children, but they had an interruption in their careers, longer than the French nurses. So we observe it in difference between length of having D.E. (Diploma of State) and experiences as nurse in the care at home. In France, the nurses in the care at home stress the activity and more exactly on their condition of exercise, at the levels of motivation and difficulty, unlike the nurses in hospitals, who like working in team, emphasize the cooperation with other professionals. The French nurses mention practically never the relations with patients’ families. So, the professional world of the first ones focuses on the market convention, while that of the second on the industrial agreement. In Japan, the nurses in the care at home, quite as the hospitable, suggest the relations with patients in terms of motivation and difficulty; which one understands the relations with the family of the patient. The professional world of the nurses in the care at home is characterized by the proximity or domestic convention. However, the nurses in the care at home in Fukushima differ from those in Nagano. The second criticize care managers in the point of view of cooperation. The first ones suffer from the difficult situation after the disasters to improve the quality of life of the patient, but they think of the role of the professional associations in terms of civic convention. This requirement of collective organization comes along with a bigger autonomy and, doubtless, with a grip of more important responsibility. This will have important and positive consequences on the image of the profession.
How can the Impairment and Disability be accomplished in the sports games? Answering this question, I apply interaction analysis and game analysis to the Wheelchair Basketball games.

The social model of disability is very important in the way that “disability” is “the Social”. But this model is rarely used for the studies of the sports sociology. The social aspect is simply used as a factor to block personal sports participation. However, from a viewpoint of the Ethnomethodology, we can regard the severity of the impairments and the disability as the cooperative accomplishment in / by the interactions of people. The purpose of this study is to illustrate “the sociability of disabilities” from experiences in the sports practice. In this study, I classify games of wheelchair basketball, the top-level, middle-level, low-level and examined the play in each game.

The game analysis of sports paid attention to the result of a game and illustrated each play related to the result of the game for an index. However, the game analysis does not consider that the performance of the game “achieved” something.

In the wheelchair basketball, it is empirically-known that a competition power of the team is closely concerned with the skill of the low-point player (a player with severe impairments). In the team having high competition power, the implication of a player with severe impairments may be different from a low team. In the logic of the wheelchair basketball rules, “impairments” is indispensable. The game performance shows it. While, “impairments” is experienced as difficulty in the game when the low-point player does not function effectively by the team. The negative “impairments” is achieved and maintained as a result of play interactions. “impairments” and disability are accomplished as a play interaction in a game.

RC49-802.4

WATSON, DENNIS* (Indiana University Richard M. Fairbanks School of Public Health, dpwatson@iu.edu)

Reducing Uncertainty and Improving Recovery through the Provision of Flexible Services

For many individuals living with mental health and substance abuse problems, it is difficult to obtain the safety and security that are necessary components of recovery. This is because they do not have access to resources such as food, housing, transportation, and employment that are needed to begin the process of stabilizing their lives. When these resources are available, they are often are attached to a variety of caveats that make it difficult to exercise personal agency, another important component of recovery. Recognizing this, new approaches to mental and behavioral health care have begun to emphasize the importance of immediate access to resources through the provision of flexible services that give individuals the latitude to establish their own goals and plans for obtaining them. This presentation will focus on this emerging paradigm and the effect it is having within the mental and behavioral health fields. Housing First (HF) and Access to Recovery (ATR) are two services approaches that will be highlighted as examples. HF is an intervention developed in the United States—and spreading internationally— that provides immediate housing with low service demands to chronically homeless individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. ATR is a program funded by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) that engages individuals with substance use disorders to develop their own recovery goals. ATR also provides individuals with stipends that can be used to access a number of services that are not provided by traditional programs. Discussion of both service approaches will emphasize findings from our own research, which demonstrate how these models assist individuals in their recovery processes by reducing uncertainties related to the lack of resources and by increasing personal agency.

RC34-602.4

WATSON, JULIET* (Victoria University, Juliet.Watson@vu.edu.au)

Gender, Homelessness and Social Capital: Young Women’s Management of Disrupted Housing Transitions

Mainstream understandings of young people’s housing transitions inadequately reflect the diversity of experiences and social processes that shape the course to independent living. By only recognising normative pathways for young people leaving the family home significant experiences are either being misrepresented or lost. In Australia, a largely hidden aspect of youth housing transitions is the presence of homelessness. Many young people in need of accommodation are faced with a difficult housing market where there is a short supply of safe and affordable properties. For young people, to be without a home is not only to be homeless but also to be removed from all the subjective meanings a home carries. In addition, increasingly globalised economies and deindustrialisation have had serious implications for young people’s transitions to secure accommodation due to employment insecurity and financial instability. I argue that the complex relationship between disrupted housing transitions and youth homelessness needs to take into account structural factors relating to gender, race/ethnicity, class, location, sexuality and dis/ability. Accordingly, the variety of young people experiencing homelessness in Australia demands new ways of conceptualising the phenomenon. The application of a gendered lens to homelessness research is one possible way to challenge dominant discourses of youth housing transitions. In this paper I explore young women’s experiences of homelessness and the utilisation of intimate relationships as a form of context-specific capital for accessing material support, particularly access to stable accommodation. To this end, I draw on theoretical perspectives of social capital developed by Pierre Bourdie. These concepts are examined from a feminist standpoint to explain how Bourdieu’s work may be appropriated to advance knowledge of how gender impacts on both the management of homelessness as well as transitions to stable accommodation.

JS-26.10

WATT, PAUL* (University of London, p.watt@bbk.ac.uk)

Housing Market Restructuring and Inequalities in London and the UK

This paper aims to do two main things. Firstly it provides an overview of UK housing market restructuring which has occurred as a result of longer-term shifts in tenure patterns, and shorter-term impacts of the 2008 credit crunch aftermath and the Coalition Government’s welfare and housing policies. The impact of this restructuring is that the tenure boundary between social and private renting, in terms of rents and security, is becoming increasingly blurred, while homeownership is being transformed via shifts in mortgage finance availability. The result of these trends is the ‘end’ of both social renting and home ownership as we know it. Secondly, the paper focuses on London and it demonstrates how the national trends are exaggerated in the capital, partly as a result of the central London housing market providing a ‘safe haven’ in relation to global capital flows, and partly as a consequence of urban regeneration schemes which have had the net effect of reducing the proportion of social housing throughout much of London. The paper uses Census and other data to examine the dramatic rise private renting in London since 2001, a rise which is predicated on the buoyancy of the buy-to-let mortgage markets, foreign capital inflows which generate build-to-let developments, and also the increasing outflows of ex-public housing into the private rental market. The Coalition Government’s recent welfare and housing reforms, such as the ‘bedroom tax’, overlay these longer-term trends. The net result in London is that council housing is being transformed into market housing, and also the increasing outflows of ex-public housing into the private rental market. The Coalition Government’s recent welfare and housing reforms, such as the ‘bedroom tax’, overlay these longer-term trends. The net result in London is that council housing is being transformed into market housing, and also the increasing outflows of ex-public housing into the private rental market.

RC43-724.10

WATT, PAUL* (University of London, p.watt@bbk.ac.uk)

Public Housing and State-Led Gentrification in London

This paper sets out a framework for understanding how state-led gentrification has occurred in London with reference to public (council) housing and urban regeneration policies. It argues that urban regeneration policies, such as the ‘Right to Buy’ policy, subsequently help to form a gentrification policy framework by which public housing tenure is transformed into market housing. The paper uses Census and other data to examine the dramatic rise in private renting in London since 2001, a rise which is predicated on the buoyancy of the buy-to-let mortgage markets, foreign capital inflows which generate build-to-let developments, and also the increasing outflows of ex-public housing into the private rental market. The Coalition Government’s recent welfare and housing reforms, such as the ‘bedroom tax’, overlap these longer-term trends. The net result in London is that council housing is being transformed into market housing, and also the increasing outflows of ex-public housing into the private rental market. The paper uses Census and other data to examine the dramatic rise in private renting in London since 2001, a rise which is predicated on the buoyancy of the buy-to-let mortgage markets, foreign capital inflows which generate build-to-let developments, and also the increasing outflows of ex-public housing into the private rental market.

RC08-153.4

WAWRZYNIAK, JOANNAP* (FSU Jena, wawrzyniak@is.uw.edu.pl)

Are There Only Detours and Dead Ends? Durkheimian Routes to the Suburb of Europe

The paper aims at extrapolating several qualitative hypotheses concerning detours and dead ends in social science from a case study of three generations of Polish scholars influenced by a Durkheimian school in sociology. By this, it attempts to contribute to a larger and seemingly paradoxical question: whether a foreign reception of a school of thought might lead it into a dead end? In the narrative of history of sociology, the origins of a Durkheimian approach in Poland are associated with Stefan Czarnowski (1879-1937), a student of Henri Hubert and Marcel Mauss, the author of Le culte des héros (1919) and the founder of the first chair in sociology in Warsaw in the 1930s. On the basis of the analysis of his unpublished letters to Mauss and Hubert (rediscovered by the author...
of the paper), the paper shows the initial organizational and cultural obstacles to the institutionalization of the discipline and to the transnational exchange of ideas. Then, it moves to the case of Czarnowski's student Nina Assorodobrj-Kula (1908-1999), showing how she combined the Durkheimian thought with Marxism. Although the results of this unusual merge were interesting, the question arises whether they could be considered Durkheimian anymore. Finally, the works of a third generation (represented by Assorodobrj-Kula's students) show that what was still left from the Durkheimian core was more and more undermined by a reception of American sociology. Several tentative conclusions are drawn from this overview of the relatively influential in Poland, the Polish Durkheimians were internationally unknown, which already forms one of the dead ends of the school; 2. The way Durkheimian thought was reinterpreted, provokes the question whether it was still Durkheimian; 3. There has not been a conceptual innovation starting with the third generation. These observations can be extrapolated for the sake of future comparisons.

RC06-129.6
WAYACK PAMBÈ, MADELEINE* (University of Ouagadougou, wayack_madeleine@yahoo.fr)

Interrogating Female Household Headship from Women Heads of Household Perspective: Findings from a Qualitative Study in Ouagadougou

Background and Objective
Despite its extensive use, the notion of female headship is a matter of constant controversial debate among scholars. This study analyzes how women household heads in Ouagadougou perceive themselves, versus the ways in which female household headship is conceptualized by researchers. Studies on female headed households are scarce in Burkina Faso, and it is our expectation that this study will contribute to fill the gap.

Methods
Semi-structural in-depth interviews were conducted to explore women's view of and experience on household headship, in relation with domestic power and decision-making. A sample of 20 female household heads was derived from a previous quantitative survey by using a purposive sampling method, in order to have women of different marital status and educational levels. Data were analyzed using a manual grid.

Findings
Findings show that all respondents acknowledged themselves as the current head of their respective households, even though all women mentioned the absence of a male partner as the reason why they defined themselves as the 'head'. In terms of authority on family matters, the respondents made no spontaneous association between their being head and having domestic power nor making decisions in the household. It emerges from the responses that for female heads mothers of young children, the consistency of authority on household matters was mediated through women's relationship with in-laws, mostly men. Conclusion
The study reveals that women's experience of household headship differ significantly with the conceptualization of female household headship by researchers, in terms of control over family matters. While the husband/wife transition in the occupancy of household headship seems quite 'natural', the authority tied to this position seems when held by a woman. The study challenges key conceptual understanding of female headship and current debate around the dynamics of domestic power in their household.

RC20-345.3
WEAKLIE, DAVID* (University of Connecticut, weaklkiem@uconn.edu)

Explaining the Rise in Top Incomes
Since the 1970s, the concentration of income at the top has grown in most advanced capitalist nations. The standard economic explanation is that the development of technology has increased the productivity of managers and professionals and reduced the demand for blue-collar and white-collar workers. However, the extent of growth in top incomes varies widely among countries, suggesting that it is necessary to go beyond the common technological factor. This paper suggests three factors that seem to have the potential to explain the national differences. The first is changes in the power of labor and capital. A decline in the strength of labor may have led to a decline in the wages of ordinary workers and an increase in profits and the wages of top management. The second is a combination of deregulation, especially in financial markets, and the degree to which the political system facilitates "rent-seeking". Where the "rent-seeking" possibilities for financiers and top managers may have been able to shape the regulations in ways that worked to their advantage. The third is changes in social norms. There has been a good deal of discussion of the influence of social norms on pay, but most of it has focused on lower-level workers. However, it seems possible that the same factors also influence top earnings. On the one hand, a concern for reputation might put some restraint on top earnings. On the other hand, social comparison might lead to a "race" for relative position among top earners. It is possible that the increase in top earnings reflects the degree to which the forces that produced stability were weakened or disrupted. The paper will discuss the implications of these three hypotheses and offer a preliminary test using data for OECD nations.

RC23-414.7
WEBER, ARND* (KIT, arnd.weber@kit.edu)

Policy Actions for Securing Computers
Societies rely on information technology, be it for business operations, private life, or for critical infrastructures. However, IT systems are not reliably protect ed against attacks on data integrity or confidentiality, as the debates around the Stuxnet worm and the NSA have shown. It is expected that powerful organizations, such as foreign competitors or secret services, will launch significant attacks on businesses or infrastructures in the future.

Industry cannot invest large sums to create highly secure systems, as users who did not yet suffer large damages will not be willing to pay for their development costs. Therefore, only a slow migration takes place towards, e.g., the use of virtualization to isolate sensitive or risky applications. Moreover, the paths to highly secure systems are not clear. One path would be to have careful specification, implementation and evaluation. This path is known to be expensive but would provide a level of protection so far unknown. However, even such implementations might be hacked. Therefore, a path towards provably secure systems might be preferable. Though significant progress has been made, the development of provably secure computing systems faces three challenges: first, a large open source software base needs to be created. Second, matching hardware needs to be designed and ultimately an entire secure system. Third, means need to be explored to make sure that actual implementations match the system design, without insiders planting Trojan horses, and without having any implementation errors.

In either case, a policy push is needed which must take place in at least some economically significant countries. It is needed (1) to make the problems and solutions better known, (2) to explore the costs and benefits of the paths, and (3) to make some path mandatory. The latter could be done in a gradual way, starting with some devices and applications.

RC01-29.5
WEBER, CLAUDE* (French Military Academy of Saint-Cyr, claude.weber@st-cyr.terre-net.defense.gouv.fr)

Lessons Learned about Different Experimented Researcher Positions within Military Organization
This paper will focus on ethnographic methods used to analyze military organizations and groups and, more precisely about immersion which has been – and still his – a privileged tool used during my research within military universe during the last twenty years.

Two positions will be questioned. A first one, as member of the Army when I was drafted and when I realised my very first research in order to complete my master's degree (study about incorporation and instruction of a draftee). A second one, one year later when I was a researcher completely outside the institution. A third one, as PhD student financially supported by the French MOD but also in a technical way to realise my immersions in the Army, in the Navy, in the Air Force and in The French Gendarmerie. At least, my current position as a researcher and a teacher on secondment from the French University within the French Military Academy of Saint-Cyr where I conducted a research on the socialisation processes of the French Army officers through a class of cadets. Each one of those positions presents its own advantages or disadvantages, inevitably associate to the intelligible dimension of each study produced. The presentation will consequently stick to consider aspects which appear to me as most important: those relating to the posture of the researcher and his statute; those of the delicate question of distance and the differences between the « participating observation » and the « observing participation »; those correlated with the challenge of restitution and the significant stage of the writing with a possible self-censorship; those still of the tricky question of the researcher's identity in a male dominant universe; etc.


RC11-203.5
WEBER, TINA* (Technical University Berlin, tina.weber@tu-berlin.de)

Elderly Suicide - A Question Of Social Standing?

The growing social inequality in Germany features a strong spatial component, which is why attention to the concentration of poverty in specific urban areas triggers so much attention, beyond just the social sciences. Subsequent we argue
that the reported suicide statistics in the Berlin Health Report require a closer inspection because the zones used in reporting are not sensitive enough to provide a robust picture of the articulation of social status and suicide. For example, in 2009 the Berlin health report suggested that there was no relationship between elderly suicide (individuals over 60) and social status.

Although Germans have never been healthier, or had such high life expectancy, social inequality continues to rise. While the population as a whole is experiencing this positive social development, it runs counter to the findings that people who are on the periphery, those who are socially and economically disadvantaged, experience less of this good health and extended life. Often these people are clustered together geographically.

The identification of these zones or socially weak areas is based on the search of the working group ‘Monitoring Soziale Stadtentwicklung’ in Berlin. They aim to describe and analyse the socio-structural transformation of parts of the city and different districts through a statistical indicator system. The very precise development index for smaller spatial areas was correlated with the comprehensive coroner data we collected. Then, by ranking the districts with the highest suicide statistics and comparing them to the Berlin health report, we detected a strong correlation between social status and elderly suicide. This suggests that incorporating the legal and medical records from the coroner and altering the definition of a municipal district to capture this fine level of detail establishes a real and concerning trend.

WEBER, TINA* (Technical University Berlin, tina.weber@tu-berlin.de)
KAHL, ANTJE* (Technical University Berlin, antje.kahl@tu-berlin.de)

Is Suicide a Question of Social Standing? Elderly Suicide Rates in Cosmopolitan Berlin

Although Germans have never been healthier, or had such high life expectancy, social inequality continues to rise. While the population as a whole is experiencing this positive social development, it runs counter to the findings that people who are on the periphery, those who are socially and economically disadvantaged, experience less of this good health. International studies have shown that these people are often clustered together geographically.

We argue that the reported suicide statistics in the Berlin Health Report require a closer inspection because the age groups and zones used in reporting are not sensitive enough to provide a robust picture of the articulation of social status and suicide. For example, in 2009 the Berlin health report suggested that there was no relationship between elderly suicide and social status. We will introduce our comparative study which aims to test whether there is indeed no correlation between elderly suicide and districts when (a.) more comprehensive data from smaller heterogeneous urban zones beneath the district level are being accounted for.

The identification of these zones or socially weak areas is based on the search of the working group ‘Monitoring Soziale Stadtentwicklung’ in Berlin. They aim to describe and analyse the socio-structural transformation of parts of the city and different districts through a statistical indicator system. Their very precise development index for smaller spatial areas was correlated with the comprehensive coroner data we collected. We detected a strong correlation between social status and elderly suicide. This suggests that incorporating the legal and medical records from the coroner and altering the definition of a municipal district to capture this fine level of detail establishes a real and concerning trend.

RC21-380.1
WEBER-NEWTH, FRANCESCA* (University of Aberdeen, f.wебернёв@abdn.ac.uk)

The White Building: Integration or Commodification of East-London Culture?

A key aim of the London 2012 ‘Regeneration Games’ was the integration of deprived and marginal working-class areas of East London into the global city London. Urban regeneration in Hackney Wick, a neighbourhood directly adjacent to the Olympic Site, embodied this goal of direct intervention into everyday cultures. The neighbourhood was re-defined as a ‘cultural quarter’ and is now experiencing a surge of urban transformation, specifically the relationship between a surge of Olympic-led investment and existing structures, cultures and communities. The White Building - located at the heart of local urban regeneration - once provided local residents with factory employment, but has recently been renovated and now houses a gallery space, artist studios, micro-brewery and restaurant.

This paper argues that despite planners’ attempts to integrate existing local residents (The Bingo Ladies, The Rowing Club, The Trowbridge Estate) into the regeneration plans, the commodification of industrial heritage for the mobile and transient ‘creative classes’ has served as an instrument to sharpen the neighbourhood’s inequalities: polarising those who can and cannot afford to consume in its space. The paper draws on research conducted in Hackney Wick over the past 3 years. It has a strong empirical grounding, with over 40 interviews with residents, planners, politicians and activists. Additionally, visual methodologies (photographs and mapping), walk-along interviews and oral histories are used to provide rich narrative basis to complement formal planning documents.

RC44-727.1
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A New Global Labour Studies?

The rapid growth of a new labour studies presents us with a paradox: in a context where the traditional labour movement is in decline, labour studies is thriving. What this new labour studies is identifying are the initiatives, organisations and sources of power that are emerging at the periphery of traditional labour. There is a “growing interest in a new political subject of labour... women, immigrants, people of colour, low-paid service workers, precarious workers... Groups that have been historically excluded from the moral and material boundary of union membership... Rather than traditional scholarship on industrial relations new labour scholars are exploring transformations occurring at the periphery of mainstream labour movements” (Jennifer Chun, ‘The Powerless’, 2012: 40).

In this paper we analyze the content, methodology and authors who contribute to this new global labour studies through an examination of the Global Labour Journal (GLJ). The GLJ was launched in 2010 as a scholarly response to the new forms of labour action, organization and ideas emerging in the age of globalization. It grew out of the activities of the International Sociological Association Research Committee on Labour Movements (RC 44) which has been transformed over the past fifteen years into a truly global forum for the study of labour. Over the past four years the GLJ has begun to record and analyze the forms of action and organization that fall outside the traditional focus of labour studies to include labour linked organisations such as NGOs and community organizations. What emerges from our analysis is the growing focus of submissions on labour in India and South Korea. An emerging theme is the growing formalisation of labour and its implications for traditional trade unions.

RC44-736.2
WEBSTER, EDWARD* (University of the Witwatersrand, Edward.Webster@wits.ac.za)

Book Critic for Global Unions, Local Power

RC44 author meets critic session: book critic

RC50-814.3
WEE, DESMOND* (Karlshochschule International Univ, dwee@karlshochschule.de)

Home Away at Home: Tourism Narratives of the German Village in South Korea

‘Where do you come from?’ is a question that haunts tourists. Here, places are conceived as fixed spaces in the same way destinations are considered an end in tourism. In the context of multi-strata mobilities, places are increasingly being re-produced through embodied relationships in a world that is never quite finished. They are performed on unstable stages as they are being reimagined. It becomes apparent then that spaces are emergent and need to be considered alongside the sedimentation of identities.

Places emerge as tourist places when they are appropriated and made part of memories and narratives through the experiences of people engaged in embodied social practices. They are not only packaged for tourist consumption, but are also constantly redefined especially in terms of spatial identities located through everyday tourist practice. This paper focuses on the German Village on the island of Namhae in South Korea, which was built in a decade ago as a tribute to the Korean workers who lived in Germany as Gastarbeiter. It explores the question of identities of the ‘locals’ as portrayed in the film, ‘Endstation der Sehnsüchte’ by Cho Sunghyung and juxtaposes this alongside the huge influx of ‘tourists’ indulg-
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As the second German Village is now in the process of being built elsewhere in Korea, we need to ask even more so, how the notion of 'place' is reproduced through spatialities in which embodied performances and practices are facilitated within complex infrastructure, networks and mobilities. This paper incorporates reflexive and visual methodology to explore how identities are being configured through local narratives and practice, and questions how we identify the 'tourist' in this era of transformative change as exemplified by the German Village in Korea.
The stories found in a nation's history textbooks are profound statements that are shaped by institutional settings. Therefore, I compare the US, Germany and Sweden for the same purpose. Analyses are carried out using longitudinal micro-data data from Germany (German Life History Study), Sweden (Level of Living Survey) and the US (National Longitudinal Study of Youth, 1979). The findings indicate that in the two open and flexible systems social origin effects on the patterns of educational careers are indeed greater than in inflexible systems such as Germany. However, this is more than compensated by their overall smaller educational inequality.

**RC04-87.2**

**WEISS, FELIX*** (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, felix.weiss@gesis.org)

*You Snooze, You Lose? Returns to Interrupted and Delayed College Education in the US*

Postsecondary is frequently not acquired straightforward, but through detours and along with initial phases of labor force experience. This circumstance raises the question of the role of timing for higher education for the returns on the labor market. It is further a fortunate situation for separating the role of the work experience and education for labor market returns. Since educational detours are more often taken by minorities and young adults from lower social origins, this question also has implications for social inequality in postsecondary education.

The research question is whether delayed entries into and interruptions of educational careers of varying type and duration affect employment outcomes upon labor market entry. The situation of graduates and college-goers never completing is analyzed separately applying propensity score matching. The labor market outcomes studied are whether a job could be found which offers medical insurance, the logarithmized wage and occupational outcomes measured as Hauser and Warrens 1997 version of the Socio Economic Index (SEI). Results show that graduates with a B.A.-degree are not affected by their educational pattern. For incomplete college, the timing matters more. While there are small penalties for interruptions in general, small bonuses can be gained if the time out of the education system was spent with full-time work. The dataset analyzed is the US National Longitudinal Study of Youth 79 (NLSY79).

**RC22-389.2**

**WEISS, SABRINA*** (Ruhr University Bochum, sabrina.weiss@rub.de)

**MARLA, SANDHYA*** (female, Sandhya.Marla@rub.de)

*Third Culture Kids and Intergenerational Challenges in Migrant Communities: Korean Christians and Tamil Hindus in Germany*

After several decades of coexistence, the research fields migration studies and the sociology of religion have built a strong theoretical and empirical exchange. The impetus was a sociological conceptualization of migration as a decisive factor of religious dynamics in modern societies. This idea, in turn, triggered investigations of religious dynamics within migrant communities as they transmit religious knowledge to second generations and their way of adapting religion (doing religious culture). We propose, that intergenerational dynamics in migrant religions are reflected in areas of tensions between and among generations.

The paper presents the results of two research projects on intergenerational dynamics in Asian migrant communities in Germany. It is further a fortunate situation for separating the role of work and family transitions with particular focus on non-traditional students of the postsecondary education system. The situation of graduates and college-goers never completing is analyzed separately applying propensity score matching. The labor market outcomes studied are whether a job could be found which offers medical insurance, the logarithmized wage and occupational outcomes measured as Hauser and Warrens 1997 version of the Socio Economic Index (SEI). Results show that graduates with a B.A.-degree are not affected by their educational pattern. For incomplete college, the timing matters more. While there are small penalties for interruptions in general, small bonuses can be gained if the time out of the education system was spent with full-time work. The dataset analyzed is the US National Longitudinal Study of Youth 79 (NLSY79).

The paper will be centered in Max Weber’s concept of Nation and, more specifically, the transition to adulthood phase. The Concept of Nation in Max Weber: Back to Gemeinschaft?

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**RC04-97.1**

**WEISS, FELIX*** (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, felix.weiss@gesis.org)

*From School to Work and Back – Inequality in Late Postsecondary Education As Part of the School to Work Transition in the US, Germany and Sweden*

Varieties in the school-to-work transition are often discussed against the background of differences within education system and labor markets. The focus of most studies is the integration into the labor market. In this paper, I take a different perspective and compare differences between education systems in a. the patterns of school to work transitions with particular focus on non-traditional education and b. the decision to re-enroll into postsecondary education. In order to explain country differences, I refer to the openness and institutional flexibility for non-traditional students of the postsecondary education system.

Non-traditional patterns, such as late re-enrollment after an initial phase of work, vocational training or motherhood differ by country in their relevance for the typical school-to-work transition. In several industrialized countries, in particular those found in the social origin group, the patterns and motivations are often described as educational detours. As a second step, I pay particular attention to the re-enrollment decision, which is sometimes suggested as an option to ease the transition from school to work. Existing single-country studies raise the question how differences are shaped by institutional settings. Thus, I compare the US, Germany and Sweden regarding to the role of inequality in non-traditional educational careers for school to work transitions. While Sweden and the US clearly are societies with broad and open access to the tertiary education, Germany is an ideal of a rigid, inflexible system. Analyses are carried out using longitudinal micro-data data from Germany (German Life History Study), Sweden (Level of Living Survey) and the US (National Longitudinal Study of Youth, 1979). The findings indicate that in the two open and flexible systems social origin effects on the patterns of educational careers are indeed greater than in inflexible systems such as Germany. However, this is more than compensated by their overall smaller educational inequality.

**RC35-612.1**

**WEIZS, EDUARDO*** (Universidad de Buenos Aires, eduardoweiz@hotmail.com)

*The Concept of Nation in Max Weber: Back to Gemeinschaft?*

The Concept of Nation in Max Weber: Back to Gemeinschaft?

The paper will be centered in Max Weber’s concept of Nation and, more specifically, it will try to focus on it through the categories posed by Tonnies and, in his own way, used by Weber: Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft. The different uses of these concepts by Weber in both parts of Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft have been...
sufficiently explained, as well as the turn to Gemeinschaft while referring to the relations established in the battlefield, as it is mainly developed in the famous “Zwischenbetrachtung” of his sociology of religion. While in the historical frame of the First World War there are deep coincidences between Weber and Tönnies on the national issues, many differences can be found in the way the latter’s referred to the relation of Nation and modern societies in his most famous work of 1887. Our aim will be to depart from these differences to develop in which senses Weber's much more deeper and longstanding commitment to the German Nation –in comparison with Tönnies- can be read in terms of Gemeinschaft (the national German sociology is one of the examples provided by Webers' “Soziologische Grundbegriffe”), as well as to put forward a relationship between his emphasis in the Nation and his desperate intention to sustain a communitarian feeling against the historical-universal tendency -in an ideal-type sense- towards the bureaucratization of societies.

That will lead us to analyse Weber's use of Tönnies' categories, in order to be able to tackle from this standpoint his political positions in relation with the Nation, which are boldly stated from his early studies on East-Prussia onwards. The tensions between Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft will be confronted with this author's prospective on the rationalization process, and his positions on the Nation looked through this prism.

JS-63.6

WEISS, ANJA* (University of Duisburg-Essen, anja.weiss@uni-due.de)

Social Layers in a World of TerritorialContainers, Political Closure, and Socially Differentiated Functionings

The sociology of social stratification is caught in a dead-lock: Data and concepts remain bound by the nation-state while recent theorizing as well as popular debate focus on the global level. Based on a theoretical book project, but illustrated by results from two inter-continental comparative research projects on skilled migration, the paper suggests a novel approach to the challenge. Building on individualist traditions with their focus on the resources of persons and households but emphasizing the relational character of capabilities I take a closer look at the social contexts in which resources are put to use. In times of globalization we must assume that persons and resources are embedded in more than one social context and we should part with the assumption that the nation state can frame a congruent set of economic, political, cultural and territorial borders. By clarifying the ways in which persons and their resources are embedded in territorial, political, and functional contexts sociology can identify social layers in the world that are structured (a) by their resources and (b) by the socio-spatial autonomy of persons and resources. The proposed model of social layers in the world is adequate for both an analysis of populations residing in strong national welfare-states and for the larger part of humankind who is mobile and/or embedded in zones of weak statehood and/or in transnational social fields. As socio-spatial autonomy can be operationalized the model will contribute a distinctly sociological perspective to empirical research on global inequalities.

WG02-903.1

WEISS, ANJA* (University of Duisburg-Essen, anja.weiss@uni-due.de)

The Glocalization of Professional Knowledge and Practice

Current debates about migration and high skilled labor markets are characterized by an ambiguity: On the one hand knowledge, especially in the natural and health sciences, appears to be globally accessible. On the other hand, the application of this knowledge in professional practice is inhibited by many factors, including national systems of higher education and licensing as well as migration regulation claiming that the knowledge of migrant professionals may be different or less reliable. Put shortly: professional knowledge is viewed as basically glocalizable while ignorance is not.

In an attempt to overcome prevailing universal/local and theory/practice dichotomies in globalization research the paper suggests a diversity of ways in which professional knowledge and practice can universalize and/or remain bound to specific locations and in which the mobility of people and the spatial extension of bodies of knowledge co-constitute each other.

A review of newer theories in global studies (neo-institutionalism, migratory transnationalism, field theory, cosmopolitanism and social studies of science) firstly shows that their concepts of knowledge diverge: Knowledge is seen as (a) codified and explicit or as (b) comprising tacit and incorporated components. The latter perspective implies that knowledge (c) must be recognized in order to function. Also, knowledge should be able to solve socio-material problems (d) embedded in situations (e). The review secondly identifies a diversity of ways in which knowledge may globalize, namely: the setting and emulation of standards, the migration of professionals, transnational homologies in habitus, the formation of transnational communities, field specific struggle, and the “local universality” (Timmermans/Berg) of solving socio-material problems embedded in specific situations. By reviewing diverse but mutually complimentary theories the paper expands on Robertson's notion that cultural forms can be part of universalizing and localizing processes simultaneously.

RC36-630.1

WELLGRAF, STEFAN* (European University Viadrina, stefan.wellgraf@gmx.de)

Contempt. Dealing with Disrespect and Misrecognition Among Berlin Hauptschüler

The issue of disrespect and misrecognition will be discussed both on a conceptual and an empirical level and shown to be part of a neoliberal logic.

1) According to Honneth, people experience misrecognition as a deprivation of the requirements for a positive development of the self. In Germany, Honneth refers to these deprivations as Missachtung (misrecognition), while I prefer the slightly different term Verachtung, which better captures the emotional dynam-ics of this process and also has a more active connotation: in the sense that the students are not only deprived something but that their human dignity is actively harmed. The most appropriate English translation of ‘Verachtung’ is ‘contempt’. The social production of contempt defines forms of exclusion via processes of social ascription in which low socio-economic status is linked with disregard, in turn ‘producing’ a disrespectful or contemptuous treatment of others.

2) In an ethnographic study of “Hauptschüler” in Berlin, Germany, I have shown that the problem of misrecognition is a pervasive experience among this status group. The main problem for the students proved to be misrecognition on emotional, legal, and social levels – the frequent coupling of social stigmatization with the deprivation of citizenship rights and precarious family situations. In this context, the social practices of “Hauptschüler” can be considered mechanisms of coping with contempt and as struggles for recognition. This can take the form of searching for respect within peer groups based on ideas of mutual support, it can take the form of emotional reactions (shame, anger, envy) and it can take forms of playing with stigmatizations through jokes and irony. What unifies these various reactions is the active approach of dealing with and reacting to the social contempt with which the students are confronted.

RC31-527.5

WELLGRAF, STEFAN* (European University Viadrina, stefan.wellgraf@gmx.de)

Disputed Ambivalence. Berlin Hauptschüler As Strangers

Disputed Ambivalence. Berlin Hauptschüler As Strangers

The multifaceted problem of the ambivalence of the stranger – how it is produced, how it can be researched and how it is lived – will be the focus of my paper, dealing specifically with “Hauptschüler” (secondary students, often migrants) in Berlin, Germany. These students are faced with a variety of exclusionary mechanisms – besides discrimination on the job-market also media stigmatization and the denial of full citizenship.

I will treat the morally loaded process of exclusion from the perspective of “Hauptschüler” (secondary students, often migrants) themselves. The focus of the paper is on students who have been identified by me as “Hauptschüler” made into strangers. How could one describe the ambivalent positions and position-ing of the students? And how do the students themselves deal with their situation? In the first part, based on a media analysis of a public debate about the “Hauptschüler”, I will show how structural problems of the school system are constructed as problems of ethnicity and religion. In the second part, I will describe the actual intermingling of class, ethnicity and gender in school. In the third part, I will turn the view on the question how the students themselves deal with negative stereotypes and racial or social classifications of being inferior.

The ambivalence of the „Hauptschüler“ as a stranger appears in all three perspectives in a different light: In the media debates ambivalence appears as a problem, in the ethnographic section ambivalences and intersections are treated as a challenge for sociological analysis and in the subversive practices of the students ambivalence is used to resist negative ascriptions and processes of self-victimization. The morally loaded processes of constructing, reproducing and deconstructing ambivalence are thus at the core of understanding the Berlin “Hauptschüler“ as a stranger. The task of sociology is to show these processes are functioning and what kind of subjectivities they produce.

JS-74.4

WENDT, CLAUS* (University of Siegen, wendt@soziologie.uni-siegen.de)

The Social and Institutional Context of Decision-Making in the Case of Sickness

The Social and Institutional Context of Decision-Making in the Case of Sickness

The paper focuses on the cases of decision of the social security (social insurance) institutions and the product of sickness assurance and rehabilitation. The phenomenon of social exclusion is examined with the help of this method. In the social security context, the patients’ sociality and sociality of social security institutions are observed. The sociality of the patient is examined from the perspective of the social security institutions and vice versa. The paper describes the process of decision-making in the case of a social security institution, which is analyzed using a qualitative analysis method. The social security institutions are examined in the perspective of the patient and vice versa. The paper describes the process of decision-making in the case of a social security institution, which is analyzed using a qualitative analysis method. The social security institutions are examined in the perspective of the patient and vice versa. The paper describes the process of decision-making in the case of a social security institution, which is analyzed using a qualitative analysis method. The social security institutions are examined in the perspective of the patient and vice versa. The paper describes the process of decision-making in the case of a social security institution, which is analyzed using a qualitative analysis method. The social security institutions are examined in the perspective of the patient and vice versa. The paper describes the process of decision-making in the case of a social security institution, which is analyzed using a qualitative analysis method. The social security institutions are examined in the perspective of the patient and vice versa.
Illness has a major influence on people's lives. Studying healthcare-seeking is therefore of vital importance. Patients' decisions about healthcare fundamentally influence the performance of the overall healthcare system in terms of a population's health, the quality of healthcare services, and the level of expenditures. Even though illness behaviour has been an intensively studied research topic over the past five decades, previous work has largely overlooked the embeddedness of these decisions in social and institutional contexts. We will present first insights from a project that aims at theoretically, methodologically, and empirically enhancing previous research. It contributes to the development of an integrative theoretical framework of illness behaviour and provides an important test case for institutional theories and the theory of frame selection.

For analyzing healthcare decision-making a new survey is constructed to collect data on the basis of 2,000 face-to-face interviews in Germany that will provide a unique data source covering the healthcare needs and the way these needs are managed. At the conference, we will provide first results from the survey. We will analyze people's decision making when having a medical condition with a particular emphasis on the interpretation of symptoms and the utilization of healthcare, and generate information about the extent and variety of self-care strategies. Our paper covers how social networks and institutional features of the healthcare system influence the decision making of healthcare seeking.

RC44-739.9
WENTEN, FRIDO* (School of Oriental and African Studies, f.wenten@soas.ac.uk)
Capital-Labour Relations in China's Car Industry - What is "Chinese" about Them?
Facing shrinking profit margins, and driven by a quest for cost-efficiency and market access, manufacturing enterprises intensified their expansion into the global South since the 1970s. It was especially the automotive industry that was eager to venture into promising markets, first and foremost China. Though global car manufacturers have been present in China since the 1980s, research on their operations is still limited – especially when dealing with sensitive issues such as labour relations and unrest.

The presentation thus sets out to shed light on workers' reactive and pro-active agency in relation to enterprise strategies, trade union culture and developmental policy in a global car manufacturer operating in China. Based on intensive fieldwork in Mexico and China multiple factors determining the specific patterns of workers' agency in China's car industry shall be mapped out and questioned for whether they are rightly attributed to local “Chinese” specificities – or aspects that are better explained by reference to the qualities of the industrial sector and a capitalist global economy, respectively its current stage. On the one hand this will concern the enterprise orchestrating its established strategy with local conditions – of which labour issues are merely one factor amongst others – thus producing boundaries, potentials and vehicles for workers' political-economic agency on the shop floor. On the other, it will focus on workers' subjective concerns, rooting their agency in their more complex social conditions of existence. Relating these findings to a functional examination of certain political and institutional patterns in China, the uniqueness of Chinese capital-labour relations will be raised to question.

RC35-612.4
WENZEL, MELANIE* (Technische Universität Berlin, melanie.wenzel@tu-berlin.de)
Comparison and Topicality of Three Classical European Concepts of Community

Without any doubt, community is one of the most central sociological terms and concepts – particularly in the German/European sociological tradition, where Ferdinand Tönnies might be seen as the forefather of this concept. Taking relevant sociological literature regarding this issue in consideration, one may come to the conclusion that there are two traditional main ideal types of community: in one tradition, community is theorized as a collective with specific relationships; in the other tradition, community is conceptualized as a collective with a shared consciousness of kind, a collective identity (this questions the section of the social reality, which is emphasized). Furthermore, there are two main types of the intended use of the concept: theoretical ideal types on the one hand and terms for the apical social research (this questions the interest, which is tight to the conceptualization of community).

Taking these basic categories, three classical concepts of community will be analyzed and compared: the ones of Ferdinand Tönnies, Émile Durkheim, and Max Weber. Afterwards the question of the topicality of their concepts of community will be dealt with. Especially the possible application of the classical terms of community to new forms of communitarisation, presented by the example of so called brand communities, will be discussed.

RC16-277.3
WEST, BRAD* (University of South Australia, brad.west@unisa.edu.au)
Western Tourism and Dialogical Remembering Of The American War In Vietnam

The history/tourism nexus has typically been theorised in relation to either parochialism or simplification. However, this binary neglects the diversity of tourist forms and the different social actors involved in their production. This paper ex-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
amines international tourism at the Cu Chi Tunnels in South Vietnam by focusing on the narration of the war by Vietnamese tour guides and its interpretation by young American, Australian, British and European tourists. While the oversight of tourism in Vietnam by the state sees tourists at Cu Chi presented with some strong anti-American rhetoric, this is offset by a strong dialogical narrative of the war presented by local guides. It is argued that guides are important reputational entrepreneurs who in order to account for post-Fordist tourists privilege the local while also drawing together different national traditions. For Western tourists this typically results in a greater recognition of Vietnamese suffering and a questioning of the anti-authoritarian and post-heroic narratives that have dominated Western projections of the war. However, the dialogical dimensions of the tour and their experience of everyday life in Vietnam also commonly provides tourists with greater agency to mourn the death of Western soldiers. It is argued that through media portrayals and word of mouth such ‘dark’ tourist experiences have a broader influence in shaping the understanding of history and in shaping debate within the cultural public sphere.

RC28-491.5

WESTERN, MARK* (The University of Queensland, m.western@uq.edu.au)
HUANG, XIANBI (La Trobe University)

Social Networks and Subjective Wellbeing in Australia

Previous research into social networks and social wellbeing has tended to examine objective aspects of well-being such as employment and socioeconomic attainment, physical security, and political participation. Fewer studies have examined social networks and subjective wellbeing, and those that have tended to emphasise limited aspects of social connectedness, such as social support. This paper develops a comprehensive theory of the relationship between social networks and subjective well-being, with the latter concept defined in terms of cognitive (life satisfaction) and affective (happiness) evaluations of one’s own life. The theoretical framework defines social networks more precisely, specifies different mechanisms for positive and negative network effects and also attempts to account for mechanisms and selection processes whose omission some critics argue undermines much previous social networks research. We examine this theoretical model empirically using data from a new national Australian survey currently being undertaken that is specifically designed to investigate social networks and subjective well-being. In the paper we describe our theoretical framework and the cross-national comparative project we are undertaking on the relationship between social networks and subjective well-being in Australia, China and the United Kingdom. We then present early results from the Australian survey, including measurement models of key scales and constructs, and substantive models examining some of the central relationships postulated by the theory.

RC07-138.1

WETZEL, DIETMAR J.* (University of Bern, dietmar.wetzel@uni-jena.de)
WETZEL, DIETMAR J.* (University of Bern, wetzel@soz.unibe.ch)

Alternative Lifestyles in Growth-Critical Societies – Conceptual Reflections on Social Movements

This paper attempts to give some conceptual reflections about the ongoing debate in social philosophy/social theory with regard to the conditions and the possibilities of an embodiment of the good and the right in sociological research. To look more closely and empirically to the outcomes of these debates, the focus lies on the conceptualization of lifestyles which are taken from different social movements/thoughts in Switzerland dealing with questions of (post-)growth (e.g. Decroissance), concerning these lifestyles, for the actors it seems to be not so much whether or not the GDP is growing, but for them it is all about the rejection of growth as the dominant social imaginary (Castoriadis 1990, Latouche 2009) and instead of thinking about the design of alternative lifestyles. Two main themes will be presented:

(1) Social-theoretical focus: From the background of a discourse analytical approach the genealogy of growth will be examined and how this concept is treated in different movements. Besides the study of social and cultural practices, the (value) beliefs are primarily considered from an overall theoretical perspective. One main question is how individuals and communities are capable to make experiences of resonance in times of growth-critical societies. (2) Empirical focus: Some hints can be given concerning the (sometimes disparate) designs or experimental lifestyles that are compatible with the requirements of a post-growth society. The central intuitions here is that a successful life management depends not only on ethical and aesthetic ideas of a singular individual, but includes as well moral and political justice considerations (Sandel 1995, Nussbaum 2010).

RC33-568.6

WETZELHÜTTER, DANIELA* (Johannes Kepler University, danieila.wetzelhuetter@ku.at)

Higher Response Rates - at What Price? Effects of Different Strategies to Increase Participation By Motivating (Un)Motivated Participants

There are different approaches – e.g. normative explanations, rational choice models or social exchange frameworks – the different have been used to explain motives on survey participation. This paper deals with one of them, the rational choice theory. However, both commitment (e.g. triggered by appeals to social norms (Misra et al, 2011)) and consideration of benefit/cost ratio (e.g. positively influenced by incentives) are regarded as decisive for survey participation – at least for the initial items. These strategies may result in higher response rates but also in satisfying “(Instead of generating the most accurate answer, respondents settle for merely satisfactory ones)” (Krosnick, 1999)). Consequently, the longer a survey takes to finish “Non-Opinion-Responses” (ibid) but also “Non-Responses” are expected to be more likely and both may affect data quality.

The central issue of this paper is to examine the effect of different motivating strategies on refusal to answer. For this reason experimental arrangements were included in a survey dealing with student participation at university. The survey population was randomly divided into several groups. The information provided to each group differed concerning the presence and combination of the following “triggers”:

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WETZELHÜTTER, DANIELA* (Johannes Kepler University, danieila.wetzelhuetter@ku.at)

"I Haven't Got a Clue?" Do Clueless Respondents Affect Data Quality through Response Behaviour?

Several papers are dealing with the effect of different numbers of response categories (e.g. Preston & Colman: 2000; Lai et al: 2010). However, irrespective
of the number of categories it can be assumed that respondents are facing difficulties in answering questions if they do not already have an opinion for the topic. If a “don’t-know-option” is offered the participant might tend to choose it even if it were possible for him or her to form an opinion. This is “making survey researchers reluctant to offer this option unless absolutely necessary” (DeLevoux & Couper, 2002).

However, if the “DK-option” is missing, respondents may skip the question and increase items missing. Offering a middle category in rating scales may even enlarge biases if perceived as “neither-nor-option”. In this connection personal characteristics and the type of question (e.g. opinion, attitude or behaviour) are expected to influence corresponding ad hoc decisions.

According to these consideration, the paper

i) focuses on the effect of different numbers of categories in combination with “don’t-know-options” on missing values;

ii) takes several question types into account and

iii) considers effects of personal characteristics on scale quality.

The results are based on methodical experiments included in three online surveys in Austria and Germany.

Literature:


WGO3-922.6

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The Racial Divide? African American College Students: Mitigating Digital Visual Culture

The most important development in terms of Internet users between 2000 and 2005 was the radical increase in the number of women, ethnic and racial minorities online. In the early years of the Internet's massification, cyberculture scholars discussed online with only marginal references to online media produced by African Americans, Asians and Latinos, instead focusing on representations of racial and ethnic minorities produced for consumption by white users and audiences (Nakamura, 2002).

Notably, social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, are platforms of web and mobile-based technology that enable consumers to turn communication into interactive conversation, much of which is widely consumed by college students today. Demographic studies on Internet use emphasize African American's position as consumers. But surveys of access, race and the “digital divide” that fail to measure digital production in favor of measuring access or consumption, cannot tell the whole story. This suggests that minorities are more or less successful consumers of a commodity, rather than producers or active audiences. But how might African American college students use the Internet and mobile technology as sites of resistance?

This study will visually document the level of Internet/social media usage, the propensity and style of Internet user-created content, as well as its effect on cultural and social capital for African American college students. The project will gather visual data (videotaped interviews, focus groups and cyberspace photo mapping) on students who are engaging in content creation (e.g., developing Web sites, posting music, images and videos, managing and contributing to Listserves, or adding content to other textual sites). The study will demonstrate how these students are not only active consumers of the Internet, but also Internet content producers and creators.

RC06-122.17

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Australian Fathers’ Use of Leave for Parenting: Changing Patterns and Policy Implications

In the absence of policy measures widely-recognized as conducive to fathers’ parental leave-taking, such as well-remunerated and non-transferable leave arrangements, a relatively low proportion of Australian fathers (around 30%) use paid paternity or parental leave, although around half take some paid annual leave in association with the birth of a child. These figures suggest persistent barriers to more gender egalitarian divisions of parenting and raise questions over the pace of change in Australia. Using survey and interview data collected over the past three years we examine fathers’ leave usage in detail, analyzing the factors that influence leave uptake and duration and seeking evidence of changes in patterns of use. Change might be expected in part as a reflection of evolving expectations and behaviors associated with increases in the labour force engagement of mothers and/or as a result of a greater awareness and legitimacy of parental leave stimulated by recent policy initiatives. Our surveys suggest a complex picture in which the overall duration of leave taken by fathers increased somewhat in recent years, although the duration of leave specifically designated as ‘paid paternity leave’ decreased. We test these results for consistency when controlling for sample differences. The data also illustrate different patterns of leave usage among fathers, with a significant group taking leave for parenting purposes after their child was six months old. We use interview data with mothers and fathers to provide further evidence on factors that influence fathers’ use of leave in light of how they cope with the birth of a child. Overall our analysis provides an assessment of changing patterns of leave usage by Australian fathers over a period of policy innovation, as well as a more nuanced picture of fathers’ leave usage to inform future policy development in the interests of more gender egalitarian family outcomes.

RC30-515.3

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Parenthood and Career Mobility: Implications of Transitions to Part-Time Work Among Australian Mothers

One of the main strategies adopted by Australian mothers to minimise work-life interference is to work part-time hours. The prevalence of this working pattern in Australia underlines contradictions between gender equality and care and raises questions about the contrasting possibilities for career retention and advancement associated with the transition to part-time work, particularly in the context of austerity pressures. In this study we examine the employment patterns of Australian mothers and assess the career implications of transitions made on return to work. Our analysis draws on data from the first two waves of a longitudinal survey of Australian mothers who had given birth to a child in 2010 (Wave 1, n=4,201;Wave 2, n=3,487).

The basis for our analysis is map employment trajectories among these women, illustrating the prevalence of transitions from full-time to part-time work: 77% of those who had returned to work in Wave 2 of the survey were working part-time, and among those who had been working full-time prior to the birth of their child, 75% returned part-time. We use multivariate models to examine the impact of these and other transitions on indicators of career mobility, utilising changes in hourly earnings and occupational mobility as objective measures and responses to a question on perceptions of career prospects as a subjective measure.

Our analysis identifies some risks associated with the transition to part-time: for example, around 40% of mothers making this transition attested that their career opportunities had declined compared with only around 20% of those who maintained their pre-birth working-time status. Our models explore the complex relationships between these and other potential influences on career mobility, including the type and duration of parental leave taken. The analysis establishes a basis from which longer-term effects may be examined and the contradictions of the Australian context explored.

RC50-806.2

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From intimate industry to rotten trade: reproductive travel in Southeast Asia

Intimate processes of conception and reproduction have become increasingly global in expectation and practice. They have become the focus of a new form of global commercialized reproductive trade, often termed ‘reproductive tourism’ whereby people travel to seek reproductive health services in other countries. This can involve the movement of patients, but also of service providers, ova donors and surrogates, as well as ova or embryos across the region. In this paper I concentrate upon the intimate industry of cross border IVF involving the movement and in some cases trafficking of women for reproductive services. The social and medical bodies in many parts of the region compromise attempts at ‘regulation’ of the trade. Examples of the internet advertising for Thai surrogates and testimonials of commissioning parents illustrate the ways in which Thai surrogates are marketed and constructed as willing and available to service the needs of foreigners. Implicit presumptions of race privilege are woven through exchanges between farang and Thai often glossed within the discourse of ‘Asian service values’. In parallel to the legal circulation of these bodily commodities has arisen an unregulated market, a ‘rotten trade’, in which ‘bioavailable’ women and their body parts are trafficked to feed the demand for their reproductive capacities.
RC28-488.3

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Income and Wealth Inequality during the Life Course. - a Study Based on Sibling Correlations

How should intergenerational inequality be explained? A common idea is that parents that raise their children and that parental investments influence their children’s attainments. Most studies have emphasized the effects of parental investments in education. It is easier for parents to directly influence their children’s attainment of education than their success in the labor market. Therefore early parental investments are considered to have the largest impact on their children’s life chances. This is not the case for wealth transfers between generations. Wealth may be easily transferred during the whole life course, and in many cases transferred quite late in life.

In this paper, we measure intergenerational inequality through the life course using sibling correlations. A sibling correlation provides an omnibus measure of family background and neighborhood influences, a measure that includes both observable and unobservable characteristics. There are no prior studies to our knowledge that assess life course changes in sibling correlations using wealth as measurement.

Following recent theoretical developments, we explore the consequences of different parental investment strategies. Put simply, one strategy is that parents make equal investments in their children, something that leads to the expectation that sibling correlations in wealth should decrease over the life course. If, however, the parents seek to compensate for initial differences in talents and attainments among siblings, by transferring most to the least successful siblings we expect an opposite trend. We discuss how these patterns may be influenced by children’s labor market success and savings, and by variations in parental strategies in different socioeconomic layers.

We use register data from Norway for brothers and sisters born 1955-1960, tracked annually 1993-2010. Our measures include earnings and capital income, as well as two measures of wealth (net and gross wealth). We also take into account sibling differences in education.

RC21-378.5

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Changing Patterns of Immigration, Social Identity and Social Cohesion: Investigating the ’Diversity Decline’ Thesis in Two Cities

Increasing immigration poses a serious challenge for many countries. Empirical studies from around the world indicate that immigration and increasing diversity increase in social cohesion and increases in social withdrawal, particularly in disadvantaged areas. Less understood, however, are the mechanisms that explain these relations. We contend that these associations are at least in part due to two key factors: how residents perceive the neighborhood composition and how these perceptions influence residents’ own social identity. Further we suggest that these relationships will differ in cities with different immigration histories. In this paper we integrate census data and the Australian Community Capacity Study survey data from approximately 10,000 residents living across 298 neighborhoods in Melbourne and Brisbane, Australia. Using a multiple indicators multiple causes model, we first consider the cues that lead individuals to distort the presence of non-whites in neighborhoods. Here we focus on recent immigration increases, ancestry, language and religion as important cues of difference. We then employ multi-level models to test if these distortions influence residents’ subjective or subordinate identities. Finally, we consider the independent effects of these distortions and social identity orientations on residents’ reports of social cohesion and interactions with fellow neighbors.

RCO9-179.4

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Intra-European Labor Mobility from Post-Socialist Countries: The Example of Hungarians, Slovaks and Czechs in Austria

This paper deals with job-search strategies and related labor market outcomes of cross-border commuters residing in the regions of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary bordering on Austria. This European core region has a long history of cross-border mobility and cross-border social exchange, from Habsburg Monarchy to post-war period and after 1989. Several years after the fall of the Iron Curtain a process of European re-integration began which led to the accession of post-socialist countries into the EU. However, substantial social inequalities between Central European countries still exist in terms of wages and unemployment. Cross-border mobility on an emerging transnational labor market therefore can be seen as an “individual response” to massive transformations in this region.

So far the given circumstances for participants in this transnational labor market have not been investigated in depth. Our paper aims to close the research gap by pursuing the following research questions: What job search methods do cross-border commuters from Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic use in order to find employment in Austria (1)? What are the labor market outcomes of these job search methods in terms of wages (2)? Theoretically, we build upon a model developed by Aguilera and Massey on the nexus of social networks, job search methods and related labor market outcomes. Methodologically, we use a longitudinal survey on employment careers of cross-border commuters conduct-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
ed in 2012 (N=2,550). Our results show that human and social capital resources serve as key factors for job finding strategies and successful labor market integration. There are also substantial gender differences and differences related to previous occupational status and migration experience within the group under study. Overall, our results reflect cross-border commuting as a renewed form of social practice in this European core region, which may reduce structural inequalities between Central European countries in the mid-run.

ADH-994.2

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The Limits Of Multiculturalism

1. Multiculturalism and transnationalism are concepts that belong to the present historical era. They have been produced in western countries, and are used often, with a deep unconscious ethnocentrism. Aren’t they part of the intellectual hegemony of the west, and in the same time, maybe, of its decline?

2. There is in some parts of the world at least a feeling that multiculturalism, if not a failure, is at least in a difficult situation, and there are important criticisms of the idea of transnationalism

3. The political concrete limits of multiculturalism are connected with the rising importance of globalization, including transnational phenomena. But globalization does not necessarily mean the decline or the crisis of the Nation and/or the State, which is the natural framework for multiculturalist policies and institutions. And the limits of transnationalism are given by States that still control borders, deliver passports, authorisations for transit, visas, etc. If societies are not entering an era where multiculturalism and transnationalism are stronger and stronger, how will they deal with cultural differences, on the one hand, and with identities in an era where multiculturalism and transnationalism are stronger and stronger?

New Public Management caused an ‘economic turn’ in universities to managerial governance. The leadership literature distinguishes two modes of governance, which can also be applied to the governance of universities: transactional and transformational modes of governance. Transactional governance encompasses all forms of managerial governance, which includes allocative incentives and monitoring capacity. The theoretical underpinning of this mode can be found in Principal-Agent Theory which is the theoretical underpinning of New Public Management. Whereas transformational governance covers, on the other hand, the means of restructuring the roles of principals and agents in the interaction situation in the organization, on the other hand, it also addresses all the means of restructuring the relationship between perceived environment and motivation, as can be seen in Self-Determination Theory. Other elements of transformational governance are social norms such as those that inform the quality of research or approaches to teaching. As a means of restructuring the roles of principals and agents in the interaction situation in the organization, New Public Management is at least in a difficult situation, and there are important criticisms of the idea of transnationalism.

RC23-405.1

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Which Form of Organizational Governance Supports Freedom of Teaching and Increases Their Perception of Relevance? Empirical Evidence from Two Types of Higher Education Institutions

RC33-569.1

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From Web Surveys to Online, Multi-Device Surveys

Unintended mobile survey completion rates have risen largely in the past couple of years, with around 7% of the online respondents attempting to access surveys using tablets and 2% using smartphones (IUS, panel, June 2013). While these rates are expected to continue to grow, the question arises whether one can speak of traditional web panels as we know them anymore. Especially the tablet user group has become too large to ignore anymore.

While regular web surveys can be accessed via mobile browsers, this can be burdensome if the layout has not been adapted. To avoid coverage, nonresponse and measurement error, new strategies are needed for offering web surveys which can be properly accessed by the most common online devices. We present the strategy for the Dutch LISS panel to develop from a web panel towards a true, multi-platform compatible to the different online respondent groups. We start with presenting the latest rates of unintended mobile response in online panels and provide a profile of the mobile respondent. We discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different multi-platform approaches and report the latest experimental findings from the field.

JS-71.3

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Visual Narrative and the Internet: Ethical Approaches to Engaging Australian Aboriginal Participants on Their Experiences of Ageing

Aims: The wider accessibility of video equipment and the internet provides new possibilities for involving culturally diverse participants in research. We explore the benefits and challenges of using visual methods to engage remote-dwelling Aboriginal elders about their experiences of ageing in Australia.

Methods: We interviewed 50 people from throughout Australia, including three Aboriginal elders living on a remote island in the Northern Territory, using DIPEx methods (Alexander & Zeibland, 2004). This involved narrative interviews recorded in a documentary style format on film, thematic analysis, and findings presented via video clips on the www.healthtalkonlineaustralia.org website. This was the first DIPEx project to include the experiences of Australia’s first people in their own language.

Findings: Using these methods had benefits for individuals, communities, and the research project. On an individual level participants’ personal stories were documented, leaving a record for future generations. They could express their personal agendas and have their voices heard via a public internet platform. Video narratives recorded in the Indigenous language provided an ethnographic record in a rapidly changing culture, thus benefitting the community by making the narratives more widely accessible to other speakers of the language. These methods benefited the research project as they provided more information about participants and their environment. Visual narratives are also a powerful educational tool for healthcare providers and students. Challenges of this approach included additional equipment and technical expertise; gaining community permission; interviewing and translating across languages; and negotiating cultural processes around the use of images after a participant dies. These were mitigated by working closely with Aboriginal researchers from the beginning, and building additional time and funding into the project budget.

Implications: Video and the internet are more engaging for a lay audience than academic writing and provide a more reciprocal way of involving traditionally marginalised people in qualitative research.

JS-9.4

WILKINSON, LORI* (University of Manitoba, lori.wilkinson@ad.umanitoba.ca)

A Longitudinal Examination of the Intersections of Ethnicity and Sex and Their Influence on Perceived Racism Among Newcomer Youth in Canada

Perceptions of racism and discrimination are powerful forces influencing social cohesion of members of any society. Real or not, those holding a perception that they are victimized by discrimination feel marginalized and ostracized socially and may experience the instrumental forms of discrimination in various aspects of their lives, access to education and health care and others. The consequences of the belief that racism affects life chances mean that many people are unable to achieve their potential in employment, school, and health. This has a significant impact on their feeling of belonging. This paper uses data from a longitudinal national study of newcomer youth in Canada to examine the extent and factors influencing perceptions of discrimination. We follow nearly 4200 11 to 17 year old newcomer youth over 8 years on a variety of different topics. The data analysis technique involves a multivariate analysis of the changes in perceptions of discrimination over time. The factors involved in perceived discrimination and changes in this perception over the eight year study period. The main control variables are sex and place of birth. Findings indicate that female newcomer youth are significantly more likely to feel marginalized than their male counterparts regardless of their place of birth. Other factors influencing perceived discrimination include economic factors such as parents’ pre-arrival education and post-arrival employment. These findings have significant influence over the sense of belonging in Canadian society among immigrant and refugee born youth and are interpreted through a lens of intersectionality and identity theories. The presentation concludes with a discussion of policy and practical implications.
Economic Democracy in South Africa: Women at the Grassroots

In this paper we explore the ways in which women are creating spaces for economic and political participation in South Africa. The post-apartheid South African Constitution has been hailed as one of the most progressive constitutions in the world with its entrenchment of socio-economic rights and recognition of equality along various cleavages such as gender, race, and sexual orientation. There are myriad policies and legislation entrenching women’s rights. Despite the constitutional policy environment, the state has not created spaces for women’s participation at local levels. Nevertheless, women are creating their own spaces of political and economic participation, linking up with the state when and where it is possible, and forging ahead when it is not possible to link with the state. In this paper, we look at a township north of Johannesburg and a rural area in the Eastern Cape to see the ways in which are creating and engaging economic production within their communities. Are these simply survivalist strategies or do they represent an emergent alternative that is rooted in economic equality and social justice? Are they practicing economic democracy? What role has the state played in this process?

RC05-109.7

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Rescaled Citizenships and Vernacular Cosmopolitanism in Sydney, Australia

In the Australian context, notions of cosmopolitanism have had less airtime than the nationally sponsored program of multiculturalism. Cosmopolitanism has emerged in academic theories of living together with difference in Australian society, and are usually synonymous with notions of ‘everyday multiculturalism’ (Velayutham and Wise, 2009). However, these theories have been less explicit about how such everyday, intercultural exchange might be part of a rescaling of belonging for migrant residents, and how this might impact on the nation-state (Kay, 2000). In this regard, I suggest drawing on notions of urban citizenship (Holston and Appadurai, 1996) as a form of post-national or sub-national belonging to scale up the potential implicit in quotidian modes of cosmopolitanism. Urban citizenship – as a set of substantive rights relating to inhabitance in the city – enables a more explicit framework for thinking about how everyday practices of urban dwelling might complicate the dominant scaling of belonging at the level of the nation-state. The paper draws on qualitative research in two multi-ethnic neighbourhoods in Sydney, Australia to explore localized belonging amongst migrant communities and emergent forms of urban citizenship that destabilize dominant narratives of national belonging. The paper argues that urban citizenship as a form of post-nationalism can complement and augment the potential of everyday cosmopolitanism – which is easily appropriated by the state and commercial interests. Also, arguments about emergent urban citizenship should draw on ethnographic understanding of ordinary cosmopolitanism to better understand the multiple ways migrants negotiate identity and socio-spatial belonging in urban settings.

WG01-896.4

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Cosmopolitan Spaces in Non-Cosmopolitan Places

Encounters are an important part of the texture and form of social life, in a global world where opportunities for people to foster positive cosmopolitan outcomes are increasingly visible and accessible. The concept of cosmopolitan encounters offers a grounded way to understand the everyday dimensions of cosmopolitanism through considering certain practices and performances that people draw upon to negotiate situations of diversity. Questions of the spatiality, configurations and locations of encounters take place, in both likely and unlikely places, are also central to understanding how cosmopolitanism may emerge and flourish, or falter, fade and fall. But while places can serve as a vector of cosmopolitan possibility, the distinction between ‘place’ and ‘space’ is also important.

Drawing on empirical, qualitative research as part of a three-year project into cosmopolitan encounters, our paper argues that both cosmopolitan and ‘unlikely’, non-cosmopolitan spaces play a role of some capacity. Our research sites include urban, regional and rural locations across Australia. Across these sites, our research employs observation and interviews with a broad range of response, clinical experts, third-sector charities and policy makers have sought to develop an infrastructure to increase the public collection of immunologically diverse umbilical cord stem cells (Brown et al 2011).

As such, we are witnessing the novel intersection of clinicians, charitable bodies, patient advocacy organisations and private enterprise. These stakeholders come together in parliamentary meetings to discuss barriers to development, produce policy documentation (APPSSCT 2012, UKSCSF 2010) and foster further dialogue.

As has been noted by Emerson et al (2012), such a model of collaborative governance facilitates discussion between parties seemingly separated by im-

permeable boundaries of profession and politics. This paper explores the means through which expertise and interest are brought together toward opening policy discussion to a wider field of stakeholders. In this way, it is a case study of an emerging collaborative governance model that hopes to add to this burgeoning and theoretical development.

The presented data, including interviews with stakeholders and observation of parliamentary meetings, also investigates the manner through which a recognised ethnicity-based health inequality can be strategically deployed for specifically professional, political or civic interests; that is, how socially charged notions of race and ethnicity can be mobilised toward potentially beneficent ends (St Louis 2010; Benjamin 2013). Finally, the paper also brings into relief the tenuous position of the “expert” within a widening forum of stakeholders.

Cords of Collaboration: Exploring Political, Clinical, Private, and Third-Sector Interests within the Emerging British Umbilical Cord Stem Cell Bioeconomy

The paper illustrates how attempts are being made to redress ethnicity-based social inequities in health through collaborative governance of umbilical cord stem cell banking. This technology has enjoyed a growth in popularity among clinicians delivering treatment to cancer patients, partly because it is believed that ethnic minorities are more likely to find a tissue match in umbilical cord stem cell biobanks than in extant bone marrow registries (Anthony Nolan Trust 2013). In

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
of Australians to shed light on various ‘spaces’ of cosmopolitanism that provide the opportunity for cosmopolitan encounters. Rather than revealing a linear pathway to a final, utopian cosmopolitan destination, we highlight various gradations of opportunities enabled by certain spaces and in a range of places, that may or may not nurture the seeds of cosmopolitanism to their full potential or permanency. We conclude with recommendations for deeper understandings of the relationality between space, place and performance into what constitutes cosmopolitan encounters. We then propose particular research strategies for uncovering cosmopolitan encounters, and highlight unlikely contexts worthy of investigation in future research.

RC27-469.4
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Fitness As Leisure - Exploring Physical Activity through Consumption and Lifestyle

Drawing on the discussion on the commercialization of the fitness culture, this study examines fitness as a leisure activity. Fitness is prominent both in media and consumer culture, and it plays an important role in individuals’ everyday life as everyone is surrounded by the social world of the fitness culture, its meanings and signals. Fitness activities are practiced in numerous ways and due to various reasons. Also the fundamental aims of the activities have changed; they have become commodities of the leisure industry. The core of leisure is in the production of value, and it can thus be associated either with freedom from work and responsibility, or as freedom for self-production. Fitness is understood in relation to both health and appearance, which have become central not only to the social order, but also to individuals’ occupational success and social status. Fitness has both instrumental and non-instrumental value, but the rationale for fitness is still instrumental; fitness is seen as an investment in the body's physical capital.

This study takes a qualitative approach to examining how consumption and lifestyle are related to the motives for physical activity. The data is derived from The National Student Health Survey (n=4403) conducted in Finland in 2012. The results revealed three consumption styles/lifestyles: hedonistic, healthy and sustainable. Moreover, four main motives for physical activity were found: sociability, health, target-orientation and appearance, which all correlate with the appreciation of well-being and satisfaction. Hedonistic lifestyle correlated with all fitness motives, the strongest relation being with the motive of appearance. Also healthy lifestyle was related to all fitness motives, emphasizing the motives of sociability and health. Sustainable lifestyle, on the contrary, had no correlation with any other fitness motive than health, even having a slightly negative correlation with the motive of appearance.

RC14-243.15
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Glorious Mission: Social Media, Video Games, and Propaganda

Governments and social movements have long used information technology to promote their causes. In the past books, songs, radio, and television where used to persuade people that political and social actions where necessary. With the growth of information and communication technologies there are now new media that can be used for propaganda and persuasion. Technology such as Twitter, Facebook, and Video Games have emerged in the past decade as growing forces in protest movements and government propaganda. This paper will discuss how new technologies have been used for purposes of propaganda around a number of political issues in Asia. Analysis is based on content review of Twitter archives, online newspapers, blogs, and Video Games associated with political issues in East Asia. The issues to be addressed will include territorial disputes such as the Dokdo/Takeshima islands, North and South Korea, and the Korean internet censorship. Results suggest that governments in East Asia have been quick to recognize the propaganda power of new media and have quickly organized to provide a government perspective on ongoing disputes. Protest movements may have had an initial advantage in recognizing the power of new technologies and new media, but government quickly responded to remove or reduce the political advantage they had. Even though new information technologies have become common the issues of public discourse and propaganda remain fundamentally the same. Propaganda through Twitter and Video Games has the same motivation as in the past, but presented using current and emerging technology.

TG04-954.2
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Managing Risk in a Complex Food System: The Importance of Inter-Personal, Professional and Organisational Trust

A challenge of managing food safety risk is the multi-sectoral nature of the complex system set out to do so, with responsibilities lying with expert actors from both food industry and food regulation. Amidst this complexity, a unified message must be conveyed to consumers so that food risks are managed. This paper presents research conducted to navigate this complex system. We investigated the role of expert actors from the food regulatory and food industry settings in developing/breaking/reparing/maintaining trust with consumers about food. Qualitative interviews were undertaken in Australia (n=30), the United Kingdom (n=15) and New Zealand (n=5). Respondents identified that risk management, including increased consumer trust, could only be established if trust existed within and across the expert actors. As such, the nature of the trust between actors became central to the research. Inter-personal, professional and organisational trust between these actors was observed. Interpersonal trust and relationships were developed between actors through transparency, good communication and regular phone and face to face informal meetings. Organisational trust was developed through meetings such as memorandums of understanding and regular, formal meetings. Professional trust was particularly apparent between actors within the regulatory and industry systems who both had responsibilities for managing food risk. Some actors indicated that they did not understand the perspective of the other system, because of the different processes and systems in which they worked. Despite this, each system had a common goal (to avoid foodborne illness). When this common goal was recognised by industry and regulatory actors, stronger trust was formed which enabled a unified message to be communicated to consumers. Therefore one way to manage the complexity of the food regulatory system, and ultimately better manage food risks, is to develop inter-personal, professional and organisational trust between expert actors in the food system.

WG03-913.5
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In the years following the Latin American military dictatorships of the 1970s and 80s, historians and activists noticed a disappearance of documentary evidence that paralleled the disappearances of human beings. Decades of activism by the Mothers and Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo, human rights groups, and political institutions that value human rights, has fueled an archive of memory: an ongoing city-wide network of projects and museums dedicated to remembering the Dirty War years throughout Buenos Aires.

This paper explores the roles of mural art and street flagstones in the production and reception of two post-conflict memory projects in Buenos Aires. The Olimpo mural project formed an ex-post facto memory and the Barrios x Memoria y Justicia collective flagstones project (traversing upper and lower-class neighborhoods, to form a city-wide visual map of disappearance) both represent attempts to inscribe memory onto public spaces.

The Olimpo project began in 1995 in the City Council of Buenos Aires. The building housed the automobile registration office of the Federal Police before being converted into a torture facility. Many Argentines wanted the facility razed to the ground once democracy returned. The museum owes its existence to an ongoing local community struggle to manifest the identities and experiences of individuals made absent and invisible by the military dictatorship. The Flagstones project, created by the Barrios x Memoria y Justicia collective began as an ongoing endeavor to replace parts of sidewalks with small, colorful plaques, in front of places where victims of state terrorism were born, lived or were kidnapped.

We consider two-decades of historical data reflecting the struggles to establish memory projects that bring into conflict state authorities, human rights organizations, neighborhood groups and university students. These concrete visual reminders of state-sponsored violence are both memorials and fuel for the battle against forgetting and/or rewriting history.

**JC-43.5**

**WILSON, SARAH** (University of Stirling, sarah.wilson@stir.ac.uk)

**KROCHMALNY, SYD** (University of Buenos Aires, sydkrochmalny@gmail.com)

**The Origin of the World: Analysis, Representation and Performance**

This paper focuses on an artistic experiment or performance, The Origin of the World, in which over a two year period, 50 male artists were provided with instructions quickly to draw a vagina (only) with no human or other model. 20 of the drawings were later re-presented in a video in which the drawings slowly morph together and apart consecutively to music. Later, the drawings and video were exhibited in a university space. This paper explores this process and these data from a methodological perspective, discussing their potential as both representation and performance. First, the drawings were analysed interpretatively in relation to Lacanian psychoanalytic theory and feminist critiques of the same. This analysis highlighted the notable lack of consensus in the shapes produced, the extent to which the artists stuck to or deviated from the instructions given, and the clues they provided as to the artists' responses to the exercise (anxiety? disgust? humour?). This work raised further questions as to the nature of the data analysed and the potential contribution to such analysis of interviews exploring the artists' perspectives on the exercise, its distance from their habitual artistic practice and perhaps their own gender/ sexual identities. However these data are also performative (Law 2009) in that they enact multiplicities, thereby interrogating categorisations and, in more general terms, illustrate the potential of such methods and data to provide an opening to the uncertain and less defined. Further the video itself constitutes an interpretation and interrogation of the drawings as well as an artistic argument as to whose interests are served by a language in which conventional, commercial representations of female bodies become strange. The later presentation of the artefacts produced (drawings, video) in a university exhibition produced a further space in which to open dialogue, debate and alternative understandings.

**TG04-953.5**

**WINCZOREK, JAN** (University of Warsaw, janwin@janwin.info)

**Why Do Procedures Have Unexpected Outcomes?**

According to a famous statement by Adam Przeworski, the difference between democracy and dictatorship lies in the fact that in a democracy the content of a political decision cannot be known in advance: democracy, not dictatorship, institutionalizes uncertainty. Sociology has largely ignored the institutionalized uncertainty thesis that follows from this observation. In particular, one has to be careful not to confuse Przeworski's argument with that of Robert Merton, which argues that people make optimistic assumptions about unintended consequences for decades. Merton argued, famously, that important factors exist, which may keep the outcomes of action from the sight of the acting party, yet he perceived unintended consequences of action as largely undesirable and non-institutional.

This paper attempts to contribute to both the discussion of Mertonian unintended consequences and to the developing of a legal sociology of institutionalized uncertainty, à la Przeworski. It aims to do this by translating the intuitions of both authors into the langue of Niklas Luhmann's systems theory. The particular field under investigation is akin to what Przeworski found remarkable: procedures and their outcomes. Yet, against Przeworski's theses and some theories of procedural law and democracy, it is argued that procedures are not necessarily outcome-neutral and that they do contribute to certain outcomes of political and legal processes. Against Merton's observations, but in accord with these of Przeworski, it is demonstrated that macrosociological and indeed deeply institutionalized factors exist, which contribute to the production of unintended consequences of individual actions. Finally, against theories of procedural justice in sociology and psychology of law, it is argued that procedures do not provide individuals with a sense of ontological security, but to the contrary, are but one form of “institutionalized uncertainty.”

The paper has been published in Mica, Peisert, Winczorek (eds), Sociology and the Unintended. Robert Merton Revisited, Peter Lang 2012.

**JS-59.6**

**WINTER, BRONWYN** (The University of Sydney, bronwyn.winter@sydney.edu.au)

**InVisible and (im)Mobile : Lesbians, Exile and Global LGBT and Womens’ Rights Movements**

In a world that is supposedly more and more mobile and in which globalised LGBT rights claims are now firmly on the UN and many national agendas, lesbians often remain, paradoxically, invisiblised and immobilised—but to varying degrees. This paper will consider this paradox with reference to the issue of political asylum.
On one hand, social movements campaigning nationally, transnationally and internationally for both women's and LGBT human rights have facilitated access to asylum, mostly in Western countries, for lesbians from many countries where homosexuality remains illegal (76 countries), or where the state fails to protect homosexuals from abuse, despite decriminalisation (another 60-70 countries). The European Union, for example, now explicitly includes references to the specificities of LGBT experience and needs in its new standardised asylum procedure.

On the other hand, continued cultural taboos and in some cases political backlash have, in many countries, maintained or even exacerbated the isolation of lesbians, depriving them of easy access to global LGBT rights networks (including the very important online networks that have proliferated over the last decade, but which frequently continue to privilege gay men). Moreover, the significantly lower levels of financial and cultural autonomy for women in many countries have meant that access to escape routes is much more limited than for men—a problem that lesbians share with heterosexual women but can be even worse in their case. Yet, access of lesbians to asylum presents as one of the world's most urgent human rights issues, as almost without exception, lesbians seeking asylum have suffered multiple forms of physical and psychological torture.

The paper will discuss the above issues with reference to the importance of transnational social movement activism and support that specifically addresses the situation of lesbians, as well as to case studies from France in particular.

**RC05-114.2**

**WISE, AMANDA** (Macquarie University, amanda.wise@mg.edu.au)

**VELAYUTHAM, SELVARAJ** (Macquarie University)

"My Boss Is like Family" – a Singaporean Case Study of Race Relations at Work – CANCELLED

A growing literature on race relations foregrounds cultural ‘contact’ in developing stronger intercultural understanding and forms of community that bridge differences (Amin 2002). The latter part of this literature takes the actual site and social field of ‘contact’ as important in mediating difference. The workplace is a special kind of micro-public, where the rules and codes of contemporary working cultures interplay with collegial and hierarchical relationships, which in turn mediate inter-ethnic relationships. In addition media cultures and wider national structures and discourses reinforced strongly the notion that management can play an important role as ‘sensitising devisers’, but that they should be critically confronted in urban research. The paper underlines this argument with an analysis of the relevance of two grand narratives in two Asian cities: the ‘end of public space’ in Mumbai, and ‘splintering urbanism’ in Bangkok. The analysis shows that both storylines are relevant, but in ways other than the theory suggests. A direct translation of theory to specific urban settings will therefore lead to mistaken interpretations and inadequate critique. Unfortunately, urban studies research rarely incorporates such a critical confrontation of urban theory. From this observation, the paper draws conclusions on the practice of urban research, the value of urban theory, and the possibility of urban critique.

**RC17-306.8**

**WITTROCK, CHRISTIAN** (Aarhus University, chr@witrock.dk)

A Typology and Analysis of "World-Changing Management Concepts": Beliefs, Unanticipated Consequences and Anomie

I develop criteria for and analyze consequences of what I call world-changing management concepts" (WCMC), drawing on Lean, TQM, BPR, IT and coaching. To qualify as a WCMC, the authors claim that the concept: 1) yields specific, predictable results if implemented correctly; 2) enables fundamental, groundbreaking changes leading to a superior competitive advantage for the organization, regardless of the context; 3) is a more humane form of management practice, making previous approaches obsolete, and 4) will change the world for the better. I.e. they are presented as grand theories. However, the knowledge content in these concepts is based on studies of distinct or disparate cases, industries, or cultures (e.g. the Automobile Industry in Japan), or they are based on ideas from other fields of practice (e.g. sports).

I draw on translation models (by Lilirank (1995) and Revk (2007)) to show how treating management concepts as theories of the middle range, rather than grand theories (like WCMC’s), is likely to greatly enhance the local translation of management concepts and reduce unanticipated consequences. I further show how the claims of WCMC’s logically require changes to basic underlying assumptions in the organizational culture (Schein 2010). Such requirements create a situation where the culture is at odds with what employees are asked to do, potentially creating anomie (Merton 1968), and in a further sense creating a double bind for employees (Bateson et al. 1956).

Although theoretical in scope, the presentation builds on ethnography from management consultancy.

References:

- Revk (2007). Tender og Transitoner (Trends and Translations); Universitetsforlaget, Oslo.

**RC30-519.2**

**WITTRICK, CHRISTIAN** (Aarhus University, chr@witrock.dk)

Lean between Practices and Ideology: the diffusion of a “World-Changing Management Concept”

In my international review of quantitative studies of lean diffusion, surveys indicate recurrent problems with the implementation of lean: managers report that a “lean culture” is difficult to attain. Furthermore, positive outcomes are scientifically unsubstantiated (Freytag & Arlbjarn 2011). Lean is an example of what I call a “World-Changing Management Concept,” characterized by holding ideological ambitions to create a better world, while claiming that practices work regardless of context. I use the seminal texts of Womack et al. (2007 [1990]) and Womack & Jones (2003 [1996]) to show how lean is in part a theoretical construct, inspired by “Japanese management”, but ideologically aimed at creating a sustainable management practice in a global economy.

I draw attention to the distinction between the adoption of a management idea as a practice and as an ideology (Guillén 1994), I then use Guillén’s neo-institutional...
The analysis demonstrates how not only those directly interested in micro data from official statistics but also survey researches benefit from the efforts of “Data without Boundaries” and the improved access to Eurostat's data.

RC33-579.5

WOLF, CHRISTOF* (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, christof.wolf@gESIS.org)
Assessing Nonresponse Bias with Micrdatoa from Official Statistics – the European Case

“Data without Boundaries” – a project funded under the 7th European Framework Programme – aims at improving access to microdata from official statistics in Europe. This overarching goal is reached through several tasks, among them: compiling information on available data and access conditions, proposals for harmonising access conditions, building a remote access network and offering web-based, structured and searchable codebooks for Eurostat data. Among the data sources that Eurostat produces and disseminates and that “Data without Boundaries” is creating a service for is the European Union Labour Force Survey, the largest household survey of the continent. EU-ELFS is a continuous household survey currently carried out in 33 countries. In many of these countries EU-ELFS is mandatory leading to very high response rates. Because of its size and the high quality of its sampling this survey is often used as benchmark to measure nonresponse bias in social surveys.

After introducing “Data without Boundaries” the presentation will demonstrate how EU-ELFS can be exploited to assess nonresponse bias in surveys conducted in Europe. The empirical analysis focusses on the European Social Survey, the European Values Study and the European part of the International Social Survey Programme. Nonresponse bias will be assessed relative to the variables sex, age, education, employment status, household size and where available region or size of place.

RC33-576.6

WOLF, CHRISTOF* (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, christof.wolf@gesis.org)
Problems of Survey Measures of Social Networks

Since Fischers (1982) and Burts (1984) seminal contributions to collecting egocentric network data in social surveys the method has been employed in numerous studies and can be regarded as standard in this field. Recovery this approach has however been severely criticized. Several authors have pointed out that the standard approach to measuring egocentric network data suffers from strong interviewer effects which may lead to misleading conclusions. (Paik/Sanchagrin 2013; Brudel et al. 2013).

The presentation will discuss the methodological problems with the standard approach to collecting egocentric network data. Several adjustments to the standard approach will be discussed and alternative methods to capture aspects of “social capital” will be presented. The presentation ends with a plea to use a combination of several independent measures of social embeddedness thereby over-compensating shortcomings of each measure and offering a more nuanced look at the intersection of the global and the local in global networked social movements. Founded during the WTO protests in 1999, indymedia is a globe-spanning media network, with over 200 active nodes on six continents, where news and journalism is produced in multiple formats in over 30 languages. In specific, in this chapter I look at the decision of the global indymedia network to reject a large grant from the Ford Foundation because of Ford's history in the Argentine dirty wars. The heated episode almost forced the young dynamic network to shut its doors, and brings to the fore the complex tensions of local autonomy and participatory democracy. However, within transnational networks these dual aspects of the cyber age, democracy and localism, are often in tension with one another.

In this paper, I use the indymedia movement as an exemplar of a transnational media network where the dynamics of global democracy and local autonomy come into tension, offering a more nuanced look at the intersection of the global and the local in global networked social movements. Founded during the WTO protests in 1999, indymedia is a globe-spanning media network, with over 200 active nodes on six continents, where news and journalism is produced in multiple formats in over 30 languages. In specific, in this chapter I look at the decision of the global indymedia network to reject a large grant from the Ford Foundation because of Ford's history in the Argentine dirty wars. The heated episode almost forced the young dynamic network to shut its doors, and brings to the fore the complex tensions of local autonomy and participatory democracy. However, within transnational networks these dual aspects of the cyber age, democracy and localism, are often in tension with one another.

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pline to teach the ideas of communism and social action, thus banned teaching sociology at universities in Korea. K. D. Har was not able to teach sociology, and eventually kicked out from the university. After liberation from Japan, he pursued the career in journalism, but his newspaper was not allowed to publish due to its critical report on post-Colonial South Korean government. Using K.D. Har as a case study, this paper discusses the potentials and limits of public sociology in (post) colonial context, and explores the challenges of global sociology in (post) colonial context.

RC32-544.1

WONG, DAY* (Hong Kong Baptist University, daywong@hkbu.edu.hk)

Passing and Crossing: A Study of Transgender Embodiment in Hong Kong

Issues of transgender and transsexuality provide a new impetus and a practical need to problematize assumptions about bodies and identities and to rethink the categories of women and men. While transgender studies have exposed the artificiality and mutability of sex/gender/sexuality categories, a tension exists between the transgender/transsexual discourses which are oriented toward a search for a gendered home and the queer emphasis on creating trouble for the gender order through non-normative, unintelligible embodiments. This paper seeks to address the debates through an examination of the embodied practices of passing and crossing in the transgender community in Hong Kong.

For many gays and lesbians, passing or acting straight is a strategy for coping with stigmatization in a hetero-normative society. For many transgender people, passing, that is, to blend into society both socially and visually in accordance with their preferred gender, is a goal rather than an action. They wish the society to see them in their desired gender. The emphasis on passing is reinforced by the ‘Real Life Test’, which requires trans to dress and live in their gender identity successfully for a period of time in order to be eligible for hormonal treatment or surgery.

Questions will be raised as to whether a hierarchy based on the ability to pass has been created in Hong Kong’s transgender community; to what extent the practices of passing entail compliance with dominant standards of dress and behavior which are grounded in the class privilege and compulsory heterosexuality. Similarly, questions will also be raised with regard to incoherent embodiment. Who can afford incoherent or unintelligible embodiment? Whose Incoherence is strategic, and whose incoherence is necessary or unlivable? This paper argues for the importance to subvert dominant codes, yet without losing sight of the materiality, complexity and ambiguity of the lived experiences of transgender people.

RC16-297.1

WONG, HEUNG WAH DIXON* (The University of Hong Kong, hwong@hku.hk)

Biographical Experience, Desires, and Interests: A Case Study of Individual Hong Kong Fans of Japanese Boy Love Comics

This paper is an ethnographic attempt to understand the relationship between individual Hong Kong fans of Japanese Boy Love (BL) comics and the general image of male characters in BL through the fans’ derivative creation of BL. The key concept here is the desire. We show that while Hong Kong fans of Japanese BL comics share a collective meaning of the general image of male characters in BL comics, each of them tends to maintain a unique interest in it. We further argue that the unique interest in the general image of male characters in BL comics is closely related to the biographical experiences of each individual Hong Kong fan.

The biographical experience itself is a product of many social factors, among which family is the most important one. Following Sangren (2000), we argue that in order to understand how biographical experience shapes unique interest of each individual fan, we should understand how family as a social institution underlies the desire of individual fans toward BL comics in general and the general image of male character in BL comics in particular. The desires instituted by family in turn will be shown to motivate the unique behavior of individual fans toward BL comics. Through this ethnographic attempt, we shall try to transcend the classic dichotomy of individual and society, sociology and psychology, and culture and personality lingering in social sciences in general and sociology in particular.

RC21-376.1

WONG, MEISEN* (Technical University, meisen.wong@metropolitansudies.de)

A Spectral Existence: Living in a Chinese Ghost City

With more than half of the Chinese population now urbanized and 75% expected to be in the next two decades, the proliferation of new, ‘instant’ cities in China can be understood as the efforts of the Chinese government to house and provide employment for the fast expanding urban population, inducing them into ‘modern’ forms of production and consumption, thus fueling the wheels of global capital and China’s own rapid ascendance as an economic power house. However, of late, an emerging phenomenon that arises from this ceaseless urbanization is thesprouting of ghost cities and towns across the country. These are defined as cities and towns which lie largely under-populated and under-utilized, and where housing projects serve mostly as vehicles of real estate speculation rather than domestic accommodation. Ordos City (or Kangbashi) in Inner Mongolia is one such product of Chinese hyper-urbanization gone wrong. Contrary to the local government’s ambitions to build a global, modernized city in the midst of the desert, residents in this new city are living in the mirage of a future which is promised but has yet to arrive. With the collapse of the local coal industry and China’s own impending economic slowdown, this future of Ordos’s modern morphosis into a global city looks even more bleak. Discussing the ethnographic data collected from my fieldwork in Ordos City, I will attempt to show how residents manage this dissonance between the promised and the realities of life in a ghost city through their production and consumption activities—informal or otherwise; and redefining the embedded understandings of class, gender, and status which have been simultaneously overcome or exacerbated in this rapid process of urbanization.

RC06-121.12

WANG, YANRONG (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)

WONG, RAYMOND SIN-KOWK* (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, sorwong@ust.hk)

From ‘Reds’ to Riches: Contemporary Changes of Educational Assortative Mating in China from 1949 to 2000

Ever since the Chinese Communist Party took full control of the country in 1949, massive institutional transformations shattered and reshuffled traditional norms and structures, including individuals’ mate selection by depreciating the value of education, valorizing the importance of political loyalty (“red”), and thereby reducing the extent of educational homogamy and overall association. Between 1949 and 1979, political capital and class origins are paramount in determining individual’s position in the society. However, with the advent of economic and market reforms since the late 1970s, the tide has changed again. Under the new environment, de-collectivization, industrialization, and the rise of market economy all point to the rise of human capital and economic success as major determinants of one’s socioeconomic position.

Through the use of 1982, 1990, and 2000 China Population Census and 2005 Chinese mini-census, our results indicate that (1) massive political upheavals between 1950s and 1970s generally decrease the strength of educational association (ϕ) and increase the propensity of hypogamy; (2) the downward trend was abruptly halted since market reform and the strength of association has reversed its direction to sharply rising trend instead; and (3) assortative mating patterns in rural and urban areas are distinctively different from each other.

To further investigate whether sent-down experiences may have differential impacts on mate selection, additional analyses based on the 1995 and 2002 Chinese Household Income Project are included. Indeed, we find that the impact of sent-down experiences varies by gender, educational levels, and couples’ joint experiences.

RC28-496.3

WONG, RAYMOND SIN-KOWK* (Hong Kong University, sorwong@ust.hk)

Gender-Oriented Statistical Discrimination Theory: Empirical Evidence from the Hong Kong Labor Market

This paper proposes a simple search model to shed light on the role of aggre- gate fertility as a form of statistical discrimination against young working women in the labor market. Our proposed theory assumes that workers generate identical production value that does not differ by gender. When matched with a female worker and the firm bargains over the wage rates. Since the female workers receive wages during maternity leave and generate no production value, a matched pair with a female worker may generate lower expected profit to the firm. Rent-sharing ensures a male worker to be paid more than a female worker even with the absence of overt discrimination, thus resulting in statistical discrimination against female workers. Using the 5% random subsample of census and by-census data in Hong Kong in 1996, 2001, and 2006, the study provides unequivocal evidence that age-specific fertility rates exert negative impact on female wages, after controlling for other observable characteristics. More importantly, the negative effects of fertility on women’s earnings are notably greater in female dominated occupations whereas similarly situated men are unaffected. Since fertility rates tend to be increasing with age during the early stage of women’s work career, our theory partially explains why the gender gap tends to rise with age. One important implication from our model is that employers would similarly expect less effective efforts on women’s earnings premium and thereby resolves the puzzle of the existence of the lesbian earnings premium found in the economic literature.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Can the Industrial Relations in Japan be Reconstructed in the Long-Term Perspective?

More than ten years have already passed since it was first proposed that Japan's corporate management and labor relations should be reformed to keep pace with globalization. After the financial crisis of 1997, especially, corporate governance changed, and management began to shift emphasis to short term rather than long term profits and shareholders' rather than employees' concerns. In addition to the general reduction in labor costs, replacement of regular employees with non-permanent employees rapidly proceeded. The wage system became more performance-based as well in accordance with emerging HR policies that sought the immediate competence of employees. However, some scholars argue that, in the long term, such changes in business strategy and HR policies have negatively affected Japanese industries' productivity and quality. Moreover, Japan's industrial relations have been affected as well. Labor issues have failed to cope with problems such as wage reductions, growing numbers of non-regular workers, and the decrease of collective bargaining power. These problems exist against a backdrop of increasing wealth disparity. This paper aims to elucidate the possibility whether the Japanese industry's relations could be reconstructed or not in the long-term perspective, focusing on the mechanisms by which globalization and changes in corporate governance are influencing industrial relations at the micro level.

Welfare Support Attitudes in Korea, Taiwan, Germany, and Italy: Focusing on the Influence of Institutional and Political Factors

Previous studies have shown that welfare attitudes are determined by various demographic, economic, and social factors in Western countries. Class is found to be one of the most influential factors in explaining individual welfare attitudes in Western countries. On the contrary, no clear factors have been found to be significant in differentiating individual welfare attitudes in Asian countries, particularly in South Korea so far. To understand welfare attitudes in comparative perspective, we will analyze the «Life and Society» survey data collected from Korea, Taiwan, Germany, and Italy in 2012. Two Asian countries are small emerging welfare states, whereas Germany and Italy are already mature welfare states. However, these countries have some commonalities in that their welfare systems were constructed by the principle of Bismarckian insurance system. It would be very interesting to check changes in welfare attitudes in Western countries, finding out differences and commonalities between Western mature welfare states and Asian emerging welfare states.

The first purpose of this article is to explore whether there are different social cleavages in welfare attitudes in Western and Asian countries. The second purpose is the main part of this study. The study focuses on the issue addressed by institutionalists in the analysis of welfare attitudes. That is the importance of institutional and political factors. We expand the concept of 'political trust' to measure an evaluation of the 'political world'. We argue that institutional and political factors that measure institutional evaluations of the political as well as the political world are important in explaining welfare attitudes such as individual support for welfare states. At the same time, we will show that there are variations among four countries, and particularly differences between Western and Asian countries in the direction and significance of institutional and political factors.

'Presentism' and Youth Research: Methodological and Historical Oversights

A key incentive for why many youth researchers undertake research is the hope we can make a difference for the young people. No more so than in community participatory research when we are invited in to participate in transforming change for marginalised young people in particular. However, while we know that social change takes time, we are constrained in such research by timeframes imposed by neoliberal institutes that compel quick research turn-arounds and rapid outputs. Moreover, such constraints also encourage a 'presentist' view of the young people at the focus of our research, thus overlooking historical legacies, continuities and discontinuities that are embedded in communities and how these shape their social worlds. In this paper I examine a participatory community youth research project that 'failed', forcing me to confront my own presentist short-sighted views, as well as those imbued in methodological choices. Drawing on Hannah Arendt's (1986), I re-examine the 'web of relations' (p. 150) which these narratives of 'failure' are situated in, thus highlighting the complex and intertwined historical and contemporary factors at play when we conduct research. The paper critiques 'presentist' tendencies in youth research and raises questions about collective ethical responsibilities toward sustainable actions of change through youth research.
used a range of terms to capture the ‘grey zone’ that falls between worklessness on the one hand, and relatively secure full-time employment on the other. This ‘grey zone’ varies significantly in size across first world countries and is likely to expand under the current turbulent economic conditions. Although sociologists have both introduced and critiqued various terms used to represent insecure and fragmented work in the aftermath of a number of attempts at a theoretically driven conceptualisation that ties the new conditions to broader processes of change in advanced capitalist societies and links structural change to new forms of consciousness. While the idea of a framing the experiences of fragmented and casualised work in the new economy as a new class, for example the precariat, has some attraction, there are also difficulties with the conceptualisation. One of the core problems relate to the fact that not all young people who are structurally located in the precariat by virtue of their employment in casual or insecure forms of employment represent a disadvantaged or marginalised group. For some the experience of precarious employment is alleviated by access to other resources, such as family support, and they escape some or all of these precarious work conditions as they get older. Drawing on evidence from a number of countries, and primary data from an ongoing mixed-methods study of youth in Australia, in this paper we describe some of the ways in which changes in the labour market are affecting young people, consider the adequacy of representations of precarious and fragmented positions as the basis of a new ‘class’ and propose an alternative way of conceptualising ‘individualised’ structured inequalities in the new economy.

RC18-318.1

**WOODWARD, Alison E.** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel, alison.woodward@vub.ac.be*)

**Balanced Advice? Appointments to Advisory Boards and Gender Quota’s in the European Union**

Advisory councils and boards play an important role in countries with corporatist democratic systems. Appointments to these boards are often controlled by political actors but regulated in a bureaucratic framework. Feminist movements have identified these decision-making bodies as bases of structural inequality and have focused on the equal opportunities to quickly change the gender balance in decision-making, even as electoral sectors were changing slowly. Countries such as Belgium and Norway adapted legal gender composition rules for appointed bodies by 2005. Later quota’s in electoral politics became more widespread. Today many European countries have started proceedings to implement gender quotas in advisory bodies and corporate business boards with state participation. To what extent has the increasing integration of Europe led to adaption of gender regulations of appointed boards in EU member states? How does this interact with political appointment processes? What are the results and how does the bureaucratic capacity of the state interact with implementation of gender-balance rules? This paper will report on comparative data and measures in the 27 European Union countries. Who has adopted quota for these bodies, and what are the arguments? How do gender equality considerations relate to debates about de-politicization of appointments? Further the paper will review available results on the composition of the boards and the role of gender. The paper will present a new cross-European view to identifying potential pitfalls for adaptation in other political and cultural contexts.

RC32-561.4

**WOODWARD, Alison E.** (*Vrije Universiteit Brussel, alison.woodward@vub.ac.be*)

**Between Ambition and Reality: The Role of Gender Representation Rules in European Scientific Advisory Councils**

Research Councils are crucial gatekeepers to academic power. Substantial research indicates that gender skewed scientific advisory and review boards play a role in the underrepresentation of women receiving scientific grants. Since the mid-nineties the European scientific advisory boards have adapted guidelines about the gender composition of their panels, either compelled by national legislation and European directives or voluntarily. European Union scientific review boards are supposed to be composed at the 40%/60% level, for example. However the adaption of guidelines and the implementation and monitoring of guidelines are not always linked. Quotas can generate controversy, even among female scholars. Further, the re-arrangement of the European Research Area May mean that ambitions of representation become lost thanks to neo-liberal arguments and the composition of panels and management. The implications for research councils and gender equity in decision-making will be discussed. Contextual and structural factors of legislation, leadership, peer pressure, Europeanization, monitoring and bureaucratic capacity are identified as contributing to differing outcomes. Concretely, the paper treats the major European players in transnational funding and management: European Science Foundation, the nascent Science Europe, the European Research Council and the Commission of the European Union.

RC16-289.4

**WOODWARD, Ian** (*Griffith University, lwoodward@griffith.edu.au*)

**Rematerialising the Commodity in Social Theory: Performativity, Iconicity and Object Transitioning**

The frontiers of social theory and cultural inquiry have been advanced by the affordances of object-oriented analyses and, more critically, a material ontology. Objects, things and materials are the stuff of new ecologies of meaning and practice, whereby social structures, global networks, cultural ideals, social values and political appointment processes? What are the results and how does the bureaucracy of appointed boards in EU member states? How does this interact with other political and cultural contexts.

RC02-53.3

**WORTH, Owen** (*University of Limerick, owen.worth@ul.ie*)

**Neoliberalism on the Defensive: Austerity As a New Form of Common-Sense**

Since the global financial crisis, the externity of resistance to global forms of neoliberalism has been marked, with economists being at the forefront in demonstrating how austerity is unsustainable as a means of production. Both radicals and Keynesian economists, alongside a wide variety of political and social movements, which were already prevalence during the preceding decades since the end of the cold war became more prominent in their attacks and criticisms of neoliberalism. These have included social movements such as the Occupy campaign, regional political movements such as those in Latin America, reactionary nationalist groups and religious-based organisations, which have all been and are present in their attacks on the hegemony of neoliberalism.

In response, the notion of austerity has flourished as a concept in order to keep such criticisms at bay. This paper will argue that the notion of austerity has developed into a defensive ideology, geared around the rejection of comprehensive alternatives to the crisis. Instead, it is geared upon the idea of presenting austerity as a compulsory painful measure, required in order to re-stimulate growth and confidence in the economy. It will also suggest that this narrative has been strengthened by the failure of its critics to adequately construct a viable hegemonic alternative that might replace the status-quo. As a result, austerity has assumed a character that can be understood as a form of ‘common-sense’ in the wider Gramscian tradition. It serves as providing a set of norms and conditions which are understood as being both natural and ‘universal’ by most of the ways. This paper will conclude that it is through this articulation of common-sense that neoliberalism has (as least to date) managed to survive and to go on the defensive. Such a position that was not seen possible merely five years ago.

RC22-388.5

**WORTHINGTON, Lisa** (*The University of Western Sydney, l.worthington@uws.edu.au*)

**Gender Equality in Progressive Muslim Movements: Social Implications in the United States**

The varied forms of progressive Islam all endeavour to realise social justice and equality through a critical engagement with Islamic sources and an inquiry into progressive Islam does not only mean removing weekly religious services from the private lives of Muslims, nor does it mean creating a set of ethical practices. An important feature of more progressive Islamic movements in North America is the focus on social equality and ultimately on gender parity. This paper seeks to investigate the ways in which social justice is achieved and enacted in target progressive Muslim communities and organisations. Subsequently the possibility of the instigation of social processes for ensuring human rights stemming from progressive ideologies will be examined. The research will be focused on two organisations: Muslims for Progressive Values and the New York Community of Progressives. Fieldwork will be carried out through online focus groups, observation and in-depth interviews in the United States. The intention of this research is to explore the role of gender issues in progressive Muslim movements and within other alternative Islamic practices/communities. The findings from this study will be used to evaluate the broader
concerns of social justice, human rights and pluralism in these two progressive Muslim movements.

**RC52-842.1**

**WREDE, SIRPA*** (University of Helsinki, sirpa.wrede@helsinki.fi)

Neoliberal metropolitansm and the remaking of welfare systems: The rise of professional projects in the government of the biopolitics of the metropolis

European research on the linkages between professionalization and political systems has focused either on the role of the state in professional projects or, more recently, on the relevance of transnational developments for a globalisation of professions. This paper extends the analysis of political systems to a new scale, that of the metropolis. It identifies the recent discourse of metropolises as ‘landscapes of power’ in global economy as a meta-level turn to ‘neoliberal metropolitansm’ in public policy. The paper further argues that the new discourse has helped to constitute metropolises also as important landscapes for professional projects.

The analysis examines urban planning focusing on the Greater Helsinki region as ‘a world-class centre for business and innovation’, focusing on the professional projects that rise in the intersection of government and scientific expertise. I employ Patrick Carroll’s ideas about how the role of scientific expertise for ‘material design’ and conducted by political systems. Carroll highlights how the key boundary objects of land, people and built environment are transformed into ‘techno-territoriality’, ‘bio-population’, and ‘infrastructural jurisdiction’. Employing Carroll’s framework to my analysis of role of expertise for the biopolitics of the metropolis, I argue that expert professionals are key agents of this transformation work, forging expert knowledge into institutional practice.

The findings show that the old liberal state that gave rise to new sciences such as public health the market-conscious metropolis also supports expert projects anchored in the public sector. The reported analysis of policy documents finds four expert professional projects: innovation policy and innovation professionals; new public management and efficiency professionals; transnational human resource management and recruitment professionals; and integration policy and diversity management professionals.

**PRES-3.1**

**WRIGHT, ERIK OLIN*** (University of Wisconsin, wright@ssc.wisc.edu)

A Sociology of Real Utopias

On Marx's tomb in Highgate cemetery is one of his most quoted passages: “Philosophers have only interpreted the world in various ways; the point is to change it.” Usually this is taken as a call to action. But it is also a call to produce a certain kind of knowledge, knowledge that is relevant to the task of social transformation. Such knowledge needs to grapple with four broad problems: specifying the values that drive the search for a better world; developing a rigorous diagnosis and critique of existing social structures and institutions in terms of those values; elaborating models of emancipatory alternatives that better realize those values; and understanding the conditions and strategies for transformations that move us towards those alternatives. Sociology, in its various critical traditions, has focused mainly on the second of these—the diagnosis and critique of the way existing social processes generate harms in the world. It is now especially imperative that we engage the rest of this agenda. The idea of “real utopias” is one way of doing this. It is a way of connecting ideas about emancipatory destinations beyond the existing world to practical transformations that prefigure such alternatives. The “utopia” in real utopia insists on developing visions of alternatives that embody our deepest aspirations for a world in which all people have access to the conditions to live flourishing lives; the “real” in real utopia means taking very seriously the problem of the viability of institutions that could effectively move us in the direction of that world.

**WG02-901.1**

**WRIGHT, KATIE*** (The University of Melbourne, kwright@unimelb.edu.au)

Child Abuse and Public Inquiries: Historicizing the Imperative for Openness and Disclosure

By the late twentieth century, an imperative for openness and transparency—what might fruitfully be called a ‘culture of disclosure’—was increasingly evident across all spheres of social, political and personal life in the West. While this can be identified in disparate domains, it has been particularly striking in relation to disclosures of child abuse. This paper explores the imperative for openness and disclosure about the abuse and neglect of children against the backdrop of emergent constructions of childhood vulnerability since the 1970s. It takes as its focal point a key instantiation of societal openness over the last several decades: public inquiries into child maltreatment. While official inquiries have a number of functions, a key purpose is acknowledged as ‘learning lessons’ from the past in order to prevent future recurrence. Given it is now widely accepted that people who have suffered abuse and neglect as children face lifelong challenges, including poverty, social isolation and poor mental health, there is a strong warrant for investigations that throw light on cases of past abuse. This paper first considers the rise of public inquiries in a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, Ireland and Australia, as exemplars of increasing societal concern about childhood vulnerability and abuse. Second, it examines inquiries against the backdrop of emerging theories of human development and psychological research that re-shaped how childhood experience, and the effects of ill-treatment, came to be understood. Finally, it explores the public pedagogical function of inquiries, and makes a case for the use of official inquiries in understanding broader processes of social change; in this case, changing concepts of childhood vulnerability and the emergence of social and educational policies aimed at safeguarding children and promoting their wellbeing.

**WG02-901.1**

**WRIGHT, KATIE*** (The University of Melbourne, kwright@unimelb.edu.au)

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**RC48-789.2**

**WRIGHT, JARED*** (Purdue University, jaredmatthewwright@gmail.com)

Digital Contention: Anonymous and the Freedom of Information Movement

The main task of this paper is to analyze the online collective known as “Anonymous” as a case study using the theoretical framework of traditional social movement studies. I outline this framework in the literature review section of this paper as nine distinct characteristics, each pertaining to a different aspect of social movement research. My purpose in doing so is to argue that Anonymous is part of a larger, loosely-connected new social movement, which I call the Freedom Movement, as well as to show how its unique characteristics which have developed out of new digital technologies are making it necessary for sociologists to update and expand upon our existing theories and concepts of social movements. Some of this work has already begun. There have been several, though not many, studies of cyber-activism, hacktivism, digital repertoires of contention, cyber diffusion, online activist networks, and decentralized organizational forms of online movements. Through a combination of historical and qualitative content analyses of news articles, websites, operational fliers, and other written materials associated with Anonymous, I am attempting to build upon and expand this new and growing paradigm concerning online social movements and digital forms of contention.

**RC53-858.2**

**WRIGHT, KATIE*** (The University of Melbourne, kwright@unimelb.edu.au)

The Role of Official Inquiries in Understanding and Preventing Childhood Maltreatment

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.
The 1970s saw both the emergence of child abuse as a recognised social problem and the rise of public inquiries to investigate issues of major social concern, including childhood maltreatment, in a number of Western countries. In the United Kingdom there have been more than 80 inquiries into various aspects of childhood abuse and neglect over the last four decades. In Ireland, 14 reports published since the 1990s have examined abuse in schools and institutions. Similarly, in Australia, growing concern about the welfare of children in out-of-home care has prompted a number of official investigations, the most recent being the current Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. It is one of the largest public inquiries in Australia’s history and like the Irish Ryan Commission before it, is likely to be one of the most significant inquiries into historical instances of child abuse internationally. Through examination of a number of prominent inquiries, this paper first explores the role of official inquiries in social and educational policy reform, and in shaping public understandings of the problems of child abuse more broadly. It then considers the cathartic function of inquiries for victims and for societies more broadly, through exploration of the notion that inquiries reflect an open and transparent society in which ‘the voices of the powerless are heard’ and the powerful are held accountable. Finally, the paper analyses the fraught social justice issues at play in the investigation of past instances of abuse, and the promise of social and institutional change aimed at better protecting young people today.

RC15-261.11

WU, CHIA-LING* (National Taiwan University, clwuu@ntu.edu.tw)

Choreographing Risk: Multiple Sociotechnical Networks of Multiple Pregnancy

This paper creates the concept of “choreographing risk” to explore the socio-technological networks of multiple pregnancy, mostly caused by assisted reproductive technology. I argue that during the processes of assisted conception and multiple pregnancy, the elements of technology, law, finance, emotional, political, social and gender, are coordinated around risk. Data includes in-depth interviews of women and medical professionals, and archival data. I find that in the stage of getting pregnant with assisted reproductive technology, doctors tend to use multiple embryo transfer and ovarian stimulation medication to increase the pregnancy rate. Both doctors and women perceive failure of conception as the major risk, and tend to disregard the risk of multiple pregnancy. In the case of multifetal conception, fetal reduction becomes a technical model to reduce the risk of multiple pregnancy. However, some women and doctors refuse this technique for reasons of both health risk; network of fetal reduction often collapses. High prevalence of multiple pregnancy in Taiwan exists. Pregnant women of twins and triplets take embodied responsibility to avoid risk of premature birth, including diverse bodily work, and negotiation between productive and reproductive labor. This paper shows that as women vis-à-vis medical professionals become more and more the central choreographer in the multiple networks of multiple pregnancy. For policy implication, I suggest adjusting assisted conception methods, such as reducing the number of multiple embryo transfer during in-vitro fertilization, to relieve women from the hard labor of multiple risk choreography.

RC03-71.6

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CLARK, TERRY N. (University of Chicago)

How Scenes Drive Housing Prices in Beijing

Wu (2011) proves that Scenes heavily influence the urban residential choices in China. In that paper, an analytical framework is constructed to study 375 counties of 35 largest cities in China. The objective of this paper is to improve on the previous analytical framework and delve into an examination of neighborhood level housing markets. Specifically, we focus on the city of Beijing in this paper and collect a dataset which includes three-year housing prices data and 85 types of amenities from 220 neighborhood areas in Beijing. In addition, we develop a novel technique to overcome the drawbacks of the original theory of spatial autocorrelations due to strong spatial autocorrelations among housing prices. We also employ geographically weighted regression and Kriging mapping to support our analyses. Our conclusions are the following: (1) the distribution of local culture and amenities is polarized in Beijing; (2) housing prices in Beijing are significantly influenced by neighborhood level culture and amenities; (3) the distribution of housing prices in Beijing has the shape of a comet, corresponding to the distribution of local culture and amenities, and with tails spreading towards the northwest.

RC03-71.3

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JIAO, DANXIAXO (University of Chinese Academy of Science)

ZHANG, XIN (University of Chinese Academy of Science)

DONG, JICHANG (University of Chinese Academy of Science)

The Research of Cost Performance of Urban Housing in China: Base on the Theory of Scenes

In the last decade, the rising real estate price in Mainland China has become a worldwide issue. All walks of life paid close attention to the urbanization process stood by flourishing Real Estate Market in China. Moreover, some scholars have more emphasis on crisis and bubble hidden by the fast-rising real estate price. Researchers and analysis on commercial housing vacancy ratio, relationship with housing price land value and Housing Price-to-Income Ratio have occupied the mainstream. These researches either stressed the influence on housing price by the cost of residential land from the perspective of supply or underlined the mismatch of housing price and per capita income from the perspective of demand. However, this paper argues whether there exist bubbles in commodity residential market is a dynamic equilibrium process, it is difficult to judge only by one-side factors. Hence according the Theory of Equilibrium Price posed by New Classical Economics, this paper re-examine the residential market bubble issue in China from a totally new perspective- cost performance of commodity housing based on Principle of Supply-demand equilibrium. Using ideological system of the latest achievements of Scenes Theory from Chicago School, this paper selected Panel data from 2001 to 2012 in 147 main cities in china, built urban residential Scenario index to measure cost performance of commodity housing in different regions in China and empirically proved the rationality and validity of the index. Finally this paper points out that urban cost performance of commodity housing ruled low in general, Second-tier cities had a low commodity residential market bubble level than first- and third-tier cities had a high level and offers targeted policy recommendations for macro-control of real estate market of the government of China.

RC55-874.2

WU, HANIA FEI* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, gintooolwhale@gmail.com)

Micro and Macro Conditions for Happiness in Urban China

Despite the large literature on happiness research, sociological studies on the social determinants of happiness in China remain rare. This study examines not only micro conditions for happiness but also the potential interplay of micro and macro conditions in urban China. Specifically, we focus on some wide-studied and much overlooked micro conditions, socioeconomic achievements (what you get) and non-cognitive skills (who you are), respectively. However, the happiness effects of micro conditions may well differ across macro contexts. We thus investigate how the happiness effects socioeconomic achievements and non-cognitive skills depend on the level of economic development in urban China. Our data are drawn from the urban sample of the 2011 Chinese General Social Survey, a nationally representative social survey. Socioeconomic achievements refer to years of education and annual total income. Non-cognitive skills refer to conscientiousness, operationalized by indicators of consistency, dependability, and deferral of gratification in performing the student role. Macro conditions refer to urban areas in the newly developed provinces, as indicated by provincial-level GDP per capita. We obtain three main findings: (1) Both adolescent conscientiousness and personal income, but not education, enhance personal happiness. (2) The happiness effects of education and income are highly contingent on the level of development, with education having a positive effect in less developed areas but a negative effect in more developed areas. (3) The happiness benefit of conscientiousness is robust across urban areas of high and low economic development. The evidence thus suggests that the macro conditions for happiness do depend on certain macro conditions in China. There is a penalty on happiness for high achievers of education and income in the most developed urban areas, but the happiness effect of adolescent conscientiousness is uniform across development contexts.

RC28-481.3

WU, HANIA FEI* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, gintooolwhale@gmail.com)

TAM, TONY (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Personality Traits, Socioeconomic Inequality and Subjective Well-Being in Urban China

This paper brings together two literatures: a large literature of health inequality that has long documented the robust health benefits of socioeconomic status (SES) and a new human capital theory that emphasizes the health benefits of certain personality traits. We examine the potential dynamics between psychological functioning (personality traits and competitive pressure) and socioeconomic inequality in the context of subjective well-being (SWB). Specifically, (1) does adolescent conscientiousness (one of the “Big Five” personality traits) affect socioeconomic status (measured by education and income) in the transitional economy of...
urban China? (2) Does adolescent conscientiousness also modify (interact with) the SWB effect of SES? (3) Are the SWB effects of conscientiousness and SES contingent on the degree socioeconomic competition of an urban area?

Drawing on the urban sample of the 2011 Chinese General Social Survey, a nationally representative social survey, we measure SWB with multiple indicators of positive and negative affect and conscientiousness with consistency, dependability, and deferral of gratification in performing the student role. We obtain three main findings: (1) Adolescent conscientiousness enhances education and income. (2) There is no interaction between adolescent conscientiousness and SES in predicting SWB. Each has independent effect on SWB. (3) However, psychological functioning and structural inequality interplay in a more complex way. We use level of economic development as an indicator of the degree of socioeconomic competition. While the SWB benefit of conscientiousness on SWB is robust across urban areas of high and low economic development, the SWB effects of education and income are highly contingent on the level of development. The evidence suggests that there is a penalty on SWB for high achievers of education and income in the most developed urban areas. Thus psychological functioning does not only affect socioeconomic achievement, it also critically determines the SWB benefits of socioeconomic achievement.

RC39-668.5

WU, HAOCHE* (Research Associate, tristanthcwu@shisu.edu) LINDELL, MICHAEL (Texas A&M University)

Perceptions on Hurricane Information and Protective Action Decisions

Tropical storms and hurricanes have caused extensive casualties and damage in past decades. Population and economic growth in the vulnerable coastal areas have made hurricanes a serious problem and created the potential for a catastrophic loss of life. The existing research literature lacks a sufficient scientific understanding dynamic protective action decision making during events in which additional information becomes available over time. Emergency managers and residents in the risk areas are most likely to make decisions on their protective actions based on National Hurricane Center's hurricane forecast advisories. This study uses the DynaSearch program to conduct a computer-based experiment that the understanding of hurricane strike probabilities and their choices of protective actions recommendations during four different hurricane scenarios by having students playing the roles of county emergency managers. This study simulates the approach of a hurricane by providing experiment participants a sequence of hurricane forecast advisories and examining their threat perceptions and implement protective actions over time. The results show that (1) people's hurricane strike probability judgments and protective action recommendations escalated as hurricanes approached to their counties; (2) people realized that hurricane could make turns and might not always follow the forecast track; (3) risk assessment variables are correlated with people's disaster responses; (4) hurricane experience has a significant effect on protective action recommendations; (5) participants failed to evacuate appropriate risk areas in timely manner; and (6) participants had difficulty interpreting strike probabilities. The results suggest that participants were able to utilize the available hurricane information to make reasonable judgments about each city's relative strike probability. However, their failure to be left-behind by both parents at the time of study tended to experience less depressive symptoms, demonstrated both as the direct effect of their unique left-behind experiences and through the mediating effect of social capital in the family. Implications of these research findings were further discussed.

RC19-342.2

WU, XIAOGANG* (Hong Kong University, sowu@ust.hk)

Ethnic Autonomous Policy and Ethnic Inequality in China: An Evaluation

China's 55 ethnic minorities constitute about 9 percent of the national population, and more are concentrated in remote areas and disadvantaged in social and economic development compared to the Han majority. To promote ethnic equality, Chinese government has instituted the ethnic autonomous jurisdictions at different levels: 5 autonomous regions, 30 autonomous prefectures and 120 autonomous counties/banners, covering 71 percent of ethnic minorities and 64 percent of the territory as of 2005. This paper aims to analyze China's census (from 1982 to 2010) and the mini-census data in 2005 to evaluate the effectiveness of such a policy on ethnic disparities in educational, occupational attainment and income. Specifically, we will employ the causal inference methods to investigate the experience of ethnic minority (relative to Han) living under their own autonomous jurisdiction and their counterparts otherwise. The findings will have important implications for China's policy towards ethnic minorities.

RC28-483.6

WU, XIAOGANG* (Hong Kong University, sowu@ust.hk)

Trends in Intergenerational Social Mobility in China

This paper studies the intergenerational social mobility pattern in the People's Republic of China over half six decades, based on an analysis of 5 cohorts (born between 1932 and 1988) from a series of national representative surveys conducted in 1996, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, respectively. In the context of rapid economic industrialization since 1949, the absolute mobility rates in China increased over time, but the level is much lower than other countries. The relative mobility patterns were largely stable for both men and women except for the youngest cohort. Education played an important role in intergenerational social reproduction: the effect of origin on educational attainment does not change over time, and but the effect of education on destination does. The household registration (hukou) system that the Chinese government installed in to curb the rural-urban migration in the course of socialist industrialization created a unique pattern of social mobility in China that deviates from core models of social mobility found in other countries. The market reform has altered the pattern of social mobility: the effect of origin on education increased and the market-oriented reform seems to enhance the inter-generational transmission.

RC34-598.5

WU, ZHEN* (University of Toulouse II Le Mirail, venerzew@hotmail.com)

Between the Individualism and the Collectivism: Dilemma in the Socialization of Today's Chinese Adolescents

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
About one hundred years ago, William Bagley put forward several controversial issues on different trends of education concepts. One of them concerns the debate between two opposite values in pedagogy: the individualism and the collectivism. If these two values represent and distinguish two different notions in diverse civilizations, especially during this transitional stage and the context of globalization, is the phenomenon in which simultaneously contact with various cultures from the Western world and from their own tradition, thus directly confronting this dilemma during their socialization.

On one hand, Chinese social convention attaches importance to the strategies needed to maintain a collective life, in which individuals should adhere to the Chinese notion of Confucian family tradition is used to emphasize that an individual submits to the collectivism. If these two values represent and distinguish two different notions in diverse civilizations, especially during this transitional stage and the context of globalization, is the phenomenon in which simultaneously contact with various cultures from the Western world and from their own tradition, thus directly confronting this dilemma during their socialization.

On the other hand, the competition advocated by market economy require individuals to show their uniqueness in order to stand out above others. Moreover, the Confucian family tradition is used to emphasize that an individual submits to the collective value system. However, civil society introduced from western cultures, stresses the importance of the individual but, meanwhile, promotes integration into the communal solidarity and the sense of civic duties. Today's Chinese youth is growing up in this very conflict and the amalgamation of these paradoxical values.

How then, do they evaluate their own identities and their family relationships? How do they consider their civic responsibilities and their social connections? Which values represent, for them, justice in their own lives and others? By means of a survey focusing on adolescents and conducted in a Chinese city, we try to discover, by still have an impact on those Chinese, the students who hold traditional values.

In these contexts, food sovereignty movements have been observed, from ethnic producers to achieve greater equality. There is also a need to scrutinise social and cultural beliefs about work and gender to address persistent inequalities around women's roles and participation at work, there is also a need to scrutinise social and cultural beliefs about work and gender to achieve greater equality.

The Persistence of Gender Inequalities in Australia Workplaces: An Analysis of Two Generations

Drawing on the two-decade Life Patterns longitudinal study that follows the lives of two generations of Australians (popularly known as Gen X and Gen Y), through their transitions from education into the workforce, this paper investigates the factors contributing to gender equality in workforce participation and in the labour market. Focusing on female participants in the Life Patterns study, we draw on qualitative and quantitative data to examine the micro and macro explanations that underpin this phenomenon. Firstly, we briefly analyse the impact of social and cultural values in the development of egalitarian approaches to the field of education that have contributed to the expansion of the participation of women in tertiary education and, subsequently, the workplace. Secondly, we focus on neoliberal sensibilities and values underpinned by the concept of choice to understand the egalitarian values that exist alongside persisting gender inequality. Finally, we argue that while institutional arrangements are needed to address persistent inequalities around women's roles and participation at work, there is also a need to scrutinise social and cultural beliefs about work and gender to achieve greater equality.

Discrimination Facing Immigrant Job Applicants in Poland - Results of a Field Experiment

In the 'global race for talent,' many factors can affect the attractiveness of a particular country for migrants, including the likelihood of securing employment commensurate with their qualifications. Empirical data, however, show that immigrant status and/or ethnicity act as stratifying mechanisms, and can contribute to inequality in the chance of migrants’ securing adequate employment versus those of native workers. Whether this inequality is affected by factors related to the labor supply side (e.g., differences in skills) or by the labor demand side (e.g., discrimination by employers) often remains unclear. It is also an open question whether migrant status plays a similar role in homogenous nations where there are no established foreign-born ethnic or immigrant groups as it does in nations with a long history of immigration. In order to investigate whether and to what extent there is an 'immigrant and ethnic hiring penalty' in the primary labor market of one of these ‘new immigration’ countries -- Poland -- we conducted a natural experiment. Ostensibly on behalf of potential employees, we sent over 3,500 applications in response to job advertisements. The candidates were equivalent in their human capital, but differed in their ethnic and national backgrounds. The results show a statistically significant net discrimination against immigrants. However, contrary to our predictions, discrimination against white immigrants is stronger than that against ethnic immigrants. We also observed different levels of discrimination against immigrant men and women, depending on the type of the job and size of the company. Specifically, there is greater discrimination against immigrant females applying for typical female-type jobs, whereas the likelihood of discrimination is higher among immigrant males applying to large companies. We discuss possible explanations of the observed effects, with particular focus on predictions from economic theories and statistical discrimination and from the status characteristics theory of double standards.
OLEKSIIYENKO, OLENA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, olena.oleksiyenko@gmail.com)

Multilingual Education of European Union – Backstage of Ideology

The image of state education, together with visions of its main functions, priorities and expected results are constantly being reshaped under the impact of various social, economic, political and cultural changes. Being a powerful tool of influence, education is often becoming the battlefield of different interests, the most powerful of which have their reflection in educational policies and practice. This paper concentrates on the case of Poland, which faced several important transformational processes during last decade, among most important of which is joining the European Union (2004). What impact on educational system and its actors did it have? This paper investigates how EU’s directives and recommendations influenced polish educational system, using the example of foreign language proficiency. In 1995 the European Commission published a White Paper on Education and Training, which states that each citizen of European Union must speak at least two foreign languages, which would enable mobility and competitiveness on the labor market. This is the starting point of the analysis of the paper, which will present the insight to EU recommendations concerning foreign languages and relate this data with the actual educational reforms in Poland in 2004-2013. Further on, the paper will concentrate on the analysis of the foreign language skills characteristics of Polish citizens in 2013, using the data gathered in Polish Panel Survey POLJAN and European Survey on Language Competences (2011). Interpreting the results, the paper confronts the dominating idea that Poland should ‘catch up’ in learning foreign languages (Poland National Summery ESLC, 2011) and opens the questions of whether foreign language proficiency is an unavoidable condition of modern world and to which extend the multilingual pressure creates the new marginalization, unequal relationships and uneven chances.

RC31-526.12

WYSS, ANNA* (University of Bern, anna.wyss@soz.unibe.ch)

Contested Control: Irregular Transit Migrants in Europe

This presentation is about young migrants’ journeys with low chances of receiving asylum or any other type of residence in Europe. These migrants exhibit a highly complex migration pattern. First, these migrants are frequently in durable “transit” across Europe, moving back and forth between different states. Second, transit migrants must exhibit a high degree of flexibility, as they have to respond to suddenly changing conditions, such as work opportunities, rejection of asylum claims, detention or deportation. Third, transit migrants often switch between different legal statuses, such as asylum seeker, rejected asylum seeker, illegal worker or detainee. This throws them into a general state of uncertainty and psychological distress. The experience of these young adults shows a deep interference from the state. This paper also discusses how workers’ acts of negotiation and resistance, in order to respond to interference from the state. This paper also discusses how workers’ acts of negotiation and resistance in workplace, the internet companies in this research, contribute to creating a new online space which gives voice to diverse classes in contemporary Chinese society.

On the one hand, this paper contributes a valuable perspective to explore the shaping of the new and socio-cultural space of online China, by suggesting a focus on workers in internet companies. On the other hand, this paper also contributes to debates about workplace agency. I argue that the tradition of understanding worker agency as workplace resistance is limited. As an alternative, some forms of worker agency can be characterised as negotiation, which might open up possibilities for online China in different ways. Meanwhile, I also argue that the tradition of understanding worker agency in the context of workplace is limited; rather, it is necessary to discuss such worker agency in the socio-cultural context, such as the resistant space of offline China.

RC16-297.2

XIANG, HARDY YONG* (non membership, xiangy@pku.edu.cn)

Empirical Study on China’s Audience of Animated Film in 2011 and 2012

Although China’s Animation industry has been developing very much in the past years, there is a shortage of deeply researching on it, especially empirical study. Based on empirical data gathering from a long-range research of Cultural Consumption Program organized by Institute for Cultural Industries at Peking
University, analyzing two key factors of variable quantity, marketing and word of mouth, we research China's audience of animated film and try to discover facts about it. We find that marketing is the weakest competence for China's Animated Film(CAF), university students is the strategic audience of CAF and middle-aged group with higher education is the target market of CAF.

JAPA-16.2

XIANG, HARDY YONG* (non membership, xiangy@pku.edu.cn)

Chinese Animated Film and its Audience; An Empirical Research on Chinese Cultural Wave

In this presentation I will take up the case of Chinese animated film and its audience as one of those examples of new cultural waves from Asia. Institute for Cultural Industries at Peking University has been conducting a survey research on the issue as a part of the survey program called Cultural Consumption Program. The program (survey project) has been one of the rare attempts of such kind in China and we are now using the data gathered by the project. In the presentation of this session, I will show the results and the facts of the survey and I will try to connect the outcomes to the other cultural ‘waves’ from Asia in locating it in the broader picture in Asian settings in the whole. In doing so I shall commit the dialogues with other presenters who deal with the findings from other areas of Asia.

JS-90.4

XIANG, JUN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, raymondxiang22@gmail.com)

Who Becomes Registered Urban Resident during China's Massive Urbanization: Assessing the Roles of Human, Political and Social Capital

Background

Over the last half-century, registered urban residents persistently occupy an advantageous position over rural residents or rural-urban migrants in obtaining good jobs, health care, housing and even education for their children. Therefore, transforming one’s household registration (hukou) status from rural to urban is a very effective path to upward social mobility. Prior research shows that education, Party membership and military service are the three most significant predictors of hukou conversion. However, the finding does not have the necessary data to address the statistical problems of reverse causation and unobserved heterogeneity, and the role of familial ties in hukou conversion.

Question

We re-examine the roles of three types of predictors in hukou conversion: human, political and social capital.

Data and Analysis

We draw on the 2008 Chinese General Social Survey that provides crucial timing data for life events, including the timing of hukou conversion for both the respondents and their spouses, first marriage and joining in the Communist Party.

Empirical Findings

(1) Education is a far more powerful credential than expected, facilitating the use of not only educational channels, but also a wide range of state sponsored conversion channels, such as military, employment in state sector or cadre; (2) when reverse causation is thoroughly eliminated, we show that Party membership actually impedes, not facilitates, hukou conversion, and thus wholly contrary to the view of the prevailing literature. By controlling for the impact of unobserved heterogeneity and by other participants in the institution. It is also noted that journalists use interpretative discourse to explain and defend such interest-driven professionalism. Consequently these developments may have profound implications for the traditional Chinese media from a lapdog perspective to a guard dog perspective, while the traditionally defined perspective of professionalism as a watch dog is dismissed.

In this paper the transition of function and structure of paid journalism from the mouthpiece era to the current party-market corporatism situation is historically reviewed and analyzed. Then by participatory observation and interview, it is concluded that professionalism is interpreted mainly according to differentiated interests such as fame, market and political capital within journalist community and by other participants in the institution. It is also noted that journalists use interpretative discourse to explain and defend such interest-driven professionalism. Consequently these developments may have profound implications for the transition of Chinese media from a lapdog perspective to a guard dog perspective, while the traditionally defined perspective of professionalism as a watch dog is dismissed.

Professionalism of journalism has been debated in China in the past decade, partly because of the commercialization of the mass media and emerging elite media. It still remains a question whether there is a journalistic professionalism in China, or whether such professionalism is a fragmentary one instead of a coherent one. However, it is clear that traditional mouthpiece role of Chinese mass media has no longer been able to offer enough explanation to portray the current change in such a profession.

This paper focuses on one special phenomenon in Chinese journalistic activity usually named “red envelop journalism” or paid journalism. Journalists routinely accept money and other gifts from news source including government officials, industries and even foreign companies, which in western journalism is viewed as bribe. However, in Chinese social context, it should be considered more complicated rather than merely a violation of profession ethics.

In this paper, I shall commit the dialogue with other presenters who deal with the findings from other areas of Asia.

Field Fusion—the Experience of Engineering Education in New China’s Early Stage

The academy and disciplinization of higher engineering education leads to students’ lower engineering ability, which becomes a national common engineering education problem. However, the problem roots in science ideology and social field highly differentiated and autonomy. This study takes Harbin Institute of Technology as an example, offering an early stage practice oriented engineering education experience. New China’s higher education managed by government positively was responsible for the state-building needs. Under given ideology, engineering educational goal and behavior submits to the motto—education serves for politics and combines with production—called for by government, however, which fits the nature of the practice of engineering. Under the concept of objectivity of research and teaching for the needs of major national projects, China has created the interactive mode of “society-engineering-research-teacher- ing”. In a word, this unique phenomenon comes up under the condition that education highly mixed with political field, scientific field and economic field.

PLEN-6.2

XIE, YU* (University of Michigan, yuxie@umich.edu)

Income Inequality in Today’s China: How High and Why so High?

In this paper, we first document a rapid increase in income inequality in China. In our recent past, capital gains on newly available survey data collected by several Chinese university survey organizations. By now, China’s income inequality not only not surpasses that of the US but also ranks among the highest in the world, especially in comparison to countries with comparable or higher standards of living. We argue that China’s current high income inequality is mainly driven by structural factors that have been sustained by Chinese political system, the main structural determinants being the rural-urban divide and the regional variation in economic well-being. Analyzing 2005 and 2010 comparable survey data in China and US, we examine these structural determinants that may help explain China’s high income inequality. Our results show that for both periods, once we factor in China’s large structural inequality due to the rural-urban divide and the regional variation in economic wellbeing, China’s remaining inequality closely resembles that of the US.

RC52-843.7

XING, GE* (Fudan University, gelexing@gmail.com)

A Differentiated Community: Chinese Journalists and Their Interest-Driven Professionalism

This paper examines legacies of the 2008 Sichuan earthquake in China in politics of subsequent disasters, particularly Yushu and Ya’an earthquakes. The legacies were manifested in three political realms: state leaders’ compassionate performance, the state’s cooperation with the civil society, and mourning rituals for political actors to follow, its legacies’ features and effectiveness varied across events and realms. First, while leaders’ compassionate performance in subsequent disasters resembled Premier Wen Jiabao’s in Sichuan, it was much less effective. Second, the state’s cooperation with the civil society organizations was politically selective and biased. Third, the mourning ritual for disaster victims was institutionalized but deprived of its substantive meaning, and the spontaneous mourning for student victims of the collapsed schools was suppressed. This paper explains the variations by examining both situational and structural dimensions of state-society relations. I argue that structural tensions between the state’s moral legitimation and its other political interests as well as contextual factors alter the shaping power of the Sichuan earthquake’s legacies. More broadly, I propose a state-society relations perspective to theorize political legacy.
**RC16-286.1**

**XU, BING** (Shanghai University, bing.xu6@gmail.com)

**Hermeneutics and Cultural Sociology**

Hermeneutics and Cultural Sociology: A Discussion between Alexander’s “Strong Program” and the “Cultural self-awareness” of Chinese Sociology

Bing Xu, Shanghai University, China

Jeffrey Alexander’s concept of cultural sociology is closely related to hermeneutics, and hermeneutics has been built continuously as well as cultural sociology. He and Philip Smith’s “strong program” takes Dilthey’s hermeneutics as its philosophical resource and late Durkheim as its classic sociological resource (Alexander and Smith, 2003). What is the relationship between the two resources? My viewpoint is that both of them are inspired by Wilhelm von Humboldt’ metaphor of “the web of language” in German Romantic Philosophy, which plants the seed of modern hermeneutics (cf. Taylor, 1985: 23). “The web of language” is expanded from text to text-like actions by Dilthey, and from text-like action to social structure by Durkheim. Durkheim articulates his approach to reach beneath the symbol to grasp the social reality around 1920, which has hermeneutical implications (cf. Durkheim, 1995: 2). This approach has been transformed into structuralism in the French tradition in early 20 century, and has been extended by Alexander between French structuralism and American pragmatics as “cultural pragmatics” in the turn of 21 century.

Chinese sociologist Xiaotong Fei (2003) argues that hermeneutics is a powerful approach for the “cultural self-awareness” of Chinese sociology, because the profound thoughts on mind in Neo-Confucianism of Song and Ming Dynasties has hermeneutical implications. I would argue that hermeneutics can be developed in this exploration, and in return, the exploration can be pushed forward by the expanded hermeneutics. The hermeneutics in this context is different from that of Alexander but can be inspired by the latter.

**RC28-492.2**

**XU, DUODUO** (Hong Kong University, dxu@ust.hk)

**Aspirations, Motivations and Immigrant Children’s Unexpected Success in Education**

Evidences have shown that despite their undesirable family background, immigrant children are doing unexpectedly well in education when compared to their native counterparts. Previous studies have failed to prove that strong motivation towards better life and high aspiration for upward mobility may contribute to their academic success. To fill this gap, I use Hong Kong PISA data to identify four types of incentives that theoretically would cause immigrants: outstanding performance, and use mediation analysis to measure how much of the effect of immigrant status on academic achievement is mediated through these factors. The results confirm that aspirations and motivations do mediate a part of the immigrant effect on mathematics achievement, and educational aspiration seems to be the relatively more important one. For immigrant students from families with high aspirations, the performance is significantly higher than those from other families.

**JS-83.3**

**XU, PENG** (Wuhan University, xupeng1986@whu.edu.cn)

**Factors Associated with Subjective Well-Being in Chinese Elderly People**

This paper used the data from China General Social Survey to examine factors related to Subjective Well-Being (SWB) in Chinese elderly people. I constructed a conceptual model adapted from Anderson’s health behavioral model and proved the associations between SWB and predisposing, enabling, need and health behavior factors. I discovered that higher SWB is more likely to be found in elderly people who have spouses accompanied, maintain good quality of relationships with family relatives and friends, have stronger need for recreational activities, have better health status, exercise more, perceive an increase in their current socio-economic status compared to previous situation, and remain optimistic about their future socio-economic status. Results also suggested that enabling factors (socio-economic status and quality of social connections) can impose more influence on elderly people’s SWB. Thus, policies that maintain or boost the perception of upward socio-economic mobility and that enhance harmony between older people and their relatives and friends should be given special consideration in the future.

**RC25-445.5**

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**Socio-Political Crisis and the Language of the Media: The Case Study of Russian “Snow Revolution”**

This paper is devoted to the analysis of the Russian Media during the “Snow Revolution”: the period of a political crisis in Russia between December 2011 and March, 2012. The falsification during the parliamentary elections caused numerous demonstrations and street actions, which continued till the presidential elections.

The social networks played undoubtedly important role at that time: as a source of information, as a mean of mobilization and as an environment for the discussion and reflection. As a consequence, several recent studies of the “Snow Revolution” have been focused on social networks, such as Twitter or Facebook. Unlike these previous studies, this paper focuses on more traditional sources, such as newspapers, information agencies and news feeds on the Web. We address two interrelated research questions: first, how the socio-political crisis affects the content and language of the Media, and, second, to what extent their view of the events represents the public opinion.

To answer these questions we use various types of evidence. First, we collect large corpus (52 millions tokens) of Russian news, published both during the “Snow Revolution” and before this period; we automatically extract the statistically significant keywords that characterize the investigated period. Second, we conduct the experiment among 104 informants who were asked to recall words and phrases that they associate with the “Snow Revolution”.

We compare the results of these experiments and discover the correspondence between the news and the survey responses; this demonstrates that the traditional news still have an impact in mind-shaping of certain strata of people. Unlike our results with the dictionary of neologisms collected by Facebook users and post-edited by professional linguists, and come to an idea that a self-reflection of the social networks users not necessary represents the real processes in language and society.

**JS-93.2**

**YALCIN-RIOLLET, MELIKE** (Centre Maurice Halbwachs (CNRS-EHESS-ENS), yalcinnmelike@gmail.com)

**GARABAU-MOUSSAOUI, ISABELLE** (EDF)

**An Emerging Energy-Focused Community in France: A Local and Social Innovation**

Can we talk about “communities” in the field of energy in France? Local and citizen-led initiatives relating to energy are developing strongly in Anglo-Saxon countries and a growing body of research is examining the innovative potential of these grassroots initiatives, known as “community energy”. In France, similar initiatives – albeit with certain specificities – only began to emerge recently (in parallel of and related to the Degrowth Movement and the Transition Towns), and so far, very few studies have dealt with them. The purpose of this comparative study is therefore to explore an ex post and in-depth analysis of one advanced French case, that of Le Mené, a pioneer in local energy autono-
Why so Weak?: The Social Conditions of Labor Insurgency in Malaysia

Many Asian countries have experienced rapid industrialization and developed manufacturing for the past several decades. Given that manufacturing was traditionally one of bases of labor activism in many countries, the growth of manufacturing can activate the labor movement. In fact, as a result, some newly industrialized countries including South Korea and China have also experienced labor upsurge in a large scale. However, in Malaysia, which has also been remarkably industrialized since the 1970s, there does not necessarily exist a strong labor movement. This paper seeks to explore the reason why the labor movement in Malaysia is so weak even though manufacturing has clustered. Firstly, the brief history of Malaysian labor movement is reviewed and the labor movement in Malaysia used to be very active in the past. Secondly, taking into account various social factors such as class relations, organizations, institutions, networks, and the state, the cause of the weak labor movement in Malaysia is clarified. Thirdly, examining the recent process of the enactment of minimum wage law in Malaysia, this paper clarifies that the labor movement did not necessarily affect the enforcement of minimum wage law but the government primarily took the initiative to decide its enactment. Lastly, this paper tries to examine the possibilities to support the labor movement through various measures for resource mobilization, and to analyze how the recent deterioration of economic inequality can affect workers and their movement in order to define the social conditions of labor insurgency in Malaysia.

RC10-184.1
YAMADA, SHUJI* (Bunkyo University, yamashu@shonan.bunkyo.ac.jp)

Japanese Challenges Towards the Sustainable Society -- the Recovering Process from the Earthquake and Tsunami, and Establishing New Industrial Relations --

After the serious earthquakes and tsunami in 2011, Japanese society, mostly in Tohoku area, had been damaged horribly and the accidents of Fukushima nuclear power plant are still on-going. Japanese central government had established “Reconstruction Agency” for reacting to them. The task is “leading and managing the reconstruction process”, and the role is “to accelerate structural reconstruction and revitalization in the affected areas, by promoting implementation of government policies and managing coordination of reconstruction strategy and initiatives between various branches of government at a national level and with local municipalities”. However, the reconstruction process is not sufficient for the local communities.

Following this situation, at a municipality and a community level, we could consider two distinctive changes as hints for new Japanese working features. This presentation tries to examine whether these changes will shield their skin and become new industrial relations or conditions.

The first case would be an excellent collaboration between fishermen and NPOs in Iwate prefecture. Traditionally, the cleavage between fishermen and leisure divers was deep, because of their miscommunication. Currently, NPOs are proposing a cooperation aiming at recovering the sea both for fishery and diving. Through the collaborative works, fishermen have gradually presented their positive attitudes to divers and both of them have been able to understand each philosophy of work.

The second case would be a citizens’ participation toward local administrations. For the aim at reconstructing a community, most of all municipalities are requesting citizens’ participation to set their future plan. In this case, the working style of municipality’s staff had changed to deliberative and negotiating process. Under this pressure, the staffs of municipality office have been forced to think how they can work with citizens and how they can realize the policies through deliberations.

RC38-646.5
YAMADA, TOMIAKI* (Matsuyama University, tomi.yamada@nifty.com)

An Attempt to Analyze the Narrative World of the Life-Stories of Doctors and Patients Involved in the HIV Tainted Blood Product Incident in Japan

As a method for analyzing how inequality in one dimension is explained by inequalities in other dimensions, this paper introduces a method for the decomposition of a group difference in the outcome into several components, explained by differences in the covariate values among groups and a component unexplained by them. The method is an extension of the decomposition method introduced by DiNardo, Fortin and Lemieux (DFL) based on propensity-score weighting. An application of this method focuses on the amount by which gender inequality in the proportion of managers is explained by sex differences in human capital, ability, and the total amount of payout about “karo-jisatsu” in the worker’s compensation insurance.

According to the governmental statistics, the number of application for insurance and the total amount of payout about “karo-jisatsu” in the worker’s compensation insurance system in Japan have gone up significantly last ten years. The purpose of this presentation is to examine how worker’s suicide is understood among Japanese people now through the investigation researches with bereaved families.

Japanese government reported the number of the people who committed suicide per year in Japan has been more than 30,000 from 1998 to 2011. This presentation especially focuses on worker’s suicide, what is called “karo-jisatsu” in Japan. “Karo-jisatsu” is a Japanese word that means working persons’ suicide after too much working or moral harassment in workplace. This word has been popular in our country since 1990’s, while “karo-shi” which means death from overwork has been known since 1970’s. Some lawyers and doctors who are engaged in labor problem or industrial hygiene have claimed that too much working and stress make worker exhausted, so he/she injures his/her mental health, in the worst case he/she kills him/herself. That is called “karo-jisatsu”.

But I point out there is a logical leap between overworking and committing suicide. I clarify how they have been connected in the discourse of “karo-jisatsu” by proposing a model of worker’s suicide as following.

This paper demonstrates the usefulness of this extension.

RC33-581.6
YAMAGUCHI, KAZUO* (The University of Chicago, kymag@uchicago.edu)

Decomposition of Inequality By an Extension of the Dinardo-Fortin-Lemieux Method: An Application to an Analysis of Gender Inequality in the Proportion of Managers in Japan

As a method for analyzing how inequality in one dimension is explained by inequalities in other dimensions, this paper introduces a method for the decomposition of a group difference in the outcome into several components, explained by differences in the covariate values among groups and a component unexplained by them. The method is an extension of the decomposition method introduced by DiNardo, Fortin and Lemieux (DFL) based on propensity-score weighting. An application of this method focuses on the amount by which gender inequality in the proportion of managers is explained by sex differences in human capital, ability, and the total amount of payout about “karo-jisatsu” in the worker’s compensation insurance.

Suppose we denote by C, birth cohorts, by E, the educational attainment, and by D, the employment duration, and the causal order, C→E→D. The decomposition of gender inequality in the proportion of managers by the forward order of equating the conditional distributions of C, E, and D between sexes leads to a sequential application of the DFL method and identifies the effects of C, E, and D including each variable’s indirect effects through causally posterior variables. The decomposition results in the backward order of D, E, and C to assess the unique contribution of each covariate’s effect on gender inequality requires an extension of the DFL method, however. This paper demonstrates the usefulness of this extension.
with the contradictions created by the emergence of this new set of risks and the phenomena—in which individuals seek and create “societal approaches” to deal with shared bonds of sympathy and empathy. This paper is going to argue that these are emerging in Japan, motivated by shared fear of a common danger and/or by their own problem. However, there are indications that new social coalitions—private decisions about which foods to buy and dealing with any health issues—are forming. Beck (1986) suggests that in such a situation, individuals are forced to find “individual strategies” to the systemic contradictions, such as making their own private decisions about which foods to buy and dealing with any health issues as their own problem. The proportion of managers among female college graduates is far below that among male high school graduates even when the female employees have worked the same number of years as the male employees at their current companies. The fundamental problem is the institutionalized managerial practices of Japanese firms through which sex is given greater weight than educational attainment in evaluation for managerial potential.

Using the decomposition method of Dinardo, Fortin and Lemieux, this article shows that the difference in human capital between men and women only explains 21% of the gender disparity in the proportion of managers. It also shows that in order to become a manager, long hours of work are required even more for women than for men and that the proportion of managers increases for men and decreases for women depending on the age of their last child in a way suggestive of the reinforcement of traditional gender roles by employers. The analysis also shows that families with 1000 or more regular employees and firms with centers dedicated to the promotion of work-life balance have smaller gender inequality, and that gender inequality in those firms decreases more rapidly than other firms as the quit rate of female employees decreases. Policy measures to eliminate gender inequality in attaining managerial positions are also discussed.

This study aims to explain the impact of social change and restructuring of urban underclass areas on homeless people by examining a case in Yokohama, Japan.
The labor demand for day-workers decreased since the early 1990s. As a result, the number of homeless in major Japanese cities increased. After the establishment of a new law to help homeless people become financially independent in 2002, many people who were homeless or considered unable to work because of age or disability received welfare and took up residence in urban underclass areas. Kotobuki, Yokohama's urban underclass area, currently houses the highest rate of welfare recipients—approximately 80%—of underclass areas in Japan. The number of welfare recipients in the area has especially increased this decade. As a result, the area has become the center of the socially vulnerable population.

In light of this social change, the local government, the welfare council, and nursing care business offices developed a community welfare system in 2011. This system mostly focuses on officially recognized residents, not on those who are homeless. In 2006, Yokohama City reduced its special temporary welfare support for homeless residents and then cut it entirely in 2012. This created greater difficulties for the homeless in the neighborhood, creating a highly concentrated district of welfare recipients. So far, urban underclass areas are important for the homeless with regard to providing access to social resources—for example through forging relations with supportive groups and getting free meals. As urban underclass areas have gradually changed into places of concentrated welfare recipients, those who do not receive welfare support and are homeless now face even greater pressure.

RC21-377.6

YAMAMOTO, TADAHITO* (The Institute of Politics and Economy, tadahitoy@pop12.odn.ne.jp)
IWADATE, YUTAKA (Hitotsubashi University)

Displacement and Politics of “Transitory Space” for Resilience: A Case of the Great East Japan Earthquake

Forced displacement induced by disaster makes various types of “transitory spaces” in the process of reconstruction. The aim of this presentation is to discuss about functions and politics of “transitory spaces” for disaster assistance in the age of population-shrinking/aging society based on a case study of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in Iwate Sanriku coast. The first point is to rethink about “temporary housing” system established in the 20th century. In the history of disaster in Japan conventional relief act defines “sufferers” by the standard whether they lost their own “houses” or not. As a result after the dissolution of emergent shelters public assistance tended to be concentrated on temporary housings made by the municipal government. But in the case of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami this system did not adequately function because in the age of population-shrinking/aging society when power of kinship and community is weakening more and more decreases having “house” do not necessarily mean that residents do not have “social vulnerability”. Inequality of assistance among sufferers in temporary housings and in their own houses became serious problem in the 2011 Japan disaster. To cope with such situation new types of social spaces emerged to mobilize multi-scaled resources which make available and contribute to help people on condition of sufferers according to the case. This second point. This presentation will focus on a temporary “base point” of assistance which was constructed by individual affiliate labor union in Toho area, one of the inland cities in Iwate prefecture. On the background of urban precarity and decline of provincial city this “base point” emerged as a nodal space for re-organizing collective infrastructure of life. Considering such politics of “transitory spaces” will offer a valuable hint to invent future system of social resilience.

RC18-322.1

YAMAMOTO, TAKAYUKI* (University of Oxford, takayuki.yamamoto@sant.ox.ac.uk)

Party Membership during Partisan Dealignment and Realignement Phases in Post-War Japan

This paper investigates whether an abrupt and drastic realignment trend (i.e. a revitalisation of political support) in Japan since 2000 has changed patterns of political membership, even though Japan had a quite similar political dealignment trend compared to Western Europe (i.e. a constant and substantial increase of independent electorates) to advanced industrial democracies in the West until 2000.

Political scientists have pointed out that party membership has constantly declined in contemporary Western democracies. This substantial downward trend has been caused by the widespread political detachment from conventional party politics throughout the post-war period. In Japan, scholars have rarely examined the association between dealignment and political membership, although a long-term dealignment trend throughout the 1960s to the 1990s was observed by newspaper opinion polls and social survey datasets. Furthermore, using the Japanese General Social Surveys (JGSS), this paper clarified that the dealignment trend inverted into realignment since 2000.

The data analyses using Japanese data in the World Values Survey indicated that party membership witnessed an increase of inactive members from 1981 to 1995 and the percentage of these had remained through 1995 to 2005, while the ratio of active members remained stable from 1981 to 2005. In addition, logistic regression models suggested that political interest was a significant predictor throughout 1981 to 2005, however, its explanatory power had been weakening through the periods. Even though Japan entered into a realignment phase since 2000, the growth of partisanship has not led to an increase of party membership, but instead this has a great theoretical potential for contributing both the Western and Asian political membership studies. This is because it has not only a Confucian-style political culture, which is based on strong social ties in a local community, but also political norms highly valued in advanced industrial democracies, such as citizenship, independent individuals, and basic human rights.

RC15-268.4

YAMANAKA, HIROSHI* (Osaka University, yamanaka@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp)
FURUKAWA, TAKASHI (Osaka University)

Case of the Great East Japan Earthquake

Forced displacement induced by disaster makes various types of “transitory spaces” in the process of reconstruction. The aim of this presentation is to discuss about functions and politics of “transitory spaces” for disaster assistance in the age of population-shrinking/aging society based on a case study of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in Iwate Sanriku coast. The first point is to rethink about “temporary housing” system established in the 20th century. In the history of disaster in Japan conventional relief act defines “sufferers” by the standard whether they lost their own “houses” or not. As a result after the dissolution of emergent shelters public assistance tended to be concentrated on temporary housings made by the municipal government. But in the case of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami this system did not adequately function because in the age of population-shrinking/aging society when power of kinship and community is weakening more and more decreases having “house” do not necessarily mean that residents do not have “social vulnerability”. Inequality of assistance among sufferers in temporary housings and in their own houses became serious problem in the 2011 Japan disaster. To cope with such situation new types of social spaces emerged to mobilize multi-scaled resources which make available and contribute to help people on condition of sufferers according to the case. This second point. This presentation will focus on a temporary “base point” of assistance which was constructed by individual affiliate labor union in Toho area, one of the inland cities in Iwate prefecture. On the background of urban precarity and decline of provincial city this “base point” emerged as a nodal space for re-organizing collective infrastructure of life. Considering such politics of “transitory spaces” will offer a valuable hint to invent future system of social resilience.

RC31-536.4

YAMAMOTO, MEYU* (Kyoto University, meyu.yamamoto@gmail.com)

A Half-Open Door to Africa: Chinese and Japanese Migrants in the Twentieth Century South Africa

Over recent years, amid the increased presence of China and residents of Chinese descent in African countries, growing attention has been paid to experiences of Asian migrants in interdisciplinary fields of studies in South Africa. What has been revealed by exploring their histories is that, despite their small numbers, the existence of Chinese and Japanese migrants had a considerable impact on ‘white’ South African racial policies. By focusing on those who migrated from East Asia at the beginning of the twentieth century, this paper seeks to examine how they confronted the technologies of exclusion that South Africa introduced in order to maintain the colour bar of the country. While several countries and colonies had restricted Asian migration associated with the ‘Yellow Peril’ panic and a threat to the ‘white’ labour at that time, the British government imported Chinese labourers after the Second South African War to compensate for the absence of labour in gold mines. Lake and Raymonds (2008) emphasizes that introduction of the Chinese strengthened ‘white’ labour unions and encouraged legislations which restricted skilled work to white men. As for the Japanese, they were listed as prohibited migrants under the 1913 Immigrant Regulation Act, and were later removed from the list because the Union government needed to allow Japanese business persons into the country in order to expand the wool exportation. This can be considered as a precedent for the ‘eminent visitors’ status under apartheid, or the privileged status granted to non-white inhabitants staying in the country for business or diplomatic purposes. The paper is intended to contribute to wider discussions on South Africa’s history of immigration policies, some of which have not been adequately addressed due to Atlantic-centrism of academic research.

RC32-563.7

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In the end of and just after the Second World War, mass rape by Soviet troops against Japanese women took place in Manchuria and Korean Peninsula. Many women who became pregnant were uncovred upon arrival of groups of repatriates to Japan, and hundreds of abortions were carried out inside or near the harbors between 1946 and 1947 as part of an official support. Parliamentary papers and related documents indicate that identification of unborn babies to Russian perpetrators encouraged the Japanese medical doctors and religious leaders to implement the abortion. Illustrating the experiences of Japanese women in the post-war period, this paper aims to examine how the ‘child of the Other’ or children born / unborn as a result of wartime sexual violence have been excluded from their peers, community, and the states. Previous studies on children born from wartime sexual violence have revealed that they frequently suffer discrimination from mother’s communities. One of the examples of this is that they are often attributed pejorative names. Regarding the case of rape committed by German soldiers against French women during the First World War, the children were called ‘child of the barbarian’. In other contexts such as East Timor, the children born to Timorese women were called ‘children of the enemy’, in Rwanda, ‘children of bad memories’ (Seto 2013). Close observation of the case studies above and the case of Japanese victims indicates that the children are unwelcomed due to identification not with their mothers but with their ‘enemy’ fathers. This paper suggests that investigation on children should be addressed from feminist and humanitarian perspectives as well.
Medicalizing the Male Obesity through Metabolic Syndrome – Some Social Aspects of the Japanese National Chronic Disease Prevention Program

The Japanese mandatory National Chronic Disease Prevention Program started in 2000. Although some experts in public health and medicine have questioned the efficacy and feasibility of the program, it cannot be denied that it spread the term “metabolic syndrome” among the public and contributed much to the medicalization of obesity in Japan.

We interviewed scientists, experts, doctors and public health nurses about the intention of the program and the difficulties in its implementation. Currently we found the following points: 1) In spite of the fact that the program designates the whole population aged 40 to 74 as its target, the real target of the program is middle-aged men, especially working for small companies or self-employed. In that sense the medicalization of obesity is gender-biased. 2) The program used the newly developed diagnostic concept, “metabolic syndrome,” as its key concept to prevent cardiovascular diseases and type 2 diabetes. The concept played the central role in medicalizing obesity in Japan, where men’s obesity has always been the focus of health professionals. 3) The program faced with serious difficulties and resistance in its implementation. Some of the difficulties are viewed as originating from the misinterpretations of one’s health and its care. 4) There is also a marked contrast in the understanding of the program between public health nurses and general practitioners. Whether the reason for this lies in the professional interests of the two or in the gender biased concept of health for the two is not yet clear.

We like to place all of these issues in the context of medicalization of men’s health in the post-industrial society where several traditional masculinity-related behaviors are viewed as problems and medicalized.

RC19-336.4

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The Uneven Structure of Home Care Service Provision Between for-Profit and Non-Profit Organizations in a Quasi-Market System

The Japanese Long Term Care Insurance (LTCI) was implemented in 2000, aiming the promotion of user’s choice and the competition among different kinds of providers (i.e. such as for-profit, non-profit). It was expected that a quasi-market system would facilitate the effective competition among providers and improve the quality of care, though the price of each service was regulated as “legal price” by the government. However, it is not clear that such competitions can be realized, because different providers have different motivations in providing care services. Especially, non-profit organizations (NPOs) have altruistic motivations to meet the needs of local residents. Thus, the different motivations of providers may result in segregation among them rather than the effective competition over the quality of care.

Thus, this study investigates the structure and mechanism of segregation of providers’ motivations in NPOs based on the analysis of the data from 12 in-depth interviews with care workers and a questionnaire survey of 34 NPOs.

The findings are as follows: First, among the services of the LTCI, NPOs tend to undertake lower-priced domestic work, while for-profit providers take higher-priced care work. Second, NPOs provide the older people with additional services in order to meet their needs outside of the LTCI rubric, even though the income from the additional services is smaller than the services under the LTCI. Third, the altruistic motivation makes NPOs’ workers content with long working hours of additional services.

NPOs have tendency to deliver their services in spite of small profit, as long as users need them. This allows for-profit providers to choose the services with larger profit, that is, cream-skimming. The different motivations of providers create the uneven and uncompetitive structure of the elderly care system in Japan.

RC42-711.3

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Cross-National Survey on Well-Being and Social Relations

Well-being is an important issue in recent social survey research and many surveys focus on subjective well-being, happiness, and quality of life with some measures or scales on certain items in questionnaires. The measurement, however, is not free from differences on gender, culture, and other social conditions. As for social values and general response tendencies to questionnaire surveys, we have repeatedly reported regional variations in our longitudinal and cross-national surveys over half a century by the Institute of Statistical Mathematics (Yoshino, Nkaido & Fujita, 2009) (http://www.ism.ac.jp/~yoshino/index.htm and http://www.ism.ac.jp/ism_info/j/kokuminsei.html), under the paradigm of Cultural Linkage Analysis (Yoshino & Hayashi, 2002) and Cultural Manifold Analysis (Yoshino, Nkaido, Fujita, 2009).

The present study examined the relationships between well-being and social factors using our cross-national surveys, “a study of statistical science on health and culture: cross-cultural study on dynamics of social disparity and life”, carried out during 2002-2010 in four western countries (USA, Germany, France, UK) and three East Asia countries/region (Japan, South Korea, Taiwan). The survey was carried out on the target population of adult residents in each country/region, with the sample size of some 1000. Random Digit Dialing (RDD) telephone survey using CATI system was conducted in in the four western countries and Japan whereas a face-to-face interviewing was conducted in the South Korea and Taiwan. By multivariate analyses, we show how social and cultural factors are related with several indices on well-being as well as the similarity and dissimilarity of these Western and East Asian countries. We discuss the characteristics and limitations by considering methodological issues.

Reference


RC48-793.4

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3.11 Crisis and Okinawa’s Demilitarization Movements

Okinawa has a long history of resistance against the U.S. imperialism and Japan’s power over its islands and have been engaging in various forms of resistance to protect their ancestral lands, dignity and human rights. This paper looks at the medicalization movement in Okinawa, and examines the impact of the aftermath of Japan’s post 3.11 crisis have brought to the movements and how Okinawans have responded to it. One of the common frameworks used to describe a connection between Okinawa and 3.11 survivors is that they both are “sacrificed” for the larger “national agenda.” Some of the anti-nuclear protesters and Japanese settlers in Okinawa suggest that it is a coalition opportunity between people of Okinawa and the survivors. However, some Okinawan activists criticize such framework because it overlooks complicated power struggles between Okinawa and the national government. Another common misconception is that Okinawa is a safer place to be. Various types of Japanese organizations have planned getaway programs for the survivors of 3.11 in Okinawa. Okinawa is marketed to be a “safer place” since it is the farthest location from the “affected region” in Japan. These programs upset some activists for its false and disrespectful claims. Due to the largely concentrated and long lasting U.S. military presence, Okinawa’s land, water and has been contaminated by many toxic chemicals such as PCB, dioxin, depleted uranium and so on that the military had stored. Lastly, some of the post 3.11 Japanese settlers in Okinawa declare themselves “refugees” and participate in the demilitarization activism threaten the ownership of the movement and attempt to shift the focus of the movement to fulfill their agenda.

RC24-423.6

YAMASHITA, HIROMI* (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, hiromiya@apu.ac.jp)

Social Perceptions and Environmental Communication on the ‘Benefits’ and ‘Risks’ of Tidal Flat Restorations

This paper looks at how the ‘risks’ and ‘benefits’ of tidal flat restoration projects are communicated, perceived and negotiated by different stakeholders in case studies from Japan, the UK, Netherlands and Malaysia.

Various tidal flat restoration projects have been conducted in Japan and elsewhere in recent years in an attempt to revitalise fish stocks or preparing sea level rise. Coastal wetland restoration projects, such as coastal realignments or re-flooding farmland, still represent a new concept. Due to the need for long-term social support and investment in such schemes, it will become increasingly important to take into account the various perceptions that exist in the community from now on. Yet, at the moment it is often not clear 1) what kinds of environments are at stake in the tidal wetland restoration projects; 2) what roles are played by project contractors and other stakeholders in the community; 2) in what way various stakeholders perceive the ‘benefits’ and ‘risks’ of their local restoration projects; 3) what the commonalities and differences among these discourses are, within and across different case studies, and 4) how the findings could make a contribution to future decision making and support for coastal wetland restorations in Japan and beyond.

This paper explores the above four points to examine the improvement conditions of participatory sustainability initiatives. This paper is based on data collected during a three-year government-funded research project (2011–2013) from stakeholder interviews and through document analysis of the environmental information provided to citizens and decision makers via various media.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author’s last name.

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Despite the popularity of such cunning comedy, the boundaries between languages and ethnicity do not look as if they are loosening and liberating. Rather, the comic act securely positioned the hybridity in the marginal discursive space. In turn, even the seemingly liberal, multi-layered and sometimes fun nature of hybridity is supporting the hegemony and the distinction between the socio-economically powerful and the rest.

RC06-124.1

YAMATO, REIKO* (Faculty of Sociology, Kansai University, ryamato@kansai-u.ac.jp)

Changing Determinants of Women’s Continuous Employment at the Time of Family Formation: A Comparison Between Japan and Taiwan

[Background] Women’s work-family experience differs across countries. This study analyzes how different employment systems (including firms’ employment customs and public policies) lead to different work-family experiences for Japanese and Taiwanese women. The post-war employment system in Japan segregates workers according to gender and marital status assuming that women quit employment at marriage, and this system is more prevalent in large-scale firms and for clerical workers. Under this system, women employed in large firms or clerical occupations are more likely than others to retire at the time of marriage or childbirth in Japan. In Taiwan, the segregation is more on the basis of human capital than gender and marital status, and therefore women with lower human capital are more likely than others to retire at marriage or childbirth. Since the 1990s, however, with intensifying global economic competitions and low birth rates in a backdrop, Japanese employment system has qualitatively changed: non-standard employment has expanded while measures for balancing work and family for standard employees have developed. Taiwanese system may be intensifying under economic competitions but not qualitatively transformed. [Research question] This study analyzes how employment systems since the 1990s affect the work-family experience for Japanese and Taiwanese women. [Results] Analysis of data obtained from the 2006 Social Stratification and Mobility Survey reveals that the determinants of women’s continuous employment have changed in Japan: women in standard employment are more likely than those in non-standard employment to continue employment at marriage or childbirth while firm sizes and occupations no longer have large effects. In contrast in Taiwan, the situation that women with higher human capital are more likely to continue employment has not changed in this period. [Conclusions] Employment systems differ and historically change among East Asian societies, which produce different work-family experiences for women. Policy implications will be discussed.

RC11-207.11

YAMATO, REIKO* (Faculty of Sociology, Kansai University, ryamato@kansai-u.ac.jp)

Gender Difference in Older Parents’ Coresidence with Their Adult Children: A Comparison Between Japan and Taiwan

[Background] In East Asian societies, being influenced by Confucian values, the intergenerational coresidence (i.e. older parents live with, are provided and cared for by their adult children) has been thought to be desirable. Recently, however, the coresidence rates are decreasing even in East Asia. Moreover, there are differences in the manners of the coresidence between societies there. The coresidence rates are relatively low in Japan but high in Taiwan. Gender distributions of coresidence also differ between the two societies: older mothers are more likely than older fathers to live alone in Japan while there is no large gender difference in Taiwan. [Research question] Analyzing the process and determinants of intergenerational coresidence, this study explores why mothers are more likely than fathers to live alone in Japan and why there is no such difference in Taiwan. [Results] Analysis of data obtained from the 2006 East Asian Social Survey reveals that in Japan, the “reunion” coresidence (the coresidence after a parent become widowed) prevails, and the determinants of coresidence differ between widowed mothers and widowed fathers: the factors that provoke widowed fathers’ coresidence with their children do not necessarily promote the widowed mother’s coresidence with their children. In contrast in Taiwan, “life-time” coresidence (the continuous coresidence before and after a child’s marriage) prevails, and there is no difference in the likelihood of coresidence between widowed fathers and mothers. [Conclusions] First, with different public pension provision in the backdrop, older Taiwanese’ independent living is more expected in Japan than in Taiwan. Second, in Japan with different gender expectations (men as the care-receiver, women as the care-giver) in the independent living, independent living is more expected for widowed mothers than for widowed fathers. Implications of older mothers’ risk in the availability of family care will be discussed. (296 words)
Japanese Jewelry Market

Though jewelry market size in Japan in 1991 was three trillion yen (around thirty million USD at current rate), its size is less than one trillion yen (around less than ten billion USD) in current year in 2013. This phenomenon in Japan grew up with bubble economy in Japan. After collapse of bubble economy in 1991, the market size continues to shrink up to the present date. Japan had not had western style of jewelry market because Japanese wore “kimono” and western style of jewelry does not fit with kimono, Japanese does not wear western style of jewelry. After restoration of Imperial power in 1868, western style of clothes was getting popular in Japan and western style of jewelries started to be manufactured and sold in Japan. Along with western style of clothes population, western style of jewelry market continued growth. It means western style of jewelry market in Japan has only one hundred and fifty years’ history. In addition to that, generally, the value of jewelry is difficult to judge for consumers. This is true not only for Japanese but also western people. In the process of new market of western style of jewelry growing, I will investigate how the knowledge of western style of jewelry was implemented and diffused or Not implemented and diffused to Japanese. I also will analyze how western style of jewelry market was formed in Japan during these one hundred and several decades and how the relationship among seller, purchaser and institution was transformed and affected each other from view of institution of jewelry and its contribution. As researches on jewelry from sociological points of view is very rare in Japan, I would like to make contribution by stating historical background of Japanese jewelry market and relationship of players and institutions.

RC16-292.3

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Reconstructing Biopower: From an Analysis of Television Programs about Conducting Surrogacy

How does performance affect the human body in terms of biopower? This research analyzes a process where discourse about reproductive technology leads to its implementation to change actual bodies. From an examination of television programs in Japan, I show how culture impacts the materialistic sphere, which is mediated by performance regarding “America,” an icon of modernization for the Japanese. The Japanese national public broadcasting organization, NHK (Nippon Hoso Kyokai), has aired programs about reproductive technology since the emergence of In Vitro Fertilization. At the beginning, this program portrays the technology as a realization of scientific progressivism, but regarded the ethical aspects as unrealistic. In the discourse, the image of Europe was that of an agent of intelligence; on the other hand, the image of the U.S. is that of savageness. However, after a Japanese celebrity couple conducted surrogacy in the U.S., “America” became a normative model for the Japanese; there was a contrast between the undeveloped Japanese and the developed American in terms of modernization. The television programs implied surrogacy stands for emancipation from the traditional Japanese convention to oppress women to construct a modern family. Moreover, they constructed a solemn image of the children taken from the U.S. by utilizing imaginary which evolves memories of the imperial corona tions. These images raised a positive public opinion toward surrogacy, which led the government to rush to legalize it. However, after foreign mass media revealed that a Japanese male had conducted surrogacy in India with a purchased egg (known as Manji’s case), NHK stopped discussing surrogacy and the Japanese government postponed the legalization of surrogacy. The Manji’s case showed the Japanese had already gone beyond the savage and modernized “America.” Therefore the Japanese lost their frame of reference. The above examination indicates the decision to apply reproductive technology depends on culture.

RC13-233.2

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Cultural Consumption, Class Mismatch, and Gender As a Determinant Factor

Studies of cultural consumption have a distinctive academic tradition after Bourdieu’s book “Distinction” (1984) where each class has its own cultural tastes and high class people are considered as high culture, giving them the authority of class distinction. A major question currently subject to debate is whether we can identify these hierarchy matches between class and culture. This paper examines this question, collecting and analyzing the results of cross-national empirical research. Research has shown there is considerable evidence contradicting the results of Bourdieu, even in France where Bourdieu conducted his own research (Lamont). One reason for this is that existing class-based approaches put too much emphasis on the class, rather than focusing on diverse social groups and the meaning behind a person’s preferences for certain culture.

RC19-343.2

YANG, CHIA-LING* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, clyang@nknu.edu.tw)

The Metaphor of home/Family in Introduction of the Nordic Model in Taiwan

Welfare studies find specific characteristics in East Asian countries, such as development of welfare system is considered as introduced from top and the focus of the family in East Asian societies is linked with Confucianism. Different from former studies, this paper focuses on the reform of child care policies in Taiwan, which was initiated by women’s organizations and several feminist scholars. Moreover, feminist discourses in introducing the Nordic model in Taiwan highlight the family, which is not as conservative as it was considered in Confucian Welfare States. Departure from feminist welfare studies, this paper aims to examine the active role women play in transformation of social welfare policies. The research methods consist of discourse analysis of cultural consumption and comparative analysis of the Swedish model in Taiwan and interviews from key figures in child care policies reform.

I find feminist discourse stresses on de-familialization while using the metaphor of home/family that regards the state as ‘the People’s Home’ and the local community as ‘the big communal family’. I will argue that Confucianism can be used by state feminists who employ a legitimated cultural tradition in order to make the importation/emulation of the Nordic model in an East Asian country possible. Secondly, I will examine how such a discourse highlighting the provision of child care by a strong collaboration between civil society and the state in a social context with high communication of child care in Taiwan. This will make the triangle model of ‘state-market-civil society’ complicated and help us to rethink the relation between civil society/family and the state. I will relate my analysis to former debates on Confucianism in welfare studies specifically and discussions of civil society and family in social theories generally.

RC04-82.7

YANG, CHOU-SUNG* (National Chi Nan University, zsyang@ncnu.edu.tw)

Taiwan’s Higher Educational Reform in a Global Context: The Paradigmatic Shift from Modern to Postmodern

Through theoretical approach, this paper aims at analyzing Taiwan’s higher education reform since 1990’s under the influence of globalization. Firstly, this paper lays bare the definitions and critiques of globalization while dealing with the related issues. Then, it describes the transformation of the conceptual development from the modern humanistic idea of higher education to the postmodern non-centre idea of higher education in a global context. Next, it mentioned is several reasons for these results will be followed focusing on the particular meaning to women’s identity and status. We will conclude with the suggestions for future research to address more issues related to the interactions between social factors such as race, gender, and class, along with analyzing the latent meaning of preferring certain culture for each social group.

RC32-563.21

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A Study on Female Industrial Structure and Gender Segregation of China

[ABSTRACT] In the first decade of the 21st century, China achieved stable and rapid economic development, and made new progress in industrial restructuring: the modern service industry and emerging strategic industries have provided more employment opportunities for laborers including women. To analyze the female industrial structure and gender segregation in industrial structure, data retrieved from the Third Wave Survey on The Social Status of Women in China in 2010. It was found that if viewed from the perspective of gender structures in different industries, females are mostly concentrated in sectors with lower levels
of income and social security, where gender segregation and gender parity coexist. Compared with 10 years ago, the proportion of employed women in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservation shows a substantial decline, while the increased ratio in wholesales and retail, and in public administration and social organizations are the two highest. The proportion of women in industries with higher degrees of monopoly is low, and the declining tendency reflects the intensified gender discrimination and gender differentiation in monopoly industries; the proportion of females in the modern service industry as well as the degree of gender parity in the industry have been increasing, making it possible for more and more women to obtain higher incomes.

Keywords: Industrial Structure, Gender Segregation, New Century of China

J5-79.2

YANG, HUNG-JEN* (National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan, hjiang@ym.edu.tw)

From Green Energy Governance to Green Economy: A Case Study of a County in Southern Taiwan, 2009-2013

After a lot of negotiations, conducted by Ping-Tung Government in Southern Taiwan, among solar PV companies, Tai-power Company, Central Government and local farmers, 25MW solar farms were installed on the damaged lands of orchards and fish farms in Lin-Bian and Jia-Dong, two towns in central Ping-Tung, in which the government carried on post-disaster reconstruction in the wake of Typhoon Morakot on 8th August 2009. Meanwhile, under these highly ground-mounted solar panels, there were organic vegetable farming and ecological fish farming set up. Inspired by the example of agricultural/solar farms in Lin-Bian and Jia-Dong, companies of various green energies came to Ping-Tung in search of different technological experiments. Since April 2013, a hydrogen fuel cell company has allied itself with local B&Bs, gas stations and convenience stores, offering 80 hydrogen-powered scooters to promote a “low-carbon tour.” Now, this company is preparing to get fuel cell scooters into mass production. Meanwhile, small-scale wind turbines are planned to be installed in central Ping-Tung, together with the existent solar farms and hydrogen fuel cell systems, to conduct a “smart grid” experiment, which has been listed in the ‘Smarter Cities Challenge, 2013’ by IBM Company. Also, in northern Ping-Tung, there is another ‘smart grid’ plan to connect solar farms, wind farms, bio-gas plants from pig farms, and micro hydropower systems. The author of this paper has investigated and analyzed the performance of green energy in Ping-Tung by means of participative-observations and in-depth interviews. More specifically, adopting the concepts of green energy governance, social innovation, green economy and STS, this paper describes and explains the socio-technical mechanisms and meanings of green energy in Ping-Tung, with a focus on a variety of human and non-human actors such as the green-energy team in Ping-Tung Government, green-energy companies, local entrepreneurs, NGOs, and local communities.

RC55-882.3

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Gambling Behavior As a Masculinity and Violence Using Japanese General Social Survey 2000 and 2001

As gambling expansion is expanding, many studies have started to clarify the relationship between gambling behavior and masculinity. It is claimed that gambling behavior is closely related to violence, since gambling is thought to be a type of masculine behavior. However, few empirical studies have examined the relationships among gambling behavior, masculine attitudes and violence. In Japan, gambling industry such as casino is now planned to introduce by government. People might be anxious about the possibility of increasing violent incidents. Examining whether gambling causes violence through masculine orientation is a very important research topic. The JGSS-2000/2001 integrated data are very suitable for us to explore such a research question, since the data include the following variables:

Firstly, gender, age, marital status, occupation and educational background are used as demographical variables. Secondly, a degree of reaction (Spoits-scale) to physical punishment by parent and teachers is used as a variable for masculinity. This variable particularly explains that as part of masculine culture, physical punishment influences children and studies about gambling away and justifies their misdeeds. Lastly a series of frequencies (4points-scale) on different gambles (pachinko, horse-racing, lottery, soccer-toto, numbers or mini-lotto) are chosen as variables to the quantitative analysis.

Consequently, this empirical analysis could examine whether the relationship between gambling and masculine behavior as a form of force exist or not. If not, Japanese gambling would not generate friction in Japanese social life.

RC09-178.6

YANG, MYUNGJI* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, myungj@hawaii.edu)

The Origins Of Conservative Democracy In South Korea: Nation-Building, Democratic Transition, and Middle-Class Politics

After more than twenty years since the democratic transition in 1987, South Korea has experienced an ironic political scene, in which a daughter of the former dictator Park Chung Hee, Park Geun Hye, was elected as the new president in the winter of 2012. This paper argues that the middle class largely shaped the post-democratization trajectory in Korea by resisting any significant social reforms and preventing furthering social equality and redistribution. While the middle class is becoming a strong supporter of representative/electoral democracy to have led a democratic transition in Korea, the middle class has also been the one that resisted significant socioeconomic reforms implemented by the center-left governments including the Kim Dae Jung and Roh Mu Hyun administrations. This paper examines the origin of conservative democracy in Korea in which the middle class played a key role as a status-quo political actor. To do so, this paper traces the historical process of nation-building and economic development, through which the middle class was emerged by the support of the authoritarian state and became an exclusionary social group that advanced its own class interest at the expense of the less privileged. In addition, the current geopolitical situations that have confronted with North Korea for more than half a century also contribute to preventing any left-leaning policies from taking place and in turn to strengthening right-wing power. By looking at political dynamics of historical context, class alliances, and political discourse, this paper will broaden the understanding of the relationship between the middle class and democracy in transitional periods.

RC13-235.3

YANG, NAI* (Chinese National Academy of Art, yna@163.com)

Contradiction Between Leisure Pursuits and Structures of Inequality

Applying the method of stratification research could be a more rational way of looking at matters, especially inspecting Leisure Pursuits from the perspective of structures of inequality. Leisure is not a simple individual behavior, and cannot be independent from social environment and the influence of time. Leisure pursuits is neither a matter in view of pure spiritual level nor a question of pure economics, but a resort of spirit and physical of human being which has close relationship with social political and economic structures. Essentially, structures of inequality or limited resources decide the inequality of leisure consumption. The contradiction between leisure pursuits and structures of inequality is an objective existence. Idealists intende to stress the universality of leisure pursuits or the individual right of leisure, criticize and neglect the positive impact of the existing of structures of inequality on leisure pursuits. However, the existing of the inequality of leisure consumption is not only facilitating the reasonable distribution and portfolios of resources to a large extent but also playing an important role in maintaining structures of inequality as well as the vigorous vitality of the social organism actually.

It will be beneficial for us, if we treat positively the contradiction between leisure pursuit and structure of inequality, to treat the matter of leisure consumption directly and help us deal with many confusion and difficulties in real life, particularly those related to a series of questions of imbalances, such as the imbalances between leisure and individual rights, leisure and social economics, leisure and wealth distribution as well as leisure and spiritual resort etc.

RC27-473.3

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Athletic Sport or Health Promotion: Development Dilemma Confronted in Globalization of Chinese Traditional Martial Arts

This study is to clarify the relationship between the two different purposes of Chinese Traditional Martial Arts as a sport: athletic sport and health promotion, and propose the author’s own view on the development direction of Chinese Traditional Martial Arts in the context of sport globalization.

This paper reviewed 75 related published articles and academic papers and summarized the views. The author held ten semi-conducted interviews with Chinese Traditional Martial Arts coaches, scholars, students and other Chinese Traditional Martial Arts enthusiasts.

Some hold that in the process of globalization we should focus on training elite players and develop athletic sport system for traditional martial arts, which will help traditional martial arts widely recognized by western cultures. This kind of thoughts results in an reality that Chinese Traditional Martial Arts practitioners prefers to practice athletic Martial Arts. In university, Chinese Traditional Martial Arts Majors choose to practice athletic Martial Arts and attend contest of all kinds,
because this is the only way they can get authorized eligibility as first or second class national sportsmanship.

Others argue that since its functions of attacking and defending have been in degradation as modern weapons developed, Chinese traditional martial arts still can attract many people of different countries, ages, and backgrounds, not because of its athletic features, but because it contribute immensely to one's physical fitness and self-moral-cultivation, and the cultivation of both physical and moral health is the power source of its sustainable development in the context of sport globalization.

The author think that as to the development of Chinese traditional martial arts, a regular authorized eligibility certification system as the athletic sport has will standardize its technical requirements, and focus on the physical and moral health promotion will keep its diversified national features in its globalization in the world.

RC31-533.7
YANG, PHILIP* (Texas Woman’s University, pyyang@mail.twu.edu)
Asian Migration to the United States and within Asia in Comparative Perspective

More than one million Asians had migrated to America before 1965. Since 1965, Asia has been a major source of migration to the USA and more than 10 million Asians have arrived on U.S. soil. Most recently, Asia has surpassed Latin America as the largest source of immigration to the USA. Up to the mid-19th century, Asians mainly migrated to other Asian countries, and in contemporary time Asians have chosen to migrate to Asian countries. Within Asia, where are the trends in Asian migration to the USA and within Asia? How do sending countries of Asian migration to the USA and within Asia resemble and differ? Do the same or different types of Asians migrate to the USA and within Asia? What are the similarities and differences in causes of migration to the USA and within Asia? Are there similarities and differences in Asian immigrant transnationalism between the USA and Asian countries? How are Asian migrants to the USA and within Asia similar and different in patterns of adaptation to host societies? How do the impacts on host societies of Asian migration to the USA and within Asia resemble and differ? What is likely to happen to Asian migration to the USA and within Asia in the near future? Using a variety of data from the USA and international organizations and focusing on the post-1965 period, this paper seeks to answer these questions through comparison and to address the implications of the findings.

RC45-749.1
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HSUNG, RAY-MAY (National Chengchi University)
CHEN, SHU-HENG (National Cheng-Chi University)
DU, YE-FORMANCE (National Cheng-Chi University)
LIN, Yi-JR (National Cheng-Chi University)
Mechanisms of Trust Formation Under Different Conditions of Political Identity

Individual political behavior is a manifestation of social behavior, and individual voting behavior indicated his/her political choices and political identity. After democratization in Taiwan, presidential elections show bipartisan polarization and reinforce general distrust of social phenomena. Therefore, this study intends to explore how people form their trust behavior when they interact with others of the same or different political identity groups. In stage 1, the computer randomly assigns trustees and trustees and does not show political identity of 2012 presiden
tial candidates (Ma Ying-jeou and Tsai ing-wen). In stage 2, the computer displays political identity logo by random arrangement. In stage 3, the subjects can choose their preferred objects of the same or different political identity logo by themselves. There are three mechanisms of trust behavior formation under different identity condition. (1) Win-win mechanism: Win-win strategy is that both trustees and trustees attempt to maximize their provendence and return through exchanging with the targets of the same or different political identity groups from the beginning round. (2) Identity mechanism: Under the condition of political identity choice by subjects, identity effect becomes strongly significant at the beginning of the first round on the third stage of the experiment, especially for that of Ma-Machi (trustor). (3) Mutuality mechanism: Mutuality effect is very significant in all three stages of trust experiment, especially in the second and third rounds of each stage. When people exchange with the same political identity groups, it will produce the phenomenon of polarization. When the trustee return high proportion profits to the trustor in the first round, the trustor will feedback more in the second round. However, if the trustee return low proportion profits to the trustor, the trustor will feedback less and less, even lower than exchanging with different political identity groups.

YANG, YUNJEONG* (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, yunyong@hufs.ac.kr)
MWANGI, MILLICENT WARACIRI (Kenya Institute of Business Training)
Saemaul Undong and Beyond: Upgrading the Opportunities and Capabilities of Women in 1970s’ South Korea and Korea Today

Capabilities and empowerment are no longer new concepts: they are well understood and widely seen as necessities for individual as well as community development. Practices in today’s developing world, however, are not always successful. Nor have the successful practices of the past been much elaborated so as to provide practical lessons for today. This study attempts to fill this gap with the case of Saemaul Undong, a New Village Movement in South Korea in the 1970s, in combination with discussions of its applicability to Kenya, one of today’s developing countries.

Saemaul Undong has recently become an inspiring development model for many developing countries. It is known for its strong and committed leadership both at central and local levels, as well as the high rate of local participation. The rise of women as equally capable agents of change as men has been noted as one of its distinctive features. Indeed, Saemaul Undong is understood as a remarkable turning point for women in rural areas, which made them visible and active in formal activities beyond their own family and household. This newly explored social force is known to have effectively served rural and national development during the high growth periods of Korea.

The objectives and the structure of this paper are as follows. First, it explains the mechanism and processes of Saemaul Undong, which made women’s involve
tment, or empowerment, possible within a society that had a strong Confucian character at that time. Second, it elaborates the strengths and weaknesses of the Movement in terms of women’s capabilities and empowerment. Finally, the paper discusses the applicability of the findings to today’s developing world. Our select
ed case country is Kenya, but discussing the applicability of the case is expected to provide practical lessons the developing world in general.

RC39-664.4
YANICKI, SARAH* (University of Canterbury, missyanicki@yahoo.co) A Tale of Two Suburbs: Earthquake Recovery and Civil Society in Christchurch, New Zealand

This study followed two similarly affected, but socio-economically disparate suburbs as residents recovered from the devastating 6.3 magnitude earthquake that struck Christchurch, New Zealand, on February 22, 2011. More specifically, it focuses on the role of local churches, community-based organisations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), here referred to broadly as civil so ciety, in meeting the immediate needs of local residents and assisting with the longer-term recovery of each neighbourhood. Analysis of sixteen qualitative in
terviews with residents as well as key informants from local civil society in each suburb found that despite considerable socioeconomic differences, civil society in both suburbs has been vital in addressing the needs of locals in the short and long term following the earthquake. Institutions were able to utilise local knowledge of residents and damage in the area to a) provide a swifter local response than gov ernment or civil defence and then help direct the relief these agencies provided locally; b) set up central points for distribution of supplies and information where locals would naturally gather; c) take action on what were perceived to be unmet needs; and d) act as a way of bridging locals to a variety of valuable resources. However, the findings also support literature which indicates that other factors are also important in understanding neighbourhood recovery and the role of civil society, including: local leadership, a shared, place-based identity, the type and form of civil society, social capital, and neighbourhood- and household-level indicators of relative vulnerability and inequality. The intertwining of these various factors has influenced how these neighbourhoods have coped with and taken steps in recovering from this disaster. It is suggested that a model that takes a multi-factorial approach in understanding community vulnerability and capacity within the Christchurch context be designed to more effectively explore further research in this area.

RC08-165.17
YANO, YOSHIO* (Chuo University, yano@tamaacc.chuo-u.ac.jp) Culture As “Agon”: Agonological Features of Weberian Sociology

Culture as Agon: Agonological Features of Weberian Sociology

Max Weber treated the Greek concept of “agon” with great interest, in the final parts of his treatise of the “City”. However, if we focus on his interest on “agones” in general, the social fields of competition and social selection, we should rather say that this interest can be considered as his premier Leitmotiv, which permeates his comparative study of cultures.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
This paper explores the advantages and the limits of this methodology on the cultural comparison of ogones (that will be coined “agonology”). Starting from Weber’s concrete historical depiction of Asian competitions (especially, in his “Hinduism and Buddhism”), this paper moves in to the theoretical concerns. It argues that, it is much fruitful to point out the agonological features of Weberian methodology than just “to stick the ideologies such as “cultural determinism”, “idealism”, “methodological individualism”, or “conflict theory”. Finally, briefly contrasting this Weberian agonological features with modern sociological theories of competition, such as Bourdieu’s theory of symbolic violence, etc., we will like to outline the future possibilities of this comparative agonological perspective.

RC25-440.14
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International Political Support For Endangered Languages (The Uralic Languages of Russia as an example)

International political support for endangered languages (the Uralic languages of Russia as an example)[1]

According to the UNESCO Atlas of the World’s Languages in danger there are 131 such languages in Russia: 20 vulnerable ones, 49 definitely endangered, 29 severely endangered, 22 critically endangered and 15 extinct languages. Uralic languages are among them. Along with traditional measures the World Congress of Finno-Ugrian peoples (the institutional form of the Finno-Ugrian language community) are forms to attract attention to the situation of these languages. The beginnings of construction of the Finno-Ugrian community were laid in the eighteenth century by Ivan Sprigine, and later by Semyon Tishkov, professor of rhetoric who popularized the idea of Finno-Ugrian brotherhood in Finland and urged Finnish scholars to investigate the kindred Finno-Ugrian languages. Spheres of cooperation expanded in the 19th century. This trend culminated in the Finno-Ugrian cultural congresses organized by Finnish, Estonian, and Hungarian scholars, teachers, and students. The first was held in Helsinki in 1921. The ideas of rebuilding began in the early 1990s. The Finno-Ugrian world was conceived as a broad cultural identity based on linguistic affinity, and attempt to integrate various Finno-Ugrian peoples in the social and cultural integrity. In 1992 the first World Congress of Finno-Ugrian Peoples was held in Syktyvkar where it was tasked to “achieve the status of non-governmental organization United Nations”, further in 1996 (Budapest), in 2000 (Helsinki), in 2004 (Tallinn) in 2008 (Khanty-Mansiysk) and in 2012 (Siofok). Over the past two decades, World Congresses did not grow into a non-governmental organization or analogue of the International Organization of la Franco-phonie. However, they have become forums where the problem of endangered languages is actualized. World Congresses are the guidelines for the implementation of language policies at the regional level.

[1] The study was supported by Russian Foundation for Humanities, project number 13-03-00334.

RC42-711.1
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Residents Life Satisfaction in the Perspective of Social Empowerment

Social quality is composed by socio-economic security, social cohesion, social inclusion and empowerment/autonomy. In various degrees, these four components affect life satisfaction of residents in China. This article carries out an investigation of the data obtained from six cities in China, it analyzes the degree of empowerment and the impact on life satisfaction. Largely, social anomy reduces people’s life satisfaction.

RC46-752.2
YARMOHAMMADI, SAEID* (Independent Scholar, saeid_y@yahoo.com)

Feasibility and Possible Fields for Application of Clinical Sociology in Iran

According to some Iranian sociologists, the absence of sociology, and sociologists themselves, in relation with the society in one of the most important negative aspects that has had a major impact on weakness of sociology in Iran. There are so many social problems in Iran for which we need social solutions. But the absence of sociology in obvious not only to recommend sociological theories that match these problems but also to intervene in the process of solving them.

Clinical sociology can play an important role in filling this gap as a mediator between sociology and society. This study, first of all, assesses the practicability, and possible obstacles, of utilizing this particular type of sociology and then determines and introduces the fields in which it can be applied and intervene more effectively to improve the quality of lives in Iranian society.

By making use of documentary method, any attempt, if exist, for applying clinical sociology is considered and by interviewing some sociologists and social activists, different fields, and also major obstacles, for application of clinical sociology in Iran are proposed.

RC47-776.8
YARMOHAMMADI, SAEID* (Independent Scholar, saeid_y@yahoo.com)

Social Justice, A Key Concept in the Social Movements of the Last Hundred Years in Iran

Social Justice is a very important and widely used concept in the political and social history of many nations. As well as many countries, it has had a significant role at least in mobilizing people for social movements and in protesting against the existing political system in Iran.

In analyzing the causes of many social and political processes and also the Constitutional and Islamic Revolutions in Iran, the realization of social justice is cited as one of the major and prominent indicators. It can be found in different kinds of resources and documents such as poems, speeches, political debates, rhetoric of social groups and so forth. Therefore a form of emphasis on the concept of social justice has existed in every single social movement in Iran based on its special arrangements and aspects which were shaped socially and politically.

This study aims to narrate the history of social justice in the social movements of the last hundred years in Iran to provide a better understanding of it during this very important period of time and to theorize this concept and its changes over this timeframe.

By making use of documentary method and interviewing some sociologists and social activists, a classification of usages of this concept and their differences, in the history of social movements in Iran, is presented.

RC04-99.7
YASHINA, MARIA* (St. Petersburg State University, mnya@mail.ru)

Modern State of a Home Education in Russia

Over the last 20 years, an education system in Russia has undergone significant changes. The changes led to the organization of new forms of training, for example, a home education, which at the same time has its own long enough history in Russian traditions.

Home education takes on special significance in a modern life, giving new opportunities of training and reflecting challenges in both Russian educational system and the society in whole.

For example such as:

- Dissatisfaction with: a quality of education at different levels; an established system of relations inside of pre- and comprehensive institutions;
- Difficulty with realization of constitutional right of choice of training form, because of imperfection of legislative base;
- Challenges of combination of family culture and religious principles with those of formal education and so on.

However, for all obvious advantages, a home education is not means of solving all the problems as gives rise to new questions. In Russia these are: efficacy and completeness of children and adolescents (who received a family education) socialization and adaptation in adulthood; compliance of the level of education of upperclassmen, graduated home education, to the requirements of the state educational standard; the lack of the system of diagnostic, methodical and consulting help assistance.

They begin to raise like questions at the legislative level today. Since September 1, 2013, a new Federal law «On education» entered into force, where they pay more attention to this form of training. Legislators reflected growing tendency to an increase in the number of families, who resort to the help of this form of education.

Under the circo the development of a home education in Russia and an increase in the number of families, practiced this method, become not only a private affair but also a social phenomenon, needed social analyze and comprehension.

ADH-991.1
YASCHINE, ILIANA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, ilianaya@gmail.com)

The Occupational Stratification Process for the Rural Poor in Mexico

The influence of socioeconomic origins on occupational outcomes is an expression of inequality of opportunity in society. The reproduction of intergenerational inequalities has been widely studied within the field of social mobility and stratification. Education and labor market insertion have been identified as key ele-
migrants in the stratification process. Mexico is a highly stratified and rigid society in which children born in poor households have a high probability of experimenting intergenerational transmission of poverty. Using path analysis models, this paper provides empirical evidence on some of the factors that shape occupational reproduction of inequality and poverty.

JS-45.6

YASUDA, AKITO* (Kyushu University, yasudakeyaki@gmail.com)

Recreational Hunting in Africa: “Meat” or “Poison” for Local Community

Recreational hunting is one of the oldest known tourism activities using wildlife. Leader-Williams (2009) defined recreational hunting as the hunting where the hunter or hunters pursue their quarry for recreation or pleasure. Same as in colonial period, hunters, mainly from Europe and U.S.A., range over hill and dale in developing country to obtain trophy of big game and their pleasure. Some researchers have suggested that controlled recreational hunting can benefit the development of local communities, thereby promoting the protection of wildlife resources as well as both ecological and economic sustainability. However, important debates remain regarding the social impacts of conservation and tourism on local communities.

This presentation aimed to introduce a social impact of recreational hunting on local community in Cameroon. Approximately two years of fieldwork, mainly based on field observations and interviews, showed that recreational hunting in North Province, Cameroon generated tax revenues of approximately 0.9 million US dollars in 2009/2010, that is, 200 times as large as the than safari in National parks did in the same year. A part of economical benefits shared with local communities as profit sharing and employment opportunities. However, the local inhabitants were affected by regulations of their rights to use natural resources. Moreover, some villages experienced forced migration because of the beginning of hunting tourism in this area. Recreational hunting brings to local community not only positive impacts such as profit sharing and employment opportunity, but also negative one as control of the livelihood of local people and forced migration. Even if recreational hunting can play an important role in community conservation and wildlife conservation with its great economic benefit, the independence of local people and their connection with wildlife should be considered to re-conceptualize “Sustainability.”

RC50-808.6

YASUI, DAISUKE* (Kyoto University, hs0130ydy@yahoo.co.jp)

Ethnic Food As Tourism Resources

This paper aims to examine ethnic food as one of the tourism resources, based on field research conducted in ethnic town in Yokohama city. In Tsurumi ward, Yokohama city, historically many ethnic minorities including Okinawan, Korean, Chinese and Nikkei Latin American (Brazilian, Bolivian and Argentine etc.) have moved to work in industrial complex of coastal areas. Such immigrants have introduced this town as a multicultural site for development of the region and the city between 1990s. The ward office and travel companies have promoted ethnic restaurants where before only migrants used. Nowadays, some tourists visit this town and enjoy having Okinawa Soba (noodle of Okinawa), churrasco (Brazilian BBQ) in ethnic restaurants. During an urban ethnic festival here, ethnic food booths attract visitors. Tourists talk about their experiences of cuisines and put photos of food in blogs and Facebook rather than towns scenery.

However, most tourists’ experiences are superficial. Although ethnic restaurants’ chefs change flavor to suit Japanese tourists’ taste, most of tourists think their ethnic food authentic. Besides some first generation do not admit their ethnic food authentic. For example, ethnic restaurant owners in this area are second generation migrants. Their ethnic food is the ‘invention of tradition’ and cross-cultural encounters within the ‘mixed’ spaces and contradictory imperatives of postcolonial migrant in Japan urban area.

RC04-79.22

YASUMOTO, SAORI* (Osaka University, syasumoto@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp)

An Analysis of Recent Internationalization of Education in Japan: A Case Study of Nepalese Students

In this paper, we discuss the experiences of Japanese language school students from Nepal, as a case study, to understand the emerging new trends and issues surrounding the internationalization of education system in Japan. In 2008, the Japanese government proposed the goal to recruit 300,000 international students by 2020. Due to the effort of the Japanese government and school systems, the number of international students has been increasing; however, the patterns of international students have been changing simultaneously. For example, Chinese and Korean students, who used to be the most popular group of international students, are now less likely to choose Japan as their destination country to pursue education. Instead, the number of students from Nepal, Vietnam and Myanmar has been increasing in the last five years.

To explain the new trends, we discuss the push-pull factors for the changes. Also, the international students need to acquire Japanese language skills to be enrolled in the Japanese university system, the Japanese language school often serves as the first school for many international students. For this reason, we focus the role of Japanese language schools to discuss students’ perspectives on life in Japan. Based on the case study of Nepalese students, we found that the most of them are “self-funding” students. Although they hope to pursue higher education and better career prospects, providing financial support to their families in Nepal has become the top priority. Nepalese students have to work double or even triple jobs to manage the heavy debt from study abroad, high living cost in Japan and support families in Nepal; consequently, many students face challenges to pursue their dreams. In addition, some of them expressed cultural differences and isolation from the society. Based on the analysis, we propose social implications of the emerging trend of international students.

TG07-969.6

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A Systemic Approach to the Construction of Urban Places

This paper reports on research undergone across three markets in the centre if London, England. The research adopts an ethnographic approach that focuses on the ongoing process construction. By using in-depth/iterative interviews the work highlights both the changing nature that people constructs ‘in the moment’ while also highlighting the role of researcher in place construction. This projects works on the premise that it is beneficial to understand places as complicated adaptive systems that are constituted by an array of heterogeneous parts. Places have physical locations and material forms but they are also in part, made up of the very people who experience the place. Understanding such complexity leads the researcher to focus on the ‘how’ of place, rather than the ‘what’, ‘where’, or ‘who’. Rather than attempting to understand place as unique, stable, concepts, this work builds on systems-theoretical approaches towards an understanding of places that facilitates both change and permanency so important to architecture and community building theories.

RC16-282.4

YAZAWA, SHUJIRO* (Seijo University, syazawa@seijo.ac.jp)

East Asianism in a Context of Civilizational Analysis

This paper aims to examine migrants’ ethnic identity and cultural practices, based on the research conducted in an ethnic town. In Tsurumi ward, Yokohama city, historically many ethnic minorities including Okinawan, Korean, Chinese and Nikkei Latin American (Brazilian, Bolivian and Argentine etc.) have moved to work in industrial complex of coastal areas. Such immigrants have made this area multicultural. I conducted participant observations to some ethnic groups (Okinawa Association, Brazilian NPO etc.). Also I conducted in-depth interviews with some families who have multiethnic backgrounds and experiences in order to understand their identities and their changes in the migration process. Based upon these field work data, this paper considers the social value of migrants from the methodological individualism.

In particular, this paper focuses in entrepreneurs of ethnic food business. For example, ethnic restaurant owners in this area are second generation migrant. They think their business not merely as a job but also as a cultural practice for keeping their ethnic culture. However, some ethnic owners have conflict because they must change flavor to suit Japanese guests’ taste although most of guests think their ethnic food authentic. Besides some first generation do not admit their work as a cultural practice. Multi ethnic condition makes the situation even more complicated.

Taking a tour through these multiethnic migrants and their business, this paper charts an exploratory excursion through arguments that address ‘ethnicity’, ‘identity’, ‘memory’, ‘authenticity’, ‘Invention of tradition’ and cross-cultural encounters within the ‘mixed’ spaces and contradictory imperatives of postcolonial migrant in Japan urban area.
The author will examine the following points: (1) East Asia in Civilizational Analysis from Durkheim, Mauss to S.N. Eisenstadt. (2) Asianism in the Japanese Civilization. (3) Is there any difference between (1) and (2). (3) New Civilization and value change. Finally the author will examine the present situation of East Asianism in East Asia.

RC04-79.3

YAZILITAS, DEMET* (PhD candidate, yazilitas@vu.nl)

Study Choice, Gender and Ethnicity

This study aims to explore ethnic differences in gender specific study choice patterns. The central research question is: to what extent do ethnic minorities present different gender-specific choice patterns in mathematics, science and technology (MST) and what are the reasons for such differences?

The study is based on the premise that pupils with non-western ethnic backgrounds differ in their evaluation of MST-studies from pupils with national ethnic backgrounds as a result of the difference in cultural values. To explore this premise, we first examined the effects of gender, ethnicity and grade averages on school profile choices of 265 pupils in higher secondary education in two schools in the Netherlands. This was followed by semi-structured interviews with 45 individual pupils about their choices.

In our sample 59% of male and 42% of female pupils have chosen a MST-profile, of which 39% of both male and female pupils have chosen this profile in combination with a Health-profile. Moreover, the combined grade average for mathematics, physics and chemistry is shown to have the strongest impact on a positive choice for a MST-profile. Gender also has a significant effect, even after controlling for the combined grade average. Ethnicity however does not.

The interviews reveal that female pupils who choose a MST-profile often did so because of interest in a health related career. The high share of pupils and in particular female pupils with a MST-profile is partially also explained by the wish to keep options open for future educational choices since a MST-profile grants access to almost all fields of study in tertiary higher education. Ethnic background, despite not being significant, is thought to serve as a proxy for social class since pupils with non-western backgrounds have smaller social networks than pupils with native backgrounds through which they can acquire information about choices.

RC32-553.2

YEANDLE, SUE* (University of Leeds, S.M.Yeandle@Leeds.ac.uk)

Class Differences in Women’s Work-Care Reconciliation in Contemporary Leeds

This paper focuses on women’s working lives in Leeds, England, where some of the UK’s most affluent and most deprived localities are found. The authors compare the work-care reconciliation practices and attitudes of lower and higher educated women, and consider how differences and similarities in these are shaped by local welfare state arrangements and conditions in the local labour market.

The analysis, conducted within the EU-funded FLOWS project, is based on data from a survey of local women and focus group interviews with women who combine paid work with raising young children or looking after old, disabled or sick family members.

While working-class women in the UK have ‘always worked’, the second part of the 20th century brought middle-class women’s mass entry into the labour force. In some other countries, this process was actively encouraged by state provision of publicly funded care services and other policies to support women’s attachment to the labour force while raising young children and/or looking after older family members. In the UK’s liberal welfare state, childcare and caring for older, sick or disabled adults have primarily been conceptualised as individual/familial responsibilities and care services are currently provided primarily by market actors, rather than directly by the state. The authors explore the relative importance of the national/local state, cultural preferences and market conditions on women’s working lives, and consider how these shape social inequalities between women in different socio-economic circumstances.

RC09-198.3

YEANDLE, SUE* (University of Leeds, S.M.Yeandle@Leeds.ac.uk)

BUCKNER, LISA (University of Leeds).

Gender Disparities in How Older Workers Reconcile Work and Care in England

Carers in England and across the UK have been a focus of policy debate on work and care for several decades. In the 2000s, modest new employment rights (including the right to request flexibility at work) were introduced to support them reconcile work and care, and municipalities received new funding from central government to help develop local services to address carers’ needs. In national population censuses in 2001 and 2011, the Office for National Statistics collected data about caring responsibilities and these permit examination of the relation-ship between the (unpaid) care individuals give to their older, sick or disabled family members, friends or neighbours and paid work, age, gender and health. Based on analysis of these data, and supported by insights from two surveys of carers (the 2009/10 Survey of Carers in Households and the Carers, Employment and Services survey undertaken in 2006-7 at the University of Leeds), this contribution examines data on the intensity of caring responsibilities (using hours of weekly care provided as a measure of intensity) and participation in the labour market for men and women aged 45-64. The paper highlights gender differences in patterns of care and paid work, with a particular focus on the extent to which men and women in this age group appear to use part-time work and early retirement as ways of combining work and caring responsibilities. In interpreting these data, the authors also draw on qualitative and policy evaluation studies undertaken by the CIRCLE research group at the University of Leeds. These provide insights into older workers’ motivations, preferences and behaviour in relation to work and care, and indicate the complex cultural, moral and institutional contexts which shape patterns of caregiving in later life.

RC25-446.6

YEH, CHUN CHIAO* (Academia Sinica, yehcgc@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

HSIAU, A-CHIIN (Academia Sinica)

Forming Counter-Hegemonic Identity through Narration: Personal Stories, Historical Narrative, and the Transformation of National Identity in Taiwan

Over the past four decades, Taiwan has undergone a dramatic political transition from authoritarian rule to democracy. Accompanying this transition is a major change of the sense of national identification when hegemonic Chinese nationalism has increasingly given way to local Taiwanese consciousness. A series of surveys show that the percentage of people who identify themselves as being Taiwanese has risen from 17% in 1992 to 57.5% in 2013, while the percentage of people who identify themselves as being Chinese drops from 25.5% to 3.6% in this period. Yet few researches have been made on how common people formed a counter-hegemonic national identity on the personal level during the period. To investigate this transformative dynamics, we draw on the theoretical perspective of “narrative identity” to analyze a large number of “letters to the editor” describing personal experiences of identity transformation which were published in two major Taiwanese newspapers during the period from 1994 to 2004, when the change accelerated sharply. We find that a special historical narrative which consisted of a distinctive historical outlook and story line and displayed unique values and emotions served as a common framework of reference for those who began to discredit Chinese nationalism to reassess their individual life history and make sense of their connections with the destiny of Taiwan. It was critical to the formation of the counter-hegemonic Taiwanese identity. We argue that counter-hegemonic identity is typically effectively created and sustained when an elite-derived historical narrative had popular resonance in the sense that it demonstrates a remarkable ability to explain the marginalized and suppressed life experience of ordinary people. Our analysis also shows that the act of narration or story-telling is a key mechanism through which linking individual to society, the present to the past, the micro to the macro, and agency to structure.

RC50-814.5

YEH, JOYCE HSU-YEN* (National Dong Hwa University, joyceyeh2@gmail.com)

Indigenous Mobility: Experiences and Narratives of Mobility and Immobility of Yami Indigenous Youth on Lanyu (Orchid Island), Taiwan

Travel, mobility and diaspora are facts of contemporary societies across the globe and their implications are profoundly important. This paper attempts to articulate the significant connections between travel, mobility and diaspora in Taiwanese indigenous Yami society. It argues that the Yami youth from Orchid Island cross the strait to urban Taiwan for diverse reasons relating to both mobile physical bodies and emotional displacement. The paper offers a range of mobility narratives as reflective accounts cultural diasporic encounters toward a deeper understanding of travel and mobilities in contemporary indigenous society. Engaging with multi-sited fieldwork between Taiwan and Orchid Island, with in-depth interviews with Yami youth, this paper explores the complexities of the forced ‘migration’ phenomena of indigenous young people and their experiences and narratives of travel and mobility. It addresses issues that arise when they are ‘on the move’ and feel a loss of identity due to their emotional attachment to the place whether interpreted as home or homeland. Focusing on aspects of everyday life, this study illustrates the tensions and dynamics of travel, mobility and diaspora. It aims to open a dialogue among tourism studies, indigenous studies and mobility studies in which issues of diaspora and people being ‘on the move’ are investigated.
L'économie solidaire au Brésil regroupe des travailleurs (informels, chômeurs, personnes qui ramassent et trient les matériaux recyclables, etc.) qui tissent des réseaux de solidarité, poussant les communautés à agir ensemble vers un but commun. Ces pratiques d'autogestion diffèrent, non seulement dans le champ des activités de faible valeur ajoutée, mais aussi selon les croyances et les identités collectives dans le mouvement de l'économie solidaire au Brésil (Brasil, communautaire, des mouvements de foi et des syndicats de la CUT (la Centrale unique des travailleurs, principale confédération syndicale au Brésil)). Elles se nourrissent des traditions sociales et familiales, des visées de bien-être, de renforcement de la citoyenneté au travail et de valorisation des Communautés traditionnelles (Quilombos, etc.) qui les ont nourries. Elles se manifestent sous de nombreuses formes légales, qui contribuent à ce que peut être l'écologie sociale au travail, et qui peuvent être utilisées à des fins de développer l'économie sociale et solidaire.

Ces initiatives collectives montrent que la redistribution de richesses s'opère en accord avec les principes de l'économie solidaire. Elles sont aussi des formes de protestation contre les inégalités et les injustices sociales. Elles peuvent être vues comme des manières de remettre en cause les structures sociales et économiques. Elles peuvent également être vues comme des manières de s'engager dans la construction d'une société plus égalitaire et plus juste.

Ces résultats participent des questionnements sur la notion de travail. Ils indiquent que l'étude permet d'explorer comment s'effectue cette ré-articulation et pourquoi elle peut être considérée comme une forme de développement économique et social. Ils montrent que la notion de travail ne peut plus être considérée comme une notion statique. Elle doit être considérée comme une notion dynamique, qui change en fonction des contextes sociaux et économiques.

RC06-130.3
YEUNG, WEI-JUN JEAN* (National University of Singapore, aryww@nus.edu.sg)
CHEUNG, ADAM KA-LOK (National University of Singapore)
Temporal, Spatial Distribution and Determinants of One-Person Households in China

Nearly 60 million people live alone in China now. As one of the fastest growing living arrangements in China, representing 14.9% of all Chinese family households in 2011, little is known about who they are, where they are, and what drove this increase. We take a historical look at the temporal and spatial distribution trends of the one-person household based on 1982, 1990 and 2005 individual-level Census and 1% Population Sample Survey data. In this study, we estimate a series of prefecture-level fixed effect regressions with data from 1982, 1990 and 2005 to examine the temporal-spatial trend of the changing prevalence of one-person households. We also conduct multi-level analysis with 2005 data to examine what contextual and individual characteristics contribute to an individual's propensity to live alone.

Results show that socioeconomic development and internal migration are crucial factors for the increasing prevalence of one-person households. We also conduct multi-level analysis with 2005 data to examine what contextual and individual characteristics contribute to an individual's propensity to live alone.

RC04-92.3
YILMAZ SENER, MELTEM* (Istanbul Bilgi University, m.temel@bilgi.edu.tr)
Academics Producing Knowledge for the World Bank

The trend of neoliberalization that is experienced in all spheres of life also has its impact on the academia in the forms of managerialization and entrepreneurialization of universities, increasing workloads, increasing pressures on academics to generate funds, transformation of knowledge into a product that can be exchanged in the market, alienation of academic researchers from the knowledge they are producing, and an increasing degree of specialization and division of academic research labor in the developed and developing countries alike. Especially for the second group of countries, international organizations like the World Bank indeed have a major role in the development and spread of neoliberalization in academia. Limited resources for research lead the academics to look for external funding opportunities and international organizations like the World Bank emerge as important suppliers of funds for doing research in these circumstances. Doing research and producing knowledge for the World Bank create certain outcomes both in the short and long terms for these researchers themselves and also for academia in general.

This paper demonstrates how the academics' experience of producing knowledge for the World Bank fosters the neoliberalization of the university in Turkey. Depending on interviews with academics, the paper looks at the impacts of doing research for the World Bank. It concludes that although these academics are forced to act as entrepreneurial subjects, they haven't necessarily internalized this neoliberal mentality.
Research on Public Attitude Towards Social Impact Assessment of Chang E Lunar Probe Program

For a long time, China evaluates engineering's or project's impacts mainly by assessing its economic contribution, always lack of social impacts. This study chooses Chinese Chang E Lunar Probe Program and conducts a survey by using questionnaires about public's attitude towards Chang E's social impacts. The results suggest that public's attitude towards high-tech and non-direct-interest engineering's social impact consists of military impact factor, political and economic impact factor, psycho-social impact factor and educational impact factor. Furthermore, public's attitude towards Chang E's social impact is related to age, and different social groups have different views on Chang E. Although PhD degree look down upon it, it is not influenced by income at the same time.

The Business of Housing God: A Case of Singapore Megachurches

Religion and business are often seen as inhabiting separate social spheres but in this paper I explore how they are combined and reconciled in the activities of megachurches. Through two case studies of Singapore's largest megachurches, I examine how they combine religion and business, focusing on how these churches strategically co-opt the discourse and techniques of marketing managerialism to manage growth and multiply financial rewards through church building projects. This explicit engagement in business practices not only raise the question of their formulation and implementation.

Urban Transformation in a Transitional Economy: Is “Gentrification” an Analytically Useful Concept for Vietnam?

Despite the rapid transformation in the urban landscape of Vietnam, a simple and uncritical application of the “gentrification” concept out of the specific spatial and temporal context of the country is problematic. Not only does the phenomenon progress in a highly compressed temporal scale compared to similar processes in cities in the “global north”, it is also embedded within a paradigmatic shift of the entire socio-economic system. This paper attempts to explore the process of urban redevelopment in Vietnam and to critically examine whether this concept, with its origin from the “global north”, is capable of offering a conceptually robust lens through which the phenomena can be consistently analysed. This paper attempts to contribute to such discussion and explore the process of urban redevelopment in Vietnam and offer a critical examination on the applicability of the concept in cities of the global south, particularly within the context of a city in a transitional economy. To enhance coherence of the empirical data being compared, the city of Hanoi is used as the case study city. As the capital and a “political” city of Vietnam, Hanoi is undoubtedly commendable to the typical socio-political scenes that are at work in the country. With case examples of redevelopment projects in Hanoi against the context of the specificity of the socio-economic and political transformation of the country, this paper will offer a conceptually robust lens through which the phenomena of gentrification can be critically analysed in the specific context of Vietnam.

Crowding in: Why and How Indian Civil Society Organizations Began Mobilizing on Climate Change

In this paper, we argue that a process of crowding in of civil society organizations (CSOs) into the field of climate change advocacy has occurred in India since around 2007. Both the number and the diversity of CSOs involved in this field of advocacy has greatly increased. Drawing on the Dynamics of Contention approach, We identify five mechanisms that explain why and how this process has unfolded: (1) The expansion of discursive opportunities in the global public sphere, (2) the event effect of Copenhagen COP 15 in 2009, (3) the network effects of expanding global civil society networks of climate change advocacy and the resulting flows of discourses and funding, (4) adoption and innovation of new action repertoires, and (5) the global political pressure effect leading to development of national climate policies and corresponding opportunities for CSOs to influence their formulation and implementation.
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KOJIMA, YOSHIKAZU (Gifu University)
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How Social Class and Education Affect Youth Transition in Japan?*: Youth Cohort Study of Japan

The purpose of this report is to clarify how social class and education influence youth transition in Japan from Youth Cohort Study of Japan (YCSJ). In the late 90’s, the life course after secondary school graduation has significantly changed. The close connection between upper secondary schools and employers to smoothly transit the graduates into work in Japan had been once highly praised, but the system became less functional due to several factors (Mary C. Brinton, 2011, Lost in Transition). Many young people cannot get permanent and secure jobs, so some of them become ‘Freeters’ who only get temporal and insecure jobs to make a living. Many empirical studies have taken place to find who are the most disadvantaged among Japanese youth, trying to find what causes the dysfunctional transition between school and labor market in the 2000’s. However, most of these studies focused on the youth transition during only a certain period of time, and they are not sufficient to clarify the complexity of youth transition. YCSJ has conducted a panel survey of a group of youth for five years from their age of 20, so that YCSJ is able to capture the dynamic young people’s transition in consideration of various factors.

Above all, we aim at unraveling how youth transition differentiated with social class and educational opportunities.
The Rise of ‘Reflexive University Governance’ in the Risk Societies: Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States

Socio-economic upheavals after the Lehman Shock, and in European countries, the introduction of austerity measures have financially overshadowed the university sectors cross-nationally. The purpose of the paper is to identify how uncertainty and insecurity in the post-2008 period have reshaped university governance relating to risk management. The study examines university governance at the system and institutional levels in Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The paper is both theoretical and empirical driven. The study takes the theoretical approach by utilising two conceptions of ‘peer reflexivity’ and ‘risk’ in the context of university governance. The former refers to the ‘cycle of peer feedback, self-monitoring, self-analysis and action. Higher education institutions are treated as learning organisations’ (Clarke 1998; Dill 1999), whereas later explores Becks’ (1992) and Giddens’ (1992, 1999) risk society. The study then proposes a novel concept, ‘peer reflexive governance’, which is compared with Foucault’s neo-liberal ‘governmentality’ (1988, 1991) to capture the characteristics of ‘peer reflexive governance’.

Regarding empirical analysis, the study takes documentation for data collection in order to identify the extent to which the institutions in three country settings are autonomous (not in direct state control modes), making the peer reflexive mechanisms feasible. The collected document includes acts, government White Papers, circulars and other official documents.

The paper argues that ‘peer reflexive governance’ has become significant in the insecure and uncertain environment in the post-credit crunch period because the universities have become increasingly more self-aware, reflective, and reflexive than ever before. The universities have strengthened their self-monitoring mechanisms in order to respond to uncertainty and risks, shaping them into learning organizations. The practices of peer reflexive governance, however, differ between Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The study is significant because few literatures so far connect the conception of ‘risks’ to university governance.

RC29-498.1

YOKOYAMA, MINORU* (Kokugakuin University, minoruyo@kokugakuin.ac.jp)

Change in Juvenile Delinquency in Japan

In Japan we witness four peaks of juvenile delinquency after the World War II. Immediately after the war the Japanese police system was demoralized. However, the police did not have resources enough to carry out the activities for prevention of juvenile delinquency. With the recovery of economic conditions the police established the system to prevent juvenile delinquency. Since then the police have carried out the net-widening of their activities for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. I will explain how the net-widening has been carried out.

RC29-503.3

YOKOYAMA, MINORU* (Kokugakuin University, minoruyo@kokugakuin.ac.jp)

Policing For Prevention Of Juvenile Delinquency In Japan

I will analyze the development of policing for prevention of juvenile delinquency after the World War II. Immediately after the war the Japanese police system was demoralized. However, the police did not have resources enough to carry out the activities for prevention of juvenile delinquency. With the recovery of economic conditions the police established the system to prevent juvenile delinquency. Since then the police have carried out the net-widening of their activities for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. I will explain how the net-widening has been carried out.

RC25-449.2

YONEZAWA, AKIYOSHI* (Nagoya University, yonezawa@gsid.nagoya-u.ac.jp)

Japanese Language Education for Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement

This paper asks how Japanese language education for Filipino nurse candidates under JPEA can be located in the Philippine socio-cultural settings, in order to provide academic grounding toward more meaningful policy making for both governments.

Foreign nurses’ entry to Japan presents a unique pattern of migration from the point of view of language learning. It pertains to adults who learn a foreign language from the beginning; yet are required to reach a high level of proficiency. Historically speaking, adult migrants often mean either unskilled workers who are not required high level of language skills; or skilled workers who already know the language of the host country. In any cases, the movement often took place from a former colony to a former sovereignty. As for Japan and the Philippines, although Japan occupied the Philippines for a few years during World War II, linguistically speaking, there is a strong rapport among the young generation of Filipinos today. Also, due to the eligibility constrains, it is unlikely possible to find an EPA candidate who has received higher education in Japan.

The paper illustrates the socio-cultural situation in language practice in the Philippines at large and points to the both governments’ weakness in systematic understanding and addressing it — a) multi-lingual-ness with ambivalent relation with English as both colonial and global language; b) prominence of orality over literacy; c) weaker establishment of Japanese language education than other Southeast Asian countries in quantity and quality; and d) class issue in gaps in motivation and needs of Japanese language learning.

JS-23.1

YONEZAWA, AKIYOSHI* (Nagoya University, yonezawa@gsid.nagoya-u.ac.jp)

University Governance and the Academic Profession in “Rising” East Asia

The role of universities is increasing with the rapid growth of the knowledge economy across the world. At the same time, universities are also being called upon to change their governance and management structures in order to transform themselves into the core sector of the globally competitive knowledge industry. Salmi (2008) suggests that “world-class” universities and higher education systems require favorable governance with autonomy and academic freedom. Terms such as “entrepreneurial universities” (Clark, 1998) and “academic capitalism” (Slaughter and Leslie, 1999), however, imply that traditional “collegium” governance is at risk. Most East Asian higher education systems have been established and developed through strong intervention by national governments, and, therefore, granting of academic freedom and autonomy has been relatively slow and recent. Namely, the top universities in these “Post-Confucian States” (Marginson, 2011) are now achieving “world-class” status without experiencing the strong “collegium” governance pattern of the past. Japan could be an exception, having developed strong academic freedom and autonomy led by the faculties since World War II. However, now, top Japanese universities are faced with stagnating performance in both research and education. As a result, there have been calls from business and government for drastic reforms of their governance to enhance their chances of survival in the growing competition with universities and other knowledge industries in Asia and around the world. By utilizing data from the Academic Profession in Asia (APA) survey among selected Asian countries in various development contexts gathered by Arimoto et al., the author examines the following questions: Is it possible to establish highly competitive universities without a strong tradition of collegium culture? If so, as seen in the emerging Asian countries, what are the implications for the mature university governance typically seen in Japan and Western Europe?
University Governance and the Academic Profession in “Rising” East Asia

The role of universities is increasing with the rapid growth of the knowledge economy across the world. At the same time, universities are also being called upon to change their governance and management structures in order to transform themselves into the core sector of the globally competitive knowledge industry. Salmi (2008) suggests that “world-class” universities and higher education systems require favorable governance with autonomy and academic freedom. Terms, such as “ideal universities” (Clark, 1998) and “academic capitalism” (Slaughter and Leslie, 1999), however, imply that traditional “collegium” governance is at risk. Most East Asian higher education systems have been established and developed through strong intervention by national governments, and, therefore, granting of academic freedom and autonomy has been relatively slow and recent. Namely, the top universities in these “Post-Confucian States” (Marginson, 2011) are now achieving “world-class” status without experiencing the strong “collegium” governance pattern of the past. Japan could be an exception, having developed strong academic freedom and autonomy led by the faculties since World War II. However, now, top Japanese universities are faced with stagnating performance in both research and education. As a result, there have been calls from business and government for drastic reforms of their governance to enhance their chances of survival in the growing competition with universities and other knowledge industries in Asia and around the world. By utilizing data from the Academic Profession in Asia (APA) survey among selected Asian countries in various development contexts gathered by Arimoto et al., the author examines the following questions: Is it possible to establish highly competitive universities without a strong tradition of collegium culture? If so, as seen in the emerging Asian countries, what are the implications for the mature university governance typically seen in Japan and Western Europe?

What Leads to High Participation in Tertiary Education?

The relationship between demographic change and investment in education is one of the topics that has attracted considerable attention from both policymakers and experts. Extended education increases the social and private costs of raising children, and has been considered a major factor in the decline of birth rates. At the same time, the growing knowledge societies have a high level of participation in higher and post-secondary education. Individuals tend to utilize advanced educational qualifications for migration to world cities and knowledge clusters, but also simply for securing stable jobs in their hometowns. The relationship between the growing patterns of tertiary education enrollment and demographic change is not that simple. There are various approaches for achieving high levels of participation in tertiary education in different countries and economies; in cost-sharing between the public and private sectors, in the distribution of resources within tertiary education systems and institutions, and in regulatory frameworks for sustaining and enhancing academic excellence and a minimum quality of education and training. In this study, the authors examine patterns of achieving high levels of participation in tertiary education, focusing especially on their relationship with demographic changes. Then, the authors identify the characteristics of these patterns in Japan and other East Asian countries where the higher education systems are financially highly privatized, but under the strong guidance of national governments. Lastly, the authors conduct a detailed case study on the reality of the high-participation tertiary education system in Japan as a country facing a very serious aging problem, and outline the implications for international discussion.

Food Sovereignty and the Politics of Food Insecurity in South Korea

Food Sovereignty and the Politics of Food Insecurity in South Korea

As South Korea has become one of the fastest industrialized countries in the world, it has also been one which experienced a dramatic decline in agriculture. Between 1970 and 2011, the share of agriculture in GDP dropped sharply from 25.4% to 2.3%. The collapse of agriculture has been accelerated by the global agricultural policies. As a result, food insecurity is one of the most important social issues in South Korea, today. Food insecurity can be understood not only as low grain self-sufficiency, 22.6% in South Korea; but also, as food safety problems. The Korean government, however, has prioritized overseas land exploitation and has recently strengthened neoliberal agricultural reforms such as the FTA. Under these circumstances, the food sovereignty movement, which was originally advocated by La Via Campesina, has been discussed among the South Korean civic and peasant movement sectors. In order to establish food sovereignty, the peasant movement sector is urging the South Korean government to secure stable production, while the civic movement is advocating a right to food project. Considering the fact that consistent food insecurity has threatened not just the farmers’ livelihoods, but the consumers’ dining tables, the concept and practical application of food sovereignty may bring many groups together. Building a consensus between civic groups and farmers’ movements seems to be more feasible in Korea, under these conditions. The aim of this paper is to analyze the various actors, and their dynamic interactions involved in food sovereignty, in South Korea. We investigate the mechanism of the politics of food insecurity and food sovereignty by examining two major cases in South Korea involving the full-tariff on rice, and the import ban on fisheries products from Japan, due to radioactive contamination.

Disaster Situation: The Case of the 2009 Red River Flood

Spontaneous volunteers play a significant role in times of disaster. Before governmental and organized voluntary disaster agencies arrive in sufficient strength, civilian volunteers often spontaneously mobilize to protect their lives and belongings in the early period of disaster. This study uniquely examines the characteristics of spontaneous volunteers at three different levels of flood stage risk during the 2009 Red River flood in North Dakota, USA. More than 20,000 civilian volunteers spontaneously mobilized and gave of their time to respond to the threat of Red River flooding. Unaffiliated volunteers signed-up at coordination sites throughout the city and filled more than 3 million sandbags and piled these sandbags along the levee. Staff training for 5,799 volunteers was provided. Data on these volunteers were collected from local levee volunteers to the local area’s 96 census block groups. Data on these census block groups were then compiled from the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year data set (2006-2010). Factors in terms of socio-economic and geographical characteristics of spontaneous volunteers are examined before, during, and after the flood stage at the 2009 Red River Flood. Findings show that education, race, age, occupation, and geographic factors are significantly associated with volunteerism along with different levels of risk in the case of the 2009 Red River Flood.

Brain Circulation and Transnational Identity of Asian Students Studying in Asian Countries

This paper is based on an empirical comparative analysis of study-broad students from Korea, China and Japan. By focusing on the phenomenon of ‘regionalization of higher education,’ the study compares international students’ mobility within Asia, construction and transferability of human resources, and formation of transnational identity. The study specifically focuses on Korean, Japanese, and Chinese students studying in institutions of higher education in Korea, Japan and China. This study is based on a survey study among Asian students studying abroad in South Korea, Japan and China. The survey was conducted in Korea from October 2012 to December 2013 among 405 students; in Japan from October 2012 to February 2013 among 319 students; and in China from December 2012 to April 2013 among 312 students.

The most significant research findings are as follows. With regard to students’ career plans, the three groups of international students showed high rates of those who plan to return home five years after studying abroad at around 40-50% and a relatively high rate of those who plan to migrate to a third country at around 20%. Regarding the transferability of education, all three groups indicated high assessments of transferability. The data shows that all three groups believe that their education from home country is transferable in the host country and that their education through studying abroad is recognized in their home and a third country. While experiences of studying abroad positively increased awareness for regional community and transnationalism, it did not meaningfully affect the students’ national awareness. Such result illustrates that national identity remains central to Asian international students. This result is interpreted as stemming from the continuation of close connections between the individual and the nation.
state as Northeast Asia experiences a conservative shift and territorial and historical disputes are reignited.

RC23-418.5

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PARK, HYE-KYUNG (Chungnam National University)

The New ICTs and Gender Inequality in Korea

This presentation aims to explore the implications for gender inequality of the increased access to and usage of mobile ICTs, based on the data collected in Korea. Korea used to be no exception to the conventional digital divide in which women, compared to men, are disadvantaged in the use of ICTs. In recent years, however, there has been a remarkable increase in Korean women's access to internet and, specifically, mobile internet technology. Women have surpassed men in the number and proportion of 'smart' mobile phone users. Among young generations, in particular, girls, compared to boys, tend to have access to the mobile phone earlier and use it more frequently and longer in duration of time. In 2011, Korean children are reported to own their first mobile phone at the average age of 10.4 years (fifth grade at elementary school), and 80% of the third graders at elementary school owned it.

What would be consequences in terms of gender inequality of this earlier and increased exposure to mobile internet technology represented by the 'smart' phone? On the one hand, the user friendliness of the new technology has the potential of narrowing or eliminating the gender gap in its professional and financially lucrative utilization, and its mobility in time and space potentially brings the liberating effect for women both in employment and domestic labor. On the other hand, however, there are concerns that the easy accessibility and access to the mobile technology would lead to continued gender inequality, in which women remained mere consumers, and increased vulnerability to the new problems brought by the new technology, such as digital/mobile addiction. This presentation investigates the consequences of the new ICTs in gender inequality and their implications to cope with the gender inequality at present and in the future.

RC19-342.1

YOON, SHARON* (Saitama University, sharonyoon1121@gmail.com)

Cultivating Ethnic Solidarity in the Transnational Enclave: Co-ethnic Relations Between South Korean "Newcomers" and Korean-Japanese/ Korean-Chinese "Oldcomers" in the Korean Enclaves in Osaka and Beijing

Recently, scholars have noted that migrants exhibit distinct patterns of adaptation characterized by frequent movement to their countries of origin. This influx of transnational migration has in turn, altered the structure of historically established minority communities. My research investigates how changes in the ethnic community are brought about by transnational migration have shaped the ways ethnic minorities construct notions of ethnic identity, using ethnographic, interview and survey data collected in the Korean enclaves in Beijing and Osaka.

The Korean enclaves in Beijing and Osaka are characterized by two distinct waves of Korean migrants: recent South Korean transnational migrants, and third- and fourth-generation Korean Japanese/Korean Chinese minorities. As a result of the growing number of South Korean newcomers since the 1990s, the Koreatowns in Beijing and Osaka today have become increasingly connected—both on the institutional and grassroots level—to the homeland. But rather than strengthen sentiments of ethnic identity, increasing contact to South Korea has led to the growth of formidable barriers in constructing a collective ethnic consciousness within the Korean community. Damaged co-ethnic relations between the two waves of Korean migrants have significantly hindered their ability to mobilize the rich transnational resources in the enclave for upward mobility. This paper brings to light the structural barriers Korean migrants encounter in cultivating ethnic solidarity in the transnational enclave. In doing so, I offer suggestions for social welfare policies that may aid transnational migrants in more effectively cooperating together to mobilize the resources of the enclave to better their life chances.

RC06-121.1

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Effects of Child Involvement in Housework on Future Gender Role Expectations

Housework allocation has been studied extensively, particularly in its relation to women's employment. Despite the richness and abundance of literature on this subject, most research has focused on housework allocation between couples, and children's participation in housework has been understudied. These few studies, however, indicate that children participate in household tasks to varying degrees. The present study utilizes writing assignments submitted by approximately 120 undergraduate students enrolled in family sociology courses at a Midwestern U.S. university, and qualitatively analyzes patterns of housework participation in students' familial and care of origin, with special emphasis on the meanings of terms used to describe this participation. Preliminary data analysis shows that most college students expect to marry, and for both spouses to earn an income, even when students grew up in households with stay-at-home mothers. While this conclusion supports gender-neutral expectations in provision of child care and upbringing, children's expectations regarding domestic tasks varied more, and childhood experiences appear to have important impacts on perceptions and expectations with regard to housework. Students who "helped" their employed mothers with the second shift were more likely to perceive indoor housework as a "gender neutral" task, whereas students who tended to view housework as the responsibility of the entire family, and to hold less gendered expectations. The types of housework done by children were often gendered (e.g., sons doing yard work and daughters helping with cooking), and this also shaped students' perceptions and expectations. By analyzing childhood experiences, this study aims to fill a hole in the literature, shedding light on how parents include their children in negotiating housework allocation, and how childhood experiences shape gender role perceptions and future expectations.

JS60.2

YOSHIDA, HONAMI* (National Institute of Public Health, hyoshida@niph.go.jp)

Lessons Learned from Great East Japan Earthquake - Birth Outcomes in the Catastrophe of Highly Aged Country

The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami occurred in 2011/3/11 and this disaster revealed health care issues that Japan already had. One is the lack of attention for maternal health care in the highly aged society and the other is decreasing OB/GYN providers in the Tohoku area. It was hard to see pregnant people and babies in the highly aged country like Japan, however, there were a few expecting mothers left in the cold, hungry and anxious in another prefectures. They were not prioritized as a vulnerable population. Continuing research of 11 hospitals and 37 clinics in one prefecture in the devastated area showed that most of pregnant mothers stayed more than 3 evacuation shelters to find a safer place to live and half of the pregnant patients could not find a way to go out from the Tsunami area to have birth. With more than 200 patients who could succeed to transport to another prefecture, their average delivery time (weeks of gestation), weight of baby, preterm birth rate, low birth weight rate, amount of blood loss and another birth outcomes of this catastrophic area tells us the importance of the pre-hospital OB/GYN care team in disaster response and safety confirmation system for mothers and babies. We should strengthen the perinatal care in highly aged society where mothers are "minority". There is a generation inequality in health care of highly aging society like Japan - perinatal health care is less concern than elder care. 10 obstetricians set up a project specialized for pre- and postnatal care, and carried out medical activities in this disaster-stricken areas by taking care of pregnant and postpartum patients from April 1st until September 3rd, 2011. With dispatched specialist after natural disaster and built the visiting system and correct birth outcomes and neonatal health outcomes.

RC24-434.5

YOSHIDA, KOHEI* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, kohei.y jimine@yahoo.co.jp)

Who Takes Part in Anti-Nuclear Actions? a Case Study of the Organizations of Evacuated People from Fukushima Plant Area and Their Attitudes Concerning Nuclear Energy

It is often assumed that the people of Fukushima, especially those who lived near the nuclear plants, are increasingly aware of the impracticality of Japan's nuclear energy policy as they have had a reduced fear of nuclear energy in evacuation zones.

In this paper, the author asks whether the assumption is valid in any case, and if it isn't, what are the reasons for the cases that go against the assumptions. The author will examine some of the responses of the recently formed organizations based on the areas bordering the Fukushima prefecture and other prefectures in the more distance.

First it is shown that, as long as each organization represents the people who lived in the same municipality before the devastating event of March 2011, the extremes of both now passionate "anti-" or "pro-" opinions concerning the nuclear energy policy have been embraced by some of these organizations.

Second, it is demonstrated why these people have taken either "pro-" or "anti-" stances in the process of the disaster followed by the nuclear accident, and the author points out that these attitudes are affected not only by their experiences...
after the beginning of the disaster, but also by their life-styles before the disaster and their memories of these life-styles. Third, the question of whether these organizations have simply endorsed or excluded some of these “anti-” attitudes or the “pro-” attitudes is discussed; rather, here we see the unexpected effect of the “anti-nuclear” discourse on the formation of another group of people’s doubts about the discourse; but even this adverse effect has not resulted in showing anti-“anti-nuclear” discourse. Hence scholars may expect that time would ease the unfortunate misunderstanding about the anti-nuclear opinions; however, this could take a generation, which may be too long a time for some witnesses.

RC43-718.5
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Aging Problems in Suburban Neighborhoods: A Case of Hiroshima Region

The Japanese suburban neighborhoods that were developed in the 1960s to 1970s are standing at a crossroads; one path leads to sustainable communities to which young people move, while the other leads to “ghost towns” in which both young generations move out when they grew up and old people leave their houses because of residing in a nursing home. Regarding the demographic characteristics and housing conditions of Japanese suburbs, a large number of housing estates are at risk of heading towards the second road. Aging and the increase in vacant houses is one of the most serious and urgent topics to be surveyed by scholars in a variety of academic backgrounds. This paper examine (1) aging problems in Japanese suburban neighborhoods with GIS methods, and (2) relationship between aging and increasing vacant houses in Hiroshima region; and (3) finally, we discuss generative process of vacant houses in local cities.

TG07-969.5
YOSHIMIZU, AYAKA (Simon Fraser University)
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A Sense of Absence: A Reflection on Ethnography of Walking in Yokohama and Vancouver

This paper reflects on our ethno-geography of walking, part of our larger cross-Pacific project on the formation and regulation of communities of sex-workers, which we have been conducting since the summer of 2012 in former-brothel-distRICTS of Yokohama, Japan and Vancouver, Canada, places that are commonly marked by absences of material and discursive traces and documentation of communities of sex workers. We discuss how we came to make sense of and engage with the places through our sense of the material absences but “ghostly” presence (Gordon 2008) of sex workers’ bodies and brothels. We also discuss how our affective responses such as frustration, numbness, boredom and anger, which we experienced when encountered the production of those absences, enabled us, emplaced ethnographers, to make the absences visible and envision an ethical way to engage with the spaces whose communities were uprooted and memories have been marginalized, erased or forgotten.

RC32-564.19
YOSHIMURA, SAYAKA* (23/09/2013, sayakao926@frn@yahoo.co.jp)

Women’s Hair Loss from the Perspectives of Body and Gender

This research aims to pursue the social cognition on women’s hair loss (women’s baldness) due to alopecia, and to clarify the structure of oppression on which they were placed from the perspectives of body and gender. Through this study, I want to point out that women’s hair loss should be argued as a sociological object than just a medical disease.

Until recently, hair loss was mainly identified as alopecia in a medical or psychological research. By the previous studies, mental difficulties of women with alopecia are clarified(Eckert: F1976, Van der Donc et al.: F1994), and the usefulness of wearing wigs as the ways of coping is shown [Nakajima, Nakayama:2002]. However,no.pdf) The results show that East Asian countries have already departed from traditional Confucianism and that people share more common social values beyond the distinction of East and West. Fourthly, I present an overview of data on Japanese immigrants in Brazil, Hawaii and the U.S. West Coast in order to study the interaction between the environment and ethnicity. Finally, some comments are provided for our future research.

Thirdly, I present cross-national comparisons of interpersonal and institutional trust as well as some basic social values based on our past surveys, including the Seven Country Survey (surveys of seven-countries (Japan, USA and five European countries)), the East Asia Values Survey (EAVS) (2002-2005), the Pacific-Rim Values Survey (PRVS) (2004-2008) and the Asia-Pacific Values Survey (APVS) (2010-2014). (See http://www.jsps.go.jp/j-grantsinaid/12_kiban/chiran_22_e-data/e33_yoshino.pdf) The results show that East Asian countries have already departed from traditional Confucianism and that people share more common social values beyond the distinction of East and West. Fourthly, I present an overview of data on Japanese immigrants in Brazil, Hawaii and the U.S. West Coast in order to study the interaction between the environment and ethnicity. Finally, some comments are provided for our future research.

JS-21.2
YOU, MEI-HUI* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, meiyou@nknu.edu.tw)

The Representation of Wedding News in Taiwan: Critical Thinking about Romantic Love, Capitalist Ideology and Gender Politics

This research explores the representation of weddings news in mass media in Taiwan. Focusing on the gender/sexual politics, the researcher examines how wedding events are reported on mass media. In terms of textual analysis, the researcher discusses the gap between the wedding news representation and the
social reality. Additionally, the implied ideology is examined. Hopefully, the result could be transformed into teaching materials for the graduate course of sociology of gender.

Wedding as an event affects and is affected by a combination of external and internal constraints and expectations. In modern Taiwanese society, weddings are big money, and most people want to get in on the act. Thus it may be said that, wedding consumption is related to emotion as well as interpersonal relations. The researcher is interested with how wedding is reported on mass media and how these representations will affect people's cognition and attitude.

Heterosexual relations and gender stereotype roles in the wedding events have been deciphered in certain ways. These images also convey illusion of romantic love ideology. Popular culture plays a key role in naturalizing the capitalist as well as the gendered pattern. The present research attempts to analyzed the wedding news to explore the implied gender ideology.

We are living in an age often portrayed as being dominated by consumer capitalism and the products of capitalist popular culture. It is important to acknowledge the influence of the mass media in shaping people's identities and daily lives. Combining gender analysis with sociological inquiry, the researcher believes that the study on the representation of wedding news could provide some insights for the teaching practice of critical media literacy, gender equity education and relationship education in universities.

YOUKHANA, EVA* (University of Bonn, eva.youkhana@uni-bonn.de)
The Power of Religious Objects in Transnational Migration

Since the economic crisis in Spain hit most migrant households as the most vulnerable, religious institutions such as the Catholic Church, are becoming increasingly important. Their houses act as reference points by which the migrant community is kept together. Tangible assistance is offered and transnational communication structures and family bonds are sustained. Being assisted by local Saints, the Catholic Church serves as a place of remembrance to produce and reproduce senses of belonging that date back to the early colonial era. Social relations of migrants are manifested in a space where the power and glory of the former Colonial regime is symbolized.

Giving the example of the congregation of San Lorenzo in an immigration neighborhood in Madrid, it is shown, which role and agency religious artifacts play in re-producing collective identities and allocating social and financial resources. By focusing on the object itself (not necessarily its symbolic representation) the functions and cultural meanings of the figure in different historic contexts appear apparent. The religious staging around the object of the Saint show spatially and chronologically comprehensive chains of interaction which reflect deep seated power relations between the immigrant and the host communities.

YOUNG, ARIEL* (Uppsala University, ariel.young@statsvet.uu.se)
Economic Crisis: Toward the Erosion or Stability in Individual Welfare State Preferences?

Understanding voter preferences for the welfare state and how they are formed has become an important basis for making claims about either the erosion or continued stability of the welfare state.

In the past decade evidence has mounted to point towards a relationship between individual measures of economic hardship/risk and support for the welfare state. However, most of the research has been constrained to limited time-series data that evaluates this relationship under relatively stable business cycles which seldom affects individuals belonging to more secure economic groups (high skill, high income). In light of the increasing global economic instability that places these individuals at greater risk, it becomes important to determine how they will respond differently and change the direction of aggregate support for the welfare state.

This paper will examine in detail how different class groups respond to increased aggregate support as well as class convergence in Sweden hold or if they resemble a recent study that demonstrated a decline in welfare state support in the United States following the 2008 economic crisis.

The leverage of this study is based on the use of (1) exogenous properties of the 2008 economic crisis, (2) a Swedish survey that reflects respondents' welfare state preferences and socio-economic attributes that spans seven consecutive years sampling approximately 3000 respondents per round, and (3) a design which employs a difference-in-differences method to compare individuals across municipalities. Municipalities are sorted according to those that experienced an immediate substantive spike in unemployment and those that experienced little change, which resembles a treatment and control group respectively. This design reduces endogeneity to make stronger claims for causality, improves estimation of increased economic risk on more economically secure groups, and consequently overall changes in public preferences.

RC25-440.6
YOUNG, NATALIE* (University of Pennsylvania, natyoung@spso.upenn.edu)
GUTIERREZ NAJERA, LOURDES (Dartmouth College)
Racemaking in New Orleans: Racial Boundary Construction and the Prospects for Social Change

This paper explores how an ideologically diverse group of affluent, white American college students respond to and process evidence of white racism and racial and class inequality in their immediate environment. It is based on an ethnographic study of Tulane University students living in post-Katrina New Orleans. Although participants' responses to racial and class inequality within and without New Orleans support their racial attitudes and ideologies are anything but uni-

RC21-368.2
YU, HAI* (Fudan University, hoiy@fudan.edu.cn)
ZHONG, XIAOHUA (Tongji University)
Communal Entrepreneurship in Shanghai Commercial Streets: The Cases of Tianzifang and Minxinglu

This paper presents the cases of Tianzifang and Minxinglu commercial streets. In both sites, commercial development implicates two broader social processes - the global rise of gentrified neighborhoods, and rapid urban sprawl sustained by the state. In both cases, students remain uninvolved in combating these inequities. In this paper, we discuss one central motivation behind the commercial boom, communal entrepreneurship (CE hereafter), which is reflective of a historically rooted spirit of street commerce in Shanghai. Our discussion of CE is anchored in two key concepts, Jugofei and immigrant entrepreneurialism.

The first key concept is Jugofei, which underlies the emergence of both cases. The local government tacitly consented to and provided support for community shops, whose legal status was murky as owners used residential space for commercial purposes (known as Jugofei in Chinese) without explicit approval from authorities. Although participants' responses to racial and class inequality within and without New Orleans support their racial attitudes and ideologies are anything but uni-

RC14-248.5
YU, JINGYUAN* (THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO, yuy320yu@gmail.com)
Weibo and Inequality in Disaster Coverage

The disasters today have the characters of uncertainty and inequality. This article focuses on the two big earthquakes happened in the last five years in Sichuan province, China. It explores the way to reduce the inequality in disaster coverage by researching the changes of the form of news report.

In the disaster coverage, especially in the early stage, the traditional media tends to draw close attentions on basic information in key areas, ignoring the remote areas inevitably. The new media, especially SNS, with its group advantage, becomes another important force in the disaster news report. In Sichuan Lushan earthquake in May, 2013, the traditional media started to use its weibo account which formed a new mode of news report. This is different with their works in the Wenchuan earthquake five years ago. By interviewing 15 journalists who partic-

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YU, MENG* (Memorial University, my7028@mun.ca)

Is Religion an Alternative Source of Help for Immigrants to Maintain Their Mental Well-Being?

A number of studies have shown that religious participation is positively related to immigrants’ mental well-being in the West, thus making religious venues “places of refuge” for immigrants and religion their “balm for the soul.” A study in Canada in 2007 found that immigrant status is associated with lower rates of use of mental health services, which is likely caused by cultural and linguistic barriers to care. In this paper, I attempt to find if religion is an alternative source of help for immigrants when they suffer from psychological distress and whether religious participation is associated with lower rates of use of mental health facilities among immigrants. The goal of my research is to help policy makers better understand how immigrants adapt in their host countries when facing barriers to access to certain important resources, in this case, culturally and linguistically appropriate mental health services.

I will conduct my analysis within the Canadian context, where there is universal health insurance. My analysis will be based on data provided by the Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental Health and Well-being. The variable mental well-being is defined by the “psychological well-being manifestation scale” in the survey. Consisting of 25 questions ranging from “self-confidence” to “pace of living” on five scales, these measurements are combined into one continuous variable. Religious participation can be defined by the two questions on how religious respondents spend their time, and their frequency of attending religious activities. The survey also contains a section on health care utilization, thus making it possible for me to analyze the relationship between religious participation and the use of mental health services.

YU, YAN* (Grand Valley State University, yuy@gvsu.edu)

Declining Marriage Rates Under Globalization: Homogeneity or Heterogeneity?

Around the world, marriage is undergoing massive changes. The United States has called on “saving marriage” (Popeno, 1993; Furstenberg, 2005), the Middle East is experiencing a marriage crisis (Rashad, Osman, and Roudi-Fahimi, 2005), Latin America is seeing the rising substitution of cohabitation and single motherhood in place of marriage (Esteve, Garcia-Roman, and Lesthaeghe, 2012), and China is seeing more “sheng nu” meaning “leftover women”, a group of single women who have high education and high income. A series of questions arise from these changing trends of marriage: Does globalization affect marriage the same way in the developing countries as it does in the developed countries? What causes declining marriage rates under globalization? Do these changing trends mean marriage as an institution is weakening or even disappearing? What does a marriage mean in different regions under globalization? Previous research focuses on either the declining marriage rates in the developed countries (Cherlin, 2004 and 2013; Trost, 2010) or the “flight from marriage” in the developing countries (Jones, 2005). What is missing in the current literature is a comparative perspective on this phenomenon, which can help us better understand marriage as an institution characterized by a heterogeneity (its complexities) not a homogeneity (an individually driven phenomenon). This paper explores the declining marriage trends occurring in different regions (i.e. the United States, Latin America, the Middle East, and the Southeast Asia), compare and contrast their similarities and differences, and analyze their implications for the significance of marriage as an institution. I argue that delayed marriages and declining marriage rates in the developing countries do not indicate marriage as a traditional institution is eroding, replaced by other modern alternative living arrangements. Instead, marriage is still viewed as a significant institution and its traditional characteristics are reinforced by family and economic contexts under globalization.

YUAN, RUI* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, ryuan@swk.cuhk.edu.hk)

Effects of Social Capital on the Developmental Outcomes of College Adolescents: Evidence from Shanghai, China

It has been suggested that individuals are faced with more transitions and life-decisions in adolescence and young adulthood than at any other stage of life. Overseas studies have also suggested that during these time periods social ties might change. However, domestic research has spared disparate efforts in the investigation into college students’ psychosocial development undergirded by the deficit-based model. Drawing upon a sample of 1153 university students in Shanghai, China, this study investigated how family social capital, friendship qualities, associational social capital, linking social capital, and adolescents’ agent personality influenced multiple developmental outcomes of college students in mainland China. The results of a structural equation modeling analysis provided a good fit for the sample as a whole. The overall findings support the hypothesis that higher levels of agent personality were associated with better developmental outcomes of college students, including higher levels of resilience, self-efficacy, and self-esteem. Agentic personality also mediated the effects of family social capital, friendship qualities, associational social capital, and linking social capital on developmental outcomes.

The study advances the theory of social capital by incorporating its various dimensions into one conceptual framework and thus unraveling the mechanism of how family social capital, friendship qualities, associational social capital, and linking social capital influence the college students. It also advances the theory by testing it in a non-western socio-cultural context, thus potentially fortifying its universal applicability. Moreover, it is desirable that more programs for enhancement of agency building could be devised to foster emerging adults’ agentic personality. Family education, positive peers groups, associational participation, and linking mentoring are also anticipated to promote their optimal development.

YUASA, YOICHI* (Kanto-Gakuin University, yuasa@kanto-gakuin.ac.jp)

A Sociological Analysis of Linking Renewable Energy with Rural Regeneration

A feed in tariff system that was introduced after Fukushima nuclear accident has let people think that there are big business chances in the renewable energy’s market. Then, a lot of companies have tried to join to the market as electricity generator. In this presentation, we will examine the way of linking this market waking up with regenerations of rural economy from sociological perspectives.

Because electricity generators need to sizable land for a facility, they install it in rural area. Rural areas where suffer from economic recession welcome it. However, if installers are only big companies whose main offices are in big cities such as Tokyo, economic benefits for rural areas will be limited.

Our group aims to link installs of renewable energy facility with spontaneous developments of rural areas. Based on this scheme, our group has researched and supported several projects that people living in rural area install renewable energy facilities.

In the research, we have found that small entrepreneurs encounter a lot of barriers to install renewable facilities. Typical one is the negative attitude of local banks to financing them.

Financing local companies by local banks is essential to the vitalization of regional economy. For promoting this finance, an analysis from sociological concepts such as social networks is useful.

To date, with overcoming barriers, lots of projects are ongoing by local people in Fukushima and other parts in Japan. For example, in Minami-Soma where is partially polluted by radioactive substances, farmers have installed PV panels on their farmlands. This project is called the ‘solar-sharing’ and will bring profits to farmers. In this case, a social network has played an important role.

We will take some projects by local people and show the way in which people overcome financial and other barriers.

YUASA, YOICHI* (Kanto-Gakuin University, yuasa@kanto-gakuin.ac.jp)

Disregards to Principles on the Distribution of Risk and Bads

Geological disposal is the primary option for most countries where have high-level radioactive waste. All countries except for Finland, however, have not (or not fully) dealt with geological disposal facilities due to objections from the population, Japanese government is facing same problem. We must dispose nuclear wastes regardless of continuation/stop of nuclear electricity. How can or should we tackle this problem?

The essential sociological perspective is the distribution of risk/bads. This perspective was suggested by Ulrich Beck in his Risk Society (1986). He has insisted that the concept of class is not effective for understanding the logic of this distribution anymore. To his argument, lots of works have asked whether it is true or not. The logic of the distribution of risk/bads has been a focus of sociological studies.

In this presentation, we will show two disregarded principles on the distribution of high-level radioactive waste. These principles are deduced from an analysis of conflicts on general wastes in Japan. Based on these principles, we will analyze a site finding scheme and its result of geological disposal facilities in Japan. Japanese government is looking for communities where spontaneously accept the facility now. For getting a spontaneous candidacy, the government established a governmental body called NUMO (Nuclear Waste Management Organization of
JAPAN in 2000 and has offered lots of benefits such as subsidies, tax revenues and job creation. Local communities and councils could get those benefits if they accept a facility. However, no principles mentioned above are found in this scheme.

To date, no local community or council has officially put up for it. This result shows that the scheme of Japan has an important fault that is caused by a disregard to the principles. We will elucidate how these two principles function in the process of the distribution of risk/bads.

JAPAN-16.5

YUI, KIYOMITSU* (Kobe University, yui@lit.kobe-u.ac.jp)
HAYAMI, NANAKO (Kobe University)

Japanese Wave of Sub Cultures

The aim of the paper is to use methodological viewpoint of the visual turn of sociology to understand the field of Japanese Animation and Manga and the phase of their ‘globality.’ The data that will be dealt with is the one from the extended survey research on Manga and Anime conducted by the Association of Japan Sub-Culture Studies at Kobe University (headed by the author).

Comparing the research results that have already been conducted by Europe-an Manga Network in European countries a few years ago and that of conducted by the Association of Japan Sub-Culture Studies in Asian countries in the last year, paper will describe a view as to the similarities and differences in the process and phase of ‘accepting’ (and rejecting) Manga and Anime as cultural production in those areas.

Empirical researches from which the data of the paper generated, have been conducted in the areas such as in Hangzhou (ZheJin) in China, Hong Kong, Taipei and the survey research has been done using questionnaires as well as interviews with the participants / fans in the events of Manga / Anime festival in those cities / areas.

Observing those processes of acceptance/ rejections, and the ways of penetrat- ing inclusion in the areas such as in Hangzhou, paper suggests the transformed nature of our contemporary way of life in terms of the visual and the social are constructed simulta- neously in localized ‘cosmopolitan’ consciousness from below.

This paper addresses the fusion, rupture and transformations in the notions of race, nation, and culture by attending to the contradictory but reciprocal relation- ships between racial nationalism and the ‘cultural’ deployment of multicultural rhetorics. Focusing on the South Korean context, the contemporary racialisation of Chosŏnjok (Korean Chinese) migrants in tandem with the rise of the autochthonous far-right is examined as an illuminating case study. South Korea, a country that considered itself to be racially homogeneous, has begun to experience the influx of labor and marriage migrants from less developed countries since the 1990s. More than half of these migrants come from China and among them, the majority is Korean Chinese who have been rhetorically constructed as part of the ‘blood kinship of overseas Koreans’ discourse. Yet Chosŏnjok migrants are created as a distinctive group both discursively and legally (through the very cultural rhetoric of multiculturalism) and concurrently situated somewhere in between autochthonous Koreans and racially non-Korean others. Against this background, anti-Chosŏnjok sentiment has become prevalent as autochthonous far-right movements and media have increasingly criminalised and racialised the Chosŏnjok as a cultural Other whose potential damage must be controlled by stricter state regulation and, if possible, through complete assimilation. Ironically, the language of cultural difference and incompatibility employed to otherise the Chosŏnjok derives from the very cultural rhetoric of multiculturalism, only prov- ing its limitations in managing the racialisation of this group. Combining discourse analytic and in-depth interviewing techniques, this paper investigates intersecting racial, cultural, ideological and economic rationales that aim at in- cluding the Chosŏnjok and how the boundary of nation is debated and redrawn amid South Korea’s cosmopolitan turn.

YUK, JOOWON* (University of Warwick, yjowonnen@yahoo.co.uk)

Same Blood or Cultural Other?: The Paradoxical Racialisation of Korean Chinese Migrants amid South Korea’s Multicultural Turn

In 2000 and has offered lots of benefits such as subsidies, tax revenues and job creation. Local communities and councils could get those benefits if they accept a facility. However, no principles mentioned above are found in this scheme.

To date, no local community or council has officially put up for it. This result shows that the scheme of Japan has an important fault that is caused by a disregard to the principles. We will elucidate how these two principles function in the process of the distribution of risk/bads.

How Do Students View Their Mentor-Student Relationship?: A Cross-Case Analysis of Narratives of Academic Harassment in Japanese Graduate Education

This paper examines academic harassment of graduate students in Japan by their mentors. Drawing on cross-case analysis of student narratives, this paper exam- ines how students view their relationships with their mentors.

In Japan, a variety of non-sexual types of harassment distinct to high-

er education, collectively known as academic harassment, has recently been- gun to attract public attention as a social problem. Academic harassment in- cludes acts such as constant criticism, neglect, and distorted authorship credit in joint publications. Many universities now publicize measures against this type of harassment, and several quantitative surveys have shown that seri- ous subordinated damage is a possible result of this harassment. However, such surveys have focused on the ultimate outcome of the harassment; few sociological analyses have explored the actual process of harassment.

This paper describes how students view this process and the variety of problems they experience in mentor-student relationships recognized to in- volve harassment. Interview data was obtained from 17 graduate students and young researchers collected between 2009 and 2012, and this paper focuses on the narratives of six key informants from different disciplines. First, the inter- active construction approach was applied to interpret narratives to reconstruct life histories and the cross-case analysis of these life stories was then conducted.

The results revealed three commonalities in students’ experiences of the re- lationship, regardless of their gender, academic discipline, and type of harass- ment experienced: 1) non-sexual, yet uncomfortable, closeness or distance with their mentor; 2) recognizing exploitation in the relationship; and 3) viewing their mentor as lacking integrity as a researcher, not as an educator. By elaborating on the interplay among these points, this paper describes the issue of academic harassment as relational, not as the specific attack behaviors described in previ- ous works.

YUN, AELIM* (Korea National Open University, gelimyun@hotmail.com)

Reversing a Cost-and-Risks Transfer Chain for Workers’ Rights

In many countries the basis of labour law protections is an employment relation- ship. They have been identified as a ‘subordinate’ relation to a single employer in individual corporations. However, the emerging pattern of precarious work is often done in relation to multiple ‘users’ beyond corporate boundaries. Among triangular employment relationship or dependent self-employment, for example, different type of dependence – frequently referred to ‘economic dependence’ or ‘quasi-subordination’ - is more common.

In case that labour law protections have been extended to those precarious workers, the grounds and the effectiveness of labour protections are still ques- tioned. On one hand, the degree of similarity to employment relationship is not the elements for labour protections, as capital seeks to evade that type of rela- tion. Therefore, the strategy for adjusting criteria of employment relationship (i.e. The ILO Employment Relationship Recommendation) is not enough. On the other hand, the need of social protections for precarious workers cannot fully explain why capital should take the burden of labour protections.

This paper explores an alternative basis and method of employment standards enforcement with cases of construction and personal care service industry in Ko- rea. In both cases, trade unions have developed new strategy for organizing pre- carious workers and for closing the enforcement gap since 2000s. In particular, unions have focused on the liability of ‘user-enterprises’ in industries where other precarious work employment relationship becomes the norm.

Furthermore, this paper analyses the nature of dependence of precarious work and suggests that it can be understood as ‘externalized dependence’ which comes from the cost-and-risks transfer from capital to labour and society. In con- clusion, paper showed that this new finding which can better approach for expanding labour protections for all kinds of workers regardless of contract types.

YUSUF, FARHAT* (The University of Sydney, farhat.yusuf@gmail.com)

Prevalence of Abortion in South Australia, 1970-2009

The main objective of this paper is to review the first 40 years’ experience of legalised abortion in South Australia and its demographic implications.

Data sources included the official abortion statistics and demographic data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Standard demographic and statistical techniques of analysis were used.

After an initial rise during the 1970s, abortion rates remained fairly constant for the next decade but have increased since 1990. The Pregnancy Advisory Cen- tre was opened in 1992, to reduce waiting times and to cater for late abortions. Concurrently this has resulted in an increase in abortion earlier in pregnancy and also an increase in late abortions. With the adoption of vacuum aspiration techniques and improved services, abortion is now a day only procedure, performed by specially trained GP (general practitioner) doctors. Morbidity and mor- tality have been greatly reduced. Concurrent sterilisation has declined. The increase in abortion has affected all age groups, but particularly women under 30, consistent with the national trend towards the postponement of births. After an initial rapid decline, the total pregnancy rate has risen slightly since 1990, reflect- ing changes in patterns of contraceptive use. However, this is not reflected in an increase in the total confinement rate. Overall, contraception has had a greater
effect than abortion in reducing births in South Australia. The abortion rate is still lower than in the rest of Australia as calculated from Medicare data, even though this is an underestimate because it includes only fee-paying patients. There remains a need for continuing emphasis on better contraceptive use, including better emergency contraception.

An international comparison of the recent abortions data for South Australia, UK and USA revealed that the prevalence of abortion in South Australia was marginally lower than that in the UK and USA.

**RC14-256.4**

**YUSUPOV, MUSA** (Associate Professor, musa_y17@hotmail.com)

**The Chechen and Japanese Values in a Globalization Context: The Comparative Analysis**

In the modern world the globalization process strengthens an interference of cultures and values, actualizes contradictions of secular and religious, traditions and the modernity, requirement of defining a vector of a society development. **Object of research** - the Chechen and Japanese values in conditions of globalization.

**Methods:** cultural and action approaches, methods of the sociological, comparative analysis. **Results:** In Caucasus, as well as in Asia, Japan in the hierarchy of values the key place take the values of family, collectivism, respect for seniors, mutual aid, solidarity, group unity. The Chechen values, despite religious and language distinctions in Caucasus, are considered as a part or a segment of the Caucasian and Russian values. During the post conflict period in the Chechen Republic, as well as during the post-war time in Japan, high interest to social and cultural values and norms is observed, responsibility for preservation and revival of traditions and customs is shown. In the Chechen and Japanese society there is a similarity and distinction in the ratio of collectivism and individualism, display of paternalism, reflections on globalization calls. Transformative changes in Russia cause social activity, among young and persons of middle age enterprise, initiative, requirement for a competition is more often observed. The Internet, mobile communication, other information means make changes to functioning of traditional norms. In this context interesting is the aspiration in Japan to adapt traditions for new conditions. **Conclusion.** Caucasus is on crossing of the European and Asian cultures. Japanese social practice of combination of traditions and the modernity serves as a model for others in carrying out transformations in social and cultural spheres of life. However in each region and country it is necessary to develop a strategy of modernization taking into account social and cultural specificity.

**JS-37.2**

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**Work Values in a Modern Linguistic Space**

In the modern world, in the conditions of globalization many languages and cultures undergo changes. Social factors make the mediated impact on languages that is shown in contexts of their use, new word meanings.

**The purpose** of our research is the study of work values in the English, German, Russian and Chechen idioms taking into account social and language contexts, the language situation in the Chechen republic. **Methods.** The comparative, semantic, corpus, sociolinguistic analysis of idioms, poll of the Chechen language speakers is carried out. **Results.** In the basis of work values there are the material values focused on income, profit; spiritual and psychological values - self-realization in work, pleasure from work, understanding and feeling of the meaning of life, spiritual growth through work, creativity, social and career values - education, status in society. In an internal form of idioms the cultural values describing work traditions, customs, and the historical events forming work cultures of different countries were also reflected. So, in the English and German languages the value of official regulated work was accentuated, in German the value of an official duty was also specified. In the Russian contexts very similar social experience is fixed. According to the poll of Chechen language speakers at the present stage important are the values of income and success that can be connected with a post-war situation of revival, construction of work culture. In the frame of a language situation in Chechnya the idioms with the opaque internal form which fixed the facts and subjects of culture not taking place in the modern reality are less familiar and seldom used.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the study of contexts is necessary for revealing the influence of social factors on idioms and evaluation of the language situation in society.
Contermporánea y Su Aplicabilidad En México

El Concepto De Individualización En La Sociología Clásica y Contemporánea

This paper reports on research conducted in the Khutsong municipality, North-West Province, South Africa. In 2004 a presidential project was announced to re-settle the Khutsong township because it was built on a dolomite hazardous area that causes sinkholes. For this purpose the biggest town redevelopment programme in South Africa was undertaken. As the project now unfolds it is clear that different aspects of the project have the potential to have significant social impacts. The town planners and government officials are careful to be involved in the demolition of the old houses or shacks of people moving to the new houses. They tend to protect their power bases. The people on the other hand are well informed about the hazards of dolomite but blame the municipality for allowing water seepages to occur in the water supply and sewerage systems. They use the new housing scheme to lessen household density with only a part of the family moving to the new houses and the rest remaining in their original house or shack. Or they use the original house or shack as a source of income by renting it. Poor households use this risk scenario as a tool to enhance their disadvantageous position by profiting with regard to housing. Richer households resist resettlement because the government is not in a position to replace their houses and businesses. In fact the businessmen use this to expand their businesses. This paper demonstrates that this municipality presents a salient example of professional risk management clashing with political instincts and how inequality, exclusion and inclusion become complex concepts in such a scenario due to the skills people have to exploit such major projects.

Astana As a Postcolonial Narrative

In my paper I'll aim to show the possibility of postcolonial ideas in exploring of emerging new Kazakh capital and evaluate how this new Kazakh elite project was an succeeded? 15 years ago the capital of Kazakhstan had moved from the Soviet Alma-Ata to unrenowned, provincial small town Akmola. At the very beginning of independence the new national Kazakh state should handle with some issues. The most important issue was question of nation building and stabilization of the national state. For stabilizing and strengthening the new national state the new capital was required which would become the strongest object of identity with new national state. Ethnic composition, ethnic demographic disproportion in distribution of population was one of the strongest challenges for new Kazakh state. Therefore new nation state faced with question: how to balance the national state without violent exile of Russian-speaking population? How to bring here Kazakhs? How to stimulate northern Kazakhs to move, to migrate to very Russian and Russian-speaking North? It is important to remember that historically population's density in Kazakh Steppe always was low. Secondly new Kazakh state needed for the new centers of modernization; here it is important to notice that new Kazakh state chose strategy typical for the post-colonial state. I mean the enclave type of modernization, strategy of creation of new enclave of Kazakhstan on the North in addition to already existing enclave on the South created by Empire. Here I argue that soviet Almaty was not Kazakh city, during Soviet time Kazakhs never defined Almaty as a cradle of the Kazakh nation.

1) The presence of the women in the fuerza de trabajo, in the cargos of liderazgo and in the education superior. Persistencia del “techo de cristal” segregación horizontal y vertical en los oficios y carreras en las organizaciones

2) Los efectos sobre las oportunidades que tienen las mujeres de las políticas de flexibilidad, diversidad y de apoyo a la conciliación familia trabajo. Diferencias entre las empresas de capital extranjero y las nacionales.

3) Características familiares y diferencias generacionales de las mujeres directivas.

4) Feminización y masculinización de las ocupaciones.

5) Diferentes trayectorias laborales.

6) Principales retos y obstáculos de las mujeres en cargos gerenciales y ejecutivos.

¿Hacia dónde vamos? Proyección hacia el futuro.

Renegotiating Communal Identity in a Globalized World: The Case of Greek “Communal Associations”

As a follow-up research on “communal associations” in Greece, this case study of 16 internal immigrants’ hometown associations from the island of Lefkas, aims to examine their struggle to survive the intergenerational gap amidst the present conditions at the turn of the millennium. Established primarily during the post-war period in the country’s urban centers, thousands of “communal associations”, acting as “mediating stuctures”, undertook initiatives for the implementation of public projects in the villages; played an active role in maintaining “local cultures”; and reinforced collective identity and belonging to an “imagined community” away from home. Although their noble mission was initially very successful, during the last two decades these associations were confronted with a number of problems, the most important being the declining membership and participation of the second and third generation. This paper intends to understand the recent organizational challenges and institutionalization dilemmas, which impede their operation and threaten their continuity, in the light of three major changes that impact communal life: (a) The dissolvent extreme individualization with multiple identity trajectories that characterize postmodern societies; (b) the eroded sense of “topo-logico” conception and “self-placement” due to globalization and (c) the
weakening of communal cohesion due to the recent economic crisis. In addressing these problems, Lefkadian “communal associations” employ different strategies to overcome their current predicament and counterbalance the “homogenizing” effects of globalization: Some, stressing the eternal qualities of traditional values, try to perform an almost religious “sanabaptism” to old and unaffected identities through the ritualistic re-enactment of village customs and practices that promote group spirit. While others, introducing a “local” approach, adopt novel means and try to institutionalize new communal practices in order to appeal to youth. Thus, seeking to (re)establish communal bonds through “invented traditions”, they renegotiate local identity and culture.

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Kozminski University Index of Balanced Economic and Social Development (“IBESD”) for Poland

The paper presents a new Index of Balanced Economic and Social Development (“IBESD”), designed to evaluate Polish economy and society, with an emphasis on human conditions. “IBESD” is constructed in “beyond GDP” paradigm, on widely accepted assumption that traditional measures, such as GDP, are insufficient to evaluate socio-economic development. “IBESD” covers four domains: internal (national) economic, external (international) economic, internal (“macro” or subjective) social, and external (“macro” or objective) social. Each of them is measured as an aggregation of several simple indicators. All four medium level indexes of four domains show almost parallel changes, so they can be aggregated into a general “IBESD” index. All of them, “IBESD” included, describe very well changes in Polish economy and society during 2000-2011. Their trends may be explained by general knowledge of economic cycles in Poland and they are surprisingly highly correlated with the ultimate measure of human conditions, operationalized as an aggregation of psychological well-being (state of mind and emotions) and suicide indicators. Economic and social components of “IBESD” show the same pattern of changes, with a slight delay and greater amplitude of social changes. That indicates “leading” role of economic aspects in relation to social ones and great sensitivity of social indicators to economic ones. As far as social aspects are concerned, the trend of subjective evaluations of current conditions repeats, with small delay, the “leading” trend of expectations for future social conditions. This delay does not appear, however, during the present economic crisis, when predictions and evaluations similarly react to dramatized economic news. “IBESD” was designed in a theoretical context of balanced development. Its application confirms the theory that rapid development is associated with diminishing balance between its different domains.

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Discourse on Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health-Stigmatized in Lahore Pakistan

INTRODUCTION: Pakistan is facing various challenges to deal with issue of youth’ Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH). Although youth represent large number of population, yet are deprived to seek proper education and treatment to cope with their needs. Subject of human sexuality is associated with strong ideology, moral views and traditions. Being Muslim country where, to discuss the topic of SRH is a societal taboo, less research is done. Moreover, poor infrastructure coupled with non-cooperative behaviour of family/community and healthcare providers discourage youth’ practices to access particular services. Thus need for this study has arisen to understand youth development, enabling to provide appropriate information about sexuality and reproductive health to youth of Pakistan.

METHODS/APPROACH: Research on “Assessment of awareness of youth living in Lahore regarding Reproductive health” was conducted in 2009, funded by Small Scale Research Grant under Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation at John Hopkins University and organized by Population Council. Potential participants for study were youth (males and female of 15-24 years), parents, teachers, representatives of youth organizations, service-providers and Govt. officials/policy-makers. Qualitative research technique was adopted through 40 in-depth interviews and 12 Focus Group Discussions along with combining two techniques (Dynamic Contextual-Analysis and Formative-Research).

RESULTS: Research provided a deep insight into lives and thinking of youth. Results show that youth are quite aware about subject although there are still some concerns about access and understanding of correct/authentic knowledge. It highlighted gaps in access to information from reliable sources and non-cooperative behaviour of family and community.

CONCLUSION: Research concluded that there is major difference of perceptions and awareness-level amongst females and males. Lack of reliable knowledge about sexuality/reproduction, unpreparedness for physical/emotional changes, over-exposure of information via internet, scarcity of youth-based interventions and ambiguity of key-stakeholders’ roles are major constraints.

RC49-797.5
ZAHID MALIK, MARIAM (Contech International)
bour market. Differences between the two groups were substantial. Graduates of sciences seem to be more successful on the labor market and tend to develop different strategies for entering the job market. The main conclusion is that there is a dual labor market for university graduates: one for highly demanded graduates of sciences and the other for the graduates of social sciences, was rising at the fastest pace. At the same time a shortage of technical and managerial personnel was observed. The number of FSWs increased from the beginning of the nineties to almost two million in recent years (GUS, 2011). For the purpose of this study, a multidisciplinary team of researchers from various fields was established in high concentration areas of FSWs, focusing on their typology including home, street, koti-khaba and hotel-based FSWs. Extensive trainings were imparted to peer educators and counselors of multipliers and case workers. The local community network (VCN) was formulated by bringing together more than 100 volunteer peer-educators. Innovative strategies including provision of Primary Health Care (PHC), STIs management, Inter-Personal Counseling sessions with 950 FSWs and Behavior Change Communication (BCC) interventions was applied for awareness and promotion of safe-sex practices. Moreover, law enforcement agencies, local GP/CBOs, sex-workers network operators were also sensitized to create enabling environment.

Challenges: Major challenges e.g. community and service-providers stigma regarding sex-workers, substantial use and limited access to healthcare services, vulnerability of sex-workers, dependency on commercial sex, non-cooperative attitude of law agencies were addressed.

Conclusion: A mix of multiple interventions involving key stakeholders is beneficial to bring change in knowledge and behavior of community and vulnerable populations. Offering both outreach and drop-in services proved the best way of involving sex-workers and the services would be more effective with this coordinated approach.

RC04-87.7

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Dual Job Market for Universities’ Graduates – Comparing Educational Paths and Careers of Science and Humanities Graduates

During the last twenty years huge expansion of tertiary education could be observed in Poland. Number of students has risen from less than half a million in the begging of the nineties to almost two million in recent years (GUS, 2011). For most of the time in this period the number of students of humanities, especially social sciences, was rising at fastest pace. At the same time a shortage of technically skilled employees has occurred in the Polish economy. This led to number of polices aimed at increasing popularity of technical and scientific studies among secondary school graduates and reversal of the aforementioned trend (MINiSW, 2013). These changes have yet to satisfy the demand for skilled labour force.

We will compare the career paths of students enrolled in the last five years among students and graduates of University of Warsaw – the biggest university in Poland. We combine results of statistical analyses of surveys and administrative registers with results of qualitative research (Jasinski et al., 2012). One of main conclusions is that there is a dual labour market for university graduates: one for highly demanded graduates sciences and the other for the graduates of humanities. Representatives of these two clusters prove to have different approaches towards their studies and tend to develop different strategies for entering the labour market: students of sciences concentrate on gaining knowledge and specific skills while humanities students tend to seek job experience during their studies to enhance their employability in the future. Career possibilities of these groups differ substantially. Graduates of sciences seem to be more successful on the labour market.

RC05-110.5

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Racialization of Labour Migrants in Russia - Taking Social Movements into Consideration

The anti-immigration movement is one of the most important actors in the Russian social movement network. The goal of this paper is to isolate the key elements of the movement's frame, the ways in which it is applied in building the discourse around "illegal immigration". It is shown that the social movement against immigration may be treated both as epiphenomena accompanying global processes of racialization but also as the producer and transformer of societal patterns, discourses and political constellations which has its own morphogenetic, structure-transforming potential. By revealing the relatively autonomous character of many of the key themes of racial discourse in Russia, I argue that although the processes of forming class, nations and ethnicity are intimately intertwined with the biologization of cultural differences, the latter cannot simply be reduced to the former. Racial discourse concerning labor migrants in Russia has been shaped by economic interests and the realization of a nationhood project. Construction of the "migration issue" as a social problem in Russia is in many ways embedded in the tensions obtaining between the demands of the state for social cohesion and the demands of enterprises for socially disunited labor. My study has demonstrated that the operation of these factors results in the racializing of visually recognizable groups of labor migrants, the social relations in which they are involved, and, more recently, the category of "migrant" itself. Since groups and individuals develop strategies for negotiating their place in the racial order, they are also involved in the process of negotiating access to material and discursive resources. We thus need to identify and examine trends in the shifting logic underlying the construction of the racial other through the migration regime and also take a closer look at individual and group responses and negotiations in respect to this process.

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The Politicized Schooling: Institutionalizing Educational Decentralization in Indonesia’s New Democracy

The paper discusses the effect of new democratic environment on the implementation of a globalizing policy of educational decentralization in Indonesian provinces. It identifies the new policy has created a new organizational arena in which different governance arrangements arise, beyond the policy’s original will.

The Indonesian education decentralization policy was enacted in the early 2000s following one of the world’s most radical political decentralization projects. The central Education Ministry has transferred most of its authorities to municipal administrations which leadership is established through a democratic election. This new policy also offers greater school autonomy as well as invites wider civil society participation. While much research on education policy heavily emphasizes the role of formal institutions, this paper highlights the involvement of non-formal sectors that nonetheless play more dominant function. Analyses are done through developing two neo-institutionalist’s concepts: “organizational field” and “government and exchange relations.”

Using the former, this paper proposes that the new democratic field has left the reformed education system trapped in a democratic network of constraints, involving numerous organized interests like political parties, teacher unions, education corporates, and rent seeking entrepreneurs. New alliances between autonomous schools and private suppliers do enable schools to attain their immediate outputs. However, school principals cannot simply enjoy such autonomy for they have to maintain a patron-client relationship with the municipal officers who appoint them.

Furthermore, employing the latter concept, the researcher goes beyond the boundaries between institutional and technical environments in analyzing the effect of new decentralization relations. Such relations do to some extent reflect the technical aspect of mandated civil society participation and help educational organizations avoid a loosely coupled management. As they become routine, however, new institutionalized practices are established. And as a result, the effort for their fulfillments tends to overlook the substantive changes originally intended from the policy.

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Addressing Social Justice Issues Around the Economic Crisis in Spain

Against the backdrop of a deep economic and financial crisis worldwide, welfare regimes in countries of the European Union are undergoing drastic changes driven by austerity policies. In the case of Spain, such changes affect an already weak welfare state and the large support networks woven around the family. Extreme unemployment rates, weaker job security conditions or rising poverty rates consist with recent, dramatic changes in values around the family, gender roles or individuals' rights.

Given its length, it is feasible to expect that the crises may be influencing changes in the country's demographic dynamics and its value system. This presentation focuses on three aspects of this process: the social demographic effects of births. Recent research in other countries suggests a reversal in the traditional pattern of childlessness in women: now less educated women are more likely to stay
childfree/childless than the more educated (studies on men and childlessness keep being less abundant, though). Moreover, research findings from European countries suggest low fertility may be correlated to unemployment risk and job insecurity. How are births being affected in Spain? Secondly, an inquiry on how older never-married women and men, regardless of their sexual behaviour or identity, face difficulties due to the crisis. Within a familial welfare regime, never-married older individuals (and some childfree ones) build support networks in a slightly different fashion than do parents/married older adults. Such networks tend to be more diverse, but also more vulnerable to health/independency/negativity events. Thirdly, a question on whether salient social justice issues are being dealt with or not when looking at the two previous points: is becoming a parent a choice increasingly being reserved for the more educated and privileged individuals? Are childfree/childless and never-married individuals suffering cumulative inequalities just for the still prevailing stigma of such conditions?

RC41-687.3
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Childfree/Childless Individuals, Population Ageing and Sexual Identities

In many societies, either as a single person or as a couple, individuals who choose not to have children are increasing in number and as a share of the population. Also, many individuals and couples do not have children not because it is their choice, but because of other social and individual factors. Both situations confront normative sexualities, and question the normative links between sexuality and reproduction. In parallel, a large group of individuals have been denied social (and political) recognition concerning the access to parenthood; therefore, a great part of these individuals have remained childless/childfree, whether voluntarily or not. This is the case, for instance, of many lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersexual or queer (LGBTIQ) individuals aged 60 and older, or even younger. Both LGBTIQ parents and non-parents confront and question, too, normative sexualities and the links with normative reproduction.

How are these social processes affecting demographic changes, such as population ageing? Have they been affecting such changes? Does the study of childless/childfree individuals in their fifties and sixties shed some light on how to address the challenges facing societies in the future decades, when family structures will have changed so much and childlessness will become more visible? Will the increasing choice of a childless/childfree life blur the boundaries between certain features of the so-called sexual identities? Can there be an identity based on childless/childfree choices? Will this affect sociological research perspectives on demographic changes? Is this relevant for policies addressing population ageing?

This paper analyses waves 1, 2 and 3 from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). It compares parents and childless/childfree individuals in terms of health, social expectations, and other variables. The paper analyses, too, results from 10 in-depth interviews with LGB individuals aged 50 and older, most of them non-parents.

RC09-167.1
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When Exclusion Replaces Exploitation: Structural Unemployment and the Retreat of Class Politics

The rise of mass unemployment in Europe in the late 70s and early 80s changed the conditions of the political struggle and debate in the west industrialized societies, producing a strong economic and political inequality within the working class. While the conflict between capital and labour had structured the analysis of the post-War years (with strong unions and labour parties), the 70s and 80s witnessed a shift of attention to the unemployment crisis and in particular its unequal effects (as evidenced by the centrality of debates around exclusion, urban marginality, and unorganized struggles). This simultaneously political, sociological, semantic and ideological turn is deeply rooted in the changes that have taken place within the last forty years. The increase in unemployment, which is itself increasingly concentrated on parts of the population (both socially and geographically) resulting in the emergence of a vast stratum of (what Marx called) “surplus population”, is a key elements in understanding this evolution. This evolution also created the conditions of possibility for both the conservative political strategies aimed at limiting access to the Welfare State as well as the de-clined centrality of “the working class question” among authors and critics on the left like André Gorz or Herbert Marcuse. In this new ideological framework, the “exploited” is defined by its exclusion and its increasingly precarious relation to work. Making use of new statistical data on unemployment in Europe, our paper will explore how the political struggle and debate was progressively framed around the question of the “excluded” and the underclass in a way that made less relevant the question of exploitation and changed the political agenda. This evolution is of fundamental importance – theoretically and practically – for the advancement of critical theory and for understanding inequality under neoliberalism.

RC08-165.9
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Sociological Dilema of Iranian Sociology:Critical of Critics

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to study the situation of sociology in Iran focusing especially on examining the lack of sociological theorizing. For thirty years the development of positivism and experimentalism has dominated, emphasizing quantitative methodology. The impact of this is that theorizing about Iranian society has been forgotten. To understand the reason for this we have performed a meta-analysis of discourses of social actors in social sciences. Findings indicate that this can be explained by social choices and not social chance, individualism, or a lack of cooperation or creativity. Findings also suggest that what is important is the manner in which they spoke, perhaps even more that what they actually said.

RC23-411.3
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BETWEEN UNCERTAINTY AND INDIVIDUALISM. SCIENTIFIC ETHOS OF ADVERSITY AND NANOTECHNOLOGY IN PERU

RC28-489.2
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The Early Employment Inequalities of Disabled Postsecondary Graduates in Canada

Disabled youth have become an increasingly important at risk group for educators and policymakers in Canada. Youth with disabilities are more likely to drop out of high school and are significantly less likely to pursue higher education. Yet, many universities are now reporting that nearly 10 percent of their graduating students self-identify as having a disability, and educational achievement-based programs designed to accommodate students' needs are growing across campuses. While accessibility within postsecondary education may be improving, existing studies suggest that youth with disabilities still face inaccessible workplaces and hiring discrimination. In fact, perceptions of disability by employers and colleagues have been shown to have stronger effects on workplace outcomes than lack of accommodations in the workplace. Drawing on Statistics Canada's 2005 National Graduates Survey, we explore three major research questions. First, do the increased access to disabilities at the postsecondary level, how do disabled individuals with postsecondary credentials fair in the labour market relative to their non-disabled counterparts? Second, what types of credentials appear to moderate the effects of disability on workforce outcomes? That is, how do the transition outcomes of disadvantaged groups compare across fields, faculties, and types of programs? Do these relationships vary across levels of education (college, trades, undergraduate degrees, graduate degrees)? Finally, do disabled graduates experience similar inequalities across economic and non-economic transition outcomes (earnings, education-job match, job satisfaction, employment, full-time employment)?

RC16-295.4
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The Communist Legacy As a Self-Transforming Social and Semiotic Structure

This paper will focus on the problem of the contested meanings of the legacy of communism in Central and Eastern Europe and the relationship between moral and political assessment of the communist past and the modes of its interpretation in academic debates. Post-communist societies are commonly perceived in terms of the legacy of the communist period, which is seen as a crucial factor defining both their general path of development and shaping their internal social hierarchies. At the same time, elements of the communist legacy are imbued with strong moral and emotional judgments. In the majority of cases, this legacy's contribution is clearly negative and is used to color most of the past and current outcomes of the socio-economic development in countries of the region. Moreover, contemporary social actors, for a variety of reasons, are often viewed as being...
tainted by the communist legacy, as products of the communist institutions and path-dependent effects. Analogically, diverse discourses that may be perceived as harmful are seen as direct outcomes and/or new forms of communist “new-speak”. This highly moral and political nature of the communist legacy, which is an important component of the reservoir of moral metaphors of public discourses in the countries of the region, makes debates on the nature and scope of the “real” or structural impacts of the communist past extremely difficult. The paper will demonstrate how constantly re-negotiated meanings of communism, and the boundary between “negative” and “positive” (if any) aspects of the communist leg- acy, impact the way in which the role of the past is interpreted in academic de- bates. Examples will be taken from discussions of regional inequalities and from sources that examine the roots of economic and social backwardness of Poland and other countries in the region.

ADH-993.3

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Gender’s Crooked Path: Feminism Confronts Russian Patriarchy

This contribution discusses the uneasy development of gender studies in Rus- sia as one example of public sociology, on the basis mainly of our own experience in the Gender Studies Program at the European University in St. Petersburg. It observes how the political and academic context of the 1990s created opportuni- ties for academic innovations that ideologically challenged Soviet patriarchy and invoked gendered criticisms of post-Soviet changes. I discuss the effects of the rapid but insufficient reconfiguration of gender studies in the Russian academic context and how gender became the umbrella term for both feminist and an- ti-feminist standpoints. Since international support for the gender studies dimin- ished in the 2000s, the fashion and economic benefit of doing gender studies has declined, with only a small group of researchers maintaining their commitment to the feminist approach to gender. I focus on the politicization of gender in the last decade of Putin’s Russia and the role of feminist researchers in the analysis of the new conservatism, expressed in gender ideology. The problems of combining public expertise and academic work in the particular realm of gender politics are examined.

RC53-850.1

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Gender Socialization Of Children Through Toys: Between Stereotypes From a Globalized Market In Expansion and Daily Interactions With Family and Peers

The globalization and expansion of toy market in the 1980s and 1990s caused development of gender stereotypes. In order to be exported to many countries and to address to children increasingly prescribing purchases within the family, the commercial communication of toys’ manufacturers and distributors is indeed highly segmented and leads to the hegemony of explicitly gendered categories “boys toys” and “girls toys”. This categorization, both written (name of sections, sales pitch) and iconic (colors, photographs of children), is normative because it shows to children the “gender” of objects, activities and values depicted (like household toys that are in sections and departments called “girls” in catalogs and stores). The toy’s industry and trade appear more and more as an instance of children’s gender socialization, teaching them since their earliest childhood to distinguish masculinity and femininity. But children do not learn passively these gender categories: this initiation comes through interactions with other children (peer group, siblings) and adults (especially parents) that may strengthen as well as challenge stereotypes. In particular, families with a strong cultural capital used to develop strategies to thwart stereotypes and open their children’s field of pos- sibilities. From an investigation which combines interviews with children, parents and sales teams, international catalogs’ sales pitches (with lexicometry for the French ones) and participant observation in a toy store as a salesperson, we will analyze two successive phenomena. On the one hand, I will clear up the process by which the globalization of toy market and the development of marketing led to the circulation of gender stereotypes in the late twentieth century. On the other hand, I will show that interactions between children and with adults produce contrasting effects depending on families’ possession of cultural capital, because standardization of commercial communication does not result in a uniform re- ception of gender stereotypes.

RC46-753.4

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Apport De La Socio-Analyse à L’étude Du Processus De Construction Identitaire

L’objectif de ma communication consiste à explorer le lien entre l’expérience de l’immigration et la construction de l’identité ethnique, à partir d’un cas concret (une famille d’origine nigérienne émigrée/immigrée au Canada). Les théories de l’ethnicté, qui ont connu un boom depuis les années 1970, ont certes rompu avec l’essentialisme des premières approches, mais perpétuent souvent (à leur insu) une perspective substantielle des identités ethniques (Brubaker, 2000; Jenkins, 2010). On reconnait volontiers ces dernières comme étant mouvantes et dy- namiqnes, mais on s’attarde très rarement sur leurs incohérences, leurs ruptures, leurs contradictions (Bajot, 2009; Collovald, 2007). Par ailleurs, l’ethnicté (comme l’ethnique) est souvent écrite sous l’angle soit de l’intégration (le fameux concept du vivre-ensemble), soit du déracinement (crise d’identité), soit encore du rapport intergénérationnel (crispation ou dissolution de l’ethnicté; ethnicté sym- bolique). La socio-analyse (Sayad, 1991; Bajot, 2009), en remettant l’individu au centre de la recherche et en privilégiant la méthode de la biographie reconstituée, permet de comprendre l’identité ethnique (de l’autre comme des discours dichotomiques) dans ses contradictions les plus profondes, ses ambivalences, ses évolutions (au cours d’une vie), ses mécanismes de dissimulation, etc.

Pour ce faire, il faut nécessairement saisir l’expérience de l’immigration dans toute sa complexité; autrement dit, dans les rapports qu’elle implique avec le pays d’origine : souvenirs, fantasmes, nostalgie, désillusion (du retour); avec la famille élargie : entre culpabilité et sentiment de devoir s’acquitter d’une dette; avec la so- cieté d’accueil : promesses (réelles ou déçues) d’une nouvelle vie ou de nouvelles possibilités, discriminations (raciales, sociales, économiques, etc.), sentiment de have have the lowest level of SWB. Older people from English-speaking countries such as USA, Canada, New Zealand and United Kingdom have, by contrast, the highest level of SWB. These results allow suggesting that the degree of modernization influences the level of SWB very strongly. For older people the country in which they live, the level of democracy, GDP per capita, freedom and tolerance are very important. In contemporary society late life period is a time for self-realization, new activities, new leisure and new emotions. If society understands the needs of older people and provides the opportunities for their realization, society can overcome the challenges caused by population aging. Only in this case we can say about such a conception as “successful aging”.

RC04-96.1

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The Schooling Of Emotion and Memory: Analyzing The Emotional Styles Of A Teacher's Pedagogical Practices

In this paper, we explore the intersection between emotions and memories using data from a case study of a teacher’s pedagogical practices in a conflict-trou- bled society. The aims of this study are: to examine the construction of emotional style(s) in a teacher’s pedagogical and interpersonal practices whilst teaching the memories of ethnic conflict and war, and, to investigate whether these emotional styles are able to discourage or dissuade continued conflict in the classroom. In general, the study shows that individual emotional experiences are connect- ed with larger historical, political and social structures, which, in turn, supply the meaning and motivation by which the particular emotional styles are enacted in the classroom. The implications of this study are discussed.
RC48-789.5

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The Reverse Panopticon Metaphor: The Autocratic State’s Fear of Being Recorded

In the aftermath of the catastrophic earthquake that occurred in the Chinese province of Sichuan in 2008, the artist and activist Ai Weiwei launched an independent ‘citizen investigation’ movement that challenged the government’s failure to gather accurate data on the number of deaths, especially the deaths of schoolchildren who had fallen victim to shoddy school building construction. Through a case study of this movement and its suppression by the Chinese State, this paper aims to analyze how new media facilitate the power dynamics between the autocratic state and social movement actors.

To analyze this campaign, the paper uses David Whiteman’s ‘coalition model’, developed to evaluate the impact documentary film affect social movement actors, and redefines this model. First, activist documentary film that is disseminated via the internet and makes use of the internet at various stages of the creative process does not merely influence the dominant public sphere, but, rather, it creates new public spheres, including a local ‘grievance community’, as well as an activist community. It creates new internet spaces to discuss issues addressed by the documentary. Second, the documentary film production and distribution become key processes of movement mobilization in this context. Third, various state agencies’ responses to social movement actors illustrate a pattern of the autocratic state’s fear of being recorded. The prison Panopticon metaphor is therefore reversed in the process: the governor who is monitoring all members of the autocratic society, becomes the subject of all-pervasive observation by its prisoners in the new public spaces created by new media technologies.

This study signifies discursive social movements in the digital century in a party-state with multiple strict controls and heavy censorship on expression and association.

RC20-353.5

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Asian Values Revisited after 20 Years: Value Shift in China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan

1 Introduction

This paper focuses on the value shift occurring in four East Asian societies resulting from socioeconomic modernization and political democratization. Proposed in the first half of the 1990s, the notion of “Asian values” describes the socio-cultural characteristics of East Asia (i.e., conformity, hierarchy, harmony, and the priority of collective interests). In reexamining Asian values in China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan against the background of overwhelming social transformation in this region, this paper addresses two issues: (1) the differences of Asian values in the public and private spheres in four East Asian societies and (2) whether citizens in these four societies detach from the Asian traditional culture and thus Asian values.

2 Methods

The theoretical discussion includes an examination of the empirical evidence provided by the Asian Barometer Survey. Three waves of surveys administered over the past 10 years in four East Asian societies have offered an abundance of information to test the value shift in this region.

3 Results

Revisiting Asian values 20 years after its initial proposal has revealed two major findings. First, no remarkable gap exists between the Chinese and other East Asian societies’ citizens in terms of Asian values in the private sphere. Second, although citizens in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan have abandoned authoritarian political values, this value shift has not been observed in China.

4 Conclusion

The value shift is more significant in the public/political sector in East Asia. Even though Asian values in the private sphere are popular in all four East Asian societies, modernization and political democratization have facilitated declining Asian values in the public sphere in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. Not only do the Chinese cherish traditional family and social values, as do the citizens in other East Asian societies, but they also uphold authoritarian political values.

RC28-485.7

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ZHOU, XIANG (University of Michigan)
ZHANG, XIAOBO (IFPRI)

An Evaluation of Poverty Prevalence in China: New Evidence from Four Recent Surveys

Knowledge of actual poverty prevalence is important for any society concerned with improving public welfare and reducing poverty. In this paper, we calculate and compare the poverty incidence rate in China using four nationally representative surveys: the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) of 2010, the Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) of 2010, the Chinese Household Finance Survey (CHFS) of 2011, and the Chinese Household Income Project (CHIP) of 2007. Using both international and official domestic poverty standards, we show that poverty prevalence at the national, rural, and urban levels based on CFPS, CGSS, and CHFS are much higher than the official estimation and those based on CHIP. The study highlights the importance of using independent datasets to validate official statistics of public and policy concern in contemporary China.

RC47-769.1

ZHANG, HAIDONG* (Shanghai University, haidzhang@gmail.com)

Internet Protest: The New Form of Civil Activity Against Injustice in Chinese Context

Internet protest has become a new form of civil activity against injustice in China. This article will examine why it happens, who involves the activities and the outcomes of the new form of protest. Furthermore, this paper will analyze the democratic implication to the new form of civil activity against injustice in Chinese context.

RC44-733.3

ZHANG, HAO* (Cornell University, hz256@cornell.edu)

What Preconditions Industry-Level Collective Bargaining in China?

As indicated in a fair amount of existing literature, China has been seeing a tendency of fast growing collective bargaining in general and industry or regional level bargaining in particular. Significant cases have constituted a fact of the centralization of the bargaining structure in China as opposed to the established knowledge that collective bargaining in China is largely institutionalized at the firm level. The centralization is not only news in China’s industrial relations studies, but also somewhat counter-intuitive in the context of the worldwide decentralization of collective bargaining structure since the late 1980s and early 1990s.

This counter-intuition has raised the question of what has led to China’s centralization of collective bargaining, or more generally, what factors precondition relatively centralized bargaining (e.g. industry-level bargaining). No systematic study has provided a theoretical framework that helps us perceive this issue.

This study tracks multiple industry-level bargaining cases in a same city in China. It examines variest of institutionalization processes of industry-level bargaining, as well as distinct roles of relevant players—unions, workers, employers’ associations, individual employers, and government officials. The industry-level bargaining scenario it has revealed in this city, being admitted somewhat regionally characterized, illustrates the power dynamics that relevant players interact with each other in the sphere of collective bargaining in China (political/institutional factors). It also shows that economic/industrial factors matter—different industries have had very different institutionalization processes of the bargaining.

RC50-814.4

ZHANG, JINFU* (Xiamen University, jfzhang@xmu.edu.cn, jfzhang@126.com)

Tourism As Ritual: A Space-Time Model

Tourism is considered as secular ritual and important topic of the anthropological study due to its symbolizing of individual life, and its indicating of the sacred-profane shift of away-home and at-home status. Based on the spatial study of tourism system and the temporal analysis of tourism ritual, the paper tries to develop a space-time model of tourism, and finds that tourism is the complex of space and time and secular ritual in modern society, and the space-time presentation of rites of passage in modern mobile world. For tourism, spatial movement is more distinctive than time elapsing, therefore, space is primary while time is secondary; the spatial characteristics of tourism is far beyond the micro-spatial territory of non-religion rites of passage, thus tourism can be the complement rites of passage in a world on the move.

RC12-224.1

ZHANG, JING* (Division of Social Science, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, izhanghere@gmail.com)

Getting Access to Justice from Bottom up? Social Capital and Resolution of Civil Conflicts in Rural China

Civil disputes in rural China have long been considered as a threat to social stability and order. Previous studies focus on the formal institutions, especially the state power beyond the village in resolving civil disputes, relatively ignoring the natural informal institutions within the villages. This research, therefore, will try to explore
the possibilities of resolving civil disputes from bottom up. Using a national survey dataset (CGSS2005) from China's 410 villages, this study aims to test the impact of social capital on rural residents' preference and actual choice of resolution in virtual and actual civil disputes, respectively. The social capital in the village refers to the features of social organization, such as trust, norms and networks that can improve the efficacy of a policy by facilitating the coordination. The author argues that increase in social capital can significantly increase the probability of mediation. First, the abundant associations provide more platform and agency for the residents to resolve their civil disputes; Second, the networks on the community level could give rural residents more choices when they face disputes. Considering the high cost of administrative and legal ways of resolution, the macro networks are cheaper and more available for ordinary villagers. Third, the social trust increases the interaction and dependence with each other so that villagers may be more willing to resolve their disputes by resorting to the informal parts. This research is of great importance for discovering the informal institutions indisciple resolution and provides insightful evidence for rethinking the state-society relationship in authoritarian China.

RC50-811.4
ZHANG, JUNDAN (JASMINE)* (University of Otago, jasmine.zhang@otago.ac.nz)
"No Gods, No Shangri-La": Rethinking Tourism In An Environmental Discourse
Currently, environmentalism and the conservation movement still largely are situated within a positivist epistemological paradigm that is built on a tradition of Western science and a laissez-faire production. Consequently, the value of the current concepts of 'the green economy' and 'sustainable development' often are not challenged from non-Western political and ethical perspectives. Drawn from a study in a remote Tibetan village called Nizu, in Shangri-la County of northwest Yunnan province, China, I pose the question; "what role does tourism play in the formulation and development of power and reshaping knowledge in terms of how humans relate to ‘nature’?" From a political ecology perspective, I will identify an environmental discourse within which tourism is embedded. By describing how tourism acts as a medium for mediating the material needs and cosmological beliefs in the village, I will challenge the idea that tourism is an imported product with the power to bring people and their living environment to modernity, in a more "ecological" way than would otherwise be the case. I argue that the descriptors "premodern", "modern" and "postmodern" are performed by the villagers in one way or another, through tourism. Such performances can be contextualized in the environmental discourse that constantly is shaping and reshaping, ecologically and geographically, the knowledge that has been taken for granted. Finally, I suggest we look further into the subjectivities that determine such performances of tourism, and the power relations involved, to better understand the complex and fluid nature of concepts such as "nature", "culture" and "tourism" in this setting.

RC50-807.7
ZHANG, JUNDAN (JASMINE)* (University of Otago, jasmine.zhang@otago.ac.nz)
Tourism, Politics and Beliefs in Nizu Village in Shangri-La, Southwest China
While most of the literature in tourism studies focuses on the problems relating to tourism development at World Heritage Sites, little attention is paid to places that somehow failed to be included in the list of World Heritage Sites. This paper will talk about tourism, politics and beliefs in a Tibetan village called Nizu, with a reputation as the ‘backyard of Shangri-La’ in relation to the famous tourism destination Shangri-La County, Southwest China. Geographically located within the Three Parallel Rivers Region, which is a natural World Heritage Site, the 2003 application of Nizu village to be included in the Three Parallel Rivers WHS failed due to the governmental plan for a copper mine north of the village. Pudacuo National Park’s establishment in 2007 brought hope to the villagers of Nizu for developing tourism dream, is the diversity of ideas held about environment/nature. One significant issue in the village, brought about by the ‘underdeveloped tourism dream’, is the interaction and dependence with each other so that villagers may be more willing to resolve their disputes by resorting to the informal parts. This research is of great importance for discovering the informal institutions indisciple resolution and provides insightful evidence for rethinking the state-society relationship in authoritarian China.
further help to think more clearly about the possible path of urbanization and guide more effectively the practice and exploration. This paper takes Mei county—a county located in the core zone of Zhour-Qin culture, which is of thousands of years of history—as research object, by historically presenting its development to observe the developing stages, distinguishing characteristics and historical evolution of China's urbanization.

RC24-429.7
ZHANG, XIANG* (Nanjing University, zhangxiang.nju@126.com)
XU, JIANGANG (School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Nanjing University)

A Study on the Method of Public Participation Based on Discourse-Power Model Among Different Stakeholders: A Case for Avoiding NIMBY Risks of Waste Transfer Stations in Nanjing, China
Promoting sustainable development of the world is a common of different country. Because of sustainable development and public participation are inextricably linked, to promote sustainable development, it should to enhance the public participation.

The “NIMBY” phenomenon which means that not in my back yard is an increasing prominent urban problem in China to threaten sustainable development. NIMBY risks are the kinds of negative external effects of urban facilities. However, in China, with its rapid urbanisation rate, city services still need to be optimised, and many public facilities must be established. Thus, the remission of avoiding NIMBY risks is an issue which can help to improve social equality and justice.

NIMBY conflicts are a type of social conflicts among different stakeholders including governments, experts, planners, developers, media, residents from different locations, etc. To solve it, we need to coordinate the interests among different stakeholders.

This study constructs a method of public participation based on discourse-power model among different stakeholders for avoiding NIMBY risks and also the related approaches to realize them in Nanjing. Firstly, it classifies the different interests groups basing on the spatial zoning of different negative impact areas and the services area of waste transfer stations by using GIS-based spatial quantitative analysis approach. Secondly, it introduces the concept of discourse power, establishes a discourse-power model based on different interests groups, and analyses the game relationship among them. Thirdly, it builds a mechanism of distribution and implementation of discourse power, to clarify different discourse power among stakeholders. This study attempts to improve an orderly public participation on avoiding NIMBY risks to guarantee a scientific, participatory, and operational urban governance.

RC13-237.6
ZHANG, XIAO* (The University of Tokyo, blue2624xs@yahoo.co.jp)

Data Envelopment Analysis on Assessing the Efficiency of Japanese Film Release Market from 1955 to 2011
The film industry, as one crucial component of the leisure and entertainment industry, has received much attention in decades due to its great contribution to the economy and culture. Undoubtedly, with the presence of a big domestic market and excellent works, the Japanese film industry is playing a crucial role both to Japan and the world.

This study examines economic performance of Japanese film release market quantitatively from the perspective of input-output by applying the method of DEA based on the data from 1955 to 2011, and tries to interpret the change in light of historical development. The results demonstrate a wide range of efficiency among the individual units, and suggest a new perspective to recognize the performance of Japanese film industry for years.

Specifically, the models adopted in this study are Charnes, Cooper, and Rhodes model (CCR, 1978) and Banker, Charnes, and Cooper model (BCC, 1984), which are frequently used models of DEA. Technical efficiency (CCR efficiency) measures a DMU's ability to convert inputs to outputs given the size of the DMU. On the other hand, by decomposition of CCR efficiency scores, BCC scores (Pure Technology Efficiency) and Scale Efficiency (SE) is calculated to examine whether the scale of the industry has any impact on its efficiency. The input includes number of screens, number of Japanese films released, number of imported films released, and average admission fee. On the other hand, the number of admission and box office receipts is output. The results also present the change of inefficiency slacks on basis of input-output model, which help to improve the potential improvement room for input. Based on the above calculation, possible reasons for the changes of efficiencies and also some managerial implications and helpful insights are provided to competitors, investors and researchers.

RC21-376.2
ZHANG, XIAONAN* (Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University, xiaonan.zhang@xjlly.edu.cn)

Social Integration of New-Generation Migrants in Urban China: A Case Study of Suzhou
Associated with the rapid urbanisation, there is a gigantic issue of social change in China. Part of that change is caused by the millions of rural-urban migrants. As a consequence, their integration into China's urban society has drawn extensive attention for recent years. Thus, here, a growing number of new-generation migrants whose prospects of integration cannot be simply gleaned from the experience of their predecessors, the old-generation migrants. Based on the concept of lifeworld (Habermas), the character of the new generation migrants are investigated from the perspective of their social interactions at the neighbourhood level.

The study uses qualitative and quantitative data derived from a survey of a large resettlement neighbourhood (new ‘urban village’) in Suzhou. In the survey, we examine the socio-spatial spheres of migrants’ social interaction and the role of the receiving neighbourhood in facilitating such interaction.

Our sample shows that migrants are the overwhelming majority in neighbourhood. The findings show that new-generation migrants are more willing and have more potential to integrate into the urban society and become permanent urban citizens. Although new-generation migrants have weak neighbourly interactions, they have relatively high attachment and sense of belonging of the neighbourhood. The findings also shows the quality of public open space is important for a more flourishing neighbourhood life which could support better social integration of migrants.

INTE-26.4
ZHANG, YI* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, zhangyi@cass.org.cn)

China's Aging Population and Challenges It Is Facing
According to Chinese population projections, the paper analyzes future aging process of different historical periods. Findings indicate that unless the family planning policy reforms in future decades, the bottom of population pyramid will shrink dramatically, and growing life expectancy will progressively expand its top. By the year 2050, the aging population over 65 will account for 25% of the society. Considering the reduction of children population, the population in the labor force will decrease by 15-64 years old will also decrease.

This population transition will bring some very serious problems in the near future: Firstly, China will face the shortage of labor force if automatic standards of production process can’t be improved, especially in the low-end industries. It means migrant workers’ income will keep increasing and the labor cost in the production process will be getting higher. It will produce some negative effect on China’s international competitiveness.

Whereas aging process will accelerate, the adult population will save money for their future aging, restricting the consumption rate. It will affect the domestic spending policy. On the one hand, the decreasing of children population will lower family’s expenditure rate, on the other hand, the lower level social security will prevent the people in the labor force from contributing more to savings in their productive years.

With the population transition and the changing Chinese family structure, the aging people will face the shortage of social support network, especially due to lack of family members’ support. The linkage between mother and children’s family will weaken because of population migration. Thus Chinese aging population will have to depend on their spouses for their care. If they lose their spouse, the aging people will have to be send to bedhouse to be cared for. But up to now, China has not prepared enough bedhouses for their aging population.

RC28-483.1
ZHANG, YUE* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, yuezhang@uic.edu)

China's Class Structure and Future Trend
According to a series of nationwide sample data, the paper analyzes the changed trend of Chinese class structure, finds that the population of middle class is becoming more and more, the population of working class is surpassing the counterpart of farmer class. With the expansion of higher education, the population of middle class will be the first biggest class in the near future, but the new middle class is still smaller. However, farmer class will be shrunk dramatically when urbanization is speed up. This kind of social transformation will affect the distribution of most Chinese society's social policy.

RC21-359.6
ZHANG, YUE* (University of Illinois at Chicago, yuezhang@uic.edu)

Formalize the Informal? the “Pacification” of Favelas in Rio De Janeiro
According to a series of nationwide sample data, the paper analyzes the changed trend of Chinese class structure, finds that the population of middle class is becoming more and more, the population of working class is surpassing the counterpart of farmer class. With the expansion of higher education, the population of middle class will be the first biggest class in the near future, but the new middle class is still smaller. However, farmer class will be shrunk dramatically when urbanization is speed up. This kind of social transformation will affect the distribution of most Chinese society's social policy.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
Demokratia in Everyday Lifeworld

In this article, the author argues that there is a tendency to realize a high degree of democratisation in Western everyday lifeworld. Depending on one-year ethnographic fieldwork in a Dutch village, the author uses the method of autoethnography in order to provide a frame to observe the tendency. The article is divided into three parts. In the first part, the author explains that everyday lifeworld is the horizon of social life, in which human being as ordinary practicer lives its own meaningful life and realizes its own desires, wishes and hopes with emotions. The author identifies three principles, equality, togetherness and openness, as the principles of “Demokratia”. In the second part, the observing frame of the phenomena theorized as democratisation in everyday lifeworld will be provided. The frame includes the gestures in daily interaction, the dialogue in daily lifeworld, and the form of collective action in daily lifeworld. In the last part, the author argues that the nature of “Demokratia in everyday lifeworld” is the habitus of practical reason. Playing together could be the possibility of “Demokratia in everyday lifeworld” in the future. To disclose the ruling relationship in everyday lifeworld should be one of the main sociological issues.
the organization's future. Under different situations, GPOs will choose different paths. Some will professionalize, and become paid staff NGOs; some will remain volunteer-run, with leaders as key decision-makers. Under different situations, GPOs will choose different strategies to achieve their goals.

The Rise of Income Inequality in Urban China, 1996-2010: Increasing Returns to Education, State Sector Shrinkage, and Composition Effects

Income inequality in urban China has experienced a rapid growth over the past two decades. To account for the rise in income inequality, previous studies have provided three major explanations: widening regional gaps, increasing returns to education, and growing residual inequality. Since the mid-1990s, however, the composition of the urban labor force has been considerably reshaped by three large-scale structural changes: (1) the expansion of higher education, (2) the shrinkage of state sector employment, and (3) a surge in rural-to-urban migration. In this article, I discuss how the recent rise in income inequality can be driven by these institutional and demographic shifts. Based on data from two nationally representative surveys, I use variance function regressions to decompose the growth in income inequality from 1996 to 2010 into four components: changes in between-group income gaps, changes in within-group income variation, and two types of composition effects (distribution effect and transfer effect). The decomposition results indicate that changes in between-group income gaps explain around 40% of the rise in inequality, while more than half of the total growth can be attributed to composition effects. Using counterfactual analysis, I find that changes in between-group income gaps are almost entirely driven by increases in returns to education, while changes in human capital distribution and the shrinkage of state sector employment.

Participation and Cooperation: An Approach to Productive Aging for Institutional Care Service in F Resident

Institutional care service is an important part of the elderly welfare system aiming at improving the quality of life of the elderly. In the resource-input type of the welfare service, care-givers tend to treat the older people as vulnerable groups and to ignore their abilities and value. Based on the materials obtained from the observations and interviews in F Social Welfare Institution, the "functioning" of the elderly is measured by the care-giver's decision to buy their first houses in this period, i.e. the young generation born in the late 1970s and post-1980s. This paper aims to examine how home ownership influences life and work chances in contemporary China. It uses data from both national surveys and survey of the university graduates. The empirical analysis will start with home ownership rate with regard to type of employer, age, household registration and residential areas, which this paper argues to be four most important factors for the segregations in home ownership. The core analysis focuses on the young generation, concerning their differences in expenditure (leisure, holiday and education), car ownership, savings, subjective feelings as well as the elderly's participation and their cooperation with organizational workers. According to the findings of the research, care-givers are meant to be an approach to Productive Aging in Institutional Care Service.

How Home Ownership Becomes a Measurement of Inequalities: Analysis of Home Ownership of the Young Generation

Since the beginning of the 21st century in contemporary China, house prices have been increasing rapidly especially in metropolitan cities like Beijing and Shanghai. The problems of 'unaffordable houses' are most significant among people who have not yet bought their first houses in this period, i.e. the young generation born in the late 1970s and post-1980s. This paper aims to examine how home ownership influences life and work chances in contemporary China. It uses data from both national surveys and survey of the university graduates. The empirical analysis will start with home ownership rate with regard to type of employer, age, household registration and residential areas, which this paper argues to be four most important factors for the segregations in home ownership. The core analysis focuses on the young generation, concerning their differences in expenditure (leisure, holiday and education), car ownership, savings, subjective feelings as well as the elderly's participation and their cooperation in a metropolitan city of not. The main arguments are people without home ownership are in a relatively disadvantageous position in life quality and even the marriage and labor market, so in the metropolitan cities in China, home ownership has become an important index of socio-economic status or to measure social inequalities.

Contesting Imaginaries: New Urban Spaces of Xi'an

The development of heritage tourism in historical cities of China is regarded as a vital ingredient of urban regeneration by state and local governments. In Xi'an, the Imperial capital of thirteen dynasties of Chinese history, the construction of a modern landscape catapulted the city from an isolated entity to the globalized world system. Guided by a fifty-year governmental city plan, the densely populated inner city of Xi'an is currently being transformed into a functioning replica of the Tang-era Imperial City to reconstruct the glorious past of Chinese civilization. In the original project plan, a large number of buildings were demolished and local residents were relocated to other districts of the city. Meanwhile, historic monuments were transformed to cultural theme parks. Antique markets and high-end residential buildings were built to attract middle-class immigrants from other cities of China.

This study will examine the multiplicity of imaginaries that are produced and negotiated by actors involved in urbanization, and the way these imaginaries shape new urban spaces of Xi'an. I will analyze the role of the main actors in this dynamic process: how the municipal government implements urban regeneration strategies to materialize their own entrepreneurial agendas; how real estate investors, empowered by local administrations, utilize cultural resources and real estate property for commercialization and consumption; how immigrants inhabit newly created urban spaces to search for leisure lifestyles and cosmopolitan identities; and how the traditional residents negotiate, resist and manifest their identity through daily practices. The complex associations of these actors co-construct new urban spaces through contestation and meaning-making.

Moving beyond the macro-perspectives of political economy and economic geography, the research will engage with Xi'an as an important ground for testing urban transition of social and spatial landscape, and examining social inequality in the rapid development of modern China.

How the Internet Is Transforming Health Experiences: Reflections from a Decade of Qualitative Research on Experiences of Cancer, Chronic Illness, Infertility and Bereavement

This study explores how people talk about the internet and how attitudes and concerns about different types of websites have changed over the last decade, drawing on comparative qualitative analysis of narrative interview studies, conducted during the years 2002-2012.

In the early 2000s patients' narratives suggested that only particularly engaged, expert and activated patients sought health information online. By 2010 the web had become an almost unremarked, routine part of people's experience (eg 'of course we all looked it up straight away'). The internet has transformed how people make sense of and respond to symptoms, decide whether to consult, make treatment choices, cope with the demands of others and others, and connect to others.

Increasingly doctors are aware of this and recommend useful sites to their patients yet, even in 2012, respondents express reluctance to talk to their doctors about what they find online, fearing that such revelations might damage the relationship. GPs have reported feeling threatened (having a 'heartbeat moment') when faced with a patient who uses the internet.

People want more than information online, they also want to find reflections, insights and practical advice from other patients. UK doctors may want more evidence about the health effects of using the internet but patients and the public are routinely online, even if they do not mention it in the consultation. In this paper we consider why it is not yet routine to discuss websites in primary care consultations and the consequences for inequalities in health.

Drawing a Picture of the Changing Global Elite after World War II

One of the primary methods of analysing elite cohesion is the analysis of corporate networks, focusing on interlocking directorates. However, there are some network qualities, especially the intersection between economy and politics, which cannot be adequately analysed in this way. I propose that in order to do this it is necessary to take into account informal organisations, like the Bilderberg Group, in which influential people from both fields interact with each other.

Using previously unresearched archive material, which provides a list of all participants of Bilderberg meetings in the years 1954-1958, I draw the social network

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.
of what can be labelled the „conservative” block of the Western elite. „Conserva-
tive” means that its primary interest is the conservation of the status quo: the role
of a small elite through a democratic capitalist system. Attempting to achieve this
goal in a dynamic environment with major challenges (the spreading of the com-

The devaluation of achievement, the breaking up of the colonial system etc.), it needs to adapt
novative methods, like the creation of supranational institutions.

In the descriptive part I focus on nationality, age, gender and occupation of
the participants. In the second, analytic part, I present the connections between
different sectors of the industry as well as positions of political power that
the participants hold. In a further step I attempt to describe the shift in this network
between the 1950s and today. The official lists of current participants of the Bil-
derberg meetings allow researchers to draw an adequate picture of this network
in its current form. From previous research on the topic of the change in the elite
it can be expected that the major changes have occurred regarding the dominant
industries and little changes are to be expected regarding the nationality, the
gender and the age of the participants.

RC49-804.2

ZILLIG, UTE* (University of Goettingen, uzillig@gmx.de)
Between Voicelessness and Empowerment – A Biographical
Approach to Life Stories of Complex Traumatised Mothers

Regarding currency and scope of sexualised violence against children my re-
search takes a look at the long-term consequences for victim-survivors of these
human rights abuses. With this perspective the social positioning of highly men-
tally burdened survivors comes into consideration. This paper is based on a bi-
ographical-sociological approach of the life stories of women, who are all patients
of a traumapsychiatric psychiatric hospital and who were abused in their childhood.
I would like to contribute first empirical results of my PhD project. Due to the fact
that all the women I interviewed have children my results point to the major dif-
ficulties of being diagnosed, treated and seeing oneself as mentally ill and at the
same time being a mother who is not supposed to be mentally tainted in any way.
In my presentation I would like to illustrate that there is a strong self devaluation
regarding the women’s motherhood that leads to a form of voicelessness of the
interviewees towards actors, e.g. in medicine or social work. Based on further
empirical results I will also take a closer look at ways of empowerment due to
traumapsychic approaches the women have appropriated to themselves. I would
like to discuss on the one hand to what extent a traumapsychic approach might
overcome women’s voicelessness concerning issues of motherhood and on the
other hand to what extent these women are somehow limited to pathologising
labels of mental illness that detach their present mental symptoms from their
biographical background.

RC02-62.1

ZILTENER, PATRICK* (University of Zurich, ziltener@soziologie.uzh.ch)
Yokohama, 1860-1923: Confinement and Clashes, Exchange and
Hybridization

Yokohama, meaning “broad beach”, was Japan’s biggest free trade port opened
in 1859, under so-called “unequal treaties” with Western powers. It became Ja-

rc02-346.2

ZIMMERMANN, OKKA* (Technische Universität Braunschweig, o.zimmermann@tu-bs.de)
Comparative Analysis of Changing Family Formation – Different
Life Course Regimes and Developmental Paths Identified in
European Countries

The paper contributes to the comparative analysis of life course dynamics and
cohorts changes in Europe. Varying forms of data collection and preparation often
hinder quantitative comparative analyses; therefore, international survey pro-
grams like the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) have been initiated. I added
data from the National Educational Panel Survey (NEPS, research methodology
very similar) for West Germany to compare developmental paths with regards
to family related life courses between four European countries (Germany (NEPS),
Italy, France and Norway (GGS)). I use sequence analysis to examine life course
patterns of nearly 40,000 respondents and identify life course regimes and chang-
es between them. The empirical patterns are finally related to classifications of
care, changes and developmental paths as provided by concepts of welfare regimes
(e.g. Esping-Andersen).

Findings show, that Northern and Western European countries follow a similar
sequence of regimes, starting from a traditional life course regime, marked by a
second dimension of cohabitation and marriage and subsequent fertility among
the majority of respondents. Afterwards, they pass through a ‘semi-traditional’
regime with unmarried cohabitation preceding traditional family formation.
Finally, they reach a ‘post-modern’ life course regime, in which life courses with
first birth(s) to unmarried, cohabiting couples are more frequent than other life
course patterns. This process of change is slow in Norway and France, while in West
Germany the transformation from the second to the third regime is retarded. Italy
follows a different developmental path: The change towards a ‘semi-traditional’
regime is much slower and the regime is characterized by a postponement of the
traditional process of family formation.

Finally, the concept of family related life course regimes is helpful to under-
stand, compare and classify life course dynamics. The sequence of the regimes
can be interpreted as developmental paths; developments are not determined,
differing speeds and changes in directions are possible.
RC16-277.2
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LE MAITRE, FRANCIS (University of Konstanz)

The Aesthetics of Banality

Be it Breton’s fascination for an adorned wooden spoon or Valéry’s ambiguous affection for a sea shell and not to mention the rapturing experience of cracking the crust of Crème Brûlée described by the movie character Amélie Poulain, all these seemingly ordinary objects are said to be surrounded by a sacred aura offering the possibility to sense the (assumed actual) mysterious depth hidden behind the surface of banality. Whilst the avantgarde at the beginning of the 20th century conjured the magic of the overlooked in terms of a countercultural model, we are positing that the epiphany of the unimposing has to be regarded as a prevalent model of popular culture symbolizing a nostalgic search for the utmost real.

According to sociological approaches referring to material culture and with respect to countercultural theorists we will first reconstruct the emergence and the changing cultural valuation of the discourse about the cultural significance of the insignificant, claiming that the contemporary search for the meaningfulness of banal artifacts serves as a prime example for the reenchanted conquest of the quotidian. In particular the new aesthetics continuously stress the fact that the aesthetics of the marginal are laying at the core of the condition postmodernes on the one side with regard to the construction of the banal as a category of sensuality and on the other side with respect to diverse strategies of aestheticism creating the auratic effects of trivial things. Hereon we will secondly shed light on the consequences of this discourse on the study of material culture suggesting that we won’t be able to expose the cultural significance of mundane objects properly, if we don’t account for the factor that these “actual significatory structures” are themselves part of a prevalent model of the aesthetics of banality.

RC24-431.7
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FITZSIMONS, PATRICIA (University of Melbourne)

Multi-Level Governance in the Adaptation to Climate Change in Australia - the Latrobe Valley

The planning and political negotiation processes of sustainable energy production in Australia will be discussed by means of case studies. A number of different players from Commonwealth, State Government and regional level got involved to transform the Latrobe Valley region that has the dirtiest coal fired power stations in Australia.

We examined the intertwined processes of strategic planning and governance, the set-up of the Latrobe Valley Transition Committee and the development of a Roadmap to transform the region as well as the funding of concrete projects to provide new jobs within the region. What has been seen by many as a smooth and successful process came to a halt when the political conditions changed.

At the same time it became clear that allegedly smooth process had some weaknesses. It was discovered that the process had been driven by funding promises of Commonwealth and State Government the region did not develop an independent vision of the transformation of the region. With the loss of funding it became obvious that there is a need to develop such a vision to further drive the process. However, good networks have been developed that might be strong enough to push forward where major funding resources are no longer available.

This paper will discuss the conditions of climate change adaptation and the advantages and challenges of multi-level governance structures provide for regional planning and governance.

RC33-571.3
ZINN, SABINE* (University of Bamberg, sabine.zinn@uni-bamberg.de)

A Multiple Imputation Approach To Address The Problem Of Nonignorable Nonresponse and Misreporting Patterns In Income Data

When people are asked to report their monthly income they are likely to refuse to answer. If they answer, they tend to round their income to the nearest fifty, hundred or thousand, or they even completely misreport the value of income. It is well known that the propensity to misreport or to refuse to answer income questions depends on individual characteristics. For example, people with migration background are normally more likely to refuse to answer. Thus, commonly income data collected by personal interviews show nonignorable nonresponse and abnormal concentrations of reported values at certain “heaping points”. Using such data to compute, e.g., distribution characteristics like sample quantiles or proportions usually causes severe bias. In order to allow to adequately modeling such kind of incomplete and heaped data, we introduce a general method that allows addressing both, the issue of incomplete data and the problem of round-
ing. To impute missing values, we suggest using the proven method of multiple imputation by chained equations. The method requires determining a univariate imputation model for each variable with missing values. We suggest specifying the imputation model for the income variable such that it describes the true distribution of the income variable simultaneously with the heaping pattern present in a data set. Monte Carlo simulations are used to validate the novel approach. To illustrate the capacity of the approach we conduct a case study using income data from the adult cohort of the German National Educational Panel Study.
and the social and economic consequences have been encountered. The 2010 Haitian earthquake occurred within a country with a history of poor child health indicators and outcomes. The indicators include child nutritional status, immunization status, and diarrhoeal disease treatment. Despite the low performance on many child health indicators, data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) have shown national-level improvements in key child health indicators in the three surveys conducted prior to the earthquake. These improvements continued in the 2012 DHS despite the 2010 earthquake and cholera outbreak. The purpose of this study is to determine national and regional differences in child health indicators in the immediate aftermath of the disaster among different health indicators. Simple extrapolation method was employed to calculate the estimates. The results show a difference between expected and observed values, with observed values indicating poor health outcomes for children compared what was predicted based on the previous three time points. Further, regional variations were apparent and linked to proximity to the earthquake-affected zone and family composition. The results provide evidence of the effects of the disaster on child health in Haiti.

ZUCKER, GREGORY* (The Graduate Center, CUNY, gzucker@gc.cuny.edu)

Is Georg Lukacs’ Critique Of Neo-Kantianism Justified?

A recurrent theme in the work of Georg Lukacs is a critique of the prevailing currents of sociological theory and method of his time. For Lukacs, Marxism provided an alternative sociological theory that surpassed social theory modeled on the neo-Kantian distinction between facts and value. Several scholars have argued that Lukacs’ commitment to Marxism blinded him to the contributions made by Lukacs was charged with dismissing all other social scientific approaches on the basis of his alleged dogmatic Marxism. Moreover, Lukacs is accused of identifying any non-Marxian approach to the study of society as reactionary. This paper revisits Lukacs’ critique of social theory as well as the ways it has been dismissed. In this paper, I wish to argue that the nature of Lukacs’ critique has been misinterpreted and warrants renewed consideration.

Reexamining Lukacs’ critique of neo-Kantianism reopens debates over claims that Lukacs’ notion that prevailing currents of social theory overlook the problems of alienation and reification.

ZUCKER, GREGORY* (The Graduate Center, CUNY, gzucker@gc.cuny.edu)

Reification and Racism

Both historians of social theory and practicing social theorists have drawn attention to the prevalence of racist thinking in nineteenth and early twentieth century social theory. They have been increasingly aware of the ways such thoughts have been embedded in social theory and method of his time. In particular, it focuses on the seldom-studied work of Georg Lukacs, The Destruction of Reason. In that work, Lukacs develops a critique of racialization, or what can be called racialization of the body. The paper argues that the critique Lukacs develops can contribute to the examination of racialization in social theory. Further, it argues that Lukacs’ critique should be reconnected to the concept of reification, which Lukacs developed earlier in his career. This allows intellectuals to interpret the experience of racial prejudice under capitalism as a form of reification. In this respect, this paper attempts to move toward developing a social theory that can employ the concept of reification in the understanding of racism.

ZUEV, DENNIS* (Independent Scholar, tungus66@gmail.com)

In and Beyond the Visual Gaze of the Tourists: Humanizing Antarctic Wilderness

The objective of this study was to unwrap the Antarctic tourism imaginary and go beyond the oral-visual narratives of tourists in order to understand which other senses and how are activated when touring in Antarctica. What is the ground master plot at the core of the Antarctic tourism imaginary? To summarize, most of the visualization of Antarctica and Antarctic experience rotates around the theme of “humanized nature”: the penguins are seen as human-like creatures, the icebergs are spoken about as the perfect examples of abstract art and whalebones of “humanized nature”: the penguins are seen as human-like creatures, the icebergs are spoken about as the perfect examples of abstract art and whalebones are static reminders of once prolific whale-hunting industry. Antarctica is the only land that has no myths of origin but compensates this with the heroic stories of the first explorers. In contrast to the “gaze” centered approach to tourism, Antarctic tourism presents an example of multisensuous, non-ocularcentric geography. Deepest affectual encounters of tourists come from engaging various senses: interviewees talked about the powerful sounds of calving glaciers and meditating

brash ice, the awful smells of penguin and seal colonies, the caresses of Antarctic wind, of refreshing Polar plunge and thick morning mist, which concealed the land and upon seeing which people would start to cry.

RC50-814.1

ZUEV, DENNIS* (Independent Scholar, tungus66@gmail.com)

Self-Transformation Of Russian Youth Through Work and Travel Program In The USA

In this study I wish to examine the mechanisms of personal transformation among Russian youth through the contact with America as an imaginary and real-life entity in the course of the program “Work and Travel”. I delineate several families of transformation: relational transformations, physical transformation and attitudinal transformations. I argue that the transformations that occur with individuals during the contact with another culture or as a consequence of the trip are part of the (de)civilizing process of the individual. One of the practical questions behind the study is whether after being a guest in the other culture young people become positive towards others being guests in their home culture.

Some of the effects of the trip have civilizing effect in the sense that they touch the structures of habitus and modes of knowledge. Through lived-in experience young people transit to the stage or reevaluation of their distance with parents and intimate partners. One of the important configurational changes is the reevaluation of the relationship with parents who initially serve the primary instance in regulating the trip (through financial and emotional support).

The physical changes in perception of one’s body and emotional management are reflected with ambiguous reaction: the body reaction to the contact with the fast-food culture resulting in weight gains increase refutation of American civilization, however the behavioural patterns of everyday communication can be adopted and attempted to be transplanted in home culture. One of the leading emotional changes concern the feeling of embarrassment for the behavior practiced in the USA on work and travel projects.

RC37-633.4

ZUKIN, SHARON* (Brooklyn College, zukin@brooklyn.cuny.edu)

Globalizing the Local: Restaurants, Racial Identity, Gentrification, and Immigration

The globalization of cuisines takes place in sites ranging from the family dinner table to fast food franchises, with the integration of new products, new production techniques, and new taste criteria into traditional formulas. Located between the private, domestic space of the family and the public, mass-market space of McDonalds, neighborhood restaurants and modest takeout food shops provide a middle ground of individual action and collective provisioning where globalization reshapes local identities. Much of the globalization is carried out by demographic changes, with the entry of immigrant and “creative” entrepreneurs who both replace old restaurant owners but open new kinds of restaurants and food stores. But globalization is also encouraged by the entry of menus that define traditional cuisines in new ways, repositioning them, on the one hand, in a new global culinary order and, on the other hand, in changing local markets. Recent changes in restaurants in a majority-black neighborhood of Brooklyn, New York, suggest that the global migrations of cuisines help to create more complex social, racial, and local identities.

ZULUETA, JOHANNA* (Soka University, zulueta@soka.ac.jp)

Memory, Nostalgia and the Creation of “Home”: An Okinawan Woman’s Journey

This study looks at how elderly Okinawan women return migrants created and re-created perceptions of “home” upon their return to Okinawa through the life stories of an Okinawan woman presently living in Naha, Okinawa. Married to Filipino base workers during the American Occupation of Okinawa, these so-called “war brides” spent a considerable number of years in their husbands’ country, assimilating into Filipino culture as well as negotiating their identities as Okinawan “war brides” spent a considerable number of years in their husbands’ country, assimilating into Filipino culture as well as negotiating their identities as Okinawan women amid wartime sentiments against the Japanese in post-war Philippines. Some of these women have been returning to Okinawa, creating a significant community – albeit small in number – of Okinawan women return migrants.

For this paper, I seek to explore how migration, memory, and nostalgia came to define these women’s identities as return migrants in an Okinawa that saw the termination of the US-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security in 1972, and the US-Japan Special Measures Agreement (SMA) in 1976, thus transforming its place vis-à-vis the Japanese mainland (i.e. the current base-related issues) by focusing primarily on one woman’s life history. Along with this interview that was carried out in October 2012 (as well as subsequent conversations with her), data culled from fieldwork, interviews with other Okinawan returnees, and interviews with family members of these women are to be utilized as well. The migration of Oki-
nawan women to the Philippines during the immediate post-war years is a lesser known phenomenon in contrast to the migration of “war brides” to the United States. While similarities present themselves in these two migration streams, circumstances widely differ, and thus it is hoped that this research would be a contribution to existing on Okinawan women's international marriages and overseas migration during the post-war years.

**RC05-101.3**

**ZULUETA, JOHANNA** (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science/Hitotsubashi University, zulueta@soka.ac.jp)

**Okinawan and Beyond: Okinawan Women and The Re/Creation Of Diasporic Identities**

Studies on Okinawan women migrating to the Philippines during the postwar years are scant and not accorded much attention by scholars looking at Japanese/Okinawan migration. Furthermore, the role of women in the maintenance and re/creation of diasporic identities have been significantly overlooked. These Okinawan women married Filipino men who worked on U.S. bases in Okinawa during the early years of the Occupation Period (1945-1972). Many of these women went with their husbands to the Philippines and settled there, raising families and living new lives. Upon migration, many of these women consciously assimilated into Philippine society. Despite this, they still acknowledge their Okinawan selves by passing on aspects of Okinawan culture to their offspring, creating in the process, a diasporic Okinawan identity that contains both Philippine and Okinawan characteristics.

I argue that these migrant women are active agents in the transmission of Okinawan culture, at the same time promoting the culture of their husbands and their adopted land, thus creating a distinct “Philippine Uchinanchu” identity. This particular identity is continuously being maintained and re/created not only within familial and contiguous boundaries, but also across space and time, through various activities these women engage in. I also argue that these women engage in this process of re/creating as they fashion out their sense of a “home” away from home. The creation and re/creation of an Okinawan diasporic identity also relates to a re-definition of Japanese identity, which tends to conflate nationality, ethnicity, and race, and continues to leave Okinawans in an ambivalent position vis-à-vis a Japanese identity.

This study analyzes data gathered from interviews with these women, as well as from participation in meetings/gatherings of the Philippine-Okinawan Society in Manila. Interview data from their children are also pertinent sources of information about their mothers and thus will be utilized in the analyses.

**RC14-249.1**

**ZURAWSKI, NILS** (University of Hamburg, nils.zurawski@uni-hamburg.de)

**Anti Doping Code and Controls: Social Sorting For Fair Play?**

Viewing doping controls in the lights of social sorting, puts a new perspective on the subject. Besides touching on issues such as data protection, citizens rights of informational self-determination, privacy and the right to be let alone, those controls foster forms of social sorting, albeit ones that claims to sort out particular subjects in the name of fairness. As much as doping practices are a problem to a culture of fairness and good sportsmanship, so are the controls.

From existing research, it is apparent that the athletes' perspective is missing in the discussion. The athletes are the object of the public debate, rather than the subject. Athletes that are convicted (or even only suspected) of doping practices are blamed and condemned - often by the same people that were generating the pressure under which the decision to take illegal performance enhancing substances was made. Doping and its controls therefore operate in a twofold field of social sorting: one that sorts out the guilty - and one that sorts out the losers, which may turn to illegal measures to improve their situation.

From interviews with athletes, officials and doping controllers on doping control practices, I will highlight what forms of social sorting are generated through doping controls, how they are perceived and what discourses are being formed.

I want to draw the attention to other issues within the debate on doping, such as have not received wide attention and are not likely to, as athletes more and more are put under a general suspicion within the system that is generating a massive pressure and puts athletes at risk. Social sorting is by no means an intended consequence, but a „collateral” effect that does play a major role on how these controls are perceived and hence legitimised.

**RC34-586.4**

**ZURLA, PAOLO** (University of Bologna, paolo.zurla@unibo.it)

**PITTI, ILARIA** (University of Bologna)

**Italian Young People and the Choice of Emigration: Economic Crisis’ Weird Effects**

In Italy, as well as in other European countries, the economic crisis and the austerity policies have exacerbated the structural national problems, worsening the already difficult situations of the whole population and, in particular, of the youngest generations. In a country where the unemployment rate touches the 35% among the 18-24yo young people and where the demographic, socio-economic and political disparities between young and adult generations lead to a worrying decrease of the social visibility of the first ones, emigration become again an option for many Italian young people. Although still quantitatively limited, it’s emerging among them a new migration trend which involve extra-European countries such as Australia, where the emigration phenomenon acquires new peculiar characteristics in terms of adaptation plans and future projects. The proposed contribute aims at exploring the new features of the old phenomenon of young people emigrations through the analysis of 25 in-depth interviews - collected between January and June 2013 in Sydney and Melbourne - to a group of Italian young people aged between 18 and 26yo, emigrated in Australia in the last two years. Trying to situate the emigration project within the framework of the interviewees’ transition to adulthood, the analysis will focus on the reasons pushing them to emigrate, on their adaptation strategies and on their future plans. The first results highlight the weight of personal, familiar and socio-demographic characteristics on the choice and especially on the results of immigration, which does not mitigate the starting social inequalities: within the transitions to adulthood, emigration becomes an opportunity of realisation for the strongest and a „trap” for the weakest. Finally, as immigration has a mirror effect on the society, the interviewees’ stories stress the difficulties of a country that seems no more able to invest on its present and future.
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